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**STATKRAFT UK LTD**

**BRECKLAND NORFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE STATEMENT**

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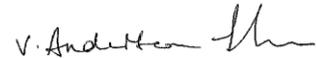
**STATKRAFT UK LTD**

**BRECKLAND, NORFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE STATEMENT**

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<b>DRAWINGS</b>	<b>TITLE</b>
ST19382-001	Site Location Plan
ST19382-002	Designated Heritage Assets
ST19382-003	Non-Designated Heritage Assets
ST19382-004	Historic Mapping

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This report has been prepared by Wardell Armstrong LLP, a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The report sets out the archaeological and historical background of land to the east of the A47 (Norwich Road), Necton, Norfolk which is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 88910 10491.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction and operation of a proposed Greener Grid Park (GGP) Grid Stability Facility comprising synchronous compensators and associated equipment and connection works, designed to support the flexible operation of the National Grid and the decarbonisation of electricity supply. The development also include for the creation of a detention basin and an area of scrub.
- 1.1.3 This report provides an assessment of the significance of any known or potential heritage assets of an archaeological or built heritage nature within the Site boundary. It also sets out the potential impacts on the archaeological and built heritage resource as result of the proposed development and details appropriate mitigation measures for reducing/offsetting these potential impacts are proposed where relevant.
- 1.1.4 An assessment is also made of the potential for the proposed development to affect the significance of designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the Site as a result of introducing changes to their setting which may affect the significance of the asset or the ability to appreciate that significance.
- 1.1.5 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 194) this report includes proportionate statements of significance of the designated assets potentially affected, including the contribution that their setting makes to their significance, in order to allow for an understanding of any potential harm.
- 1.1.6 The assessment was undertaken following the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020) and in accordance with terminology expressed within the National Planning Policy Framework. Historic England guidance good practice guidance presented in the *Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England GPA 3 2017) has been adhered to as appropriate.

## 2 LEGISLATION AND NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1.1 A heritage asset is defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as ‘A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest’ (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021, Annex 2 page:67).

### 2.2 Legislation

2.2.1 Designated heritage assets protected by statutory legislation comprise Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wrecks, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

2.2.2 Nationally significant archaeological sites, monuments and structures are protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), which provides for a schedule of nationally important monuments. It should be noted that this Act makes no provision for the setting of scheduled monument, which is a matter of planning policy only.

2.2.3 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are protected under the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990). In relation to development proposals, the legislation states that:

*‘in considering whether to grant planning permission 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’ (section 66).*

2.2.4 With regards to Conservation Areas it states that:

*‘special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character of that area’ (section 72).*

2.2.5 Hedgerows are afforded protection under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (amended 2002). Hedgerows are deemed important under Schedule 1, Part 2 of the regulations if they:

- Are associated with a Scheduled Monument or a site recorded on an Historic Environment Record; or
- form an integral part of a field system shown on a map pre-dating 1845;
- mark a parish or township boundary predating 1850; or
- mark the boundary of a pre-1600 estate.

2.2.6 Non-statutory designated heritage assets are protected under national and local planning policy only.

### 2.3 National Planning Policy

2.3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) supported by the National Planning Policy Guidance (PPG; Department for Communities and Local Government 2019), which endorses the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, defines the role of the planning system as to promote and achieve sustainable development and involves protecting and enhancing '*our natural, built and historic environment*' (MHCLG 2021, page 5).

2.3.2 The NPPF requires that in determining applications '*great weight*' should be given to the asset's conservation and that '*substantial harm to or loss of...assets of the highest significance, notably Scheduled Monuments ... should be wholly exceptional*' (MHCLG 2021, para:199 & 200).

2.3.3 In ensuring the statutory duty of the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act, the NPPF requires that in determining applications '*great weight*' should be given to the asset's conservation and that '*substantial harm to or loss of... grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional*' whilst '*substantial harm to or loss of...assets of the highest significance, notably 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*' (MHCLG 2021, para:199 & 200).

2.3.4 Non-statutory designated heritage assets, comprising Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields, are protected under national and local planning policy only. This is also the case for the remainder of the archaeological resource; entries onto a historic environment record or sites and monument record as well as previously unknown features which may be recorded during the course of data collection in respect to a given development proposal.

2.3.5 The significance of a heritage asset (designated or non-designated) is defined within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as '*the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic*' (MHCLG 2021, Annex 2 page:71).

2.3.6 The setting of a heritage asset (designated or non-designated) is defined as '*the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a*

*positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.’ (MHCLG 2021, Annex 2 page:71).*

- 2.3.7 Where heritage assets (designated or non-designated) are to be affected by development, *‘local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, 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’ (MHCLG 2021, para:194).*
- 2.3.8 Developments where substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset should be assessed against specific tests and should deliver substantial public benefits which outweigh any loss or harm (MHCLG 2021, para:201). Less than substantial harm to a designated asset would require public benefits including the securement of an optimum viable use (MHCLG 2021, para:202).
- 2.3.9 Impacts to the significance of non-designated assets will require a balanced judgement based on the level of significance and the scale of harm (MHCLG 2021, para:203), although non-designated assets which are of equivalent significance to designated assets will be considered as such (MHCLG 2021, page:57). Where heritage assets of an archaeological nature may be impacted upon by development *‘local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation’ (MHCLG 2021, para:194).*

### **Local Policy**

- 2.3.10 Local planning policy is set out in the Breckland Council Local Plan adopted in November 2019. Relevant policy is quoted below:

#### **Policy ENV 07 Designated Heritage Assets**

The significance of designated heritage assets (including their settings), such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas, will be conserved or wherever possible enhanced. Great weight shall be given to their conservation. Proposals that may affect the significance of a designated heritage asset will be required to provide proportionate evidence to the assets importance, sufficient to identify its significance, including any contribution that its setting makes to enable any impact to be fully assessed, in accordance with national policy.

Development that will affect any designated heritage asset will be subject to comprehensive assessment and should conserve or, wherever possible, enhance the architectural and historic character, appearance and setting of the asset. Where a proposed development will affect the character or setting of a Listed Building, particular regard will need to be given to the protection, conservation and potential enhancement of any features of historic or architectural interest; including within the curtilage of a listed building that predates 1st July 1948.

The conversion of listed buildings for economic or residential purposes in locations that would otherwise be unacceptable will be considered where this would ensure the retention and ongoing conservation of the building. Proposals will be considered having regard to national policy and relevant guidance.

#### **Policy ENV 08 Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

Development should be expected to conserve, or wherever possible enhance the historic character, appearance and setting of non-designated historic assets. Proposals that could affect previously unrecognised heritage assets will be expected, through agreement with the Council, to undergo an appropriate assessment, proportionate to the significance of the asset. The assessment must provide sufficient information for any impact to be fully assessed. In weighing applications that are likely to directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be undertaken, having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

The conversion of non-designated buildings identified in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, or through Neighbourhood Plans, of particular architectural or historic merit for economic or residential purposes in locations that would otherwise be unacceptable will be considered where this would ensure the retention of the building. Proposals will be considered having regard to relevant national policy and relevant guidance.

In the case of traditional dwellings which positively contribute to the character of Breckland, applications for replacement will be expected to be accompanied by a Design and Access Statement which includes a structural survey that demonstrates that the demolition is necessary and that there is no alternative and viable solution of renovation to provide an acceptable standard of accommodation.

Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance. An archaeological evaluation will be required for development sites that are known or thought to have the potential to include non-designated heritage assets with archaeological interest. Where appropriate, archaeological remains should be left in situ following further design/engineering work. If the benefits of a particular development are considered to outweigh the importance of retaining archaeological remains in situ, satisfactory excavation and recording of remains will be required before development is begun.

### **3 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

#### **3.1 Location and Description**

3.1.1 The Site comprises an area of agricultural land to the south of the existing Necton on-shore substation and extending along the eastern border of the substation and extending into the north. The Site lies at 71 above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The Site is roughly rectangular in shape with mature vegetation to the east, a band of trees to the west and hedgerows border the wider field area.

3.1.2 The Site lies, approximately 600m north of the settlement of Necton and 1.1km south-east of the settlement of Little Fransham.

#### **3.2 Heritage Assets**

3.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets located within the boundary of the Site.

3.2.2 Within the Site there are no recorded non-designated heritage assets.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 This report assesses potential impacts to buried archaeological remains as a result of ground disturbance and potential impacts to the significance of built heritage assets through changes in their setting.

4.1.2 Baseline information collation has focused upon the main western Site boundary area where development associated with the scheme is proposed. The rectangular parcel to the southeast is included as an area of scrub as part of the Biodiversity Net Gain; refer to drawing ST19832-001.

4.1.3 The following sets out the evidential sources and impact assessment methodologies employed.

### 4.2 Archaeology

#### *Archaeological Databases*

4.2.1 Information on designated heritage assets has been sourced from Historic England datasets. Due to the nature of the proposals, a 2km search area from the main western Site boundary has been implemented for the following designated heritage assets as assets of particular or exceptional importance: World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas (where they hold assets of national importance) and Historic Battlefields. A 1km search area of the main western Site boundary has been implemented for Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (where they hold assets of regional importance). These are plotted on Drawing ST19832-002.

4.2.2 The standard collation of all known non-designated heritage assets within 1km of the main western Site boundary comes from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Significant entries within an approximate 1km radius of the western area are plotted on Drawing ST19832-003. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 5.

#### *Historical and Cartographic Sources*

4.2.3 The principal sources for this type of evidence were:

- online sources holding historic Ordnance Survey mapping and Tithe maps; and
- the Norfolk Record Office.

4.2.4 Relevant documents are listed in the Bibliography.

### *Secondary Sources*

4.2.5 All sources are listed in the Bibliography. The principal sources of secondary material were:

- the Archaeology Data Service <sup>1</sup>;
- the Wardell Armstrong in-house library; and
- the Norfolk Record Office.

### *Geological/Geotechnical Information*

4.2.6 A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 2022).

### *Site Inspection*

4.2.7 In the course of the desk-based assessment, a physical walkover of the Site was undertaken and observation made of the surrounding area. The inspection had the following purposes:

- to examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment; in particular, with a view to gauging the likely survival and condition of archaeological remains;
- to identify signs of disturbance or truncation within the Site which could affect archaeological potential;
- to review the presence/absence of earthworks indicative of the presence of archaeological remains i.e., ridge and furrow earthworks;
- to confirm the presence/absence of historic hedgerows;
- to inform the Impact Assessment element of this document; and
- to inform the assessment of significance of built heritage assets within the vicinity of the Site.

### *Assessment of Significance*

4.2.8 Where an impact assessment is required the Design Manual for Road and Bridges (DMRB, 2020) methodology for the assessment of impacts will be utilised. This sets

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<sup>1</sup> <https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

out a methodology for assessing the importance or significance of an asset, for assessing the magnitude of impact to the asset and for assessing the resulting significance of effect of any impact, see Appendix 1.

#### 4.3 Heritage

4.3.1 With specific regard to the assessment of impacts to designated heritage assets, as stated within the NPPF '*significance derives not only from the physical fabric of a heritage asset but also from its setting*' (MHCLG 2021, Annex 2 page:72).

4.3.2 The identification and assessment of heritage assets uses Historic England's good practice guidance, presented in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England GPA 3 2017); specifically, the five-step approach to assessment:

- Step 1 – Identify which heritage assets and their settings may be affected;
- Step 2 – Assess the degree to which settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- Step 3 – Assess if any change to the setting identified would affect the appreciation/ understanding of an asset's significance (there may be no change);
- Step 4 – Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;
- Step 5 – Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

4.3.3 A non-exhaustive list provided within the document (2017:11) identifies themes such as the following to elucidate on how setting may add to significance:

- Physical Surroundings:
  - Topography;
  - aspect;
  - functional relationships and communications; and
  - history and degree of change over time;
- Experience:
  - views from, towards, through, across and including the asset;
  - intentional inter-visibility with other historic assets and natural features; and
  - sense of enclosure, seclusion, intimacy or privacy.

#### *Assessment of Impact*

4.3.4 The NPPF stipulates three levels of potential impact to designated heritage assets. The NPPF references these as:

- Substantial harm;

- Less than substantial harm; and
- No harm (Significance is sustained or enhanced).

4.3.5 The PPG discusses how to assess substantial harm where it states *‘In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset’s significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting’* (Para 19).

4.3.6 The application of the terms ‘substantial’ and ‘less than substantial’ is made with regard to professional judgement and experience. The level of impact expressed by this assessment will be either no harm, less than substantial harm or substantial harm.

4.3.7 In respect to non-designated heritage assets an assessment of potential impact to their significance will be accordance with the advice of paragraph 203 of the NPPF which requires that in weighing applications indirectly effect 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.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGY - BASELINE INFORMATION**

### **5.1 Geology and Topography of Site**

- 5.1.1 The Site comprises of c.12.78ha of land and a c.560m cable route extending west from the south-western extent of the main Site.
- 5.1.2 An unnamed watercourse is located 350m east of the main Site and the River Wissey is located 2.1km south of the main Site.
- 5.1.3 The Site lies on Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (chalk). This is a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2022).
- 5.1.4 The superficial deposits include Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton) which is a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Quaternary Period (BGS 2022).

### **5.2 Archaeological Background**

- 5.2.1 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record was consulted for entries within a 1km search area of the main western Site. Besides identifying heritage assets of an archaeological nature that may be directly affected by the proposed development, this search boundary was expected to provide sufficient data to represent the archaeological character of the area. Information on designated heritage assets was complimented by GIS information downloaded from Historic England (Historic England 2022).

### **5.3 Designated Heritage Assets of an Archaeological Nature**

- 5.3.1 There are no designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature (Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields) located within the boundary of the Site nor within the 1km search area of the main western Site area. Designated heritage assets of an archaeological nature within 2km of the Site are referenced in Section 10 of this report.

### **5.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets**

- 5.4.1 The HER records post medieval features within the northern extent of the main Site. This was identified during geophysical survey and trial trenching (detailed in 5.5 below). There is potential these features could extend within the remaining western Site area.

### **5.5 Previous Archaeological Work**

- 5.5.1 To the immediate north and east of the main Site geophysical survey and trial trenching has been undertaken. The geophysical survey was undertaken by

Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Advisory Service (ASWYAS) in 2012. It was concluded there were several linear anomalies and seven infilled ponds or clay extraction pits within the surveyed area boundary.

- 5.5.2 The subsequent trial trenching, undertaken in 2012 by NPS Archaeology LTD, included six trial trenches. The trial trenching confirmed the results of the geophysical survey with three large pits or ponds uncovered which included brick suggesting they were features of later 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Such features are typical of being near to areas of brick kilns, one of which is located west of the proposed Site. A field boundary was identified which corresponds with the first edition Ordnance Survey map and another was found to correspond with an enclosure map. The trial trenching also identified Victorian to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century drainage ditches. Overall features were identified to be of post medieval date.

## 5.6 General Historical Background

- 5.6.1 For the purposes of this section of the report 'Site' should be taken to refer to the main western Site and cable route.

### *Prehistoric (up to 43 AD)*

- 5.6.2 Evidence dating from the Palaeolithic period onwards is found within the vicinity of the Site in the form of stray finds or artefacts found through metal detecting. The Palaeolithic period is represented through the recovery of a flint hand axe, located 1km south of the Site, found in 1966 (HER MNF4599); this is thought to be a stray, transient find. Other artefacts include a Mesolithic or Neolithic mace head or pebble hammer (HER MNF65958) which was found during metal detecting in 2014, 950m south-west of the Site. Metal detecting in 2010 recorded a late prehistoric flint flake (HER MNF61266), 660m north of the Site, and later detecting, in 2015 and 2019, uncovered a Neolithic and Bronze Age flint flake (HER MNF68189), 140m west of the Site. Fieldwalking in 1988 found a possible burnt mound, prehistoric flints and a concentration of prehistoric pot boilers (HER MNF24771). 975m north-east of the Site.
- 5.6.3 The Iron Age is represented through an East Anglian Silver Coin which was found via metal detecting in 1988 (HER MNF38832); this is 520m south of the Site.
- 5.6.4 The finds uncovered are not representative of a settlement nor occupation but instead transient activity within the area.

### *Romano-British (c.43 to 410 AD)*

- 5.6.5 The Romano-British period is represented within the sear area through findspots of metal and pottery which have been uncovered through metal detecting activity. In

1998 three sherds of Roman pottery (HER MNF38832) were found 520m south of the Site. A stray find of a Roman coin (HER MNF4604) was found in 1947 535m south-east of the Site. Other finds include a Roman brooch (HER MNF24771), Roman coins and a nail cleaner (HER MNF65958) found during metal detecting undertaken 975m north-east of the Site.

- 5.6.6 The finds uncovered are not representative of a settlement nor occupation but instead transient activity within the area.

*Early Medieval (c.410 to 1066AD)*

- 5.6.7 The Early Medieval period is represented through a late Saxon buckle found via metal detecting in 2014 (HER MNF66797), 695m north-west and a late Saxon stirrup mount (HER MNF24771), 975m north-east of the Site.

- 5.6.8 Although the Domesday book recorded the area in 1086 there are records from 1066 which show Necton was a settlement at the end of the early medieval period. Due to it being a large settlement in 1086 it can be assumed it was well established in 1066 although it is likely the settlement nucleus was at the church with the Site utilised for agricultural practices.

*Medieval (c.1066 to 1540AD)*

- 5.6.9 The Domesday book records the settlement of Necton as containing 32 villagers, five freemen, 11 smallholders and six slaves. The land, resources and livestock comprised of four lord's plough teams, 15 men's plough teams, 20 acres of meadow, woodland, one mill, one Salhouse, one church, 0.3 church lands, 1000 pigs, four cobs, 19 cattle, 100 pigs, 105 sheep and 80 goats. The Tenant-in-chief and Lord in 1086 was Ralph of Tony. A second record of Necton, under the same Tenant-in-chief and Lord, shows the households comprise of three freemen, one smallholder, one men's plough teams and three acres of meadow. Necton is within the largest settlements recorded in the Domesday book and the record is reflective of that. The presence of the mill, Salhouse and vast amounts of livestock indicates diversity of industry and a clearly established settlement.

- 5.6.10 Three designated heritage assets within a wider 2km search area originate from the 14<sup>th</sup> century and further attest to medieval occupation of the area. The Church of All Saints (NHLE 1152204) and the Church of St Mary (NHLE 1152560) are both Grade I listed buildings located 920m south-west and 1.6km north-east of the Site. Their construction in the 14<sup>th</sup> century indicates a growing population and desire for ecclesiastical buildings within the wider area. The table tomb (NHLE 1077228) located at the Church of All Saints is a Grade II\* listed asset and an indication of wealth within

the area during this period.

5.6.11 One monument, two buildings and two findspots are recorded within the HER. A cropmark of a moat (HER MNF4190) is visible on aerial photography and located 25m north of the cable route and 325m west of the Site. Reports from 1978 suggest the area was levelled in 1955 but nothing was found. Two non-designated buildings include Lodge Cottage (HER MNF17912) and 9 & 11 School Road (HER MNF56857). The cottage is located 635m south-east of the cable route, and 1km south-east of the Site; and 9 & 11 School Road are located 825m south-west of the Site respectively. The two findspots of a French Jetton (HER MNF30950) and a lead weight (HER MNF62164) were found in 1994 and 2010 respectively. They are likely transient finds and located 755m south-west and 620m north-east of the Site.

*Post Medieval (c.1540 to 1901AD)*

5.6.12 The post medieval period is evidenced through structural and archaeological remains. There are ten listed structures attesting to the post medieval period which are associated with residential, agricultural and public use. Residential use can be evidenced by the 16<sup>th</sup> Old Hall (NHLE 1152599), the 17<sup>th</sup> century Eastgate House and Park House (NHLE 1342605), a Gardeners Cottage at Dunham Lodge (NHLE 1077494), and the 19<sup>th</sup> century Fransham Place (NHLE 1077470). These assets are, or are associated with, structures of high status indicating people of high standing and wealth resided in the area.

5.6.13 Agricultural structures can be seen through Church Farmhouse, built in 1859, (NHLE 1304867) and the stables to Necton Hall, which were built in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (NHLE 1342604). Finally, assets which are representative of civic life include an 1814 Obelisk (NHLE 1169330) which was erected to commemorate peace and dedicated to Admiral Nelson. Other public assets include the Necton and Little Fransham War Memorial (NHLE 1454514 and 1451439) and a K6 telephone kiosk (NHLE 1263622), all of early 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

5.6.14 The HER records several further assets and comprise of post medieval ditches and pits/ponds (HER MNF64198), a brick kiln (HER MNF40621), and the site of an old school house (HER MNF12252). The post medieval ditches, pits and ponds were found to the immediate north of the Site during the planning works for the Necton on-shore substation; these have been discussed at section 5.5. The brick kiln and old school house are located 180m north-west and 940m south-west of the Site respectively. The brick kiln was recorded on Bryant's map of 1826 and is a clear indication of industry within the immediate vicinity of the Site. The old school house is believed to be the

site of the former headmaster's house which was built in 1866; the impressive Victorian-Tudor style building was badly damaged in 1976 and later demolished.

## 5.7 Cartographic Sources

5.7.1 The earliest mapping viewed was the 1817 East Dereham Ordnance Survey Drawing (not reproduced). The map shows the Site to the south-east of a road running north-east from Necton. To the east of the Site lies Lower Lodge Farm and a footpath. To the south of the Site lies undeveloped land with Necton beyond this. The notable buildings within Necton comprise an Inn, Mill and Necton Hall.

5.7.2 The 1840 Necton Tithe Map (not reproduced here) shows the Site located within several agricultural fields. The northern extent is located across three land parcels, the southern extent across four land parcels and the cable route runs across two land parcels. The parcels are owned by William Mason and the majority of parcels were occupied by Richard Ransome. The complex once known as Lower Lodge Farm (in the earlier map) is now shown to be Bullock Sheds and a Stable and Yard suggesting the complex was no longer residential.

5.7.3 The six-inch Ordnance Survey Map Norfolk Sheet LX.NW, which was published in 1884, shows the land formation as it was on the Tithe Map. The field boundaries are characterised by irregular trees.

5.7.4 The subsequent OS maps (up to 1965) show no alterations to the field boundaries/land formation.

## 5.8 Aerial Photography/Satellite Imagery

5.8.1 The earliest available imagery for the Site was 1999; this shows the parcels of land as three larger parcels. There are tracks on the field suggesting a continuation of arable use.

5.8.2 Satellite Imagery shows a continuation of three fields in arable use. Imagery from September 2006 shows a darker line within the vicinity of the proposed substation which is likely be representative of a former field boundary.

## 5.9 Historic Landscape Characterisation

5.9.1 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) for the Site is recorded as 20<sup>th</sup> century agricultural land which was one piecemeal enclosure but has since suffered boundary loss.

## 5.10 **Historic Hedgerows**

5.10.1 Cartographic sources identify that several of the existing hedgerows bordering the Site and within the Site are likely historic or follow earlier field boundaries.

## 5.11 **LiDAR**

5.11.1 National Mapping LiDAR (DTM 1m) was viewed as part of the Assessment. The LiDAR does not show any features of note.

## 5.12 **Site Visit**

5.12.1 A Site walkover survey was undertaken on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2022. The purpose of the survey was to identify visible archaeological remains and to undertake a setting survey. The visit confirmed the land to be arable in use with some signs of historic ridge and furrow in an approximate north-south alignment; these were not shown on aerial imagery nor recorded on the HER. No other features of note were identified.

## 6 SUMMARY OF BASELINE

- 6.1.1 In consideration of the baseline there is thought to be low to high potential for archaeological remains to be present within Site. Potential is thought to be limited to remains relating to the medieval and post medieval periods.
- 6.1.2 *Prehistoric* - The prehistoric period is represented through stray finds, largely uncovered via metal detecting. The finds are likely associated with transient activity. Due to their proximity from the Site it is considered there is **negligible to low** potential for remains from the prehistoric period. Remains if present would likely be transient in nature.
- 6.1.3 *Romano-British* – This period is evidenced by stray fields uncovered via metal detecting activities. The finds are transient in nature and do not indicate occupation of the area. It is therefore considered there is **negligible** potential for remains from the Romano-British periods.
- 6.1.4 *Early Medieval* – There are no finds from the earlier medieval period and settlement at this time is likely to have been nucleated to the south, at Necton, with the Site utilised for agricultural purposes. Due to the paucity of evidence there is judged to be **negligible** potential for this period.
- 6.1.5 *Medieval* – The medieval period is largely represented through settlement evidence at Necton. It is believed the settlement would have been nucleated here with the Site possibly being utilised as agricultural land associated with the settlement. As such there is judged to be **low** potential for remains which, if do survive, would provide information on medieval agricultural and land management practices within the area.
- 6.1.6 *Post Medieval* -The post medieval period is evidenced through post medieval features found during archaeological evaluation works to the immediate north of the Site. These features are suggestive of clay extraction/ and agricultural/land management within the vicinity of the Site rather than occupation activity. Considering the close proximity of the remains there is **high** potential for agricultural remains pertaining to the post medieval period. The agricultural use of the Site at this time is further attested to by the possible ridge and furrow observed during the Site walkover survey. If remains do survive these would provide information on post medieval clay extraction techniques, agricultural and land management practices within the area.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGY - IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

7.1.1 Proposed development within the boundary of the Site has the potential to cause direct impacts to potential assets of an archaeological nature as a result of ground disturbance.

7.1.2 The Proposed development will cause ground disturbance through:

- Soil stripping of the Site;
- Foundations;
- Access Tracks;
- Perimeter Fencing;
- Drainage;
- Service /cabling routes; and
- Landscaping.

7.1.3 Appendix 1 describes the methodology for assessing the magnitude of impact and the overall significance of impact.

### 7.2 Direct (Construction) Impacts

7.2.1 Construction activity would impact on any buried remains if present. The significance of potential receptors (unknown archaeological remains) the anticipated magnitude of impact to them and consequent significance of effect is described below.

#### *Medieval remains*

7.2.2 There is low potential for unknown agricultural remains from this period; these may pertain to land division and land management. Such remains which would hold limited archaeological and historic interest being representative of medieval land management and would be of negligible to low importance, dependant on the nature of the remains.

7.2.3 Groundworks would impact upon any buried remains, if present, which would result in a major magnitude of impact which, on assets of negligible to low importance, would equate to an impact of **slight adverse** significance in effect.

#### *Post Medieval remains*

7.2.4 There is potential for agricultural remains and land divisions pertaining to the post medieval period to be present. The agricultural use of the Site is attested to by cartographic sources and also by the ridge and furrow viewed on Site and by the recent

archaeological works undertaken on the adjacent land. Remains, if present, would hold limited archaeological and historic interest being representative of post-medieval agricultural practices and land management and possible clay extraction as evidenced on the adjacent site.

- 7.2.5 Groundworks would impact upon any buried remains, if present, which would result in a major magnitude of impact which, on assets of negligible to low importance, would equate to an impact of **slight adverse** significance in effect.

*Unknown buried remains*

- 7.2.6 There is a potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within the Site. The baseline attests to the potential for remains from the medieval/post medieval period. Anticipated remains associated with the known archaeological resource of the wider area would be considered to be of local (low) importance, there being no evidence to indicate that remains of regional or national (moderate/high) importance are present.

- 7.2.7 Construction activity would impact upon any unknown buried remains if present. This would result in a major magnitude of impact which, on an asset of low importance, would equate to an impact of **slight adverse** significance of effect.

*Historic Landscape Character Area*

- 7.2.8 There is potential to impact the Historic Landscape Character Area, the importance of which is predicted to be negligible to low. The substation development will see the addition of hedgerows surrounding the substation and will retain the existing land formation and hedgerows. Considering the proposals there is expected to be no more than a **slight adverse** significance of effect on the Historic Landscape Character Areas.

*Historic Hedgerows*

- 7.2.9 There will be some minor impacts to the Hedgerows as a result of the access routes and cable route. The hedgerows will be replaced upon completion of the construction phase of works.

## **8 ARCHAEOLOGY - MITIGATION**

- 8.1.1 In this instance the 'field evaluation' referred to within paragraph 194 of the NPPF is not considered necessary at the predetermination stage; it being reasonably assumed that if evaluation was a pre-requisite of all applications potentially affecting archaeological remains then this would be expressly stated within the policy. As it is not, the 'where necessary' should be applied proportionally, most likely being required on Site's where remains of potential high (national) importance could be located which could preclude development. Considering the archaeological remains uncovered to the north, which are of low importance, and on the baseline presented here there is no evidence to indicate the presence of remains of national importance.
- 8.1.2 It is anticipated that archaeological fieldwork, if it is required, could be secured as a condition to consent and undertaken as mitigation works, as a phased programme if considered necessary, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared in consultation with the Norfolk County Council Planning Archaeologist. This would, in consideration of the Planning Practice Guidance, be reasonable and proportionate on reflection of the information presented within the baseline data which indicates that there is no evidence to suggest the presence of remains within the boundary of the site which could preclude development.,
- 8.1.3 Conditioned fieldwork would also reflect paragraph 204 of the NPPF which indicates that any fieldwork which would cause the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset should (if it is required) be undertaken as a condition to consent, such that the Local Planning Authority has not permitted the loss of archaeological material through fieldwork undertaken before it is known that the proposals can proceed.

## **9 ARCHAEOLOGY - ASSESSMENT AGAINST PLAN POLICY**

### **9.1 Legislation**

9.1.1 The proposals would not directly affect a Scheduled Monument or other remains deemed to be of national importance and therefore would not engage the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) or the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).

### **9.2 Policy**

9.2.1 In accordance with paragraph 194 of the NPPF this assessment has described the significance of potential buried remains which could be affected by the proposals. This report constitutes the appropriate desk-based assessment required.

9.2.2 Local policy will be triggered due to the potential for impacts to non-designated archaeological remains. The policy requires archaeological evaluation for development sites that are known or thought to have the potential to include non-designated assets of archaeological significance. In this instance the Site is judged to be of limited archaeological interest.

9.2.3 Development proposals should identify assets of archaeological significance. An archaeological evaluation will be required for development sites that are known or thought to have the potential to include non-designated heritage assets with archaeological interest. Where appropriate, archaeological remains should be left in situ following further design/engineering work. If the benefits of a particular development are considered to outweigh the importance of retaining archaeological remains in situ, satisfactory excavation and recording of remains will be required before development is begun.

9.2.4 The policy continues, that 'if the benefits of a particular development are considered to outweigh the importance of retaining archaeological remains in situ, satisfactory excavation and recording of remains will be required before development is begun. It is expected any remains would be a continuation of the post medieval remains found to the north which are considered to be of low (local) importance and could be dealt with through a programme of archaeological works if deemed necessary.

## 10 HERITAGE – BASELINE INFORMATION

### 10.1 Designated Heritage Assets

10.1.1 For the purposes of this section of the report ‘Site’ should be taken to refer to the main western Site and cable route.

10.1.2 Information on designated heritage assets was complimented by GIS information downloaded from Historic England (Historic England, 2022) and Norfolk County Council’s HER (2022).

10.1.3 Asset details were gathered on the parameters as set out below.

- World Heritage Sites – within 2km of the Site;
- Scheduled Monuments – within 2km of the Site;
- Grade I and Grade II\* Listed Buildings – within 2km of the Site;
- Grade II Listed Buildings – within 1km of the Site;
- Registered Park and Gardens – within 2km of the Site;
- Conservation Areas – within 1km of the Site (extended to 2km for Conservation Areas with highly graded assets); and
- Historic Battlefields – within 1km of the Site.

10.1.4 There are 15 designated heritage assets recorded within the parameters above. These are shown on Table 1 below and on Drawing S19832-002.

Table 1: Assets located within the search parameters above		
Reference (NHLE)	Reference	Status
1003154	Mona Hill	Scheduled Monument
1152204	Church of All Saints	Grade I Listed Building
1152560	Church of St Mary	Grade I Listed Building
1077228	Table Tomb approximately 14 metres south of aisle of Church of All Saints	Grade II* Listed Building
1152599	The Old Hall	Grade II* Listed Building
1077470	Fransham Place	Grade II Listed Building
1077494	Gardener's Cottage 340 metres south-south west of Dunham Lodge	Grade II Listed Building
1169330	Obelisk at TF 88191249 or approximately 570 metres south-east of Dunham Lodge	Grade II Listed Building
1263622	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Grade II Listed Building
1304867	Church Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building

Table 1: Assets located within the search parameters above		
Reference (NHLE)	Reference	Status
1342604	Stables to Necton Hall	Grade II Listed Building
1342605	Eastgate House and Park House	Grade II Listed Building
1451439	Little Fransham War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building
1454514	Necton War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building
-	Necton	Conservation Area

10.1.5 In application of Step 1 Historic England Good Practice Advice 3 ‘The Setting of Heritage Assets’ (2017), of the designated heritage assets recorded in Table 1 above it is anticipated that the asset types listed below would not be affected by the proposals (significance is sustained). This is due to their significance lying wholly/predominantly within their fabric, the lack of change which the proposals would cause in respect to elements of setting which contribute towards their significance or that the assets do not derive significance from the land within the Site:

- Scheduled buried remains and/or earthworks which do not hold topographically advantageous views of the Site or the area in which the Site is located such that the Site could be said to be significant in an understanding/appreciation of the monument;
- Assets in built up areas for which cones of view to/from are not significant;
- Distant farmhouses with no historic links to the land within the footprint of the site; Ancillary farm buildings to which an understanding and a perception of is restricted to the principal farmhouse and/or the immediate rural backdrop which would be unaffected
- Memorials where the principal setting element of importance is their immediate context; and
- K6 telephone boxes.

10.1.6 Subsequent to the initial filtering process the assets listed below in Table 2 will be subject to field observations to determine the necessity for assessment of their significance in accordance with Step 2 of Historic England Good Practice Advice 3 ‘The Setting of Heritage Assets’ (2017) and Advice Note 12 ‘Statements of Heritage Significance’ (2019).

Table 2: Assets Potentially sensitive to Change		
Reference (NHLE)	Reference	Status
1152204	Church of All Saints	Grade I Listed Building
1152560	Church of St Mary	Grade I Listed Building
1152599	The Old Hall	Grade II* Listed Building
-	Necton	Conservation Area

10.1.7 The assets listed in Table 2 above were assessed in the field on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 2022 to ascertain the necessity of providing a full statement of significance to assess the potential impact of the proposals.

10.1.8 In the field it was established that the following assets would not require further assessment within this report. It being determined during the Site visit and appraisal of significance that the proposals would not introduce change to their settings which would affect an appreciation of their significance:

- **NHLE 1152560: Church of St Mary (Grade I Listed Building)**
  - The church is located 1.9km north-east of the Site within the settlement of Knowle.
  - The significance of the church stems from its historic and architectural interest as a medieval church. The fabric, form and features will reveal these interests are of particular value.
  - The church, nor its tower, can be seen from the Site nor can the Site be seen from the church as such there will be no intervisibility between the asset and the Site.
  - The Site, due to the intervening distance, topography and lack of visibility is not assessed to be an element of the church's setting which contributes towards an understanding of the historic, architectural and archaeological interests it holds.
  - The proposals would not affect any of the elements of the church's extant setting which add to its significance.
- **NHLE 1152599 – The Old Hall (Grade II\* Listed Building)**
  - The significance of Old Hall stems from its late 16<sup>th</sup> century origins and its later phases of development. The building fabric and features retain evidence of the original construction materials and techniques and remaining fixtures and fitting reveal the original status, aesthetic intention and craftsmanship employed to the interior.

- Old Hall is located 1.6km north-east of the Site. The Old Hall principally faces north towards the A47 and within an area of modern buildings. As such there is no intervisibility between the Site and the asset. There is no known historic relationship between the Site and Old Hall and the Site is not assessed to comprise an element of the building's setting which adds to an understanding or appreciation of its significance.
- **Necton Conservation Area**
  - The Conservation Area is located 1.1km south-west of the Site.
  - The Conservation Area cannot be seen from the Site nor can the Site be seen from within the conservation area and the Site, as part of a general wider rural landscape is not assessed to be an element of the conservation areas setting which adds to an understanding or appreciation of its significance.
  - Furthermore, due to the intervening topography and distance the proposals would not impact affect the current ambiance enjoyed by the conservation area through lighting or noise effects s.

10.1.9 The spire of the Church of All Saints (NHLE 1152204), a Grade I listed building, is visible from the Site and as such has been brought forward for further assessment.

## **11 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND SETTING**

11.1.1 A description of the interests held by the assets taken forward for assessment are presented below. These are discussed in proportion with the value of the assets and as far as is necessary in order to determine the importance of setting to the significance of each asset and the potential effect of the proposals on this.

### **11.2 NHLE 1152204 – Church of All Saints (Grade I Listed Building)**

#### **Archaeological and Historic Interests**

11.2.1 The archaeological interest of the church relates to the physical evidence that the fabric contains which would inform upon the origins and evolution of the building. The materials used, the construction techniques employed, the evolution of the building over time are contained within its fabric.

11.2.2 The church is of high historical value. The Church of All Saints is located in the core of Necton on the Site of the original church, as recorded in the Domesday book. The north wall of the chancel is thought to originate from the Norman period with the church which is currently on the Site being built between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

11.2.3 In 1326 it is believed that Lady Maud de Tony, of Coxford Priory Manor, made a donation for the founding of a chantry which resulted in the St Catherine's Chapel (the present day Parish Room). The de Tony families association with this area dates from the Domesday Book due to Ralph de Tony who was granted the lordship due to his services to the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings. The de Tony family remained associated with Necton into the 16<sup>th</sup> century until the dissolution of the monasteries. The church was rebuilt in 1864-5 which also saw the extension and restoration of many features. This phase of works were undertaken by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin a renowned Victorian Architect.

11.2.4 The churches historic interest is associated with the development of Necton and the de Tony family. There is also interest, due to the association with the renowned architect A. W Pugin.

#### **Architectural Interest**

11.2.5 The Church of All Saints, as mentioned previously, stands on the Site of the original church. It is constructed of flint with limestone dressing, lead roofs and a pantile chancel. The north chapel holds the oldest part of the church, which was funded by Lady Maud in 1326, and holds the outline of a consecration cross marking the consecration of the church by the Bishop of Norwich in 1326. The Nave and Chancel contain decorated period windows at the north and south aisles. The main windows

were enlarged in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Further evidence from the 15<sup>th</sup> century can be seen within the re-construction of the Nave when it was raised by 14ft in 1490. Evidence within this part of the church can also be seen from the early 17<sup>th</sup> century in the form of the 1636 octagonal pulpit and octagonal font. The pulpit contains a backboard and test with an angel-piscina with a petalled bowl in the south-east corner of the south aisle.

11.2.6 The roof of the church was repaired in 1838 and is certainly one of the more striking features of the structure. The roof contains 60 tons of carved oak and chestnut; the wood has been carved to include angels, Christ, the Virgin Mary and his Apostles alongside animals and other religious figurines. The angels are located on the Hammer Beams. Stone corbels are also located within the roof which contain an abundance of surviving medieval paint.

11.2.7 In 1864-5 the restoration was led by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin and partially funded by Charles Mason of Necton Hall. The West Tower contains staged angle buttresses faced with ashlar. The structure contains single light belfry windows with cusped ogee traceried heads. Below the bell openings lies a cill band decorated with quatrefoils. Tow tower contains a clock face in a square panel with the label mould above the west window. The Tower was designed to hold 6 bells, the weight of which had caused an earlier tower to crack. The tower has since been restored again in 2015 and the bells restored from 2017-18. The 19<sup>th</sup> century restoration works also saw the remodelling of the south porch to include two Mason memorials.

11.2.8 The church is of high architectural interest representing a fine example of church architecture whereby its function is clearly expressed in the form and detailing.

### **Contribution of Setting**

11.2.9 The church is located within the village of Necton; it is set within an enclosed graveyard, which contains some mature vegetation (trees and hedgerows). The Church is approached from south along a tree lined pathway which is flanked by two iron gates, two gate pillars and a low wall. The principal frontage being towards the south suggests this is a designed view for arrival towards the church. The surrounding low wall provides a clear distinction to the church and its immediate setting whilst also maintaining a sense of openness with the low wall allows views into the churchyard and allows for the church to remain prominent. Due to the vegetation and the church being set back from the road, the structure remains relatively hidden within more distant views with the tower sustaining visibility and clearly announcing the function

and presence of the church to the wider surrounding. The immediate churchyard setting is peaceful offering a space for reflection.

11.2.10 Within the wider area the tower can be seen across long distances. This is typical of church towers where they designed to be omnipresent providing a clear focal point for religious gatherings and to remind those within the area of Gods everlasting presence. However, it must be noted that church towers do not have designed views beyond being seen within the wider area. When viewing the church from the north there are clear signs of modern energy infrastructure including wind turbines.

11.2.11 Considering the above the immediate setting is considered to highly contribute towards an appreciation of the assets significance. Kinetic views of the tower from within its wider setting are also important.

## 12 EMBEDDED MITIGATION

12.1.1 Harm to the significance of a heritage asset can be minimised through the creation of long-term visual screening or through the recognition of sensitive receptors within sympathetically designed schemes such that built form is demonstrably positioned in order to reduce adverse impacts.

12.1.2 Enhancement measures can be designed to better reveal the significance of an asset, such as through improved access or interpretation, the restoration of an historic feature or view, or the creation of a new view which better frames an asset.

12.1.3 The development proposals include for the following embedded mitigation which would be included to minimise any potential to the significance of the designated heritage assets:

- Inclusion of a hedgerow to obscure views to the west and south; this is in line with the existing substation methodology.

## **13 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

### **13.1 NHLE 1152204 – Church of All Saints (Grade I Listed Building)**

13.1.1 The proposals would introduce change within the wider, extended setting of the Church.

13.1.2 The proposals would only be visible from the top stage(s) of the tower. Only the upper stages of the tower of the church are visible from within the Site with these views being incidental rather than planned views.

13.1.3 The Site is not visible from the main body of the church or from within its immediate churchyard setting and therefore the immediate setting of the Church which contributes more expressly to its special historic interest would be conserved. The village setting would also be sustained where the church would remain as a clear landmark structure and where it has a prominence as the foci of historic development and where surrounding buildings respond to this in their position.

13.1.4 Within the churches wider setting there is existing modern infrastructure in the form of wind turbines and the existing Necton on-shore substation.

13.1.5 Having considered the significance of the Church and the contribution that its setting makes towards and understanding and appreciation of this, it is anticipated that there would be no harm to its significance as a consequence of the proposals. This is based on the following grounds:

- While the tower of the church is visible from the Site the development Site is not visible from the asset. Long distance views from the asset are not possible due to its central location within Necton and the relative enclosure of the churchyard.
- The contribution of setting towards the asset is principally derived from its tranquillity within an enclosed churchyard, and the perceivable connections between the village and the prominent ecclesiastical centre with which it developed around.
- There is no known historical connection between the proposed development Site and the church.

## **14 HERITAGE - ASSESSMENT AGAINST PLAN POLICY**

### **14.1 Legislation**

14.1.1 Development within the Site would not directly and physically affect a Scheduled Monument and there is no indication within the baseline evidence that remains of national importance would be affected by any development within the Site. The Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) would not be engaged.

14.1.2 With reference to Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act) (1990) and the 'special regard' referenced as being required in respect to a Listed Building or its setting, no harm to the significance of the listed building is anticipated with the contribution made to this significance by its setting preserved.

### **14.2 Policy**

14.2.1 In accordance with paragraph 194 of the NPPF this assessment has described the significance of designated heritage assets which could be affected by the proposals. This report constitutes the appropriate heritage assessment required in full accordance with paragraph 194.

14.2.2 It has been concluded there will be no harm to designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the Site and the proposals are judged to be in accordance with requirements of both national and local planning policy surrounding potential effects to the significance of designated heritage assets.

## **15 CONCLUSIONS - ARCHAEOLOGY & HERITAGE**

- 15.1.1 This assessment, undertaken with due respect to guidance published by Historic England and with the utilisation of terminology in full accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, has described the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets potentially affected by the proposals.
- 15.1.2 The Site contains no designated heritage assets. In respect to designated assets within the vicinity of the Site has been concluded there would be no harm to their significance as a result of the scheme.
- 15.1.3 Considering the archaeological record there is a low potential for medieval agricultural/land management remains and high potential for post medieval agricultural/land management remains. These remains are predicted to be of low significance and likely associated with those found previously to the north of the Site.
- 15.1.4 Overall, there is no evidence for archaeological remains of high (national) significance to be present within the Site. As such there is no evidence to reasonably indicate the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which would preclude development. Therefore, it is anticipated that archaeological fieldwork, if required, could be secured as a condition to consent for any forthcoming application.
- 15.1.5 The proposals are anticipated to be in accordance with legislation and national and local planning policy on archaeological and heritage grounds.

## 16 GLOSSARY

**Archaeological Interest** There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them

Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)

**Architectural Interest** The properties of a place resulting from and revealing the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types

Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)

**Artistic Interest** The influence of human imagination and skill to convey meaning through all forms of creative expression on the physical properties of a place and its setting or on their associations and appreciation. Artistic interest may relate to the influence of a place on art as well as the use of skill and design embodied in its fabric

Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)

**Harm** Changes for the worse, here primarily referring to the effect of inappropriate interventions on the heritage interest of a place that reduces their values to society

Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)

**Historic Interest** The connections between a place and past lives and events

Source: Historic England Conservation Principles 2017 (consultation draft)

**Significance** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting

Source: NPPF 2019

**Setting of a heritage asset** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral

Source: NPPF 2019

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**Appendix 1**  
**Site Photographs**



**Plate 1: Photography taken facing east with the modern substation hedgerow on the left, existing woodland in the background and ridge and furrow to the right.**



**Plate 2: Photograph taken facing south-west towards Necton, church spire and wind turbines can be seen in the background.**



**Plate 3: Photograph taken towards existing substation (north-west). Ridge and Furrow can be seen centrally. The existing farm track can be seen to the right of the image.**



**Plate 4: Photograph taken facing south across the eastern-most field.**

**Appendix 2**  
**Archaeology Impact Assessment Methodology**

In ascribing levels of **importance** to heritage assets, the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring, Revision 1 (Highways England 2020) has been used, see Table 1 below.

The **magnitude of impact** is measured from the condition that would prevail in a ‘do nothing’ scenario and it is assessed without regard to the importance of the receptor (Highways England, 2020).

The worst magnitude of impact would be Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource and severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.

In ascribing the magnitude of impact, guidance presented in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring, Revision 1 (Highways England 2020) has been used, see Table 2 below.

The **significance of impact** is devised by cross referencing the importance of the receptor with the magnitude of the impact, see Table 3. In some cases the significance of impact is shown as being one of two alternatives. In these cases a single description should be decided upon with reasoned judgement for that level of significance chosen.

Table 1: Establishing the importance of a heritage asset	
Value (sensitivity)	Typical description
Very High	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring, Revision 1 (Highways England 2020)

Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact		
Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
Major	Adverse	Loss of resource and/or quality and integrity of resource; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Large scale or major improvement of resource quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality.
Moderate	Adverse	Loss of resource, but not adversely affecting the integrity; partial loss of/damage to key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality.
Minor	Adverse	Some measurable change in attributes, quality or vulnerability;

Table 2: Establishing the magnitude of impact		
Magnitude of impact (change)		Typical description
		minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements; some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Adverse	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Beneficial	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No change		No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction.

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring, Revision 1 (Highways England, 2020)

Table 3: Establishing the significance of impact						
Value/Importance	Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/large	Large or very large	Very large
	High	Neutral	Slight	Slight or moderate	Moderate or large	Large or very large
	Medium	Neutral	Neutral/slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate or large
	Low	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight	Slight or moderate
	Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral or slight	Neutral or slight	Slight
		<b>No change</b>	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>Minor</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Major</b>
<b>Magnitude of impact</b>						

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring, Revision 1 (Highways England, 2020)

Table 4: Significance categories	
Significance Category	Typical Description
<b>Very large</b>	Effects at this level are material in the decision-making process.
<b>Large</b>	Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process.
<b>Moderate</b>	Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors.
<b>Slight</b>	Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process.
<b>Neutral</b>	No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.

Design Manual for Roads and Bridges, LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring, Revision 1 (Highways England, 2020)

### **Appendix 3**

### **Historic Hedgerows**

In determining which if hedgerows are important on archaeological or historic grounds The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) state the following criteria.

**The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 Schedule 1 Part II - Archaeology & History**

1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose “historic” means existing before 1850.
2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is—
  - (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or
  - (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.
3. The hedgerow—
  - (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and
  - (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.
4. The hedgerow—
  - (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or
  - (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.
5. The hedgerow—
  - (a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or
  - (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system—
    - (i) is substantially complete; or
    - (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority’s area, as a key landscape characteristic.

*Criteria 1*

No hedgerows are indicated by the historic mapping as denoting a parish boundary. As such, no hedgerows would be classified as important under Paragraph 1 criteria.

*Criteria 2*

There are no scheduled monuments recorded within the footprint of the Site. Therefore, no hedgerows within the Site would be classified as important under Paragraph 2 criteria.

### *Criteria 3*

There are no archaeological sites recorded within the footprint of the Site associated with hedgerows. Therefore, no hedgerows within the Site would be classified as important under Paragraph 3 criteria.

### *Criteria 4*

The land within the footprint of the Site is not known to have been associated with a pre-1600 AD estate. Therefore, no hedgerows within the Extension Site would be classified as important under Paragraph 4 criteria.

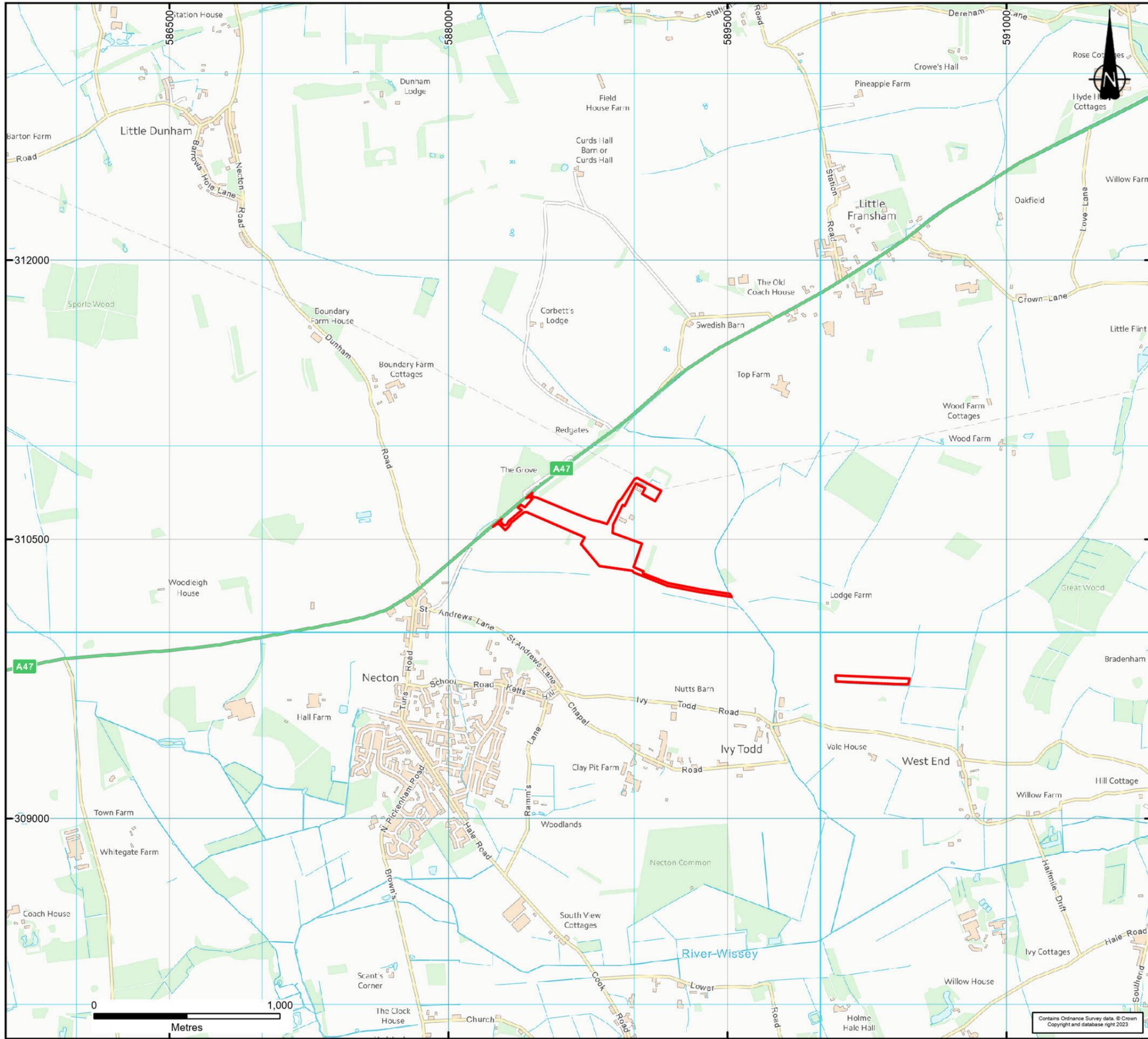
### *Criteria 5*

In assigning a hedgerow as historic the phrase 'pre-dating the Inclosure Acts' should be taken to mean before 1845 (Defra 2002)<sup>2</sup>. No maps predating 1845 were viewed.

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<sup>2</sup> Defra. (2002) Amendment to the Hedgerow Regulations 1997: A guide to the law and good practice – amendment 2002

## DRAWINGS



**KEY**

 Site Boundary

**Notes:**

Boundaries are indicative.

B A	REVISED SITE BOUNDARY FIRST ISSUE	07/23 05/23	GER HP	VA-J VA-J	LG LG
REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPR

CLIENT  
**STATKRAFT UK LTD**

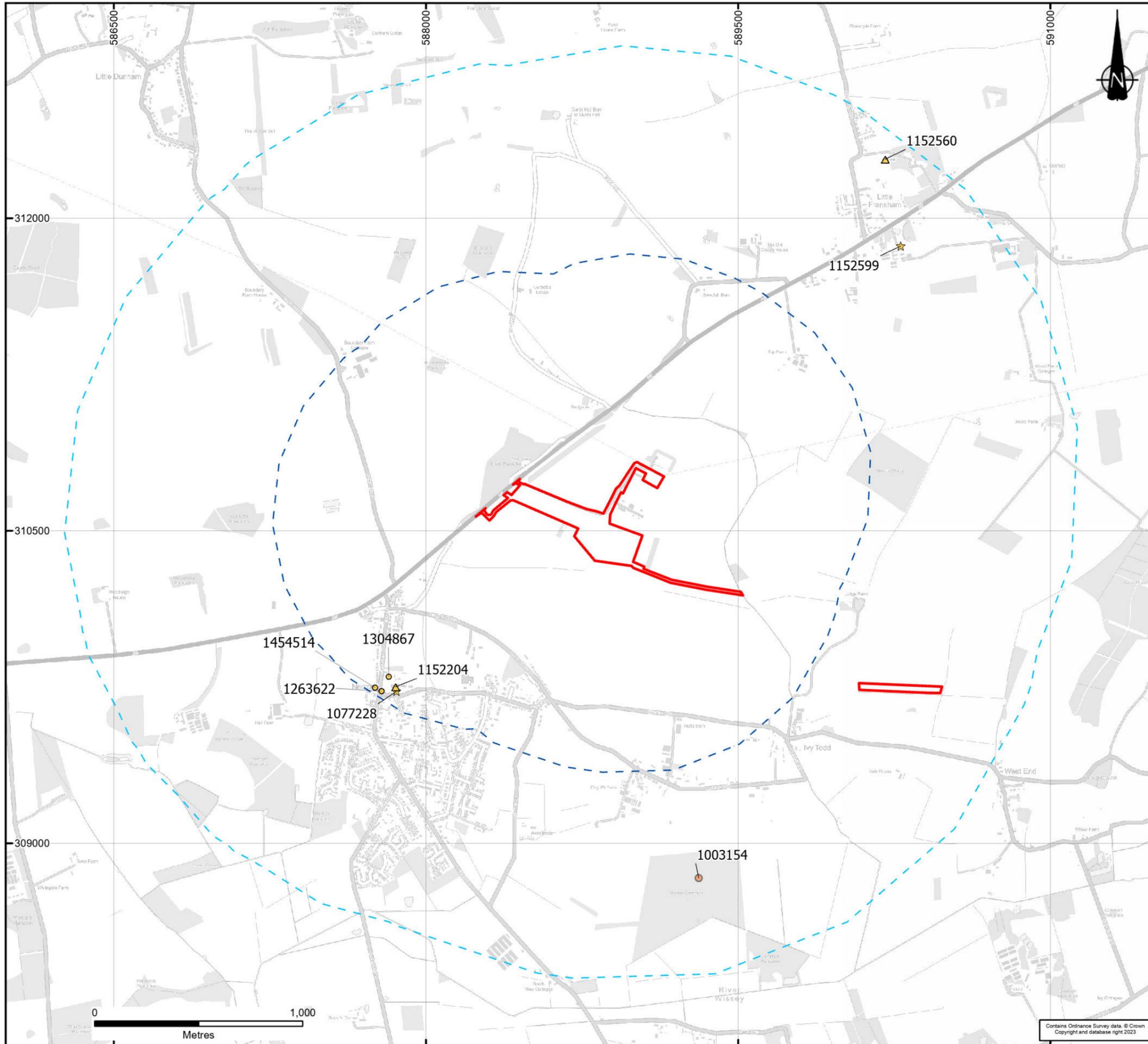
PROJECT  
**BRECKLAND NORFOLK**

DRAWING TITLE  
**FIGURE 1 : SITE LOCATION**

DRG No.	ST19832-001	REV	B
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:20,000
		DATE	13/07/2023
DRAWN BY	HP	CHECKED BY	VA-J
		APPROVED BY	LG




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**KEY**

- Site Boundary
  - 1km study area
  - 2km study area
- Listed Buildings**
- ▲ I
  - ★ II\*
  - II

**Notes:**

Boundaries are indicative.  
 © Historic England Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2023

B A	REVISED SITE BOUNDARY FIRST ISSUE	07/23 05/23	GER HP	VA-J VA-J	LG LG
REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD

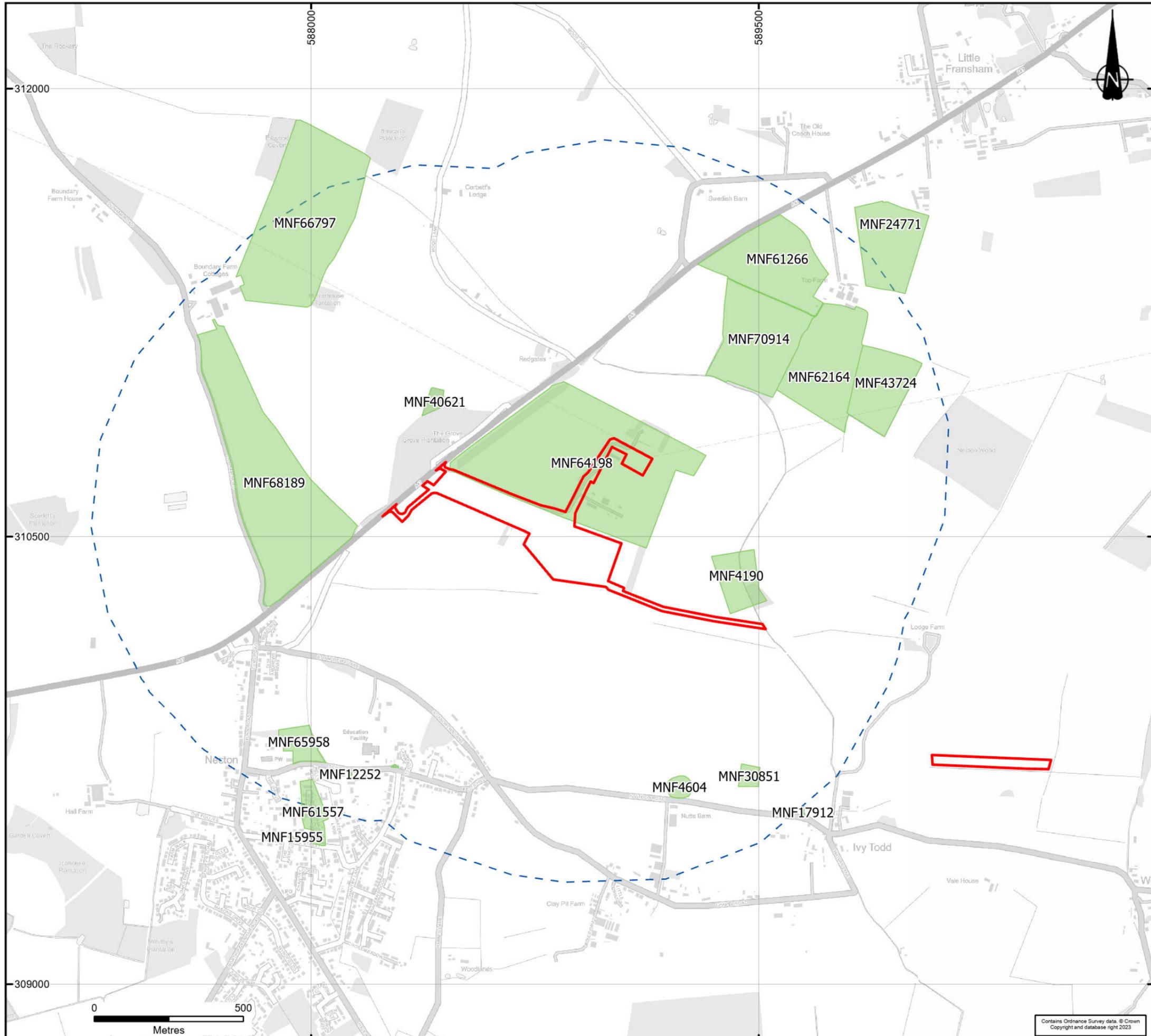
CLIENT	STATKRAFT UK LTD
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PROJECT	BRECKLAND NORFOLK
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DRAWING TITLE	FIGURE 2: DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS
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DRG No.	ST19832-002	REV	B
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:18,000
		DATE	13/07/2023
DRAWN BY	HP	CHECKED BY	VA-J
		APPROVED BY	LG

wardell armstrong



**KEY**

- Site Boundary
- 1km study area
- Non-designated assets

**Notes:**  
 Boundaries are indicative.  
 © Data supplied by Norfolk County Council and Norfolk Historic Environment Records.

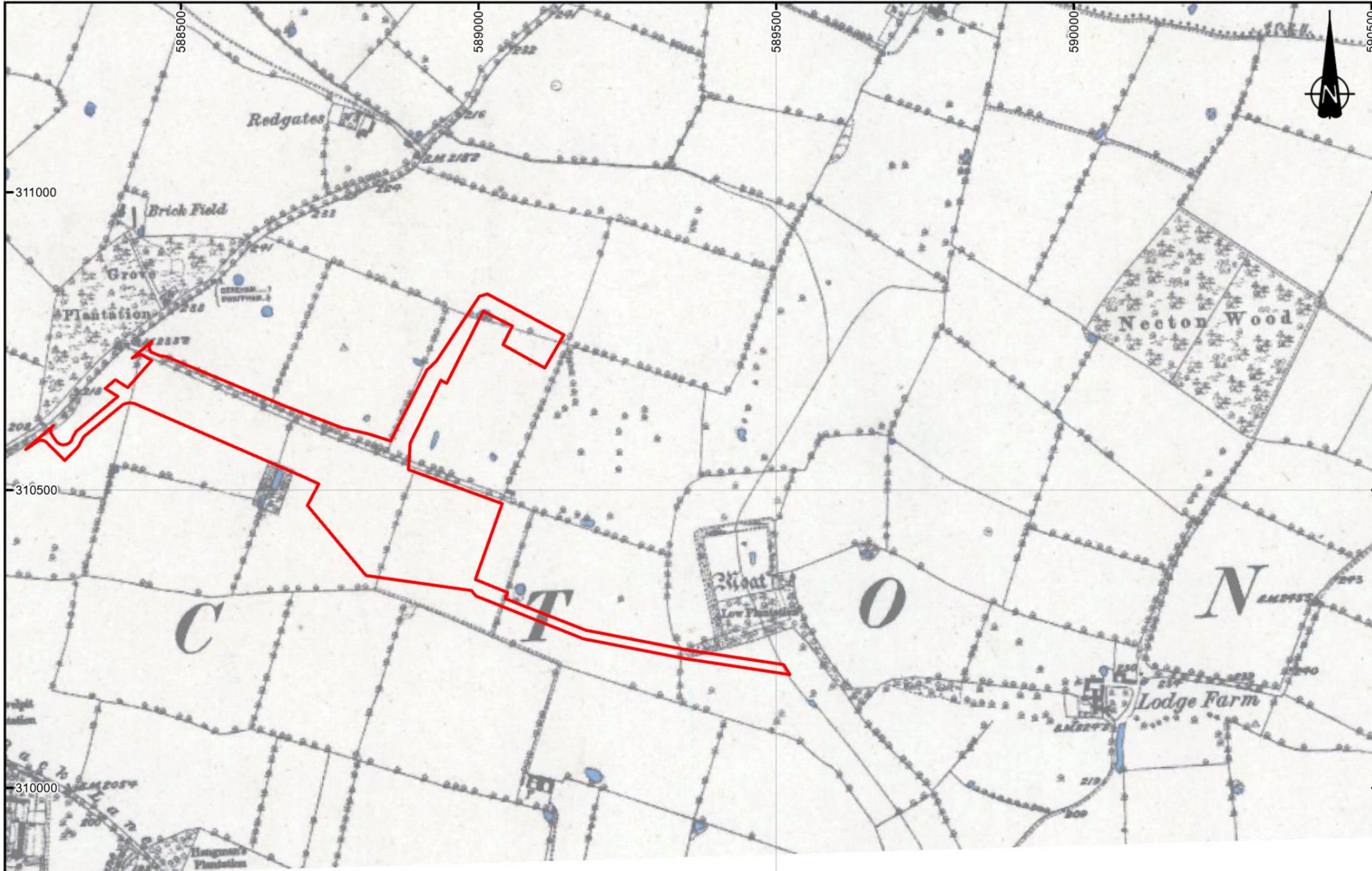
B A	REVISED SITE BOUNDARY FIRST ISSUE	07/23 05/23	GER HP	VA-J VA-J	LG LG
REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPD

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DRAWING TITLE  
 FIGURE 3: NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

DRG No. ST19832-003	REV B
DRG SIZE A3	SCALE 1:12,500
DRAWN BY HP	CHECKED BY VA-J
	APPROVED BY LG



**KEY**

 Site Boundary



Notes:

Boundaries are indicative.  
CC-BY (NLS)

B	REVISED SITE BOUNDARY	07/23	GER	VA-J	LG
A	FIRST ISSUE	05/23	HP	VA-J	LG
REVISION	DETAILS	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPR

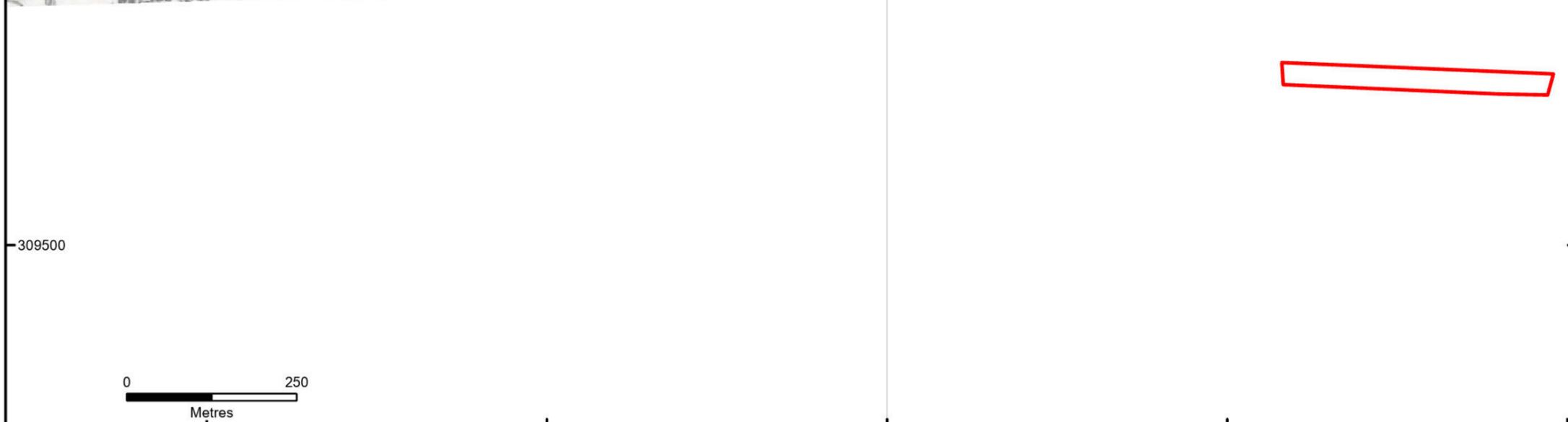
CLIENT	STATKRAFT UK LTD
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PROJECT	BRECKLAND NORFOLK
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DRAWING TITLE	FIGURE 4: 1884 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP NORFOLK SHEET LX.NW SIX-INCH
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DRG No.	ST19832-004	REV	B
DRG SIZE	A3	SCALE	1:7,500
DRAWN BY	HP	DATE	13/07/2023
CHECKED BY	VA-J	APPROVED BY	LG





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