



White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

**Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural
Heritage**



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Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AC	Alternating Current
ADBA	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
AD	Anno Domini
ADS	Archaeology Data Service
APS	Air Photo Services
BC	Before Christ
BCE	Before the Common Era
BGS	British Geological Society
BP	Before Present
CA	Conservation Area
CHIA	Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment
CEA	Cumulative Effect Assessment
CIfA	Chartered Institute of Archaeologists
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DC	Direct Current
DCC HET	Devon County Council Historic Environment Team
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change
DMER	Devon Historic Environment Record
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPP	Evidence Plan Process
ES	Environmental Statement
ETG	Expert Topic Group
FEED	Front-End Engineering Design
GCZ	Geoarchaeological Character Zone
GDBA	Geoarchaeology Desk Based Assessment
GI	Ground Investigation
GIS	Geographical Information System
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HLC	Historic Landscape Character
HMRC	HM Revenue and Customs
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
ID	Identification
IHBC	Institute of Historic Building Conservation

Acronym	Definition
km	Kilometre
LB	Listed Building
LGP	Last Glacial Period
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
m	Metre
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MW	Megawatts
NDC	North Devon Council
NG	National Grid
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	The National Planning Practice Guidance
NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
OWF	Offshore Wind Farm
PAD	Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
RPG	Registered Park and Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act
UK	United Kingdom
UKHO	UK Hydrographic Office
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
US	United States
WCOWL	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Limited
WCS	Worst Case Scenario
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Glossary of Terminology

Defined Term	Description
Agreement for Lease	An Agreement for Lease (AfL) is a non-binding agreement between a landlord and prospective tenant to grant and/or to accept a lease in the future. The AfL only gives the option to investigate a site for potential development. There is no obligation on the developer to execute a lease if they do not wish to.
Applicant	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Limited
Aviation archaeology	The remains of crashed aircraft and archaeological material associated with historic aviation activities.
Devensian	Devensian The Last Glacial Period (LGP), also known colloquially as the last ice age or simply ice age, occurred from the end of the Eemian to the end of the Younger Dryas, encompassing the period c. 115,000 –c. 11,700 years ago. British geologists refer to the LGP as the Devensian.
Cumulative effects	The effect of the Onshore Project taken together with similar effects from a number of different projects, on the same single receptor/resource. Cumulative Effects are those that result from changes caused by other past, present or reasonably foreseeable actions together with the Onshore Project.
Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)	Government department that is responsible for business, industrial strategy, science and innovation and energy and climate change policy and consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act.
Engineer, Procure, Construct and Install	A common form of contracting for offshore construction. The contractor takes responsibility for a wide scope and delivers via own and subcontract resources.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Assessment of the potential impact of the proposed Project on the physical, biological and human environment during construction, operation and decommissioning.
Export Cable Corridor	The area in which the export cables will be laid, either from the Offshore Substation or the inter-array cable junction box (if no offshore substation), to the National Grid Onshore Substation comprising both the Offshore Export Cable Corridor and Onshore Export Cable Corridor.
Engineer, Procure, Construct, and Install	A common form of contracting for offshore construction. The contractor takes responsibility for a wide scope and delivers via own and subcontract resources.

Defined Term	Description
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Assessment of the potential impact of the proposed Project on the physical, biological and human environment during construction, operation and decommissioning.
Evidence Plan Process	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach, and information to support, the EIA and HRA for certain topics.
Expert Topic Group	A forum for targeted engagement with regulators and interested stakeholders through the EPP.
Export Cable Corridor	The area in which the export cables will be laid, either from the Offshore Substation or the inter-array cable junction box (if no offshore substation), to the NG Onshore Substation comprising both the Offshore Export Cable Corridor and Onshore Export Cable Corridor.
Front end engineering and design	Front-end engineering and design (FEED) studies address areas of windfarm system design and develop the concept of the windfarm in advance of procurement, contracting and construction.
Geoarchaeology	The application of earth science principles and techniques to the understanding of the archaeological record. Includes the study of soils and sediments and of natural physical processes that affect archaeological sites such as geomorphology, the formation of sites through geological processes and the effects on buried sites and artefacts.
Glacial/interglacial	A glacial period is a period within an ice age that is marked by colder temperatures and glacier advances. Interglacial correspond to periods of warmer climate between glacial periods. There are three main periods of glaciation within the last 1 million years, the Anglian, the Wolstonian and the Devensian which ended about 12,000 years ago. The Holocene period corresponds to the current interglacial.
Holocene	The Holocene is the current geological epoch. It began approximately 11,650 cal years before present (c. 9700 BCE), after the Last Glacial Period, which concluded with the Holocene glacial retreat.
In-combination effects	In-combination effects are those effects that may arise from the development proposed in combination with other plans and projects proposed/consented but not yet built and operational.

Defined Term	Description
Jointing bay	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the Onshore Export Cable Corridor to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts
Landfall (to MLWS)	Where the offshore export cables come ashore
Link boxes	Underground chambers or above ground cabinets next to the cable trench housing electrical earthing links
Marine isotope stage	Marine isotope stages are alternating warm and cool periods in the Earth's paleoclimate, deduced from oxygen isotope data reflecting changes in temperature derived from data from deep sea core samples.
Mean high water springs	The average tidal height throughout the year of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is at its greatest.
Mean low water springs	The average tidal height throughout a year of two successive low waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is at its greatest.
Mesolithic	10000 to 4000 BC The Middle Stone Age, falling between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic and marking the beginning of a move from a hunter gatherer society towards a food producing society.
Mitigation	<p>Mitigation measures have been proposed where the assessment identifies that an aspect of the development is likely to give rise to significant environmental effects and discussed with the relevant authorities and stakeholders in order to avoid, prevent or reduce impacts to acceptable levels.</p> <p>For the purposes of the EIA, two types of mitigation are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedded mitigation: consisting of mitigation measures that are identified and adopted as part of the evolution of the project design, and form part of the project design that is assessed in the EIA • Additional mitigation: consisting of mitigation measures that are identified during the EIA process specifically to reduce or eliminate any predicted significant impacts. Additional mitigation is therefore subsequently adopted by WCOWL as the EIA process progresses.
Neolithic	4000BC to 2000 BC often referred to as the New Stone Age, this period marks the transition from a hunter gatherer society to that of a farming society.

Defined Term	Description
Onshore Development Area	The onshore area above MLWS including the underground onshore export cables connecting to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland. The onshore development area will form part of a separate Planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
Onshore Export Cables	The cables which bring electricity from MLWS at the Landfall to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor	The proposed onshore area in which the export cables will be laid, from MLWS at the Landfall to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland.
Onshore Infrastructure	The combined name for all infrastructure associated with the Onshore Project from MLWS at the Landfall to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland. The onshore infrastructure will form part of a separate Planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990
Onshore Transmission Assets	The aspects of the project related to the transmission of electricity from MLWS at the Landfall to the NG grid connection at East Yelland including the Onshore Export Cable, the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward connection to the NG grid connection at East Yelland
The Onshore Project	The Onshore Project for the onshore TCPA application includes all components onshore of MLWS. This includes the infrastructure associated with the offshore export cable (from MLWS), landfall, onshore export cable and associated infrastructure and new onshore substation (if required).
White Cross Offshore Winfarm Ltd	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Ltd (WCOWL), a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones Servicios, S.A., and Flotation Energy Ltd
Palaeoenvironmental analysis	The study of sediments and the organic remains of plants and animals to reconstruct the environment of a past geological age.
Palaeogeographic features	Features seen within sub-bottom profiler data (buried) and multibeam bathymetry data (sea floor) interpreted as representing prehistoric physical landscape features such as former river channels (palaeochannels).
Palaeolithic	500000 to 10000 BC The Old Stone Age defined by the practice of hunting and gathering and the use of chipped flint tools. This

Defined Term	Description
	period is usually divided into Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic.
Project Design Envelope	A description of the range of possible components that make up the Project design options under consideration. The Project Design Envelope, or 'Rochdale Envelope' is used to define the Project for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) purposes when the exact parameters are not yet known but a bounded range of parameters are known for each key project aspect.
Study Area	This is an area which is defined for each EIA topic which includes the windfarm site as well as potential spatial and temporal considerations of the impacts on relevant receptors. The study area for each EIA topic is intended to cover the area within which an effect can be reasonably expected.
Technical Stakeholders	Technical consultees are considered to be organisations with detailed knowledge or experience of the area within which the Onshore Project is located and/or receptors which are considered in the EIA and HRA. Examples of technical stakeholders include Marine Management Organisation, local authorities, Natural England and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds.
Transition Joint Bay	Underground structures at the Landfall (to MLWS) that house the joints between the offshore export cables and the onshore export cables
Transition Piece	The transitions piece includes various functionalities such as access for maintenance, cable connection for the energy of the turbine and the corrosion protection of the entire foundation
White Cross Offshore Windfarm	Up to 100MW capacity offshore windfarm including associated onshore and offshore infrastructure
White Cross Onshore Substation	A new substation built specifically for the White Cross project. It is required to ensure electrical power produced by the offshore windfarm is compliant with NG electrical requirements at the grid connection at East Yelland.
Works Completion Date	Date at which construction works are deemed to be complete and the windfarm is handed to the operations team. In reality, this may take place over a period of time.

17. Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

17.1 Introduction

1. This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) presents the White Cross Offshore Windfarm Project (the Onshore Project) on Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage specifically, this chapter considers the potential impact of the Onshore Project landward of Mean Low-Water Springs (MLWS) during its construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning phases.
2. The ES has been finalised with due consideration of pre-application consultation to date (see **Chapter 7: Consultation**) and the ES will accompany the application to North Devon Council (NDC) for planning permission under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
3. The components of the White Cross Offshore Windfarm Project seaward of MHWS ('the Offshore Project') are subject to a separate application for consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act 1989, and for Marine Licences under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. These applications are supported by a separate ES covering all potential impacts seaward of MHWS. Potential impacts seaward of MLWS relating to **Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** can be found in **Chapter 16 Offshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**, of the Offshore Project ES.
4. This assessment has been undertaken with specific reference to the relevant policy, legislation, and guidance, which are summarised in **Section 17.2** of this chapter. Further information on the international, national and local planning policy and legislation relevant to the Onshore Project is provided in **Chapter 3: Policy and Legislative Context**.
5. Details of the methodology used for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Cumulative Effect Assessment (CEA), are presented in **Section 17.3** of this chapter and **Chapter 6: EIA Methodology**.
6. Impacts to onshore archaeology and cultural heritage are assessed with reference to Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK, jointly authored by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and published in July 2021. The relationship between these principles and the overarching approach to EIA is described in **Section 17.3.2**.

7. The existing baseline conditions for the onshore archaeological and cultural heritage environment as outlined in this chapter (**Section 17.4**) provide an account of the known archaeological resource (including designated and non-designated heritage assets) and a summary of the potential for currently unrecorded sites and finds to exist within the study area (**Figures 3 and 4 of Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**).
8. The assessment should be read in conjunction with following linked chapters:
 - **Chapter 14: Water Resources and Flood Risk**
 - **Chapter 18: Noise and Vibration**
 - **Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport**
 - **Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity.**
9. Additional information to support the onshore archaeology and cultural heritage assessment includes:
 - **Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**
 - **Appendix 17.B: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology**
 - **Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Geophysical Survey Report**
 - **Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**
 - **Annex A (of Appendix 17.D) White Cross Offshore Windfarm Offshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**
 - **Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation**
 - **Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment.**

Figure 17.1 Onshore Development Area

17.2 Policy, Legislation and Guidance

10. **Chapter 3: Policy and Legislative Content** describes the wider policy and legislative context for the Onshore Project. The principal policy and legislation used to inform the assessment of potential impacts on **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** for the Onshore Project are outlined in this section.

17.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework

11. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, updated July 2021) is the primary source of national planning guidance in England. Section 16 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment is relevant to **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** and is summarised below in **Table 17.1**. The aim of NPPF Section 16 is to ensure that Regional Planning Bodies and local authorities, developers and owners of heritage assets adopt a consistent and holistic approach to their conservation and to reduce complexity in planning policy relating to proposals that affect them.

Table 17.1 Summary of NPPF Policy relevant to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Summary	How and where this is considered in the ES
Section 16 Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
<p>Paragraph 189 of the NPPF sets out that: <i>'Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations'</i></p>	<p>Section 17.4 provides a description of the known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Onshore Development Area. Sections 17.6, 17.7 and 17.8 describe the potential impacts that may arise from the Onshore Project.</p>
<p>Paragraph 190 of the NPPF sets out that: <i>'Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk'</i></p>	<p>Embedded mitigation measures are presented in Section 17.3.5, while additional mitigation measures are presented in Sections 17.6, 17.7 and 17.8.</p>

Summary	How and where this is considered in the ES
<p><i>through neglect, decay, or other threats. This strategy should take into account:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a) The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation</i> <i>b) The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring</i> <i>c) The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness</i> <i>d) Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.'</i> 	
<p>Paragraph 194 of the NPPF sets out that: <i>'In determining applications, 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.'</i></p>	<p>Sections 17.4.2.2 and 17.4.10 provide a discussion regarding the heritage importance of the identified designated and non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Section 17.4.2.1.1 provides a summary of designated heritage assets whose setting could be affected by the Onshore Project. Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment of the effects the Onshore Project could have on the setting of designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Annex A of Appendix 17.D White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment undertaken for the Offshore Infrastructure of the Offshore Project.</p> <p>Potential changes to setting as a result of the Onshore Project are presented in Sections 17.6.4, 17.7.1 and 17.9.2.1</p>
<p>Paragraph 199 of the NPPF sets out that: <i>'When considering the impact of a</i></p>	<p>Table 17.5 summaries the criteria for determining heritage importance.</p>

Summary	How and where this is considered in the ES
<p><i>proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.'</i></p>	
<p>Paragraph 203 of the NPPF sets out that: '<i>The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.'</i></p>	<p>Section 17.4.3 provides a description of the known non-designated heritage assets within the Onshore Development Area. Their heritage importance is discussed in Section 17.4.10. Potential impacts to these assets are presented in Sections 17.6, 17.7 and 17.8</p>
<p>Paragraph 205 of the NPPF sets out that: '<i>Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.'</i></p>	<p>Embedded mitigation measures are presented in Section 17.3.5, while additional mitigation measures are presented in Sections 17.6, 17.7 and 17.8.</p>
<p>Paragraph 206 sets out that: '<i>Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.'</i></p>	<p>Section 17.4.2.1.1 provides a summary of designated heritage assets whose setting could be affected by the Onshore Project. Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment of the effects the Onshore Project could have on the setting of designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Annex A of Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a</p>

Summary	How and where this is considered in the ES
	<p>detailed setting assessment undertaken for the Offshore Infrastructure of the Offshore Project.</p> <p>Potential changes to setting as a result of the Onshore Project are presented in Sections 17.6.4, 17.7.1 and 17.9.2.1</p>

12. The NPPF's associated Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', published in 2014 and updated 2019, (MHCLG, 2019) includes further information and guidance on how national planning policy is to be interpreted and applied locally. Although the PPG is an important and relevant consideration in respect to the Onshore Project, EN-1 (the Overarching NPS for Energy) is the key decision-making document. This is discussed further below in **Section 17.2.3.**

17.2.2 Local Policies

13. This section considers local policies and their relevance to **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** assessment. A summary of the relevant local policies is provided in **Table 17.2.**

Table 17.2 Summary of Local Policies relevant to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Policy Name	Summary	How and where this is considered in the ES
North Devon and Torridge Local Plan 2011-2031		
Policy ST15: Conserving Heritage Assets	<p>Great weight will be given to the desirability of preserving and enhancing northern Devon's historic environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) conserving the historic dimension of the landscape b) conserving cultural, built, historic and archaeological features of national and local importance and their settings, including those 	<p>Section 17.4.2.1.1 provides a summary of designated heritage assets whose setting could be affected by the Onshore Project. Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment of the effects the Onshore Project could have on the setting of designated heritage assets.</p>

Policy Name	Summary	How and where this is considered in the ES
	<p>that are not formally designated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) identifying and protecting locally important buildings that contribute to the area's local character and identity d) increasing opportunities for access, education, and appreciation of all aspects of northern Devon's historic environment, for all sections of the community. 	<p>Annex A of Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment undertaken for the Offshore Infrastructure of the Offshore Project.</p> <p>Potential changes to setting as a result of the Onshore Project are presented in Sections 17.6.4, 17.7.1 and 17.9.2.1.</p> <p>Embedded mitigation measures are presented in Section 17.3.5, while additional mitigation measures are presented in Sections 17.6, 17.7 and 17.8.</p>
<p>Policy ST09: Coast and Estuary Strategy Paragraph 5</p>	<p>The integrity of the coast and estuary as an important wildlife corridor will be protected and enhanced. The importance of the undeveloped coastal, estuarine and marine environments, including the North Devon Coast Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, will be recognised through supporting designations, plans and policies. The undeveloped character of the Heritage Coasts will be protected.</p>	<p>Section 17.4.2.1.1 provides a summary of designated heritage assets whose setting could be affected by the Onshore Project. Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment of the effects the Onshore Project could have on the setting of designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Annex A of Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a</p>

Policy Name	Summary	How and where this is considered in the ES
		detailed setting assessment undertaken for the Offshore Infrastructure of the Offshore Project.
Policy ST09: Coast and Estuary Strategy Paragraph 10	Delivery of onshore facilities for operational servicing of offshore renewable energy proposals will be facilitated in existing ports and at existing jetties and wharves where they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) do not harm identified environmental and heritage assets; and b) do not prejudice the current operational effectiveness of the port. 	Plans for the servicing of the Project are currently unknown.
Policy DM08A: Landscape and Seascape Character Paragraph 4	Development within the Heritage Coast should maintain the character and distinctive landscape qualities of the area	<p>Section 17.4.2.1.1 provides a summary of designated heritage assets whose setting could be affected by the Onshore Project. Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment of the effects the Onshore Project could have on the setting of designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Annex A of Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment undertaken for the Offshore Infrastructure of the Offshore Project.</p>

Policy Name	Summary	How and where this is considered in the ES
<p>Policy ST14: Enhancing Environmental Assets</p> <p>Paragraph g</p>	<p>Development should contribute to protecting and enhancing local landscape and seascape character, taking into account the key characteristics, the historical dimension of the landscape and their sensitivity to change</p>	<p>Section 17.4.2.1.1 provides a summary of designated heritage assets whose setting could be affected by the Onshore Project. Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment of the effects the Onshore Project could have on the setting of designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Annex A of Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment undertaken for the Offshore Infrastructure of the Offshore Project.</p>
<p>Braunton Parish Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2031</p>		
<p>BE5 Protecting the Parish's Heritage and Historic Environment</p>	<p>Historic England listed buildings and scheduled monuments, Devon Historic Records of Braunton Parish heritage assets and their setting will be protected from adverse impact arising from proposals for development, alteration or refurbishment. This will be achieved through the avoidance of harm to the asset in relation to the setting of the asset in the first instance before mitigation is proposed.</p> <p>Proposals affecting these local sites, listed buildings and other nationally recognised heritage</p>	<p>Section 17.4.2.1.1 provides a summary of designated heritage assets whose setting could be affected by the Onshore Project. Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment of the effects the Onshore Project could have on the setting of designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Annex A of Appendix 17.D: White Cross</p>

Policy Name	Summary	How and where this is considered in the ES
	assets and/or their settings should take into account the adopted Braunton Conservation Area Appraisal, and the Historic Environment Record and are encouraged to have regard to any additional evidence documenting local historic and heritage assets.	Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment undertaken for the Offshore Infrastructure of the Offshore Project.

17.2.3 National Policy Statement

14. The assessment of potential impacts upon Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage has been made with specific reference to the relevant National Policy Statement (NPS). Add following text to paragraph before NPS tables: NPSs are statutory documents which set out the government's policy on specific types of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) and are published in accordance with the Planning Act 2008.
15. Although the Offshore Project is not an NSIP, it is recognised that due to its size of 100MW and its location in English waters, certain NPS are considered relevant to the Offshore Project and decision-making and are referred to in this ES.
16. Those relevant to **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** are set out within the overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1), NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5), which are summarised in **Table 17.3**.
17. It is noted that the NPS for Energy (EN-1), the NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and the NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) are in the process of being revised. Draft versions were published in March 2023 (Department for Energy Security & Net Zero (DESNZ), (2023a), DESNZ, (2023b) and DESNZ (2023c) respectively). A review of these draft versions has been undertaken in the context of this ES chapter.
18. **Table 17.3** includes a section for the draft version of NPS (EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5) in which relevant additional NPS requirements not presented within the current NPS (EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5) have been included. A reference to the requirement's

location within the draft NPS and to where within this ES chapter or wider ES it has been addressed has also been provided.

19. Minor wording changes within the draft version which do not materially influence the NPS (EN-1, EN-3, EN-5) requirements have not been reflected **Table 17.3**.

Table 17.3 Summary of NPS EN-1 and EN-3 provisions relevant to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

NPS Requirement	NPS Reference	How and where this is considered in the ES
NPS for Energy (EN-1)		
<p>"As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset."</p>	<p>Paragraph 5.8.8</p>	<p>The significance of the archaeological receptors considered in this chapter, and the contribution of setting to that significance, have been detailed in Sections 17.4.2 and 17.4.3.</p> <p>A setting assessment has been undertaken for the onshore infrastructure (Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment) the results of which have informed Section 17.4.</p> <p>Annex A of Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment undertaken for the Offshore Infrastructure of the Offshore Project.</p>
<p>"Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess</p>	<p>Paragraph 5.8.9</p>	<p>Section 17.4 of this document provides a full assessment of the baseline environment and has been informed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm

NPS Requirement	NPS Reference	How and where this is considered in the ES
<p>the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.”</p>		<p>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix 17.B: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology • Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Geophysical Survey Report • Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment • Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation. • Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment. • Annex A of Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment presents the results of a detailed setting assessment undertaken for the Offshore Infrastructure of the Offshore Project.

NPS Requirement	NPS Reference	How and where this is considered in the ES
<p>“The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents.”</p>	<p>Paragraph 5.8.10</p>	<p>This chapter provides an account of the potential impacts of the Onshore Project upon heritage assets and their significance (Sections 17.6, 17.7 and 17.8).</p>
<p>NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)</p>		
<p>“Consultation with the relevant statutory consultees (including English Heritage or Cadw) should be undertaken by the applicants at an early stage of the development.”</p>	<p>Paragraph 2.6.140</p>	<p>Consultation has been undertaken with relevant statutory consultees, as outlined in Section 17.3.9. Consultation will be on going throughout the development process.</p>
<p>“Assessment should be undertaken as set out in section 5.8 of EN-1. Desk based studies should take into account geotechnical or geophysical surveys that have been undertaken to aid the windfarm design.”</p>	<p>Paragraph 2.6.141</p>	<p>The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Section 5.8 of EN-1, as detailed above. Geophysical and geotechnical studies have underpinned the assessment (Section 17.4 and Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Geophysical Survey Report and Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment)</p>
<p>“Where elements of an application (whether offshore or onshore) interact with features of historic maritime significance that are located onshore, the effects should be assessed in accordance with the policy at section 5.8 of EN-1.”</p>	<p>Paragraph 2.6.143</p>	<p>Potential physical impacts of intertidal heritage assets have been considered in Sections 17.6, 17.7 and 17.8</p>
<p>NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)</p>		
<p>developers will be influenced by Schedule 9 to the Electricity Act 1989, which places a duty on all transmission and distribution licence holders, in formulating proposals for new electricity networks infrastructure, to</p>	<p>Paragraph 2.2.6</p>	<p>Potential impacts upon sites and objects of archaeological interest onshore are set out in Sections 17.6, 17.7 and 17.8. The</p>

NPS Requirement	NPS Reference	How and where this is considered in the ES
<p>"have regard to the desirability... of protecting sites, buildings and objects of architectural, historic or archaeological interest; and ... do what [they] reasonably can to mitigate any effect which the proposals would have on the... sites, buildings or objects."</p>		<p>proposed approach to mitigation is set out in Section 17.3.5.</p>
<p>Draft Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1) (BEIS, 2021a)</p>		
<p>The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected. This can include, where possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancing, through a range of measures such as sensitive design, the significance of heritage assets or setting affected considering measures that address those heritage assets which are at risk, or which may become at risk, as a result of the Scheme considering how visual or noise impacts can affect heritage assets, and whether there may be opportunities to enhance access to, or interpretation, understanding and appreciation of, the heritage assets affected by the scheme 	<p>Paragraph 5.9.13</p>	<p>Where potential opportunities arise for enhancement, these are described within Section 17.9.</p>

17.2.4 Other

20. In addition to the NPS, NPPF and Local Planning Policy there are several pieces of legislation, policy and guidance applicable to the assessment of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage. Further detail where relevant is provided in **Chapter 3: Policy and Legislative Context**.

17.2.4.1 Legislation and Policy

17.2.4.1.1 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

21. Work affecting Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are subject to the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, which provides for the establishment and maintenance of a list of buildings of special architectural and historic interest. These buildings are afforded protection through the planning regime and works to a listed building require a grant of listed building consent. Section 66 of this act requires decision-takers to have special regard to the desirability of preserving a listed building, its setting, and any features of architectural or historic importance in in planning.
22. This act also allows local planning authorities to define areas of specific architectural and historic importance as conservation areas, and section 72 of this act requires decision-takers to have special regard to the desirability of preserving the character of a conservation area in in planning.

17.2.4.1.2 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

23. Part I of this act sets out provisions for creating and maintaining a schedule of sites and monuments that are protected by law (scheduled monuments), defining a specific consenting process for works in these areas (scheduled monument consent) and identifying classes of works that would normally be permitted without specific consent (class consent). Part II of the act defines specific historic urban centres as Areas of Archaeological Importance and is not pertinent to this application.

17.2.4.1.3 Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002

24. These regulations set out a process for identifying hedgerows as 'important' by virtue of historic and ecological value. Important hedgerows are protected and removal of an important hedgerow requires specific consent, although this would

normally be deemed by grant of a planning application that authorises works to a hedgerow.

17.2.4.2 Standards and Guidance

25. Standards and guidance are given by the Government on how the historic environment can be enhanced and conserved through the planning process and a number of standard and guidance documents have been produced by Historic England and CIfA regarding assessing the Historic Environment and implementing a best practice approach. These have been referred to during the compilation of this chapter and are presented in **Table 17.4**.

Table 17.4 Standard and Guidance documents relevant to assessment of the historic environment

Guidance	Relevance to Assessment
Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2014, updated 2019))	Sets out advice to ensure the Government’s policies on protecting and enhancing the historic environment are understood and followed when making planning decisions. The advice details the main legislative framework for planning and the historic environment, followed by details on how planning decisions should consider the historic environment.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1 (Historic England, 2015a)	Details the processes involved in the decision-making process for the historic environment at a local planning level, providing guidance in implementing the NPPF requirements. It emphasises that all information requirements and assessment work in support of plan-making and heritage protection needs to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on the significance of those heritage assets. Guidance within the document is relevant to ensuring data and documentation for the historic environment is of the standard required.
Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 (Historic England, 2015b)	Provides advice and guidance on assessing the significance of heritage assets, and how to understand the nature, extent and level of significance. It provides guidance on how to understand the impact of a proposed development on the heritage significance of an asset and how to identify ways to avoid, minimise or mitigate that impact which meets the objectives of the NPPF.

Guidance	Relevance to Assessment
The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 (Historic England, 2017a)	Provides guidance on establishing the setting of a heritage asset, how that setting contributes to the asset's significance, and to what extent a proposed development might impact upon an asset's significance.
Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets Historic England Advice Note 12 (Historic England 2019)	Covers the National Planning Policy Framework requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance to help local planning authorities to make decisions on the impact of proposals for change to heritage assets. Understanding the significance of heritage assets, in advance of developing proposals for their buildings and sites, enables owners and applicants to receive effective, consistent and timely decisions. It explores the assessment of significance of heritage assets as part of a staged approach to decision-making in which assessing significance precedes designing the proposal(s)
Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CifA, 2020)	Provides guidance for the compilation and assessment of baseline historic environment data. It includes guidance on what should and should not be included in a DBA.
Code of Conduct (CifA, 2014)	Promotes the standards of conduct and self-discipline required of a member in the interests of the public and in pursuit of the study and care of the physical evidence of the human past.
Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, IHBC and CifA, 2021)	Authoritative set of principles that promotes good practice in cultural heritage impact assessment.

26. Further detail is provided in **Chapter 3: Policy and Legislation**.

17.3 Assessment Methodology

17.3.1 Study Area

27. The Study Area for **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** is based on the application boundary landward of Mean Low-Water Springs (to include intertidal heritage), with an appropriate buffer applied defined based on:
- Non-designated heritage assets study area: a 500m buffer of the onshore development area including cable corridor, compounds and access route and from all sides of the onshore substation zone (**Figure 3 of Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**)
 - Designated heritage assets study area: a 1km buffer either side of the onshore development area including cable corridor, compounds and access route merged with a 3km buffer from all sides of the onshore substation zone (**Figure 3 of Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**).
28. The setting assessment considers potential setting impacts arising from the above ground infrastructure over a wider area using LVIA processes and tools such as Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs), photomontages and wireframes where necessary. In consultation with Historic England and Devon County Council it has been determined that a 3km Study Area would be used to assess impacts to the setting of designated heritage assets arising from the construction and operation of the onshore substation (see **Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**).
29. For the purposes of the Geophysical Survey (**Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Geophysical Survey Report**), Aerial Photographic, LiDAR and Map Regression Analysis (**Appendix 17.B: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology**) and the Geoarchaeological DBA (**Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment**) separate Study Areas were utilised. This is because these assessments and investigations were undertaken at different stages of the Onshore Project with the Study Areas based on the Onshore Project design at the time they were undertaken.

17.3.2 Approach to Assessment

30. **Chapter 6: EIA Methodology** provides a summary of the general impact assessment methodology applied to the Onshore Project. The following sections confirm the methodology used to assess the potential impacts on Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.
31. The impact assessment methodology adopted for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage will define heritage assets, and their settings, likely to be impacted by the Onshore Project and assess the level of any resulting benefit, harm, or loss to their cultural significance. The assessment is not limited to direct impacts, but also assesses possible indirect impacts upon heritage assets which may arise due to changes to hydrological processes and also assesses changes to the setting of heritage assets, whether visually, or spatial associations, and a consideration of historic relationships between places which may impact their significance.
32. As set out in Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, IHBC and CIfA, 2021, hereafter 'the Principles'), Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) is concerned with "understanding the consequences of change to cultural significance". The principles of assessment are:
 - A. understanding cultural heritage assets
 - B. evaluating the consequences of change
33. Understanding cultural heritage assets distinguishes between:
 - Describing the asset (what it is and what is known about it)
 - Ascribing cultural significance (a description of what is valued about it)
 - Attributing importance (a scaled measure of the degree to which the cultural significance of that asset should be protected)
34. Evaluating the consequences of change also distinguishes between three separate analytical stages:
 - Understanding change (a factual statement of how a proposal would change a cultural heritage asset or its setting, including how it is experienced)
 - Assessing impact (a scaled measure of the degree to which any change would impact on cultural significance)
 - Weighting the effect (the measure that brings together the magnitude of the impact and the cultural heritage asset's importance).

35. The relationship between these principles and the general approach to **EIA Chapter 6: EIA Methodology** is described below.

17.3.2.1 Understanding cultural heritage assets

36. A description of the assets, and their cultural significance, relevant to the assessment of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage is provided in **Section 17.4**. In accordance with the Principles cultural heritage can include buildings and structures, monuments, parks and gardens, battlefields, townscapes, landscapes, seascapes archaeological sites, myths, festivals and traditions, whether intangible, visible, buried or submerged. In line with national policy, heritage assets assessed in this Chapter of the Environmental Statement form part of the historic environment, which is defined in Annex 2 of NPPF as “All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora”.
37. At this stage of the Onshore Project, many of these assets are not yet fully understood. However, as set out in the Principles, as well as in national planning guidance including NPPF (see **Section 17.2.1**) and the NPSs (see **Table 17.3**) proportionality is key. Applicants must provide a level of detail that is proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.
38. The level of detail provided in **Section 17.4**, therefore, sufficiently characterises these assets so that potential impacts upon their cultural significance can be understood for the purposes of EIA.
39. As discussed in consultation with heritage stakeholders (see **Table 17.14**), further investigation and data gathering will be progressed post-consent, including high resolution surveys, alongside additional mitigation requirements a set out in the Outline WSI (Onshore) (**Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation**).
40. This is in line with the Principles which describe how, “an understanding of the cultural heritage asset is likely to be an iterative process which regularly reappraises the consequential impact on cultural significance as a proposal evolves or as more evidence emerges from research and investigations”. **Section 17.4**, therefore, also highlights where there is a need to acquire additional information, and when this will be progressed, as part of an ongoing iterative design process.

41. As defined in the NPPF (MHCLG, 2021, Annex 2) cultural (or heritage) significance is the sum of the heritage values or interests that we, as a society, recognise in a heritage asset and seek to protect or enhance for future generations. A statement of cultural significance should explain why we value a heritage asset.
42. Understanding the cultural significance of an asset should not be confused with a description of that asset which does not articulate 'what matters and why'. Significance can be seen as encompassing the following three main areas of interest as defined by NPPF Annex 2:
 - Archaeological interest
 - Architectural interest
 - Historic interest.
43. These terms are used in articulating the cultural significance of heritage assets for the purposes of this impact assessment.
44. As defined in the Principles (IEMA, IHBC and CIfA, 2021), cultural significance does not have a scale associated with it and it is therefore not appropriate to refer to 'high' or 'low' significance. This scaling is addressed through the separate consideration of a heritage asset's importance. Cultural significance is not directly related to designation status, nor is it defined in law. However, the reasons for designation may articulate aspects of heritage significance.
45. In describing the cultural significance of heritage assets, reference has been made to the contribution of setting to that significance. The setting of a heritage asset is described as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced (Historic England, 2017a). Components of an asset's 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.
46. The importance of a heritage asset is a measure of the degree to which we seek to protect and preserve the cultural significance of that asset through, for example, legislation and planning policy. Determining the importance of an asset is a key decision in impact assessment as it will affect judgements regarding the relative weight to be given to protecting different assets during the design of a proposal.
47. Importance is scaled (unlike cultural significance) and requires the assessor to make a judgement regarding the merits of different heritage assets. It is therefore appropriate to refer to 'high' or 'low' importance for example. The statutory designation of heritage assets provides examples of how assets can be assigned a

level of importance against explicit criteria. Some designated assets are judged to be of national importance, for example Scheduled Monuments, and World Heritage Sites are, again by definition, sites of international importance.

48. In determining the significance of effect for the purposes of EIA, this last analytical stage (attributing importance) broadly equates to 'sensitivity' as described in **Section 17.3.2.3** below.

17.3.2.2 Evaluating the consequences of change

49. The Principles describe change as, "both the act and the result of making something different from how it was before, whether directly or indirectly, temporarily or permanently, reversibly or irreversibly". It is also important to note that change may or may not lead to an impact and associated effect on cultural significance. Before a scaled measure of this change can be determined it is necessary to describe the potential change to a heritage asset or its setting. To this end, a narrative approach describing the nature of potential changes is provided for each impact assessed in **Sections 17.6, 17.6.4.2** and **17.8**.
50. The description of change is followed by the determination of a scaled measure of the degree to which any change would impact cultural significance, which broadly equates to the 'magnitude of impact' as described in **Sections 17.6, 17.6.4.2** and **17.8** below. This change could have a positive (beneficial) or negative (adverse) outcome. It is not a measure of the reach or extent of the proposal but rather the change to 'what matters' about a heritage asset.
51. The final stage is weighting the effect (the measure that brings together the magnitude of the impact and the cultural heritage asset's importance). For the Onshore Project this is articulated through the significance of effect matrix presented in **Table 17.7**. Following on from the previous stages of the assessment, which draw out the narrative regarding the importance of a cultural heritage asset, its cultural significance, and how the proposal will impact this significance, this measure is indicative of the weight that should be given to the matter in influencing the design of the proposal or, ultimately, in influencing whether the proposal will be acceptable and permitted.

17.3.2.3 Definitions of sensitivity, value, and magnitude

52. The sensitivity of a receptor is a function of its capacity to accommodate change and reflects its ability to recover if it is affected. However, while impacts to a heritage

asset’s setting or character can be temporary, impacts which result in damage or destruction of the assets themselves, or their relationship with their wider environment and context, are permanent. Once destroyed an asset cannot recover. On this basis, the assessment of the significance of effect of any identified impact is largely a product of the importance of an asset (rather than its sensitivity) and the degree to which any change would impact on cultural significance.

53. For the purposes of this EIA, the criteria for determining the heritage importance of any relevant heritage assets are described in **Table 17.5**.
54. The categories and definitions of heritage importance do not necessarily reflect a definitive level of importance of an asset. They are intended to provide a provisional guide to the assessment of perceived heritage importance, which is to be based upon professional judgement incorporating the evidential, archaeological, historical, aesthetic, architectural and communal heritage values of the asset or assets. It is important to note that the importance and cultural significance of an asset can be amended or revised as more information comes to light (i.e., as part of further investigations planned post-consent).
55. **Table 17.5** includes heritage assets of uncertain heritage importance i.e., where the importance, existence and / or level of survival of an asset has not been ascertained (or fully understood) from available evidence. Although **Table 17.5** provides a definition for assets of an uncertain heritage importance, where uncertainty occurs, the precautionary approach is to assign the highest likely level of importance. This precautionary approach represents good practice in cultural heritage impact assessment and reduces the potential for impacts to be underestimated.

Table 17.5 Criteria for determining heritage importance

Importance	Definition
High (perceived International / National Importance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Heritage Sites • Scheduled Monuments • Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, structures or RPGs • Protected wrecks • Aviation crash sites • Conservation Areas containing buildings or structures with high heritage importance, or high concentrations of listed buildings

Importance	Definition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets of acknowledged international/national importance • Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international/national research objectives
Medium (perceived Regional Importance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade II Listed Buildings or structures or RPGs • Other types and character of Conservation Areas • Assets that contribute to regional research objectives • Assets with regional value, educational interest, or cultural appreciation
Low (perceived Local importance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Locally Listed' buildings or structures with perceived regional significance • Assets that contribute to local research objectives • Assets with local value, educational interest, or cultural appreciation • Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets with no significant value or archaeological/historical interest
Uncertain/Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance/existence/level of survival of the asset has not been ascertained (or fully ascertained/understood) from available evidence

56. Magnitude broadly equates as the degree to which cultural significance is positively or negatively changed by the Onshore Project.
57. Direct physical impacts, indirect impacts, and impacts from a change in setting on the significance of heritage assets are considered relevant. Impacts may be adverse or beneficial. Depending on the nature of the impact and the duration of development, impacts can also be temporary and / or reversible or permanent and / or irreversible.
58. The finite nature of archaeological remains means that physical impacts are almost always permanent and irreversible as the 'fabric' of the asset and, hence, its potential to inform our historical understanding, will be removed. By contrast, impacts resulting from the change in the setting of heritage assets will depend upon the longevity of construction and operation of the Onshore Project and the

sensitivity with which the landscape/seascape is re-instated after decommissioning / demolition, if applicable.

59. The magnitude of adverse impact with respect to Archaeology and Cultural Heritage directly relates to the extent of harm to, or loss of, key components of the asset’s cultural significance, which may include its setting, while the magnitude of beneficial impact would relate to the level of public benefit associated with an individual impact.
60. The criteria used for assessing the magnitude of impact regarding archaeology and cultural heritage are presented in **Table 17.6**.

Table 17.6 Magnitude of Impact to Heritage Assets

Magnitude	Definition
High Adverse	Key components of the asset’s fabric and/or setting are lost or fundamentally altered, such that the asset’s cultural significance is lost or severely compromised
Medium Adverse	Components of the asset’s fabric and/or setting which contribute to its significance are affected, but to a more limited extent, resulting in an appreciable but partial loss of the asset’s cultural significance.
Low Adverse	Components of the asset’s fabric and/or setting which contribute to its cultural significance are affected, resulting in a slight loss of cultural significance.
Negligible	The asset’s fabric and/or setting is changed in ways which do not fundamentally affect its cultural significance.
Low Beneficial	Components of the asset’s physical fabric which would otherwise be lost, leading to a slight loss of cultural significance, are preserved in situ; or Components of the asset’s setting are improved, slightly enhancing its cultural significance; or Research and recording leads to a slight enhancement to the archaeological or historical interest of the asset. This only applies in situations where the asset would not be otherwise harmed i.e., it is not recording in advance of loss.
Medium Beneficial	Components of the asset’s physical fabric which would otherwise be lost, leading to an appreciable but partial loss of cultural significance, are preserved in situ; or

Magnitude	Definition
	<p>Components of the asset's setting are considerably improved, appreciably enhancing its cultural significance; or</p> <p>Research and recording leads to a considerable enhancement to the archaeological or historical interest of the asset. This only applies in situations where the asset would not be otherwise harmed i.e., it is not recording in advance of loss.</p>
High Beneficial	<p>Components of the asset's physical fabric which would otherwise be lost, severely compromising its cultural significance, are preserved in situ; or</p> <p>Components of the asset's setting, which were previously lost or unintelligible, are restored, greatly enhancing its cultural significance.</p>

17.3.2.4 Significance of effect

61. In basic terms, the potential significance of effect is a function of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of the impact (see **Chapter 6: EIA Methodology** for further details). As described above, for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage this equates to the importance of a heritage asset weighed against the magnitude of change to its cultural significance. The determination of significance is guided using a significance of effect matrix, as shown in **Table 17.7**. Definitions of each level of significance are provided in **Table 17.8**.

Table 17.7 Significance of effect matrix

		Negative Magnitude			Beneficial Magnitude				
		High	Medium	Low	Negligible	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Heritage Importance	High	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Major	Major
	Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Minor	Minor	Moderate	Major
	Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Moderate
	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Minor

Table 17.8 Definitions of effect significance

Significance	Definition
Major	Change in cultural significance, both adverse or beneficial, which are likely to be important considerations at a national or regional level because they contribute to achieving national or regional objectives. Effective/acceptable mitigation options may still be possible, to offset and / or reduce residual effects to satisfactory levels.
Moderate	Change in cultural significance, both adverse and beneficial, which are likely to be important considerations at a local level. Effective / acceptable mitigation options may still be possible, to offset and / or reduce residual effects to satisfactory levels.
Minor	Change in cultural significance, both adverse and beneficial, which may be raised as local issues but are unlikely to be material considerations in the decision-making process. Industry standard mitigation measures may still apply.
Negligible	No discernible change in receptor condition.
No change	No impact, therefore, no change in receptor condition.

62. Potential effects are described, followed by a statement of whether the effect is significant in terms of the EIA regulations. Potential effects identified within the assessment as major or moderate are regarded as significant in terms of the EIA regulations. Whilst minor effects (or below) are not significant in EIA terms in their own right, it is important to distinguish these, as they may contribute to significant effects cumulatively or through interactions.
63. Following initial assessment, if the effect does not require additional mitigation (or none is possible), the residual effect will remain the same. If, however, additional

mitigation is proposed, there will be an assessment of the post-mitigation residual effect.

17.3.3 Historic Landscape Character

64. The approach to the assessment of historic landscape character (HLC) differs to that outlined above for heritage assets.
65. The historic character of the landscape is described in terms of ability to accommodate change. For this reason, an approach is required which recognises the dynamic nature of the landscape and how all aspects of the landscape, no matter how modern or fragmentary, are treated as part of the HLC.
66. It is not meaningful, therefore, to assign a level of heritage importance to these aspects of landscape character. Individual components which contribute towards the HLC of an area (e.g., hedgerows, field boundaries) may, however, be assigned a heritage importance based on the criteria outlined in **Table 17.5** (where relevant).
67. As the HLC is described in terms of ability to accommodate change, it is also not meaningful to assign a measure of magnitude to understand the nature of the potential changes. Rather, this change is expressed as a narrative description of the landscape character and how it might be affected by the Onshore Project.
68. Regarding HLC, in terms of assessing impact, it is the alteration resulting from the Onshore Project to the baseline HLC as assessed in this chapter and the Archaeological DBA (see **Section 17.4.10** and **Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**) that is the key focus.
69. In the absence of attributing heritage importance, impacts upon HLC cannot be assessed using the significance matrix presented in **Table 17.7**, but is rather expressed in terms of the ability of the HLC to accommodate any change arising from the Onshore Project. In this respect, while damage to, or destruction of, a heritage asset is considered permanent and irreversible, impacts to HLC are dynamic, and may be temporary and reversible. Certain components/features that may be considered to contribute to the HLC of an area (e.g., hedgerows, field/parish boundaries) may nonetheless be considered in relation to the process outlined above, as, and where relevant.

17.3.4 Worst-Case Scenario

70. In accordance with the assessment approach to the 'Rochdale Envelope' set out in **Chapter 6: EIA Methodology**, the impact assessment for Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage has been undertaken based on a realistic worst-case scenario of predicted impacts. The Design Envelope for the Onshore Project is detailed in **Chapter 5: Project Description**.
71. **Table 17.9** presents the realistic worst-case scenario components considered for the assessment of Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.

Table 17.9 Definition of realistic worst-case scenario details relevant to the assessment of impacts in relation to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Impact	Realistic worst-case scenario	Rationale
Construction Impact 1: Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Designated Heritage Assets Impact 2: Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Non-designated Heritage Assets Impact 3: Indirect Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Designated Heritage Assets Impact 4: Indirect Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Non-designated Heritage Assets	<p>Landfall (to MLWS) trenchless technique (temporary works) physical parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trenchless technique compound works area = 4,500m² • Transition joint bay size = 8 x 20m • Maximum no. of transition joint bays = 1 • Maximum trenchless technique depth = 1.9m • Maximum number of trenchless technique drills = 1 • Trenchless technique horizontal length = 680m <p>Open Cut (landfall (to MLWS) to golf course):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working width = 30m • Corridor length = 75m • No. of trenches = up to 2 • Maximum cable burial depth = 1.9m <p>Golf Course Trenchless technique crossing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trenchless technique compound works area = 2,500m² • no. of transition joint bays = 1 	<p>The worst-case scenario represents the maximum footprint and ground disturbance within the Onshore Development Area in which potential direct physical disturbance to designated and non-designated heritage assets could occur.</p>

Impact	Realistic worst-case scenario	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum trenchless technique depth = 1.9m • Maximum number of trenchless technique drills = 2 • Trenchless technique horizontal length = 1.3km <p>Taw Estuary Crossing (Trenchless Technique):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trenchless technique compound works area = 2,500m² • HDD temporary works compound = 2,500m² • Transition joint bay size = 8 x 20m • Maximum number of trenchless technique drills = 2 • Trenchless technique horizontal length = 1.3km <p>Onshore export cable route construction physical parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working width = 30m • Corridor length = 6km • No. of trenches = up to 2 • Maximum cable burial depth = 1.9m • Haul road width = 5m • Jointing bays = 30 • Jointing bay construction footprint (per bay) = 12 x 4m • Jointing bay depth = 1.5m 	

Impact	Realistic worst-case scenario	Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main construction compound = 2,500m² (50 x 50m) • Secondary construction compounds = 1,800m² (three 20 x 30m each) No. of compounds (est.) = <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main compounds: 1 • Minor compounds: 3 • Trenchless technique compounds: 6 • Substation compound: 1 Crossings physical parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum width of buried cable = • Maximum trenchless crossing depth = 30m • Trenchless crossing compound dimensions = 2,500m² (50 x 50m) • No. of trenchless crossing = 25 Onshore substation (temporary works) physical parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total construction area = 7,460m² (based on one substation + construction compound) 	
Impact 5: Temporary Change to the Setting of Designated Heritage Assets which could affect their Heritage Significance	Landfall (to MLWS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of works: 99 days Golf Course Crossing Trenchless Technique: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration of works: 165 days 	The worst-case scenario represents the maximum duration in which temporary change to the setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets could occur.

Impact	Realistic worst-case scenario	Rationale
Impact 6: Temporary Change to the Setting of Non-designated Heritage Assets which could affect their Heritage Significance	Taw Estuary Crossing Trenchless Technique: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration of works: 165 days Onshore export cable route: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration of works: 432 days Onshore substation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration of works: 	
Operation and Maintenance		
Impact 7: Permanent Change to the Setting of Designated Heritage Assets which could affect their Heritage Significance Impact 8: Permanent Change to the Setting of Non-designated Heritage Assets which could affect their Heritage Significance	Onshore substation parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent substation area: 2,460m² Substation height: 10m Access road: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number: 1 Length: 400m Width: 7.5m Operation duration: 50 years	The worst-case scenario represents the maximum intrusive effect of the permanent above ground structures (i.e., maximum height and massing) in which a permanent change to the setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets could occur
Decommissioning		
The decommissioning policy for the Onshore Project infrastructure is not yet defined however it is anticipated that some infrastructure would be removed, reused, or recycled; other infrastructure could be left in situ. The following infrastructure is likely be removed, reused, or recycled where practicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Onshore substation Export Cables 		The detail and scope of the decommissioning works will be determined by the relevant legislation and guidance at the time. Decommissioning arrangements will be detailed in a Decommissioning Plan, which will be drawn up and agreed with the relevant consenting body/stakeholder prior to decommissioning.

Impact	Realistic worst-case scenario	Rationale
<p>The following infrastructure is likely to be decommissioned and could be left in situ depending on available information at the time of decommissioning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transition joint bays• Cable joint bays• Cable ducting		<p>For the purposes of the worst-case scenario, it is anticipated that the impacts will be comparable to those identified for the construction phase.</p>

17.3.5 Summary of Mitigation

17.3.5.1 Embedded Mitigation

72. This section outlines the embedded mitigation relevant to the **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** assessment, which has been incorporated into the design of the Onshore Project's (**Table 17.10**). Where other mitigation measures are proposed, these are detailed in the impact assessment.

Table 17.10 Embedded mitigation measures relevant to the Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage assessment

Parameter	Mitigation embedded into the design of the Onshore Project
Mitigation by site selection	<p>The site selection process has included consideration of all designated heritage assets and has avoided direct physical impacts upon designated heritage assets as part of the site selection process.</p> <p>The site selection process has also sought to avoid all direct physical impacts on non-designated and potential heritage assets, wherever possible, using the datasets available at the time of assessment.</p>
Outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	<p>The Onshore Project will submit an Outline WSI as part of the ES (Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation) to accompany the application. This document outlines the strategy to undertake additional programmes of survey and evaluation post-consent and will include a range of likely mitigation options and responses to be utilised under various scenarios.</p>

73. As part of the embedded mitigation, the Onshore Project will submit a project-specific Outline WSI (Onshore) (**Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation**) as part of the final submission, outlining a commitment to undertake additional programmes of survey post-consent to inform the archaeological mitigation requirements. The Outline WSI has been prepared in accordance with industry good practice guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA).

74. Following the completion of the initial informative phases of archaeological fieldwork undertaken for the Onshore Project (as defined by **Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation**), a comprehensive pre-commencement Overarching WSI setting out the scope of any further necessary archaeological works for the scheme will be produced. This will be informed by the result of the initial informative phases of archaeological fieldwork undertaken for the Onshore Project.

17.3.6 Baseline Data Sources

17.3.6.1 Site specific surveys

75. To provide site specific and up to date information on which to base the impact assessment, an archaeological desk-based assessment, the assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology, geophysical survey, historic environment walkover survey and geoarchaeological desk-based assessment were undertaken.
76. The historic environment walkover survey was undertaken to confirm the presence/absence of heritage assets identified on the Devon Historic Environment Record (DHER). A desk-based review of aerial imagery and historic maps was also undertaken to assess their preservation, extent, and setting, and to identify any previously unrecorded heritage assets. Site visits were conducted in August 2022.
77. The aims of the heritage walkover survey were to:
 - Assess the condition of previously recorded upstanding/above ground archaeological remains within the identified areas (i.e., earthworks or structures)
 - Identify any currently unrecorded heritage assets (i.e., earthworks or structures)
 - Inform the potential for currently unknown heritage assets (e.g., buried archaeology) within the Onshore Development Area
 - To assess the potential impact from other modern developments within the Study Areas which may have reduced the significance/preservation of known heritage assets.
 - To inform the Onshore Substation assessment.
78. The site walkover was carried out on public footpaths, so not all areas of the Onshore Development Area could be accessed.
79. A detailed gradiometer and electromagnetic survey were carried out over the site by Wessex Archaeology between September and November 2022 and March 2023. This was carried out in two phases as not all areas of the Onshore Development Could be accessed during Phase 1. Similarly, some areas were still not accessible during Phase 2.
80. The aim of the archaeological geophysical survey was to locate, record and characterise any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains that would enhance current understanding of the archaeological resource within the Onshore Development Area.

81. A programme of Archaeological Trial Trenching is currently being undertaken, the first phase commenced on the 12th June 2023 and finished on the 30th June 2023. The second phase will commence on 14th August 2023 and is due to finish on the 15th September 2023. It is anticipated that the results of this will be available during the pre-determination period of the planning application.

17.3.6.2 Other available sources

82. In addition to results of the baseline surveys listed above, the sources presented in **Table 17.11** have been used to inform the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage assessment.

Table 17.11 Existing data sources used in this chapter

Data Set	Spatial coverage	Summary
National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	England	Official, up to date, register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England - listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens, and battlefields.
Devon Historic Environment Record (HER)	Devon County	HERs are information services that provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the archaeology and historic built environment of a defined geographic area. HERs contain details on local archaeological sites and finds, historic buildings and historic landscapes and are regularly updated.
Conservation Areas	Devon County	Information on Conservation Areas including locally listed buildings.
Relevant Regional, Local and Period Archaeological Studies and Journals	UK	Historic and archaeological data consulted to inform the wider baseline context. The studies / journals consulted do not constitute an exhaustive account of all historical / archaeological data identified within the study area.
The Archaeology Data Service	UK	A non-exhaustive directory of archaeological research consulted to inform the wider baseline context and

Data Set	Spatial coverage	Summary
		previous archaeological investigations in the study area.
Cartographic sources (the DHER, Devon County Council Record Office, Devon National Mapping Programme and Envirocheck Report)	Devon County	<p>Historic mapping for the study area including 19th century Enclosure and Tithe maps, and 1st, 2nd and later edition Ordnance Survey maps. Some cartographic data is fragmentary for the study area.</p> <p>This chapter integrates the results of the Map Regression analysis undertaken by Air Photo Services Limited (APS). The full report is included in Appendix 17.B: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology.</p>
Aerial Photographic Data (Historic England Archive and the DHER, and ortho-rectified mosaics of vertical aerial photographs at Google Earth)	Devon County	<p>Aerial photographic data for the study area. This chapter integrates the results of the Aerial Photographic assessment undertaken by APS. The full report is included in Appendix 17.B: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology.</p>
Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) survey data	Devon County	<p>Available LiDAR data for the study area. This chapter integrates the results of the LiDAR assessment undertaken by APS. The full report is included in Appendix 17.B: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology.</p>
British Geological Survey (BGS) data (surface geology)	UK	Historic borehole logs and wider geological background for the study area.

Data Set	Spatial coverage	Summary
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	Study Area	ZTVs for the permanent above ground infrastructure required by the Onshore Project to inform the setting assessments – details of the ZTVs are provided in Chapter 20: Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the Offshore Environmental Statement.

17.3.7 Data Limitations

83. Data used to compile this ES chapter primarily consist of secondary information derived from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that the secondary data, as well as those derived from other secondary sources, are reasonably accurate.
84. The records held by the sources used in this assessment are not a record of all surviving heritage assets. Rather they are a record of the discovery of a range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment for the Study Area. The information held within these sources is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further components of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.
85. In support of the application, an aerial photographic, LiDAR and map regression analysis, and geophysical survey programme have been undertaken. These have informed the baseline environment and impact assessment, as presented in this chapter.
86. Whilst the results of these surveys highlight the potential for sub-surface remains and/or earthworks to be present across the Onshore Development Area, their capacity to reveal archaeological features is dependent on several environmental and agricultural factors at the time of survey. The potential for additional buried remains not indicated by the survey results must therefore not be discounted.
87. In addition, the geophysical survey data acquired to date has also been subject to access restrictions. These areas will be subject to a higher percentage of archaeological trial trenching, in consultation with Devon County Council Historic Environment Team.

17.3.8 Scope

88. Upon consideration of the baseline environment, the project description outlined in **Chapter 5: Project Description**, and Scoping Opinion (Case reference: EIA/2022/00002), potential impacts upon **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** have been scoped in or out. These impacts are outlined, together with a justification for why they are or are not considered further, in **Table 17.12** and **Table 17.13** respectively.

Table 17.12 Summary of impacts scoped in relating to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Potential Impact	Justification
Construction Phase	
Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Designated Heritage Assets	Within the Onshore Development Area there are two LBs (see Section 17.4.2). These are located along the Crow Point Toll Road, which is planned to be used as an access road for construction vehicles. As such, impacts through accidental damage by vehicle movements may occur.
Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Non-designated Heritage Assets	Direct impacts to heritage assets, present within the Onshore Development Area, may result in damage to, or destruction of, archaeological material
Indirect Physical Impact on (Permanent Change to) Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets	Potential indirect impacts to designated and non-designated heritage assets from changes to ground conditions e.g., through ground vibration and hydrological changes may occur through the construction of the Onshore Project
Temporary Change to the Setting of Heritage Assets (both Designated and Non-Designated) which could affect their Heritage Significance	The presence of temporary construction activities and plant may have an impact on the setting of heritage assets for the duration of the construction phase, however, this would be temporary
Operation and Maintenance Phase	
Permanent Change to the Setting of Heritage Assets (both Designated and Non-Designated) which could affect their Heritage Significance	The presence of permanent above ground infrastructure of the Substation could have an ongoing impact on the setting of heritage assets for the duration of the operation phase as a result of its presence within the landscape and its day-to-day use

Potential Impact	Justification
Indirect Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets	The loss of heat from electrical cable has the potential to have an adverse effect on any waterlogged archaeological remains
Decommissioning	
The detail and scope of the decommissioning works would be determined by the relevant legislation and guidance at the time of decommissioning and agreed with the regulator. A decommissioning plan would be provided. As such, cumulative effects during the decommissioning stage are assumed to be the same as those identified during the construction stage.	

Table 17.13 Summary of impacts scoped out relating to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Potential Impact	Justification
Operation Phase	
Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Designated Heritage Assets	The Onshore Project has been designed to avoid any designated heritage assets
Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Non-designated Heritage Assets	Any changes to non-designated heritage assets will have occurred and will have been mitigated during the construction phase.

17.3.9 Consultation

89. Consultation regarding **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** has been undertaken in line with the general process described in presented within **Chapter 7: Consultation**. The key components to date have included scoping and the ongoing Evidence Plan Process (EPP) via the Introductory and Expert Topic Group (ETG) meetings held on 02/12/2021, 17/05/2022 and 02/02/2023 where EIA methods were discussed. Attendees included Historic England, Devon and Cornwall County Councils and Marine Management Organisation (MMO). A summary of the key issues raised during consultation specific to **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** is outlined below in **Table 17.14**, together with how these issues have been considered in the production of this ES.

Table 17.14 Consultation responses

Consultee	ID	Date, Document, Forum	Comment	Where addressed in the ES
Historic England, Devon County Council Historic Environment Team, and Cornwall Council Historic Environment Team	N/A	02/12/2021: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Introductory Meeting	Introductory meeting to introduce the Onshore Project to heritage stakeholders including Offshore Project details, the route selection process, and scoping assessment methodology.	N/A
Historic England, Devon County and Council Historic Environment Team	N/A	17/05/2021: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ETG meeting 1	Overall Onshore Project update including key findings of the Scoping Assessment, planned geophysical investigations (including alternative survey methods across Braunton Burrows) and route refinement.	Summary of geophysical survey results are presented in Section 17.4.5 with the full report provided as Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Geophysical Survey Report .
Natural England via the MMO	7.5.2	27/05/2022: Scoping Response	Heritage Landscape: The ES should include an assessment of the impacts on any land in the area affected by the development which qualifies for conditional exemption from capital taxes on the grounds of outstanding scenic, scientific, or historic interest. An up-	There is no land within the Onshore Development Area which qualifies for conditional exemption from capital taxes on the grounds of outstanding scenic, scientific, or historic interest.

Consultee	ID	Date, Document, Forum	Comment	Where addressed in the ES
			to-date list is available at the HMRC Heritage Search	
Historic England via the MMO	7.5.3	27/05/2022: Scoping Response	<p>Onshore Substation:</p> <p>Regarding the "Onshore Substation and Grid Connection", the MMO is aware that the grid infrastructure at the decommissioned East Yelland power station sits on the bank of the Taw estuary close to its mouth and that no alteration is proposed of the existing overhead power line configuration. The MMO therefore consider that any impacts from new infrastructure installation (as described in paragraph 116) are likely to be on terrestrial archaeology. However, the MMO appreciate the outline detail provided in paragraph 117 regarding the new onshore substation construction, which could be located adjacent to the existing main Western Power Distribution substation.</p>	Potential impacts during each project phase are assessed in Sections 17.6, 17.7 and 17.8
Historic England via the MMO	7.5.4	27/05/2022: Scoping Response	<p>Desk Based Assessment:</p> <p>Regarding Section 3.7 (Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage), the important issue of impact on waterlogged archaeological/geoarchaeological remains is covered in Section 3.7.6 (Potential Impacts). The MMO recommends that a desk-based deposit model is produced by</p>	Section 17.4.11 and Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment

Consultee	ID	Date, Document, Forum	Comment	Where addressed in the ES
			geo-archaeological specialists using data from sources such as the British Geological Society, previous development projects and watching briefs/observations from other Site Investigations/Ground Investigation works. This information should be used to estimate the possible impact upon any sedimentary deposits identified as being of archaeological interest and included within any ES prepared for this proposed development.	
Historic England via the MMO	7.5.5	27/05/2022: Scoping Response	Archaeological Evaluation: Paragraph 1096 mentions the identification of any areas which could be subject to intrusive archaeological evaluation and that such work will be decided in reference to available baseline data and non-intrusive surveys. The MMO confirm that such discussion is necessary to agree a programme of assessment which should include the relevant Local Authority Historic Environment advice service.	The scope and methodologies of the geophysical survey and trial trenching campaign have been discussed with DCC HET. The Onshore (outline WSI) set out the approaches to further archaeological mitigation works (see Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation).
Historic England via the MMO	7.5.6	27/05/2022: Scoping Response	Approach to Assessment In Section 3.7.7 (Approach to Assessment and Data Gathering), Table 3.24, we	Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Consultee	ID	Date, Document, Forum	Comment	Where addressed in the ES
			recommend that the Historic England Intertidal Peat Database is included. The MMO also take this opportunity to refer the Applicant to Historic England 2020 Deposit Modelling and Archaeology Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits.	Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment
Historic England via the MMO	7.5.7	27/05/2022: Scoping Response	Geoarchaeological Assessment: Table 3.25 – regarding effective completion of geoarchaeological assessment using material produced by engineering-led site/ground investigation works, we recommend that the commissioned geo-archaeological contractor is provided with full access to any core material and not just the logs or extruded samples.	Geotechnical surveys are due to be undertaken in the summer of 2023. These will be monitored by a suitably qualified geoarchaeological subcontractor as set out in Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment . Logs will be provided to the Royal HaskoningDHV geoarchaeologist to determine whether inspection of the core material is required.
Historic England via the MMO	7.5.8	27/05/2022: Scoping Response	Landscape and Visual Impacts to Heritage Settings:	Sections 17.4.2.1.1, 17.6.4, 17.7.1, 17.9.2 and 17.11

Consultee	ID	Date, Document, Forum	Comment	Where addressed in the ES
			<p>The MMO are aware that the LVIA will be focussed on the preferred landfall and onshore export cable corridor and that attention is given to designated heritage assets, such as Registered Parks and Gardens (3.10 Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity Study Area). Historic England considers it important that clarity is provided in any ES produced about that assessment of setting of heritage assets and where such information is presented within any Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage chapter, Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity chapter and/or other Onshore Inter Relationships, as described in Section 3.11.</p>	
Historic England via the MMO	7.5.9	27/05/2022: Scoping Response	<p>HER:</p> <p>The MMO notes the statement that unknown heritage assets are continually identified in respect to the completeness of the HER (Section 2.4 (Assumptions and limitations)). This has an impact on the data collection, as the searches carried out as part of the EIA process to inform the ES should be revised/updated with a fresh search if six months or more has elapsed since the initial search.</p>	An update to the HER search was obtained on 06/06/2023.

Consultee	ID	Date, Document, Forum	Comment	Where addressed in the ES
Historic England via the MMO	7.5.10	27/05/2022: Scoping Response	<p>Data Sources:</p> <p>The list of onshore designated heritage assets (Section 4.1 Onshore) will require attention in any ES produced as the route for onshore cabling is refined. Regarding non-designated heritage assets (Section 4.1.2) we direct the Applicant to the relevant Local Authority for further advice, data and information as could be used to produce an ES for this proposed Onshore Project.</p>	Section 17.3.6
Devon County Council HET and Historic England	N/A	04/07/2022 – 21/07/2022: Email	<p>Email conversations with the Development Management Advice for North, Mid and East Devon, Torridge, South Hams, and Teignbridge (Stephen Reed) regarding Onshore Geophysical Surveys and the accompanying WSI.</p> <p>DCC HET agreed the WSI subject to a few minor comments.</p> <p>Historic England provided comments regarding alternative survey methods for Braunton Burrows and higher resolution Magnetometer data.</p> <p>The WSI was updated accordingly in consultation with the geophysical survey contractor Wessex Archaeology.</p>	<p>The cable corridor across Braunton Burrows was subsequently dropped.</p> <p>A summary of geophysical survey results is presented in Section 17.4.5 with the full report provided as Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Geophysical Survey Report.</p>

Consultee	ID	Date, Document, Forum	Comment	Where addressed in the ES
Devon County Council HET	N/A	04/11/2022: Email	Confirmation that revised WSI has been accepted	A summary of geophysical survey results is presented in Section 17.4.5 with the full report provided as Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Geophysical Survey Report.
Devon County Council HET and Historic England	N/A	02/02/2023: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage ETG meeting 2	<p>Meeting to inform heritage stakeholders of changes to the cable corridor and refinement of substation locations. This included the dropping of the cable route across Braunton Burrows.</p> <p>The meeting also included a summary of the results of the geophysical survey, the APS assessment and geoarchaeological DBA.</p> <p>It was agreed with DCC HET that trial trenching should be undertaken during the application process to help inform DCC decision.</p>	N/A
Devon County Council HET and Historic England	N/A	03/03/2023 – 20/03/2023: Emails	Email conversation to notify DCC and Historic England of changes to the Onshore Development and the need to acquire further geophysical data. DCC HET confirmed that Geophysical survey was	N/A

Consultee	ID	Date, Document, Forum	Comment	Where addressed in the ES
			<p>able to proceed under the same WSI with update geophysical survey plans provided.</p> <p>Additionally, the geophysical survey report for phase 1 was provided along with the GDBA and the Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology.</p>	
Devon County Council HET	N/A	27/04/2023: Email and Teams meeting	<p>Initial email to inform Stephen Reed that arrangements for trial trenching were underway and to provide information on changes to some of the Onshore Project parameter.</p> <p>This was followed up by a Teams meeting to show the changes to the Onshore Development Area, provide a summary of the Phase 2 geophysical survey results and discuss to discuss the scope of the archaeological trial trenching.</p> <p>DCC HET agreed that blanket trenching would not be warranted given the limited potential for archaeological remains highlighted by the geophysical survey. It was agreed that trenches would target any possible archaeology and ground truth blank areas, while avoiding services and unsafe ground. Phase 2 geophysical survey report to be sent to Stephen Reed the week commencing 01/05/2023.</p>	N/A

Consultee	ID	Date, Document, Forum	Comment	Where addressed in the ES
Devon County Council HET	N/A	09/05/2023: Teams meeting	Meeting with Stephen Reed to discuss the draft trench plan. Stephen broadly agreed with the trench plan, with the addition of three additional trenches to target a blank area and a possible palaeochannel.	N/A
Devon County Council HET	N/A	11/08/2023: Phone call and follow up email	Following review of Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation , DCC HET will require a pre-commencement condition for an overarching WSI setting out the scope of the archaeological works for the scheme which will be informed by the results of the archaeological fieldwork that is currently ongoing.	Section 17.3.5

17.4 Existing Environment

17.4.1 Introduction

90. The following section provides a summary of the known and potential onshore archaeological and cultural heritage resource within the defined Study Areas.
91. The baseline environment as presented below has been, to date, informed by the baseline data and information gathering exercise and assessment undertaken as part of the
- Onshore Archaeological DBA (**Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk Based Assessment** including **Annex A Offshore Infrastructure Coastal Setting Assessment**)
 - Aerial Photographic, LiDAR and Map Regression Analysis (**Appendix 17.B: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology**)
 - Onshore Geophysical Survey Report (**Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Geophysical Survey Report**)
 - Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment (**Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment**).
92. Site visits have been undertaken to inform the heritage setting assessment (**Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting**) and to establish the condition/presence of any historic earthworks and structures.
93. The archaeological periods referred to in this chapter are broadly defined by the following date ranges:
- Palaeolithic: 960,000 BP – 8,500 BC
 - Mesolithic: 8,500 – 4,000 BC
 - Neolithic: 4,000 – 2,200 BC
 - Bronze Age: 2,200 – 700 BC
 - Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 43
 - Romano-British: AD 43 – 410
 - Early medieval: AD 410 – 1066
 - Medieval: AD 1066 – 1499
 - Post-medieval: AD 1500 – 1799
 - 19th Century: AD 1800 – 1899

- Modern: AD 1900 – present day

17.4.2 Designated Heritage Assets

94. Within the Onshore Study Area, there are 239 designated heritage assets (see **Figure 4 of Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**). These comprise:
- Three Scheduled Monuments (SMs)
 - 229 Listed Buildings (LBs)
 - Two Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs)
 - Three Conservation Areas (CAs)
 - Two Sections of Ancient Woodland.
95. Details of the designated assets are presented in a gazetteer (**Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk Based Assessment; Annex A**).
96. There are two designated heritage assets located within the Onshore Development Area. These are:
- Grade II listed - Stile and Flanking Walls 900 Metres South-West of The Great Sluice (List Entry – 1310081)
 - Grade II listed - Stile and Flanking Walls 200 Metres North-East of The Great Sluice (List Entry - 1310084).
97. These are located along the Crow Point Toll Road, which is planned to be used as an access road for construction vehicles. The subsequent assessment of potential impacts of the Onshore Project on these assets is discussed in **Sections 17.6, 17.6.4.2 and 17.8**.
98. No designated heritage assets are located within the intertidal zone.

17.4.2.1.1 Heritage Setting Assessment

99. The heritage setting assessment initially focused on all designated heritage assets (i.e., Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Historic Parks and Gardens), which are regarded as heritage assets with a high heritage importance.
100. Throughout the assessment, more detailed attention was given to assets in the vicinity of the above ground infrastructure and/or to assets of significant height or

situated on high ground, which increases the chances of long-range views (visual links) from such assets towards the above ground infrastructure options (e.g., the Onshore Project Substation) and vice versa.

101. The heritage settings assessment has been carried out for the Onshore Substation (see **Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**) which details the methodology, heritage viewpoint locations, and the assets which have been screened out. A summary of the results is provided below.
102. Designated heritage assets that are only in the proximity of the Onshore Cable Corridor have not been subject to a full setting assessment. This is because any changes in setting due to construction activities would be temporary and of sufficiently short duration that they would not give rise to harm.

Onshore Substation

103. For the onshore substation setting assessment, 36 heritage assets were identified (see **Figure 6 of Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**) for further assessment being potentially vulnerable to the onshore substation and associated infrastructure with respect to their setting:
 - SM - Civil War Fieldwork on Staddon Hill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1476886) – located c.2km southwest of the Onshore Substation locations
 - Grade I LB - Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107600) – located c.880m southwest of the Onshore Substation locations
 - Appledore Conservation Area and associated LBs – located c.1.9km southwest of the Onshore Substation locations
 - Grade II LB - 41-47, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104735)
 - Grade II LB - Royal George Inn (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104736)
 - Grade II LB - Odun House (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333033)
 - Grade II LB - 72a, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333020)
 - Grade II LB - 1, Meeting Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333008)
 - Grade II LB - 73, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1306485)
 - Grade II LB - 3, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267193)
 - Grade II LB - Rock Cottage (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267192)
 - Grade II LB - 12 and 13, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267166)
 - Grade II LB - 10, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267165)
 - Grade II LB – Ferriwais (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267164)
 - Grade II LB - Seagate Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267141)
 - Grade II LB - Seamen's Mission (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223787)

- Grade II LB - 16 and 17, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223786)
 - Grade II LB - 15 and 15a, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223785)
 - Grade II LB - Trinity Buoy Stores (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223677)
 - Grade II LB - 14, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223676)
 - Grade II LB - 11, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223675)
 - Grade II LB – Beechcroft (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223674)
 - Grade II LB - County Library and No 8 (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223673)
 - Grade II LB - Post Office (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223653)
 - Grade II LB - 4, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223652)
 - Grade II LB - Rock House (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223649)
 - Grade II LB - Royal Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169733)
 - Grade II LB - Rosalind and Claremont (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169631)
 - Grade II LB - Prince of Wales Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169529)
 - Grade II LB - 68, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169520)
 - Grade II LB - Church of St Mary (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104753)
- Grade II LB - The Old Windmill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107604) – located c.800m south of the Onshore Substation locations
 - Grade II LB - Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107605) – located c.13km south of the Onshore Substation locations
 - Grade II LB - Cricket Pavilion and score box, including adjacent former pillbox (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163454) – located c.740m southwest of the Onshore Substation locations
 - Grade II LB - Farm Building used as Garage and Storage Shed Circa 5 Metres South of Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163623) - located c.13km south of the Onshore Substation locations
 - Grade II LB - Glebelands (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163640)

104. These are presented in **Figure 6** of **Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**.

105. The majority of the listed buildings are located within Appledore conservation area.

Conclusion

106. **Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment** details and describes the assets identified above in more detail, including their heritage importance and setting. They also include the outcome of the setting assessment process in each case and whether further action was required or not beyond the initial stage(s) of the stepped approach to the heritage setting assessment.

107. In terms of the Onshore Substation Setting Assessment, assets identified above were found to either not share intervisibility or had limited intervisibility with the Onshore Substation and associated infrastructure. This was considered to preclude the potential for change in their setting to arise, and due to their distance from Onshore Substation no significant impacts were identified, and no further action is considered to be required. This is further discussed in **Sections 17.6, 17.6.4.2 and 17.8** and **Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**.

17.4.2.2 Heritage importance of identified assets

108. Based on the criteria shown in **Table 17.5**, the designated heritage assets outlined in **Section 17.4.2** (and **Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk based Assessment** and **Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**) are considered to be assets of medium or high heritage importance with perceived regional or national importance.

17.4.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

109. The details of the historic environment baseline for the Onshore Project have been summarised below from the ADDBA (**Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**)

110. The Devon HER data has been compiled into a gazetteer (see **Annex A of Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**) and are presented on **Figures 5-11** of **Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**. The sub-sections below identify the known remains most relevant to the study area with additional information provided where available. This comes from archaeological reports, HER event record data, data held on the ADS and the National Mapping Programme.

111. There are 338 historic environment records within the non-designated heritage asset Study Area comprising:

- Palaeolithic
- One Mesolithic
- Two Neolithic
- One Roman
- Five Early medieval

- Eleven medieval
- 69 Post-medieval
- 64 19th century
- 144 Modern
- 40 Undated/Unknown

17.4.4 Desk Based Assessment

112. A full description of the Historic Environment Baseline and the overall archaeology of the Study Area is presented in **Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**. The DBA identified 35 records located within the Onshore Development Area. As such, they are potentially subject to direct physical impacts are confined to the Onshore Development Area. These may comprise potential subsurface archaeological remains and above ground heritage assets (e.g., earthworks or structures).
113. Non-designated heritage assets which may be subject to indirect physical or non-physical impacts (associated with change in setting) resulting from the Onshore Project may be either within or beyond the parameters of the Onshore Development Area.

17.4.4.1 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age)

114. No prehistoric remains have been identified within the Onshore Development Area. However, the non-designated heritage asset Study Area there are two Mesolithic records (MDV12393 and MDV11887) and two Neolithic records (MDV25461 and MDV562).
115. MDV12393 and MDV25461 both comprises large scatters of flint artefacts located within 150m of the Onshore Development Area. As such, similar remains could be present within the Onshore Development Area.

17.4.4.2 Iron Age and Roman

116. There are no Iron Age or Roman remains within the Onshore Development Area.

17.4.4.3 Early Medieval

117. Within the Onshore Development Area there is one early medieval record. This is a recorded within the Section 1 Landfall (to MLWS) Area. It is marked on the 1889

first edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map but is not present on any subsequent ones.

118. Additionally, the possible early site of the settlement at Saunton (MDV18644), is recorded near the original chapel of St. Anne, approximately 48m north of the Section 3 North Fields (north of Sandy Lane Car Park). This may extend into Section 3 North Fields, however, this is an area which will only involve the movement of traffic along existing tracks which would require no intrusive works.

17.4.4.4 Medieval

119. There is one medieval non-designated heritage asset within the Onshore Development Area. The majority of these are agriculture related or ecclesiastical in nature. This is the parish boundary between Instow and Fremington (MDV56003 and MDV56004). This boundary runs through the Section 7 White Cross Onshore Substation to Grid Connection Point in straight alignment to the north of the B3233. The HER suggests that the boundary is believed predate the development of the currently visible field boundaries, but the evidence for this is unclear.
120. The building to the west of Braunton St Anne's Church in Saunton, located c.70m north of the Section 3 North Fields is thought to date back to the 16th century as a Church House (MDV96809). Since then, this building has also housed a school in the 18th century and more recently a museum. The presence of a Church could suggest the presence of a settlement nearby.
121. Saunton Court manor house (MDV11857) is located c.240m north of the Onshore Development Area. The manor house is dated to the 15th century, with possible earlier origins.
122. 250m west of the Onshore Development Area is the potential site of a deserted settlement (MDV11880). There are records of a village near St Anne's Church existing during the reign of Elizabeth I. Though this cannot be located on aerial photos, there is potential for buried remains to be present.
123. A series of earthwork platform and ditches visible on 1950s aerial photographs onward are located c.300m north of the Onshore Development Area. These have been interpreted as the remains of former field boundaries and trackways of medieval or post-medieval date. This may be related to a former settlement located nearby.

124. The possible site of St Anne's Chapel (MDV11879) is recorded at the southern end of Braunton Burrows, approximately 440m west of the Onshore Development Area. It was one of five lady chapels associated with St. Brannock's Church. No remains of the chapel are present; however, these may exist under the dunes.

17.4.4.5 Post-Medieval

125. There are 69 post-medieval records within the non-designated heritage assets Study Area. Of these, only one is located within Section 4 South Fields (south of Sandy Lane Car Park) of the Onshore Development Area.

126. A former route of a watercourse (MDV131397) shown on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, however, the HER listing refers to it as a palaeochannel and it is likely to predate this period as.

17.4.4.6 19th Century

127. Within the Onshore Development Area specifically there are four records. These are:

- MDV122364 - Track, Leading across Sands to a Limekiln, Braunton, Devon - Section 1 Landfall Area (from MLWS)
- MDV17015 - Braunton Marsh (reclaimed in the early 19th Century, and divided between the tenants and freeholders of the Great Field) - Section 4 South Fields (south of Sandy Lane Car Park)
- MDV4463 - The Great Sea Bank, Braunton Marsh– Section 4 South Fields (south of Sandy Lane Car Park)
- MDV18646 – North Devon Railway - Section 7 White Cross Onshore Substation to Grid Connection Point.

17.4.4.7 Modern

128. Within the Onshore Development Area Specifically, there are 13 modern records. These relate to World War II activity and comprise:

- MDV74016 – Concrete Blocks at Saunton Sands – Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology)
- MDV57309 – Training Aid 1, US Army Second World War Assault Training Centre, Braunton Burrows – Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology)
- MDV102711 – Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows – Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology)
- MDV57304 – Obstacle Course on Braunton Burrows – Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology)

- MDV57305 – Landing Craft Infantry Mock-up on Braunton Burrows – Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology)
- MDV57306 – Ships Sides on Braunton Burrows – Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology)
- MDV102680 – Possible ‘Ships Sides’ Second World War training aid, Braunton Burrows – Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology)
- MDV102711 – Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows – Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology) and Section 3 North Fields (north of Sandy Lane Car Park)
- MDV52986 - Second World War Tented Encampment, Braunton Burrows - Section 3 North Fields (north of Sandy Lane Car Park)
- MDV52989 - Braunton Burrows, Radio Towers - Section 3 North Fields (north of Sandy Lane Car Park)
- MDV57350 - American Road, main access to the Assault Training Centre - Section 4 South Fields (south of Sandy Lane Car Park)
- MDV102619 - Anti-glider poles across Horsey Island and Braunton Marshes - Section 5 The Taw Estuary Crossing using Trenchless Technology
- MDV57283 - Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre – All areas of the Onshore Development Area.

17.4.4.8 Unknown/Undated

129. There are two unknown/undated records within the Onshore Development Area, however, are likely to date between the post-medieval and modern periods. These are:
- MDV31799 - Track Along the eastern Edge of Braunton Burrows - Section 3 North Fields (north of Sandy Lane Car Park)
 - MDV96743 - Stile and Flanking Walls 20 metres north-east of the Great Sluice - Section 4 South Fields (south of Sandy Lane Car Park)

17.4.4.9 Previous Archaeological Investigations

130. As highlighted in **Figure 12** of **Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**, four field surveys (EDV4719, EDV4737, EDV5526, EDV5610) have been carried out within the Study Area as well as two building surveys (EDV4599, EDV6573), three field visits (EDV4484, EDV4869, EDV4904), one geophysical survey (EDV7037) and one prior desk-based assessment. These largely comprise surveys and visits to pre-recorded structures and features.

131. The geophysical survey, carried out c.55m from the Onshore Development Area at Yelland Farm, detected some anomalies of archaeological interest along with regions of increased magnetic response, ploughing and other trends. Features that were identified were linears and pits of possible archaeological interest that likely have agricultural origins.

17.4.4.10 Intertidal Zone

132. Within the intertidal zone there are 14 historic environment records. One (MDV57283) falls within the Offshore Development Area, while the remainder are located within the Taw Estuary Crossing (between MHWS on the northern edge to MHWS on the southern edge). The distribution of these are presented in **Table 17.15**.

Table 17.15 Summary of HER Records in the Intertidal Zone

MonUID	Name	Summary
MDV102605	Possible intertidal structures north of West Yelland Marsh	Three linear features are visible in the intertidal zone on aerial photographs taken in 2010. They may be structural, as their alignment differs to the outcrops of rock in this location but could be a result of vegetation growth relating to modern activity. They are not visible on any earlier available aerial photographs and caution must be exercised in interpretation, but it is possible that they are intertidal structures that have eroded out of the shoreline.
MDV102705	Military training area between Broadsands and Crow Point, Braunton Burrows.	The area between Broadsands and Crow Neck was used for military training in the Second World War; the 'embarkation beaches' were a core part of the US training area for Operation Overlord. Numerous structures, pits and tracks are visible on aerial photograph taken in the 1950s, and very few manifest in a recognisable form above the ground surface in 2010. They are described in greater detail in individual records. The site continued in military use and later structures are visible on aerial photographs into the 1950s.
MDV102712	Craters on the foreshore at Broadsands	Several craters are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1945. They are part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation Overlord. The earthworks were visible in 1946 but have probably been levelled by water action since.
MDV102712	Craters on the foreshore	Several craters are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1945. They are part of the Second

MonUID	Name	Summary
	at Broadsands	World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation Overlord.
MDV102714	Two possible minefields on the foreshore at Broadsands	Two groups of craters in a rough grid pattern are visible as circular earthwork pits on aerial photographs taken in 1945. They are part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation Overlord.
MDV102714	Two possible minefields on the foreshore at Broadsands	Two groups of craters in a rough grid pattern are visible as circular earthwork pits on aerial photographs taken in 1945. They are part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation Overlord.
MDV102727	Possible anti-tank obstacles at Broadsands	Probable concrete anti-tank obstacles are visible as structures on aerial photographs in the 1940s, and form part of the Second World War U.S. military training site. Examination of aerial photographs from 2010 suggests that there is a row of features here.
MDV102728	Anti-tank obstacles at Broadsands	Probable concrete anti-tank obstacles are visible as a row of structures on aerial photographs in the 1940s, and form part of the Second World War U.S. military training site. They are not visible on later available aerial photographs and are likely to have been removed or covered by sand.
MDV102729	Two scaffold structures on Broadsands	Two scaffold structures are visible on aerial photographs in the 1940s. They are sited next to a channel and likely to have been used during military training, perhaps for U.S. troops to practice descent into landing craft during the latter part of Second World War.
MDV102940	Earthworks from mines or military training on the foreshore at Broadsands	An extensive area of linear earthworks is visible on aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1946. They are part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation Overlord.

MonUID	Name	Summary
MDV102940	Earthworks from mines or military training on the foreshore at Broadsands	An extensive area of linear earthworks is visible on aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1946. They are likely part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation Overlord although their exact cause or function is not clear. They could equally be anti-invasion defences. The earthworks have probably been levelled by water action since the 1940s.
MDV57283	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US World War II Assault Training Centre in North Devon.
MDV102619	Anti-glider poles across Horsey Island and Braunton Marshes	A large number of pale upright poles across Braunton Marshes are visible on oblique aerial photographs between 1944 and 1945. They are interpreted as early Second World War anti-glider defences. Some infield poles may have been removed by 1944, and the remainder removed by 1946.
MDV102619	Anti-glider poles across Horsey Island and Braunton Marshes	A large number of pale upright poles across Braunton Marshes are visible on oblique aerial photographs between 1944 and 1945. They are interpreted as early Second World War anti-glider defences. Some infield poles may have been removed by 1944, and the remainder removed by 1946.

17.4.5 APS Assessment of Aerial Imagery

133. The assessment of aerial imagery undertaken by APS has identified 19 areas of archaeological interest within the non-designated heritage assets Study Area. These largely comprise former field boundaries and sites relating to US Assault Training Centre (MDV73990). The full assessment is provided in full in **Appendix 17.B: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology**. A summary is provided below.
134. Aerial photographs and LiDAR survey data gathered between the 1940s and the present time show a former landscape largely dominated by agriculture and military installations.

135. The extensive WWII defensive features have been greatly reduced by their dismantlement, but some of the concrete structures are still in place in Braunton Burrows.
136. Within the Onshore Development Area, APS identified the tent accommodation blocks associated with the US Assault Training Centre which are recorded by the NMP. These are visible on 1940s aerial photography.

17.4.6 Archaeological Geophysical Survey

137. The survey did not identify any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. There are however several areas of possible archaeological activity.
138. Possible evidence of Second World War military activity can be seen across the north of the Onshore Development Area. In the north of the site there are several anomalies that appear to relate to former barrack blocks, with associated infrastructure, as shown on aerial photography from 1946.
139. Further possible archaeological activity is noted to the south, both immediately north and south of the Taw Estuary, which bisects the southern portion of the site. The possible archaeological features north of the estuary may be attributable to unknown extraction activity. However, further information is not available, and these anomalies may be the by-product of military activity, modern agricultural practices, or variation in the geomorphology of the site.
140. The possible archaeological activity south of the estuary may be associated with archaeological ditch features, such as land or animal management boundaries. However, the majority of these features lie on an east – west orientation and may pertain to water management of the site, such as drainage ditches.
141. Extensive geomorphological activity is evident across a large percentage of the site. This is characterised by variation in the magnetic data along paleochannels, drainage basins, and marshland. The entirety of the site is situated within the UNESCO North Devon Biosphere Reserve and forms the edge of one of the largest dune systems in the British Isles which has resulted in these magnetic features being prevalent. There are areas within this that appear to have a more man-made form and may relate to former boundary features, but they are interpreted with a low level of confidence.

142. Areas of increased magnetic response are noted across the site. These are attributed to landscaping practices, either correlating with the golf course, trackways, or modern agricultural practices.
143. The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern. These include land drains, former field boundaries, modern trackways, and modern services.

17.4.7 Potential Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

144. Heritage assets located within or partly within the Onshore Development Area that are considered to potentially represent surviving below ground archaeological remains have not yet been fully evaluated through non-intrusive and intrusive (e.g., geophysical survey and trial trenching) evaluation approaches. Geophysical survey has identified some features of possible archaeological origin within the Onshore Development Area. However, not all areas within the Onshore Development Area were surveyed. A summary of Historic Environment Records and Potential Archaeological Remains Identified to Date within the Onshore Development Area is presented in **Table 17.16** below.

Table 17.16 Summary of Historic Environment Records and Potential Archaeological Remains Identified within the Onshore Development Area

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
All Zones					
MDV73990	Various see below	APS_20	N/A	North Devon US Assault Training Centre	Medium – Large heritage receptor comprising multiple individual HER records discussed in the rows below.
MDV57283	Various see below	APS_20	N/A	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre	Medium – Large heritage receptor comprising multiple individual HER records discussed in the rows below.
Section 1 Landfall Area (from MLWS)					

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
MDV124752	N/A	N/A	N/A	Possible early medieval Ford	Negligible as most likely destroyed by Saunton Sands Car Park
MDV74016	N/A	N/A	N/A	Defensive concrete blocks associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	None as concrete blocks are not present at location suggested
Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology)					
MDV57309	6797	N/A	N/A	Training Aid 1, US Army Second World War Assault Training Centre, Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Negligible as no longer extant
N/A	N/A	N/A	4030	Increased magnetic response	Low
MDV102711	6689	N/A	4050	Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North	Low

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
				Devon US Assault Training Centre)	
MDV57304	N/A	N/A	N/A	Obstacle Course on Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Low
MDV57305	N/A	N/A	N/A	Landing Craft Infantry Mock-up on Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	None as it has been completely removed
MDV102711	6902	N/A	N/A	Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Low
MDV31799	N/A	N/A	N/A	Track Along the eastern Edge of Braunton Burrows associated with	Low

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
				MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	
MDV57306	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ships Sides on Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	None as no longer extant
MDV102680	6761	N/A	N/A	Possible 'Ships Sides' Second World War training aid, Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	None as features have been removed
Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology)					
N/A	N/A	N/A	4023/4024	Former field boundary/drain	Low
MDV52986	6706	N/A	N/A	Second World War Tented Encampment, Braunton Burrows associated with	Low

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
				MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	
MDV102711	6902	APS_18	N/A	Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Low
MDV52989	6707	APS_17	N/A	Braunton Burrows, Radio Towers associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Low - medium
N/A	N/A	N/A	4026	Former field boundary	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4031	Increased magnetic response	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4051	Modern service	None
Section 3 North Fields (north of Sandy Lane Car Park)					
N/A	N/A	N/A	4052	Modern service	None

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
N/A	N/A	N/A	4036	Drainage	None
MDV17015	N/A	N/A	N/A	Braunton Marsh	Low
MDV131397	N/A	N/A	N/A	Former watercourse, Braunton Marsh	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4021	Possible former field boundaries	Low
MDV102619	N/A	N/A	N/A	Anti-glider poles across Horsey Island and Braunton Marshes	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4038	Ferrous linear	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4039, 4041, 4042, 4043, 4044, 4045	Drainage	Negligible likely agricultural field drains
N/A	N/A	N/A	4033	Geology	Medium
Section 4 South Fields (south of Sandy Lane Car Park)					
N/A	N/A	N/A	4053	Modern service	None
N/A	N/A	N/A	4010	Ditches possibly used for land or animal management	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4012, 4014	Linear anomalies which may indicate field boundaries or ditches for agricultural land management	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4020	Discrete positive anomaly possibly indicating archaeological activity, such as pits used for refuse or extraction. Equally, however, these anomalies may	Low

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
				pertain to more modern agricultural processes, cattle movement, or variation in the underlying superficial geology.	
Section 5 The Taw Estuary Crossing using Trenchless Technology and Section 6 Connection to the White Cross Onshore Substation					
N/A	N/A	N/A	4029	Linear anomaly which corresponds to former field boundaries noted on multiple historic maps and in post-World War II aerial photography	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4047	A combination of weak and strong positive, and dipolar, anomalies associated with drainage and water management of the site	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4055	Strong dipolar linear anomaly interpreted as a modern service	None

145. Those archaeological sites/features/assets/anomalies (based on the data presented in **Appendices 17.A to 17.F**) considered to be potentially vulnerable to direct physical impact resulting from the Onshore Project (i.e., those within the Onshore Development Area) are directly addressed within the impact assessment and discussed, where relevant, in **Sections 17.6, 17.6.4.2 and 17.8**.

146. A large proportion of the assets listed are associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre) and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre) **Table 17.16**. Individually, these assets are considered to be of low importance, however, when considered together as the Assault Training

Centres their heritage importance is increased to medium due to its local significance and the role it played in WWII.

17.4.8 Above Ground Archaeological Remains and Heritage Assets

147. There are no known or previously recorded above ground archaeological remains and heritage assets within the Onshore Development Area.

17.4.9 Archaeological Potential within the Onshore Development Area

148. The overall potential within the Onshore Development area, as assessed in the ADBA (**Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**) and as identified by the assessment of geophysical survey data (**Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Geophysical Survey Report**) is considered low. The following key distinctions have been drawn out based on information to date:

- The is limited potential for encountering Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Roman archaeology within the Onshore Development Area due to the presence of records from these periods within the non-designated heritage assets Study Area
- Evidence for the post-medieval and medieval periods is more prevalent throughout the non-designated heritage assets Study Area, however, is limited within the Onshore Development Area
- There is higher potential for post-medieval and 19th century archaeological remains within the Onshore Development Area. Any further archaeological remains dating to these periods will likely be agricultural in origin. The geophysical survey identified several anomalies that suggest this
- The majority of records within the Onshore Development Area are modern and are associated with the North Devon US Military Training Centre. As such, the potential for encountering related remains from this period is higher. The geophysical survey identified several ferrous anomalies which may correspond to structures such as the radar station and the tent encampment.

149. The ongoing archaeological programme of archaeological trial trenching aims to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features, including those associated with the above.

17.4.10 Heritage Importance

150. The non-designated heritage assets within the Onshore Development Area (identified to date as part of this assessment) are examples of locally common features representing post-medieval and 19th century agriculture, and modern military activity. Based on information available to date, these assets may contain evidence that would contribute to understanding the archaeological resource of the local area. They are therefore anticipated to be of **low** to **medium** heritage importance.
151. However, the previously recorded non-designated heritage assets also include evidence for Mesolithic, Neolithic, Roman, early medieval, and medieval activity. As there is a level of uncertainty as to presence of further unrecorded remains, this chapter has been prepared in line with the precautionary principle whereby the highest likely level of importance may be assigned and assessed within **Sections 17.6, 17.6.4.2 and 17.8**, as necessary. This precautionary approach represents good practice in archaeological impact assessment and reduces the potential for impacts to be under-estimated.
152. For the previously unrecorded non-designated heritage assets, identified due to the analysis of aerial photography, LiDAR data and historic mapping (**Appendix 17.B: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology**) and the archaeological geophysical survey (**Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Geophysical Survey Report**), it has been possible to largely determine the precise nature, extent or date of these features. It may also be the case that some (or many) of the features prove to be non-archaeological. As such, these potential heritage assets have been assigned a precautionary **medium** heritage importance, where appropriate, depending on the nature of the asset in question, against which potential impacts have been assessed in **Sections 17.6, 17.6.4.2 and 17.8**.

17.4.11 Historic Landscape Considerations

153. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) has been obtained and included within the Onshore Project GIS database. This data was produced as an aid in the interpretation of the current landscape's history and evolution and forms an aid to identifying areas of the landscape which may be sensitive to change. Much of the Onshore Development Area passes through land broadly identified as post-medieval enclosures and rough ground and Modern recreation, settlement, and

industrial complex. The current field pattern is a result of early and parliamentary planned enclosure. This is unsurprising given the rural agricultural landscape that the Onshore Development Area passes through. Other entries within the Study Area include medieval open and strip field systems such as Braunton Great Field.

154. Overall, the HLC data identifies a distinctly rural landscape, the history of which is mostly related to the period of Enclosure and tithing (piecemeal and parliamentary). There are links to the earlier history of the landscape with surviving various medieval site and remnants of agriculture within the Study Area. The route of the Onshore Development Area passes through fields of distinctly post-medieval and modern agricultural character, including reclaimed marshland.
155. The construction of the Onshore Project will have a temporary impact on the HLC through the removal of hedgerows and the installation of the Onshore Export Cable corridor. However, following this the hedgerows will be reinstated, and the agricultural land will return to its original state. As such, the HLC has the capacity to accommodate the change arising from the Onshore Project and is not considered further.

17.4.12 Geoarchaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Potential

156. Through deposit modelling the Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment (GDBA) (**Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment**) has assessed the likely presence and lateral and horizontal extent of Quaternary deposits across the Onshore Project. The GDBA has identified areas where Quaternary deposits may be present which could contain significant archaeological evidence and/or deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential, as well as some areas where there is insufficient data to consider potential.
157. A Geoarchaeological Landscape Characterisation based on BGS archive boreholes, mapping of superficial deposits and analysis of Lidar data has been used to define four preliminary Geoarchaeological Character Zones. These were based on variations in the geological characteristics of the deposits present, linked to the assessment of their archaeological and geoarchaeological potential. Quaternary superficial deposits present within the Onshore Project include deposits of both Pleistocene and Holocene date. Four geoarchaeological character zones (GCZ) were identified which have varying degrees of archaeological potential.

158. Holocene Marine Beach Deposits associated with the contemporary shoreline are likely to be present in GCZ 1, potentially underlain by Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels, associated with the floodplain of the River Taw. Where Estuarine Alluvium is composed of minerogenic sediments it is considered to have limited archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential, although it may contain remains of important proxies for reconstructing estuarine influences. However, peat or organic-rich units within the Alluvium would have high palaeoenvironmental potential and high potential for Holocene archaeology. Where present, Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels would have the potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeology, and organic and other fossiliferous sediments of significant geoarchaeological potential. If minimally disturbed/in situ, such archaeology would be of high significance.
159. The deposits recorded in BGS archive boreholes elsewhere on Braunton Burrows indicate that Blown Sands are likely to be present in GCZ 2, at least 7.3 m thick, overlying Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Marine Beach Deposits and or Pleistocene/Fluvial Sands and Gravels. The geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of the Blown Sands is considered to be high, on the basis that it may seal or contain archaeology and buried soil or land stabilisation horizons of high geoarchaeological potential.
160. The nature of the Quaternary superficial deposits in GCZ 3 is uncertain, but it has the potential to contain unmapped deposits of Holocene Colluvium, Pleistocene Head, and Raised Beach Deposits of unknown Pleistocene date. These deposits have moderate potential to contain reworked and/or in situ archaeological finds; if they include stable land surfaces, these could be associated with archaeological layers, features and/or lithic scatters. Fine-grained units within Raised Beach Deposits could also contain deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment and scientific dating. Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels of the River Taw are likely to be encountered in GCZ 4.

17.4.13 Do Nothing Scenario

161. The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 require that “an outline of the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the development as far as natural changes from the baseline scenario can be assessed with reasonable effort on the basis of the availability of environmental information and scientific knowledge” is included within the ES (EIA Regulations, Schedule 4, Paragraph 3). From the point of assessment, over the course of the

development and operational lifetime of the Onshore Project (operational lifetime anticipated to be 50 years), long-term trends mean that the condition of the baseline environment is expected to evolve. This section provides a qualitative description of the evolution of the baseline environment, on the assumption that the Onshore Project is not constructed, using available information and scientific knowledge of Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.

162. In a do-nothing scenario there would be no anticipated change to the heritage assets within the Study Area or their settings.

17.5 Forthcoming Programmes of Assessment and Survey

163. The following programmes of assessment and survey are proposed to inform the development of a detailed scheme of archaeological mitigation to be carried out in advance of and during construction of the proposed development.

17.5.1 Below Ground Archaeology

164. Phase 1 of the archaeological trial trenching was undertaken along the Onshore Cable Corridor between 12th and 30th June 2023. The programme of trial trenching will be undertaken in two phases. The first phase focused on the land parcels to the south of Sandy Lane car park and to the south of the River Taw within the Onshore Cable Corridor. The second phase will likely be undertaken between 14th August and 11th September 2023 and will include the land parcels within the Onshore Cable Corridor to the north of Sandy Lane Car Park. Additionally, trenches that were not completed in Phase 1 will be included in Phase 2.
165. A trial trenching WSI (Document reference: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-RP-Z-0592) and trench locations have been provided to and agreed with the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team. The trial trenching will comprise 66 trenches, which have been placed to target potential archaeological features, to test 'blank' areas based on the results of the geophysical survey and to avoid services, drainage, and boggy areas.
166. The information attained from the trial trenching will inform decisions regarding the archaeological mitigation strategy for the Onshore Project so that the historic environment resource can be safeguarded in a manner that is efficient, appropriate, and proportionate to the significance of the archaeological remains present. Potential post-consent mitigation strategies are presented in **Appendix 17.F:**

White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment.

17.5.2 Geoarchaeological and Palaeoenvironmental Remains

167. Additional mitigation of effects on geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains will commence with a programme of geoarchaeological monitoring of engineering-led GI works aimed at identifying the presence/absence of palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological remains/deposits.
168. The results of this assessment will include recommendations for any further geoarchaeological assessments/approaches considered necessary. This will ultimately inform a project-wide approach to geoarchaeological assessment/palaeoenvironmental survey which will be established in the post-consent stages of the Onshore Project. This will build on the Geoarchaeological DBA undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (**Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment**). This is set out as part of the mitigation measures and strategies in the Outline WSI (**Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation**).

17.6 Potential impacts during construction

169. This section outlines potential impacts due to the Onshore Project, their likely magnitude and the resulting significance of any effects when compared against the heritage importance of assets assessed, using the assessment methodology described in **Section 17.3**.
170. A range of potential impacts may occur to onshore archaeology and cultural heritage assets due to changes during the construction of the Onshore Project. These have the potential to impact upon the historic environment resource in several ways:
- Direct (physical) changes
 - Indirect (physical) changes
 - Changes to the setting of heritage assets.
171. Some impacts and changes would be temporary and others permanent, some confined to the construction stages and others more permanent during operation and the lifespan and subsequent decommissioning of the Onshore Project. A summary of all potential impacts identified for Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage is provided in **Section 17.14**.

172. Direct (physical) impacts, as stated in the NPS EN-3 (DECC 2011b: 49), encompass direct effects from the physical siting of the application boundary. Potential direct impacts thus comprise both direct damage to archaeological deposits and material. Additionally, the disturbance or destruction of relationships between deposits and material and their wider surroundings. This may include buried archaeological remains.
173. Consequently, all aspects of the Onshore Project which involve intrusive groundworks have the potential to affect heritage assets with archaeological interest (e.g., buried archaeological remains) through direct physical change.
174. The Onshore Project also has the potential to interact with local hydrological processes which in turn may result in impacts of an in-direct (physical) nature occurring upon buried archaeological deposits through either desiccation or waterlogging.
175. Non-physical impacts on the historic environment, as stated in NPS EN3 (DECC 2011b: 67), include heritage assets being affected by change in their setting. Indirect (non-physical) impacts upon significance as a result of change in the setting of heritage assets have the potential to occur throughout the lifetime of the Onshore Project. This encompasses all phases, from construction, into operation and subsequent decommissioning.
176. Non-physical impacts upon the setting of heritage assets are most relevant due to the presence of above ground infrastructure for the Onshore Project during the operational phase, effects of which may be long-term or 'permanent' in nature. Non-physical impacts upon the setting of heritage assets may also arise as due to construction and decommissioning works, although effects would be, by comparison, shorter in duration and of a temporary nature.
177. The impact assessment as presented in this chapter assumes that activities associated with construction may theoretically occur anywhere within the application boundary.
178. As such heritage assets will not be considered as single, individual receptors as part of an asset-by-asset approach. Instead, for the purposes of this ES, heritage assets have been grouped. The following broad groups will apply and be taken forward into the impact assessment:
- Below ground archaeology:

- Areas of possible archaeological interest (including non-designated buried archaeological heritage assets) (ranging between anticipated low and high, as a worst-case, heritage importance)
 - Unknown potential buried archaeological remains (ranging between low and medium heritage importance based on survey work to date)
 - Geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits (precautionary medium heritage importance until evidenced otherwise).
- Above ground archaeology/built heritage assets:
 - Designated heritage assets (high heritage importance)
 - Areas of possible archaeological/cultural heritage interest (including non-designated above ground archaeology and cultural heritage assets, e.g., earthworks and standing structures) (ranging between anticipated low and medium, as a worst-case, heritage importance).

17.6.1 Impact 1: Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Designated Heritage Assets

17.6.1.1 Description of Impact

179. Impacts resulting in potential effects to designated heritage assets as part of the construction work are limited to the potential for accidental damage from plant movement and other construction traffic.
180. The worst-case scenario for direct physical impacts on designated heritage assets is based upon the general assumption that the greatest potential footprint for the Onshore Project represents the greatest potential for direct physical impacts (e.g., damage/destruction).
181. Any direct (physical) impact to designated heritage assets (and their associated heritage significance) should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification would be needed for any loss (EN-1, paragraph 5.8.15). Any direct (physical) impact would likely be permanent and irreversible. If disturbed or removed without an appropriate record having been made, their context and relationship to other heritage assets is partially or completely lost and their heritage significance is as such likely to be reduced.
182. The Onshore Development Area avoids the majority of the designated heritage assets (i.e., SMs, LBs, RPGs and CAs), however, two LBs are located within the Onshore Development Area adjacent to Crow Point Toll Road. This will be used as a haul road for plant and other related construction traffic. These assets are:

- Grade II listed - Stile and Flanking Walls 900 Metres South-West of The Great Sluice (List Entry – 1310081)
- Grade II listed - Stile and Flanking Walls 200 Metres North-East of The Great Sluice (List Entry - 1310084).

183. Grade II listed buildings are considered to be of **medium** heritage importance.

184. While these structures would not be affected in normal circumstances, as they are close to a main access road there is a potential for inadvertent damage or loss to arise as a result of collisions of site plant and vehicles.

185. To address this potential for inadvertent harm, measures have been set out in the Project Access Strategy, comprising, best practice protection measures a traffic management, demarcation/protection of the assets and speed limits. As such, impacts to the two listed stiles along the Toll Road would be avoided.

17.6.1.2 Magnitude of Impact

186. As a result of the mitigation embedded in the Onshore Project Access Strategy, the potential for inadvertent harm would be precluded and no adverse effects would arise.

17.6.1.3 Significance of effect

187. It is not anticipated that any adverse effect would arise.

17.6.1.4 Further Mitigation

188. No further mitigation is considered necessary as a result of the application of the measures to be set out in the Project Access Strategy Residual effect.

189. Where appropriate traffic control measures are in place, the potential for any inadvertent damage is reduced to the point where it could reasonably be considered that inadvertent harm would not arise an **no adverse effect** would arise.

17.6.2 Impact 2: Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Non-designated Heritage Assets

17.6.2.1 Description of Impact

190. Impacts resulting in potential effects as part of the construction work are those associated with intrusive groundworks, including:

- The removal of topsoil anywhere across the Onshore Project
- The excavation of transition pits at the landfall (to MLWS)
- The application of trenchless technique at the landfall (to MLWS) and crossing locations along the onshore cable
- Open cut trenching as part of the onshore cable installation works
- The excavation of jointing bays and link boxes along the onshore cable corridor
- Groundworks associated with the onshore cable corridor easement and associated access trackways
- Groundworks associated with the onshore substation
- Accidental damage from plant movement and other construction traffic.

191. The worst-case scenario for direct physical impacts on non-designated heritage assets would be based upon the assumption that the greatest potential footprint for the Onshore Project represents the greatest potential for direct physical impacts (e.g., damage/destruction). These would be to surviving buried archaeological remains (including geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains).

Intertidal Zone

192. Construction activities within the intertidal zone (MLWS to MHWS) location that have the potential to directly (physically) impact buried archaeological remains, and above ground heritage assets, are those associated with:

- Trenchless technique works
- Cable trenching

193. Open cut cable trenching has the potential to affect the significance of any archaeological remains present through direct disturbance or loss.

Landfall (to MLWS) Location

194. Construction activities within the landfall (to MLWS) location that have the potential to directly (physically) impact buried archaeological remains, and above ground heritage assets, are those associated with:

- Trenchless technique works
- Cable trenching
- Installation of the landfall (to MLWS) trenchless technique compound
- Groundworks associated with transition bay installation.

Onshore Cable Corridor

195. Construction activities in the Onshore Cable Corridor that have the potential to directly (physically) impact buried archaeological remains and above ground heritage assets are those associated with:

- Cable trenching
- Potential trenchless techniques (e.g. HDD) at crossing points and groundworks associated with compound footprints
- Establishment of haul roads
- Jointing bay and link box installation and the cable easement.

Onshore Substation Zones

196. Construction activities at the onshore substation zones that have the potential to directly (physically) impact buried archaeological remains are those associated with groundworks, including the construction of compounds and access roads and landscape planting.

17.6.2.2 Magnitude of impact

Intertidal Zone

197. Where trenchless technology entry on the landward side of the beach and exit below mean low water springs (MLWS) in the marine zone is used, impacts to potential intertidal archaeological material would be avoided and the cable will pass beneath Quaternary deposits of potential archaeological interest and therefore, no impact will occur.

198. Open cut trenching would, however, cause a direct impact to any potential heritage assets which may be present. These are anticipated to be components of the wider beach obstacle scheme, and while individual features may be entirely removed, sufficient components of the wider asset would remain to allow for archaeological interest to be retained to a degree. This disturbance would represent, at worst, a **medium adverse magnitude** of impact.

199. The Taw Estuary Crossing (between MHWS on the northern edge to MHWS on the southern edge) is proposed as a trenchless cable installation crossing below the river, meaning that no archaeological remains below MHWS would be affected by this element of the scheme.

Landfall (to MLWS) Location

200. Direct physical impacts to potential below ground archaeological remains as part of construction works at the landfall (to MLWS) could represent up to a **medium adverse magnitude** of impact.

Onshore Cable Corridor

201. Direct physical impacts to potential below ground archaeological remains and geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental as part of construction works within the onshore cable corridor could result in a **low to high adverse magnitude** of impact.

Onshore Substation Zone

202. It could be possible that direct physical impacts to potential below ground archaeological remains as part of construction works within the onshore substation site could result in a **high adverse magnitude** of impact.

17.6.2.3 Sensitivity of the receptor

Intertidal Zone

203. As Areas of notable features within the Intertidal Zone are presented in **Table 17.15**. Additionally, a single magnetic anomaly was identified within the intertidal zone through the assessment of Marine Geophysical Data undertaken as part of the Offshore Project (MSDS Marine). These are likely to be of **low to medium** heritage importance.

Landfall (to MLWS) Location

204. Data assessed as part of this assessment within the landfall (to MLWS) location indicates features predominantly associated with the North Devon US Assault Training Centre (MDV73990). Individual assets associated with this in the landfall (to MLWS) location comprise two concrete blocks (MDV74016) which are no longer present and a possible early medieval ford (MDV124752)

205. It is possible that sub-surface remains relating to these features exist within the landfall (to MLWS) location. Below ground features associated with the North Devon US Assault Training Centre are likely to be of **low to high** heritage importance. Individually, and based on HER records the individual elements of the Assault Training Centre have been removed or do not survive well so would be of lower

importance. However, as a whole the Assault Training Centre has a higher importance.

206. Should any early medieval remains survive within the landfall (to MLWS) these would be **medium** to **high** heritage importance.

Onshore Substation Zones

207. Areas of notable features within the Onshore Cable Corridor are presented in **Table 17.16**. These areas have been variously assigned a **low** to **medium** heritage importance based on information available to date.
208. Similarly, there is potential to encounter geoarchaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental remains, in particular at Saunton Sand, and north and south of the River Taw. Should such deposits be identified, these would be considered to be of **medium** heritage importance.
209. The predominant HLC types within the majority of the Onshore Cable Corridor post-medieval enclosures will experience a temporary level of change to HLC during construction. The level of heritage importance is considered to be **low**.

Onshore Substation Zone

210. Areas of notable features within the Onshore Substation Zone are presented in **Table 17.16**. These areas have been variously assigned a **low** to **medium** heritage importance based on information available to date. These features are located in Zone 2 as geophysical survey could not be undertaken in Zone 3 due to landowner access issues. However, the substation will be largely located on a former Oil and Fuel distributor in an area where large fuels were present. The installation and subsequent removal of these likely removed may archaeological remains should they have been present.
211. The predominant HLC types within the majority of the Onshore Cable Corridor post-medieval enclosures will experience a temporary level of change to HLC during construction. The level of heritage importance is considered to be **low**.

17.6.2.4 Significance of effect

212. The importance of the receptors potentially affected by this impact ranges from **low** to **medium**, this is based on the result of the geophysical survey and trial trenching to date. In a worst-case scenario, there would be a **high adverse magnitude** of

impact. In accordance with the significance of effect matrix (**Table 17.7**) without mitigation, should impacts occur these have the potential to be of **moderate** to **major adverse** significance.

17.6.2.5 Further Mitigation

213. Geophysical survey has already been undertaken which has informed the programme of archaeological trial trenching that is currently being undertaken. A campaign of engineering led geotechnical is due to commence in September 2023, for the boreholes will be monitored by a suitably qualified geoarchaeological subcontractor. Additional mitigation beyond the initial informative stages post-consent are set out in the Outline (Onshore) WSI (**Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation**). These are envisaged to comprise a combination of the following recognised standard approaches:

- Further advance and enacting of preservation in situ options and requirements (e.g., avoidance/micro-siting/trenchless technique etc. where possible)
- Set-piece (open-area) Excavation: including subsequent post-excavation assessment, and analysis, publication and archiving
- Strip, Map and Record (or Sample) Excavation: including subsequent post-excavation assessment, and analysis, publication and archiving
- Watching Brief (targeted and general archaeological monitoring and recording): including subsequent post-excavation assessment, and analysis, publication and archiving (where appropriate)
- Earthwork Condition Surveys: including subsequent reporting and archiving (followed by backfilling and reinstatement, where required on a case-by-case basis)
- Geoarchaeological/Palaeoenvironmental Surveys: including subsequent reporting, deposit model and archiving.

214. The site-specific measures adopted by the Onshore Project would be determined post-consent as the Onshore Project progresses. This would be done in a specific and bespoke manner, tailored on a case-by-case/area-by-area basis (as required) accordingly and in response to the combination of onshore archaeological and cultural heritage assessment. Opportunities to optimise the programme, including expedient commencement of archaeological work in the immediate post-consent stages will also be sought in ongoing discussion and agreement with DCC HET and Historic England.

215. The preferred and optimum mitigation measure is preservation *in situ*, wherever possible. By avoiding sub-surface archaeological remains (sites/features), either largely or in their entirety (as indicated by existing and available data), the magnitude of impact may be reduced depending on the extent of the site/feature (with reference to change or impact upon heritage significance) and the degree to which preservation *in situ* has been applied.
216. Where avoidance is not possible, significant impacts upon buried archaeological remains may be offset by the application of appropriate alternative mitigation measures which serve to preserve archaeological remains, where present, by recording, following intrusive evaluation and subsequent excavation, where required). Due to physical loss of a given site/feature preservation by record cannot be considered to reduce the magnitude of impact (and associated significance of effect). However, the acquisition of a robust archaeological record of a site/feature may be considered to adequately compensate harm to a heritage asset to an acceptable level in line with industry standard good practice.

17.6.2.6 Residual effect

217. The precise nature of the impact, and the heritage significance of any material impacted, cannot be fully understood until the impact has occurred. However, it is anticipated that the appropriate application of archaeological mitigation measures, specifically tailored to the significance of a discovery, will result in residual effects no higher than **minor adverse** significance which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

17.6.3 Impacts 3 and 4: Indirect Physical Impact on (Permanent Change to) Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets

17.6.3.1 Description of impact

218. The worst-case scenario for indirect physical impacts on heritage assets due to changes to ground conditions beyond the Onshore Project limits would be based upon the general assumption that the greatest potential footprint for represents the greatest potential for indirect physical impacts (e.g., damage/destruction) to surviving buried archaeological remains (including geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains).
219. Construction activities undertaken as part of the Onshore Project which have the potential to effect below ground heritage assets through hydrological changes are

assessed with reference to **Section 14.5** (Potential Impact during Construction) of **Chapter 14: Water Resources and Flood Risk**. Such changes may cause desiccation and drying out of wetland deposits and associated preserved waterlogged archaeological or geoarchaeological remains or waterlogging of predominantly drier remains.

220. In addition to potential changes to ground conditions, potential indirect impacts to designated and non-designated heritage assets could occur due to vibration from groundworks affecting the fabric of a heritage asset. This is assessed with reference to **Chapter 18: Noise and Vibration**.

17.6.3.2 Magnitude of impact

221. As assessed in **Chapter 14: Water Resources and Flood Risk** initial site preparation activities and construction works will alter surface drainage patterns and surface flows by changing the distribution of surface drainage across the Landfall (to MLWS), Onshore Export Cable Corridor and Cross Onshore Substation. Therefore, construction of the Onshore Project has the potential to increase surface water flows, resulting in increased discharge within watercourses and associated bed and bank scour, as well as in-wash of increased volumes of fine sediment related to the additional surface runoff. This could adversely affect potential archaeological deposits or assets.
222. As the presence / absence, nature, and extent of deposits of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest is currently unknown (or not fully established) within the Onshore Development Area, it is not possible to identify potential impacts according to the various components of construction. However, as assessed in **Chapter 14: Water Resources and Flood Risk** changes to surface and groundwater flows and flood risk are assessed as **negligible**, which is considered to be insufficient to give rise to change to the preservation of archaeological heritage assets.
223. Potential for vibration from groundworks affecting the fabric of a heritage asset (both designated and non-designated) would likely occur through the operation of the trenchless technique and ancillary equipment taking place within the Onshore Development Area. Any vibration created during the construction phase could have an indirect physical impact upon heritage assets. The operation of the trenchless technique and ancillary equipment would produce the greatest vibration impacts along the Onshore Export Cable Corridor. Receptors that may be affected by vibration are a series of post-medieval and 19th century farm buildings (MDV133117,

MDV57286, MDV45558, MDV17028, MDV17016, MDV17017, MDV131395, MDV45560, MDV17025, MDV132966 and MDV132956) located between 30m and 150m of the trenchless crossing locations.

224. The vibration effects from the operation of the trenchless technique and ancillary equipment within the onshore export cable corridor is assessed within **Chapter 18: Noise and Vibration** as being of no greater than **negligible** magnitude of impact and consequently not sufficient to give rise to any adverse effect to these heritage assets and there is considered to be no potential for effects arising to heritage assets as a result of vibration.

17.6.3.3 Sensitivity of receptor

225. Areas which contain deposits of geoarchaeological interest (based on available data) have been identified by a geoarchaeological desk-based assessment (**Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment**). Areas of buried archaeological potential have been identified through the desk-based assessment (**Appendix 17.A: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**) and geophysical survey (**Appendix 17.C: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Geophysical Survey Report**). This approach has identified several areas of possible geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest, which have been assigned a precautionary **medium** heritage importance (until evidenced otherwise). Any potential buried archaeological remains have been assigned a **low** to **medium** heritage importance in accordance with the criteria defined in (**Table 17.16**).

17.6.3.4 Significance of effect

226. The potential significance of effect for indirect physical impacts to deposits of geoarchaeological interest arising through change to groundwater and hydrological processes, without mitigation, is assessed as **negligible** significance.
227. The potential significance of effect for indirect physical impacts to non-designated heritage assets from vibration effect, without mitigation, is assessed as **negligible** significance which is **not significant** in EIA terms. Therefore, no further mitigation is proposed.

17.6.3.5 Additional mitigation

228. The potential for the Onshore Project to encounter currently unrecorded geoarchaeological/ palaeoenvironmental remains will be mitigated by means of implementing additional mitigation measures (initially the monitoring of geotechnical boreholes) and commitments (set out the Outline WSI (**Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation**)). This will include reference to a Project-wide approach to geoarchaeological assessment/ palaeoenvironmental survey, which will be established in the post-consent stages.

17.6.3.6 Residual significance of effect

229. With the application of the mitigation measure detailed above, it is anticipated that the residual magnitude of impact and significance of effect can be reduced or offset.

17.6.4 Impacts 5 and 6: Temporary Change to the Setting of Heritage Assets (both Designated and Non-Designated) which could affect their Heritage Significance

17.6.4.1 Description of impact

230. The worst-case scenario temporary change to the setting of heritage assets is based upon the general assumption that the longest duration for the Onshore Project represents the maximum intrusive effect of construction activities.

231. Activities undertaken as part of construction work for the Onshore Project have the potential to impact designated and non-designated heritage assets through a temporary change in their setting which may affect their heritage significance. Temporary changes in the setting of heritage assets, should they occur, may do so through the presence of machinery, construction traffic and general construction activities taking place within the Onshore Development Area. The sight, sound, any dust created, and even smell, during the construction phase has the potential to temporarily change the setting of heritage assets and their associated heritage significance.

232. The heritage setting assessment (**Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**) has been undertaken and has informed the understanding of how the Onshore Project would potentially

change the setting of each asset and whether these changes would affect their heritage.

233. The following assets have been considered in regard to the effects to changes in setting due to their proximity to the Onshore Development Area:

- SM - Civil War Fieldwork on Staddon Hill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1476886)
- Grade I LB - Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107600)
- Appledore Conservation Area and associated buildings
 - Grade II LB - 41-47, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104735)
 - Grade II LB - Royal George Inn (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104736)
 - Grade II LB - Odun House (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333033)
 - Grade II LB - 72a, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333020)
 - Grade II LB - 1, Meeting Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333008)
 - Grade II LB - 73, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1306485)
 - Grade II LB - 3, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267193)
 - Grade II LB - Rock Cottage (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267192)
 - Grade II LB - 12 and 13, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267166)
 - Grade II LB - 10, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267165)
 - Grade II LB – Ferriwais (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267164)
 - Grade II LB - Seagate Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267141)
 - Grade II LB - Seamen's Mission (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223787)
 - Grade II LB - 16 and 17, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223786)
 - Grade II LB - 15 and 15a, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223785)
 - Grade II LB - Trinity Buoy Stores (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223677)
 - Grade II LB - 14, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223676)
 - Grade II LB - 11, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223675)
 - Grade II LB – Beechcroft (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223674)
 - Grade II LB - County Library and No 8 (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223673)
 - Grade II LB - Post Office (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223653)
 - Grade II LB - 4, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223652)
 - Grade II LB - Rock House (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223649)
 - Grade II LB - Royal Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169733)
 - Grade II LB - Rosalind and Claremont (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169631)
 - Grade II LB - Prince of Wales Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169529)
 - Grade II LB - 68, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169520)
 - Grade II LB - Church of St Mary (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104753)
 - Grade II LB - The Old Windmill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107604)
- Grade II LB - Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107605)
- Grade II LB - Cricket Pavilion and score box, including adjacent former pillbox (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163454)

- Grade II LB - Farm Building used as Garage and Storage Shed Circa 5 Metres South of Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163623)
- Grade II LB - Glebelands (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163640)

17.6.4.2 Magnitude of Impact

234. Any changes in setting during construction activities would be temporary and of sufficiently short duration that they would not give rise to any sufficient perceptual change to cause any harm to the significance of the heritage assets identified above.

17.6.4.3 Significance of Effect

235. Any temporary change to the settings of these heritage assets from the construction works of the Onshore Project will be short term and temporary in nature. Therefore, this represents a **negligible** magnitude of impact on heritage assets of high importance, resulting in a **minor adverse** significance of effect, as a worst-case scenario, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

17.7 Potential impacts during operation and maintenance

236. During operation, it is expected that there would be no further requirement for land to be disturbed or excavated, except in the event that onshore cables require repair or maintenance. However, these activities would not extend beyond the construction footprint, and would be relatively rare and localised in occurrence. As such, direct physical impacts to both designated and non-designated heritage assets during operation have been scoped out of further assessment.

237. The presence of above ground onshore infrastructure could, however, have an impact on heritage significance due to change in the setting of heritage assets. This would be through the introduction of new above ground infrastructure being introduced to Onshore Project and present within the landscape.

238. Changes to the setting of onshore heritage assets may also occur due to the presence of the offshore infrastructure, particularly through changes in setting to designated heritage assets on Lundy Island. These are however considered as part of the cumulative effect assessment (**Section 17.9**).

17.7.1 Impacts 7 and 8 Permanent Change to the Setting of Heritage Assets (both Designated and Non-Designated) which could affect their Heritage Significance

17.7.1.1 Description of impact

239. The presence of permanent visible infrastructure could have an ongoing impact on the setting of heritage assets for the duration of the operation phase resulting from the onshore substation.

240. The landfall (to MLWS) location and the onshore cable corridor requires no significant above ground infrastructure. The transition joint bay(s) at the landfall (to MLWS) location would be buried below ground. Jointing bays and link boxes would be required along the cable corridor and would be buried below ground level, so would not result in any significant visibility. As a result, no changes to the setting of heritage assets regarding these components of the Onshore Project are anticipated.

241. The following designated heritage assets were identified as potentially subject to change in setting as a result of the presence of the substation in the landscape. As a result, this may affect their heritage significance. As a result, a more detailed assessment has been undertaken of the following designated heritage assets (**Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**):

- SM - Civil War Fieldwork on Staddon Hill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1476886)
- Grade I LB - Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107600)
- Grade II LB - 41-47, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104735)
- Grade II LB - Royal George Inn (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104736)
- Grade II LB - Odun House (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333033)
- Grade II LB - 72a, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333020)
- Grade II LB - 1, Meeting Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333008)
- Grade II LB - 73, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1306485)
- Grade II LB - 3, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267193)
- Grade II LB - Rock Cottage (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267192)
- Grade II LB - 12 and 13, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267166)
- Grade II LB - 10, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267165)
- Grade II LB – Ferriwais (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267164)
- Grade II LB - Seagate Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267141)
- Grade II LB - Seamen's Mission (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223787)
- Grade II LB - 16 and 17, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223786)

- Grade II LB - 15 and 15a, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223785)
- Grade II LB - Trinity Buoy Stores (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223677)
- Grade II LB - 14, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223676)
- Grade II LB - 11, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223675)
- Grade II LB – Beechcroft (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223674)
- Grade II LB - County Library and No 8 (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223673)
- Grade II LB - Post Office (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223653)
- Grade II LB - 4, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223652)
- Grade II LB - Rock House (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223649)
- Grade II LB - Royal Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169733)
- Grade II LB - Rosalind and Claremont (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169631)
- Grade II LB - Prince of Wales Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169529)
- Grade II LB - 68, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169520)
- Grade II LB - Church of St Mary (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104753)
- Grade II LB - The Old Windmill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107604)
- Grade II LB - Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107605)
- Grade II LB - Cricket Pavilion and score box, including adjacent former pillbox (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163454)
- Grade II LB - Farm Building used as Garage and Storage Shed Circa 5 Metres South of Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163623)
- Grade II LB - Glebelands (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163640)
- Appledore Conservation Area.

17.7.1.2 Magnitude of Impact

242. In general, the heritage assets listed above are screened by intervening planting or buildings and as a result the proposed development would not be visible in views of or from these heritage assets. Some of these buildings were found to share some intervisibility with the Onshore Substation Zones, however, at the separation proposed, this intervisibility would not be sufficient to give rise to any change in setting that would affect significance of any of these assets. Due to intervening, vegetation, trees, hedgerow, landform and built development there would be limited change to its setting, at most a **low adverse** magnitude of impact is anticipated.

17.7.1.3 Significance of Effect

243. As discussed above, there would be limited change to the setting of the assets listed above; representing a **low adverse** magnitude of impact upon an asset of **high** heritage importance resulting in an effect of **minor adverse** significance, which is **not significant** in EIA terms.

17.7.1.4 Mitigation

244. In general, and as part of best practice, the design of the onshore substation and permanent infrastructure would be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape to mitigate the visual components of the infrastructure further. It is currently planned that mixed deciduous and evergreen trees and hedgerows will be planted around the substation.

17.7.1.5 Residual Effect

245. Following mitigation, the residual effect would be no greater than **negligible**.

17.8 Potential impacts during decommissioning

246. No decision has been made regarding the final decommissioning policy for the Onshore Project as it is recognised that industry best practice, rules and legislation change over time.

247. The anticipated decommissioning activities are outlined in **Section 17.3.4**. The potential impacts of the decommissioning of the Onshore Project have been assessed for **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** on the assumption that decommissioning methods will be similar or of a lesser scale than those deployed for construction. The types of impact would be comparable to those identified for the construction phase. The types of impact would be comparable to those identified for the construction phase:

- Impact 1: Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Designated Heritage Assets
- Impact 2: Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Non-designated Heritage Assets
- Impacts 3 and 4: Indirect Physical Impact on (Permanent Change to) Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets
- Impacts 5 and 6: Temporary Change to the Setting of Heritage Assets (both Designated and Non-Designated) which could affect their Heritage Significance

248. Assuming that provision is made for methods of removal which minimise further impact to the wider area, it is reasonable to assume that any physical effects heritage assets would have already occurred as part of construction activities. It is likely that decommissioning would be contained within working areas used in construction and any contamination would be precluded by design. As such, the

worst-case scenario regarding decommissioning cannot be ascertained until the decommissioning plan is finalised.

249. Changes to setting may be present due to visual and audible impacts associated with decommissioning activities. Any changes to the setting of heritage assets are temporary in duration, occurring in association with the decommissioning phase, and would result in the progressive removal of visible components of the Onshore Project. As such, the worst-case scenario as outlined for the construction phase in relation to temporary changes to the setting of heritage assets is unlikely to be exceeded due to decommissioning activities.

17.9 Potential Cumulative Effects

250. The approach to cumulative effect assessment (CEA) is set out in **Chapter 6: EIA Methodology**. Only projects which are reasonably well described and sufficiently advanced to provide information on which to base a meaningful and robust assessment have been included in the CEA. Projects which are sufficiently implemented during the site characterisation for the Onshore Project have been considered as part of the baseline for the EIA. Where possible WCOWL has sought to agree with stakeholders the use of as-built project parameter information (if available) as opposed to consented parameters to reduce over-precaution in the cumulative assessment. The scope of the CEA was established on a topic-by-topic basis with the relevant consultees.
251. The cumulative effects assessment for **Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** was undertaken in two stages. The first stage was to consider the potential for the impacts assessed as part of the Onshore Project to lead to cumulative effects in conjunction with other projects. The first stage of the assessment is detailed in **Table 17.17**.

Table 17.17 Potential cumulative effects considered for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Impact	Potential for cumulative effect	Rationale
Construction		
Impact 1: Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Designated Heritage Assets	No	The Onshore Project does not share a footprint with any other known projects

Impact	Potential for cumulative effect	Rationale
Impact 2: Direct Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Non-designated Heritage Assets	No	The Onshore Project does not share a footprint with any other known projects
Impacts 3 and 4: Indirect Physical Impact on (permanent change to) Designated and Non- designated Heritage Assets	No	No
Impacts 5 and 6: Temporary Change to the Setting of Heritage Assets (both Designated and Non-Designated) which could affect their Heritage Significance	Yes	Cumulative changes in heritage setting arising from two or more projects are possible, particularly in the event that the infrastructure of two or more projects occurs within sight of an individual heritage asset, although additional factors affecting setting may also occur.
Operation and maintenance		
Impacts 7 and 8: Permanent change in the Setting of Heritage Assets (both designated and non-designated) which may affect their Heritage Significance	Yes	Cumulative changes in heritage setting arising from two or more projects are possible, particularly in the event that the infrastructure of two or more projects occurs within sight of an individual heritage asset, although additional factors affecting setting may also occur.
Decommissioning		
<p>The detail and scope of the decommissioning works would be determined by the relevant legislation and guidance at the time of decommissioning and agreed with the regulator. A decommissioning plan would be provided. As such, cumulative effects during the decommissioning stage are assumed to be the same as those identified during the construction stage.</p>		

17.9.1 Other Plans, Projects, and Activities

252. The second stage of the CEA is to evaluate the projects considered for the CEA to determine whether a cumulative effect is likely to arise. The list of considered projects (identified in **Chapter 6: EIA Methodology Section 6.6.11**) and their anticipated potential for cumulative effects are summarised in **Table 17.18**.
253. The Onshore Project screening has been informed by the development of a CEA project list and activities within the study area relevant to the Onshore Project. All projects considered for CEA across all topics have been as part of **Chapter 6: EIA Methodology** which forms an exhaustive list of plans, projects, and activities relevant to the Onshore Project.
254. Those projects located more than 1km from the onshore cable corridor and more than 3km from the onshore substation are not included in **Table 17.18** with the exception of the White Cross Offshore Project.

Table 17.18 Projects considered in the cumulative effects assessment on Marine Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Project	Status	Expected Construction Date	Distance from Onshore Development Area (km)	Included in the CEA?	Rationale
White Cross Offshore Project	Consent application submitted	2025	Yes	Yes	Overlap in spatial extent and timing of works.
Yelland Quay Development	Appeal – Allowed	2023	0.2km	Yes	There is the possibility of cumulative effects on heritage setting should the construction periods overlap.
Land at Chivenor Cross Chivenor Devon	Approved	2023-2026	1.7km	Yes	There is the possibility of cumulative effects on heritage setting should the

Project	Status	Expected Construction Date	Distance from Onshore Development Area (km)	Included in the CEA?	Rationale
					construction periods overlap.
Land at Chivenor Cross Chivenor Braunton EX31 4BN"	Appeal – Allowed	2023-2026	2.4km	Yes	There is the possibility of cumulative effects on heritage setting should the construction periods overlap.
Land at Yelland Road	Approved	2023-2024	0.07km	Yes	There is the possibility of cumulative effects on heritage setting should the construction periods overlap.
Land at Barton Cross Instow Bideford Devon EX39 4JQ	Pending	2023	0.24km	Yes	There is the possibility of cumulative effects on heritage setting should the construction periods overlap.
Land At Pitt Hill Appledore	Pending	Unknown	1.7km	Yes	There is the possibility of cumulative effects on heritage setting should the construction periods overlap.

17.9.2 Assessment of cumulative effects

255. Having established the residual effects from the Onshore Project with the potential for a cumulative effect, along with the other relevant plans, projects and activities, the following sections provide an assessment of the level of impact that may arise.

17.9.2.1 Impacts 5 and 6: Temporary Change to the Setting of Heritage Assets (both Designated and Non-Designated) which could affect their Heritage Significance

17.9.2.1.1 Construction

256. Cumulative indirect effects during construction have the potential to occur upon heritage assets which share intervisibility with both construction works associated with the Onshore Project and those undertaken for other projects and activities, where construction works are concurrent.

257. A setting assessment following Historic England guidance was undertaken (**Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**). The assessment utilised LVIA tools such as ZTVs, photomontages and wireframes, particularly in relation to the onshore substation and offshore infrastructure.

258. At this stage, the cumulative effect considerations regarding the setting of heritage assets are expected to be limited to the potential intervisibility of the onshore substation with the projects listed in **Table 17.18** and any potential to cumulatively affect the setting of heritage assets in proximity to these.

259. No heritage assets have been considered likely to be vulnerable in this regard as a result of the setting assessment (**Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**). However, any cumulative effects upon the setting of any of the heritage assets associated with construction works would be temporary in nature only (if concurrent or sequential construction takes place at all) and are therefore considered **not significant** in EIA terms.

17.9.2.2 Impacts 7 and 8: Permanent change in the Setting of Heritage Assets (both designated and non-designated) which may affect their Heritage Significance

17.9.2.2.1 Operation and maintenance

260. For the operational phase of the Onshore Project, cumulative effects arising through change to the setting of heritage assets may occur during the operational phase due to the visibility and presence of above ground project infrastructure arising as a result of other projects or activities. Projects scoped into this assessment are listed in **Table 17.18**.

261. The setting assessment as presented in this chapter has concluded that significant changes to setting and associated heritage significance are not considered to occur due to the presence of the onshore substation. This is largely because the substation zone afforded some natural screening and additional tree planting will be undertaken to minimise the visual change the substation will bring to the landscape. Additionally, for the majority of the designated assets assessed, the presence of the Proposed Onshore Substation within the landscape will not detract from their historic, archaeological and architectural interest. These are presented in **Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment**. Therefore, changes to the significance of heritage assets as a result of changes to their setting are assessed as **negligible**. This is considered to not be significant in EIA terms.

17.10 Potential transboundary impacts

262. There are no transboundary impacts regarding onshore archaeology and cultural heritage as the Onshore Project would not be sited in proximity to any international boundaries. Transboundary impacts are therefore scoped out of this assessment and are not considered further.

17.11 Inter-relationships

263. Inter-relationships exist between onshore archaeology and cultural heritage and the assessments undertaken for Water Resources and Flood Risk, Noise and Vibration, Traffic and Transport, and Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment of the onshore ES (see **Table 17.19**). Information from these chapters has been used to help establish any further potential impacts on the onshore archaeology and cultural heritage.

Table 17.19: Archaeology and Cultural Heritage Inter-relationships

Topic and description	Related chapter	Where addressed in this Chapter	Rationale
Construction			
Indirect (physical) impacts on designated and non-designated heritage assets.	Chapter 14: Water Resources and Flood Risk	Section 17.6.3	Potential impacts resulting from changes to ground conditions affecting buried archaeological deposits.
	Chapter 19: Traffic and Transport	Section 17.6.3	Potential for vibration from groundworks/construction traffic affecting the fabric of a heritage asset.
A change to the setting of heritage assets.	Chapter 18: Noise and Vibration	Section 17.6.4	Potential impacts related to noise and vibration could impact on the setting of heritage assets.
	Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity	Section 17.6.4	There could be potential impacts with respect to landscape and visual receptors which could also represent potential impacts to the setting of heritage assets.
Operation and maintenance			
A change to the setting of heritage assets.	Chapter 18: Noise and Vibration	Section 17.7.1	Potential impacts related to noise and vibration could impact on the setting of heritage assets.
	Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity	Section 17.7.1	There could be potential impacts with respect to landscape and visual receptors which could also represent potential impacts to the setting of heritage assets.

Topic and description	Related chapter	Where addressed in this Chapter	Rationale
Decommissioning			
Inter-relationships and the identified impacts associated with the decommissioning phase would be no greater than those identified for the construction phase.			

17.12 Interactions

264. The impacts identified and assessed in this chapter have the potential to interact with each other, which could give rise to synergistic impacts as a result of that interaction. Any impacts have been considered within a development phase (i.e., construction, operation, maintenance, or decommissioning) to see if, for example, multiple construction impacts could combine. Secondly, a lifetime assessment was undertaken to consider the potential for impacts to affect receptors across development phases. The significance of each individual impact is determined by the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of effect; the sensitivity is constant whereas the magnitude may differ. Therefore, when considering the potential for impacts to be additive it is the magnitude of effect which is important – the magnitudes of the different effects are combined upon the same sensitivity receptor.
265. In this case, it is assessed that there is a potential for interaction only between direct and indirect physical effects where these would occur to the same heritage asset during construction. As indirect physical effects are considered to be of negligible magnitude as a worst case, however, any interaction would not increase the magnitude of any effect sufficiently to give rise to significant interactive effects.
266. No heritage assets that would be subject to adverse change arising through direct or indirect physical effects interacting with and lasting change to setting have been identified and consequently no further interactive effects would arise. Similarly, it is not considered that there are any impacts that would interact across development phases.

Table 17.20: Potential interactions between impacts - phase and lifetime assessment

Highest level significance					
Receptor	Construction	Operation and Maintenance	Decommissioning	Phase Assessment	Lifetime Assessment
Designated Heritage Assets	No change	Minor adverse	No change	<p>No greater than individually assessed impact.</p> <p>Mitigation (avoidance, micro-siting and route refinement) will minimise or remove the potential for direct physical and indirect physical impacts on designated heritage assets during construction. There would be no direct or indirect physical disturbance during operation.</p> <p>Lasting change to setting would be experienced only during the operational period.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that there will be no pathway for interaction to exacerbate the potential impacts associated with these activities during or</p>	<p>No greater than individually assessed impact. Infrastructure is only installed during construction, therefore there is no greater footprint taken as part of the operational or decommissioning phases.</p> <p>Setting is not relevant to the construction and decommissioning phases. It is therefore considered that over the Onshore Project lifetime these impacts would not combine to increase the significance level of any impacts identified in this assessment.</p>

Highest level significance					
				between any of the Onshore Project phases.	
Non-designated Heritage Assets	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	Minor adverse	<p>No greater than individually assessed impact.</p> <p>Mitigation will minimise or offset the potential for direct physical and indirect physical impacts on non-designated heritage assets during construction. There would be no direct or indirect physical disturbance during operation.</p> <p>Setting is not relevant to the construction and decommissioning phases.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that there will be no pathway for interaction to exacerbate the potential impacts associated with these activities during or between any of the Onshore Project phases.</p>	<p>No greater than individually assessed impact.</p> <p>Infrastructure is only installed during construction, therefore there is no greater footprint taken as part of the operational or decommissioning phases.</p> <p>Setting is not relevant to the construction and decommissioning phases. It is therefore considered that over the Onshore Project lifetime these impacts would not combine to increase the significance level of any impacts identified in this assessment.</p>

17.13 Potential Monitoring Requirements

267. Monitoring requirements for onshore archaeology are described in the Outline WSI (Onshore) (**Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Outline Written Scheme of Investigation**) to be submitted alongside the planning application and further developed and agreed with stakeholders prior to construction. Account will be taken of the final detailed design of the Onshore Project.
268. Direct (physical) impacts would be offset or reduced through either preservation *in situ* or archaeological fieldwork and reporting, undertaken by professional archaeologists and monitored by Devon County Council Historic Environment Team and Historic England.

17.14 Summary

269. This chapter has provided a characterisation of the existing environment for Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage based on both existing public data and site-specific survey data, which has established that there will be at worst minor adverse residual effects with archaeological mitigation on heritage assets during the construction, operation, and maintenance, and decommissioning phases of the Onshore Project.
270. A summary of the findings of this chapter for Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage is presented in **Table 17.24**.
271. In accordance with the assessment methodology presented in **Section 17.3.2**, this table should also be used in conjunction with the additional narrative explanations provided in **Sections 17.6, 17.6.4.2 and 17.8**.
272. The impact assessment as presented in this chapter assumes that activities associated with construction may theoretically occur anywhere within the Onshore Development Area.
273. With respect to direct physical impacts upon designated and non-designated heritage assets, the Onshore Project has sought opportunities to minimise harm to the archaeological and cultural heritage resource (e.g., by means of siting the onshore substation and onshore cable corridor to avoid known heritage assets, where possible within the confines of other environmental and engineering constraints). Following the implementation and completion of the initial informative

stages of mitigation work and with additional mitigation measures, it is not anticipated that there will be predicted residual effects on the heritage significance of heritage assets with archaeological interest of greater than a **minor adverse** significance of effect.

274. The predicted residual effects on the heritage significance of heritage assets resulting from changes to their setting due to the onshore substation will range from **no impact** to a **minor adverse** significance of effect, which is not significant in EIA terms. It is acknowledged heritage assets within closest proximity to the onshore construction works may be subject to short term / temporary impacts, albeit that these are not significant in EIA terms.
275. Impact to the HLC will, in part, be offset by returning field boundaries / hedgerows to their preconstruction condition and character post-construction, wherever possible, as part of a sensitive programme of backfilling and reinstatement / landscaping (where appropriate).
276. This chapter has also concluded that cumulative effects to heritage assets can be reduced (or offset) through the application of industry standard initial informative stages of mitigation and subsequent mitigation measures. While impacts are largely anticipated and assessed to be adverse, the application of mitigation measures can contribute to a greater understanding of the onshore archaeological and cultural heritage resource. Compliance to industry best practice standard and guidance documents is set out in the Outline WSI (Onshore) (**Appendix 17.E: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Written Scheme of Investigation**).

Table 17.21: Summary of potential impacts on archaeology and cultural heritage

Potential impact	Receptor	Cultural Heritage Importance	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	Mitigation measure	Residual effect	Cumulative residual effect
Construction							
Impact 1: Direct physical impact on designated heritage assets	Known designated heritage assets	Medium - High	High Adverse	Major Adverse	Avoidance through traffic management measures	Negligible	Negligible
Impact 2: Direct Physical Impact on Non-designated Heritage Assets	Known and potential buried archaeological remains and above ground heritage assets	Low - High	Low – High Adverse	Minor – Major Adverse	Further programmes of survey and evaluation to inform a mitigation strategy for either preservation in situ, archaeological excavation or watching brief.	Following the application of appropriate and proportionate evaluation and mitigation approaches, to be agreed in consultation with DCC HET and Historic England,	Following the application of appropriate and proportionate evaluation and mitigation approaches, to be agreed in consultation with DCC HET and Historic England, the residual

Potential impact	Receptor	Cultural Heritage Importance	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	Mitigation measure	Residual effect	Cumulative residual effect
						the residual effect is anticipated to be reduced (or offset) to negligible to minor adverse , which is not significant in EIA terms	effect is anticipated to be reduced (or offset) to an impact significance level considered not significant in EIA terms.
Impact 3: Indirect Physical Impact on Designated Heritage Assets	Deposits associated with Designated Heritage Assets	Medium - High	N/A	N/A	No change	No change	No change
Impact 4: Indirect Physical Impact on Non-designated Heritage Assets	Known and potential heritage assets including palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits	Medium	Medium Adverse	Minor	Further programmes of Geoarchaeological/Palaeoenvironmental surveys and mitigation.	Following the application of appropriate and proportionate evaluation	No change

Potential impact	Receptor	Cultural Heritage Importance	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	Mitigation measure	Residual effect	Cumulative residual effect
					No mitigation measure proposed for Traffic and Transport, Noise and Vibration.	and mitigation approaches , to be agreed in consultation with DCC HET and Historic England, the residual effect is anticipated to be reduced (or offset) to negligible to minor adverse which is not significant in EIA terms	
Impact 5: Temporary Change to the Setting of Designated Heritage Asset	Known heritage assets	Medium to High	Negligible	Minor Adverse	None required. Other than due care, attention and diligence to the presence	Predicted to be no change	No Change

Potential impact	Receptor	Cultural Heritage Importance	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	Mitigation measure	Residual effect	Cumulative residual effect
					and proximity of the designated heritage assets		
Impact 6: Temporary Change to the Setting of Non-designated Heritage Assets	Known non-designated above ground heritage assets and historic landscape character	Low - Medium	Negligible	Negligible – Minor Adverse	None required. Other than due care, attention and diligence to the presence and proximity of the non-designated heritage assets	Predicted to be no change	No Change
Operation and Maintenance							
Impact 7: Permanent Change to the Setting of Designated Heritage Assets	Known designated heritage assets	Medium - High	Anticipated to be Minor Adverse as a worst-case scenario	Anticipated to be Medium Adverse as a worst-case scenario	The application of sensitive design and landscaping, including tree planting	Following the application of mitigation, the predicted residual	Following the application of mitigation, the predicted residual

Potential impact	Receptor	Cultural Heritage Importance	Magnitude of impact	Significance of effect	Mitigation measure	Residual effect	Cumulative residual effect
						effect is considered to be negligible which is not significant in EIA terms.	effect is considered to be negligible which is not significant in EIA terms
Impact 8: Permanent Change to the Setting of Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Non-designated heritage assets including historic landscape character	Low - Medium	Negligible	Negligible - Minor Adverse	The application of sensitive design and landscaping, including tree planting	Predicted to be no change , following the application of mitigation.	No Change
Decommissioning							
No decision has been made regarding the final decommissioning policy. The detail and scope of the decommissioning works would be determined by the relevant legislation and guidance at the time of decommissioning and agreed with the regulator. A decommissioning plan would be provided. As such, cumulative effects during the decommissioning stage are assumed to be the same as those identified during the construction stage							

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White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

**Appendix 17.A: Onshore Archaeological Desk-
Based Assessment**



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Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AD	Anno domini
ADBA	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
ADS	Archaeology Data Service
ALS	Airborne Laser Scanning
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APS	Air Photo Services
BC	Before Christ
BCE	Before the Common Era
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy
BGS	British Geological Society
BP	Before Present
CA	Conservation Area
CIfA	Chartered Institute of Archaeologists
DBA	Desk Based Assessment
DCMS	Department of Culture, Media, and Sport
DHER	Devon Historic Environment Record
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPP	Evidence Plan Process
ES	Environmental Statement
GCZ	Geoarchaeological Character Zones
GDBA	Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment
GIS	Geographical Information System
ha	Hectare
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HRA	Habitats Regulation Assessment
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
IEMA	Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
IHBC	Institute of Historic Building Conservation
Ka	Thousand years
km	Kilometre
kV	Kilovolt
LB	Listed Building
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LSE	Likely Significant Effect
m	Metre

Acronym	Definition
Ma	Million years
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
MW	Megawatt
NERC	Natural Environment Research Council
NG	National Grid
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NMP	National Mapping Programme
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSGB	Ordnance Survey National Grid
WCOWL	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Limited
PINS	Planning Inspectorate
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
RPG	Registered Parks and Gardens
SM	Scheduled Monument
SWARF	South West Archaeology Research Framework
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
WTG	Wind Turbine Generators
WWII	World War II

Glossary of Terminology

Defined Term	Description
Applicant	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Limited
Commitment	A term used interchangeably with mitigation. Commitments are Embedded Mitigation Measures. Commitments are either Primary (Design) or Tertiary (Inherent) and embedded within the assessment at the relevant point in the EIA (e.g., at Scoping). The purpose of commitments is to reduce and/or eliminate Likely Significant Effects (LSE's), in EIA terms.
Conservation Area	Conservation area almost always applies to an area (usually urban or the core of a village) of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which is considered worthy of preservation or enhancement. It creates a precautionary approach to the loss or alteration of buildings and/or trees, thus it has some of the legislative and policy characteristics of listed buildings and tree preservation orders.
Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)	Government department that is responsible for business, industrial strategy, science and innovation and energy and climate change policy and consent under Section 36 of the Electricity Act.
Development Area	The area comprising the Onshore Development Area and the Offshore Development Area.
Engineer, Procure, Construct and Install	A common form of contracting for offshore construction. The contractor takes responsibility for a wide scope and delivers via own and subcontract resources.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Assessment of the potential impact of the proposed Project on the physical, biological and human environment during construction, operation and decommissioning.
Evidence Plan Process	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach, and information to support, the EIA and HRA for certain topics.
Expert Topic Group	A forum for targeted engagement with regulators and interested stakeholders through the EPP.
Export Cable Corridor	The area in which the export cables will be laid, either from the Offshore Substation or the inter-array cable junction box (if no offshore substation), to the NG Onshore Substation comprising both the Offshore Export Cable Corridor and Onshore Export Cable Corridor.
Geoarchaeology	The application of earth science principles and techniques to the understanding of the archaeological record. Includes the study of soils and sediments and of natural physical processes that affect archaeological sites such as geomorphology, the formation of sites through geological processes and the effects on buried sites and artefacts.

Defined Term	Description
Holocene	The Holocene is the current geological epoch. It began approximately 11,650 cal years before present (c. 9700 BCE), after the Last Glacial Period, which concluded with the Holocene glacial retreat.
Landfall (to MLWS)	Where the offshore export cables come ashore.
Listed Building	A listed building[a] is a structure of particular architectural and/or historic interest deserving of special protection.
Mesolithic	10000 to 4000 BC The Middle Stone Age, falling between the Palaeolithic and Neolithic and marking the beginning of a move from a hunter gatherer society towards a food producing society.
Mitigation	<p>Mitigation measures have been proposed where the assessment identifies that an aspect of the development is likely to give rise to significant environmental effects and discussed with the relevant authorities and stakeholders in order to avoid, prevent or reduce impacts to acceptable levels.</p> <p>For the purposes of the EIA, two types of mitigation are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embedded mitigation: consisting of mitigation measures that are identified and adopted as part of the evolution of the project design, and form part of the project design that is assessed in the EIA • Additional mitigation: consisting of mitigation measures that are identified during the EIA process specifically to reduce or eliminate any predicted significant effects. Additional mitigation is therefore subsequently adopted by WCOWL as the EIA process progresses.
National Grid Onshore Substation	Part of an electrical transmission and distribution system. Substations transform voltage from high to low, or the reverse by means of the electrical transformers.
National Grid Connection Point	The point at which the White Cross Offshore Windfarm connects into the distribution network at East Yelland substation and the distributed electricity network. From East Yelland substation electricity is transmitted to Alverdiscott where it enters the national transmission network.
Neolithic	4000BC to 2000 BC often referred to as the New Stone Age, this period marks the transition from a hunter gatherer society to that of a farming society.
Onshore Development Area	The onshore area above MLWS including the underground onshore export cables connecting to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland. The onshore development area will form part of a separate Planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
Onshore Export Cables	The cables which bring electricity from MLWS at the Landfall to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland.

Defined Term	Description
Onshore Export Cable Corridor	The proposed onshore area in which the export cables will be laid, from MLWS at the Landfall to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland.
Onshore Infrastructure	The combined name for all infrastructure associated with the Project from MLWS at the Landfall to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland. The onshore infrastructure will form part of a separate planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990
the Onshore Project	The Onshore Project for the onshore TCPA application includes all elements onshore of MLWS. This includes the infrastructure associated with the offshore export cable (from MLWS), landfall, onshore export cable and associated infrastructure and new onshore substation (if required).
White Cross Offshore Wind Limited	White Cross Offshore Wind Ltd (WCOWL) is a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones Servicios, S.A., and Flotation Energy Ltd.
Palaeo-environmental analysis	The study of sediments and the organic remains of plants and animals to reconstruct the environment of a past geological age.
Palaeolithic	500000 to 10000 BC The Old Stone Age defined by the practice of hunting and gathering and the use of chipped flint tools. This period is usually divided into Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic.
the Project	The Project is a proposed floating offshore windfarm called White Cross located in the Celtic Sea with a capacity of up to 100MW. It encompasses the project as a whole, i.e. all onshore and offshore infrastructure and activities associated with the Project.
Registered parks and gardens	The Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England provides a listing and classification system for historic parks and gardens similar to that used for listed buildings.
Scheduled monument	A scheduled monument is a nationally important archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change.
White Cross Offshore Windfarm	Up to 100MW capacity offshore windfarm including associated onshore and offshore infrastructure
White Cross Onshore Substation	A new substation built specifically for the White Cross project. It is required to ensure electrical power produced by the offshore windfarm is compliant with NG electrical requirements at the grid connection point at East Yelland.
Windfarm Site	The area within which the wind turbines, Offshore Substation Platform and inter-array cables will be present
Works completion date	Date at which construction works are deemed to be complete and the windfarm is handed to the operations team. In reality, this may take place over a period of time.

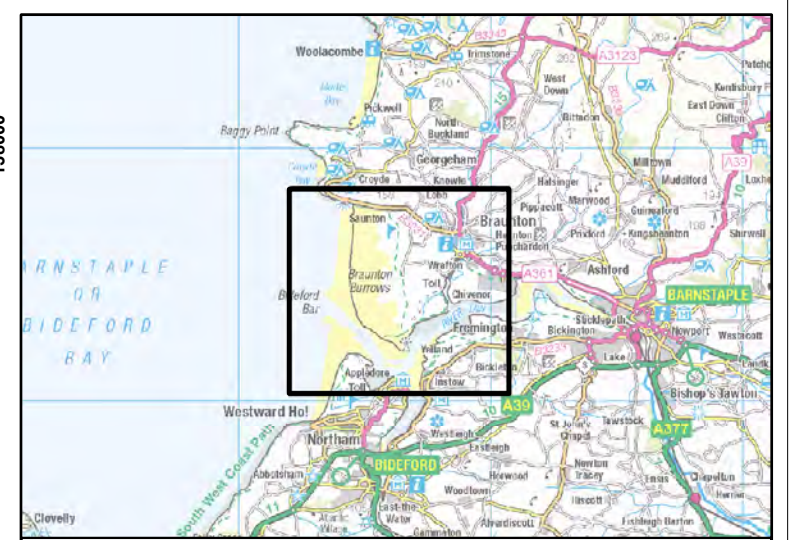
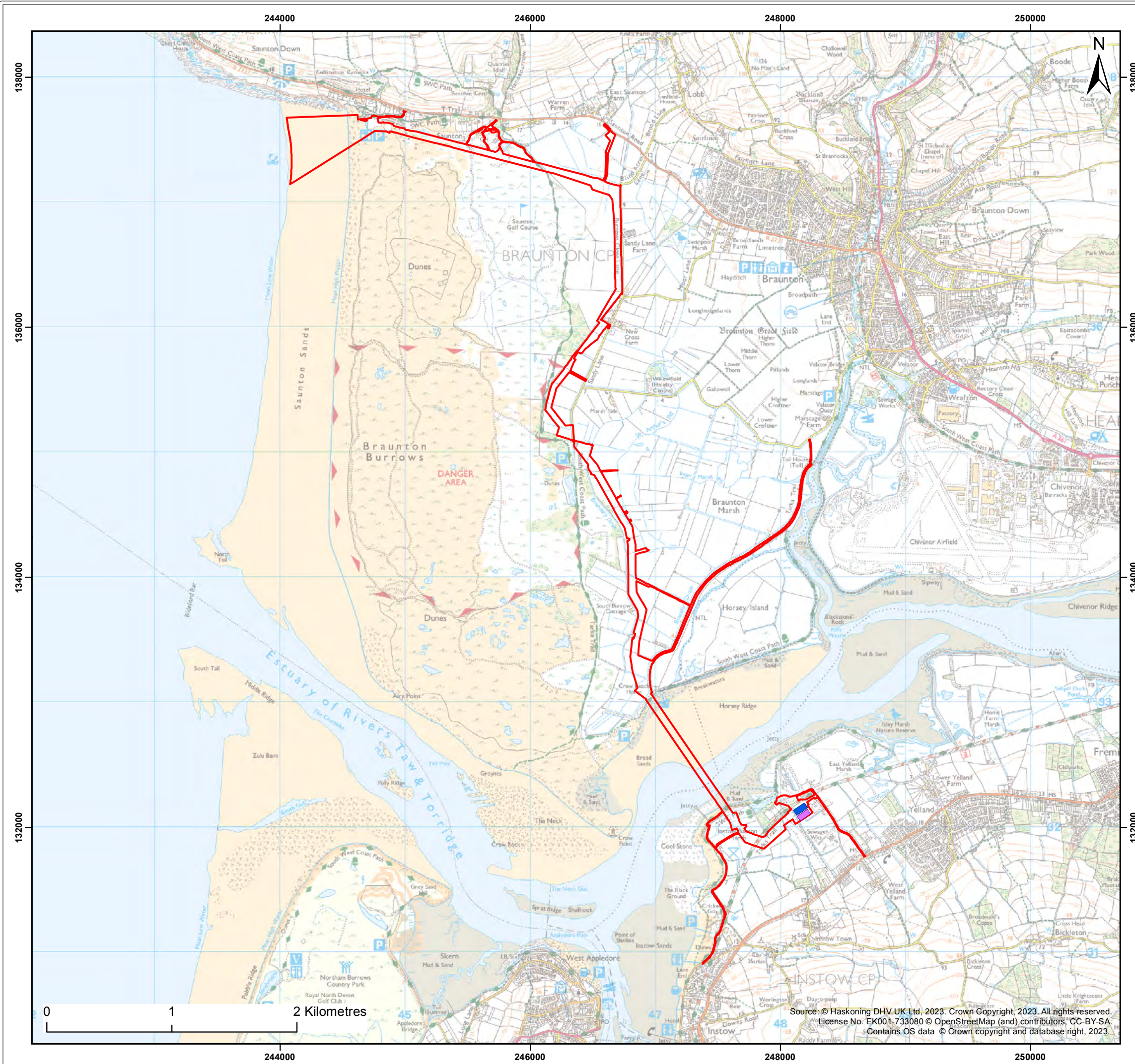
Appendix 17.A Onshore Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

1 Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

1. This Onshore Archaeological Desk-Based (Baseline) Assessment (ADBA) is an appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES) for White Cross Offshore Wind Farm (the Onshore Project).
2. The Onshore Project is being developed by White Cross Offshore Windfarm Ltd (WCOWL) a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones Servicios, S.A., and Flotation Energy Ltd.
3. The Windfarm Site is located approximately 52km north-west of the Cornwall and Devon coastline in a water depth of 69m – 78m LAT, and LAT and covers an area of approximately 50km². The Offshore Project will have a generating capacity of up to 100MW, and there will be a minimum of 5 and maximum of 8 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG) depending on the size and capacity of the individual WTG.
4. Above MHWS at Landfall, the Offshore Export Cable will be connected to the Onshore Export Cable via a Transition Joint Bay located in Saunton Sands Car Park. The Onshore Export Cable travels approximately 8km at its maximum inland to a high voltage alternating current (HVAC) onshore substation. This will include a crossing below the Taw Estuary (between MHWS on the northern edge to MHWS on the southern edge) via trenchless technology. A new White Cross Onshore Substation will be constructed to accommodate the connection of the Offshore Project to the existing East Yelland substation and Grid Point of Connection (see **Figure 1**).
5. The components of the Onshore Project are:
 - Onshore export cables
 - White Cross Onshore Substation
 - Onshore Export Cables (66kV or 132kV from Landfall (to MLWS) to onshore substation and 132kV from the White Cross Onshore Substation to Grid Point of Connection)
 - Temporary main construction compound and temporary construction compounds
 - Transition Joint Bay, jointing bays, link boxes, access roads and haul roads o Grid connection works within the existing East Yelland substation.

6. Once operational White Cross would have the potential to generate power for up to 135,000 homes in the UK. Power would be generated from up to eight turbines.
7. Details regarding the design of the Onshore Project are presented in **Chapter 5: Project Description** of the Onshore ES.



- Legend:**
- Onshore Development Area
 - White Cross Onshore Substation
 - Onshore Substation Construction Compound

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

Title:
Onshore Development Area

Figure: 1 Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0680

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
P01	27/07/2023	AB	GSP	A3	1:30,000

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid

WHITE CROSS

Royal HaskoningDHV
Enhancing Society Together

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1.2 Purpose of this Document

1.2.1 Aims and Objectives

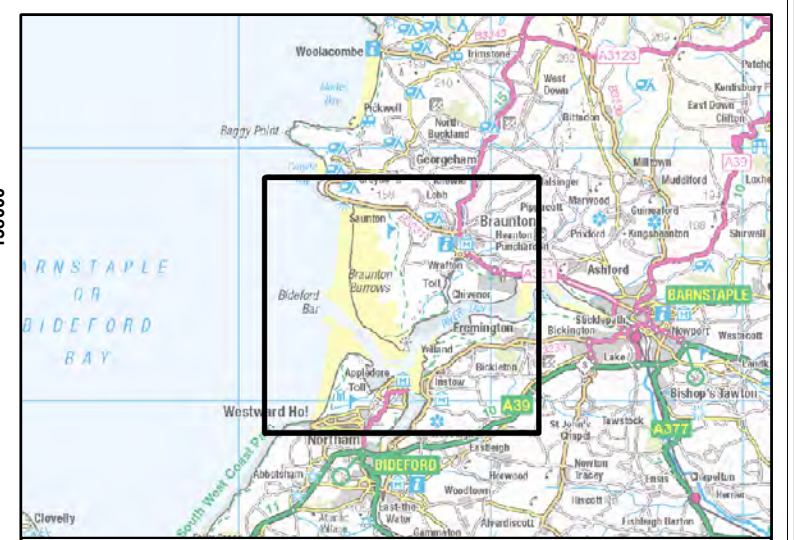
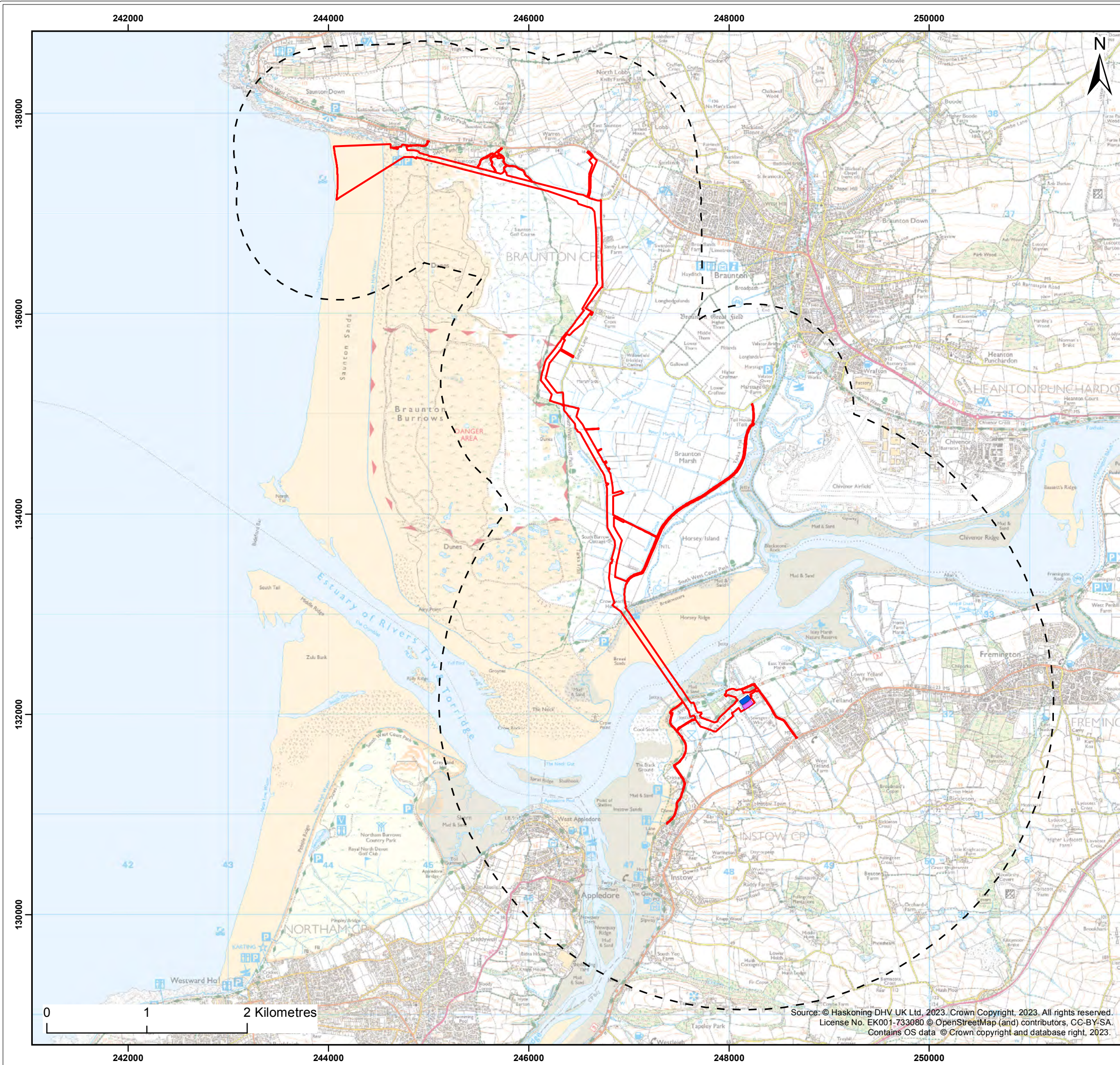
8. The specific aims and objectives of this ADBA are to:
 - Outline the known and potential heritage assets, based on a review of existing information to provide an archaeological and historical baseline within a defined study area
 - Assess the significance of the known and potential heritage assets through a consideration of their archaeological, architectural, artistic, and historic interest, and to provide an initial consideration of the contribution that setting has on their significance, where relevant and at a high level only at this stage prior to further assessment work, which will be included in the ES
 - Identify any potential constraints and outline the broad potential for impacts upon heritage assets and their significance as part of a high-level assessment
 - Scope areas of archaeological sensitivity and identify areas for further assessment where further qualification of the potential for buried archaeological remains would be required.

2 Methodology

9. The following methodology has been designed in a manner consistent with good practice professional guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) "Standard and guidance for historic environment desk- based assessment" (CIfA, 2020).
10. The approach taken for the wider assessment work within the ES chapter has been discussed and agreed with Historic England and Devon County Council. The results of consultation undertaken on the approach presented here are set out within the ES chapter in **Section 17.3.9 Consultation**.

2.1 Study Area

11. For the purposes of this ADBA, two principal study areas have been established, defined as follows (**Figure 2** and **Figure 3**):
 - Designated heritage assets study area: a 1km buffer either side of the onshore cable corridors merged with a 3km buffer from all sides of the onshore substation zone
 - Non-designated heritage assets study area: a 500m buffer either side of the onshore cable corridors and from all sides of the onshore substation zone.



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Non-Designated
- Heritage Assets Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title:
Onshore Designated Heritage Asset Study Area

Figure: 2 Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0681

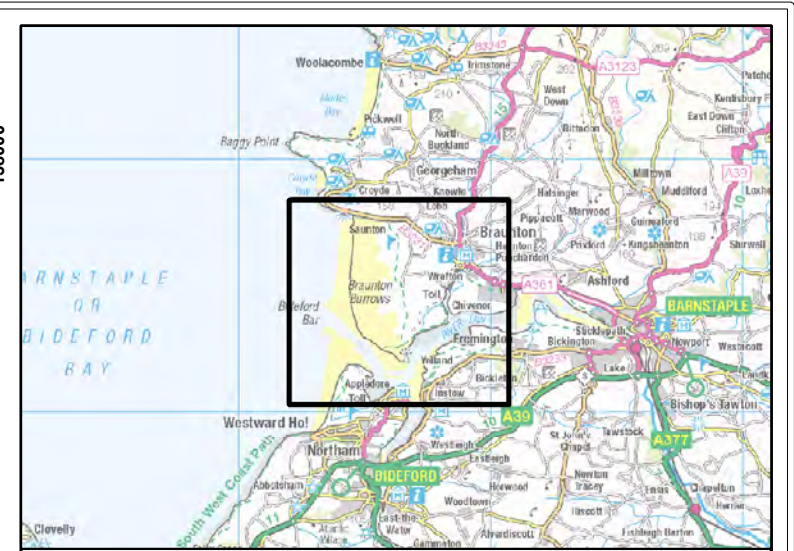
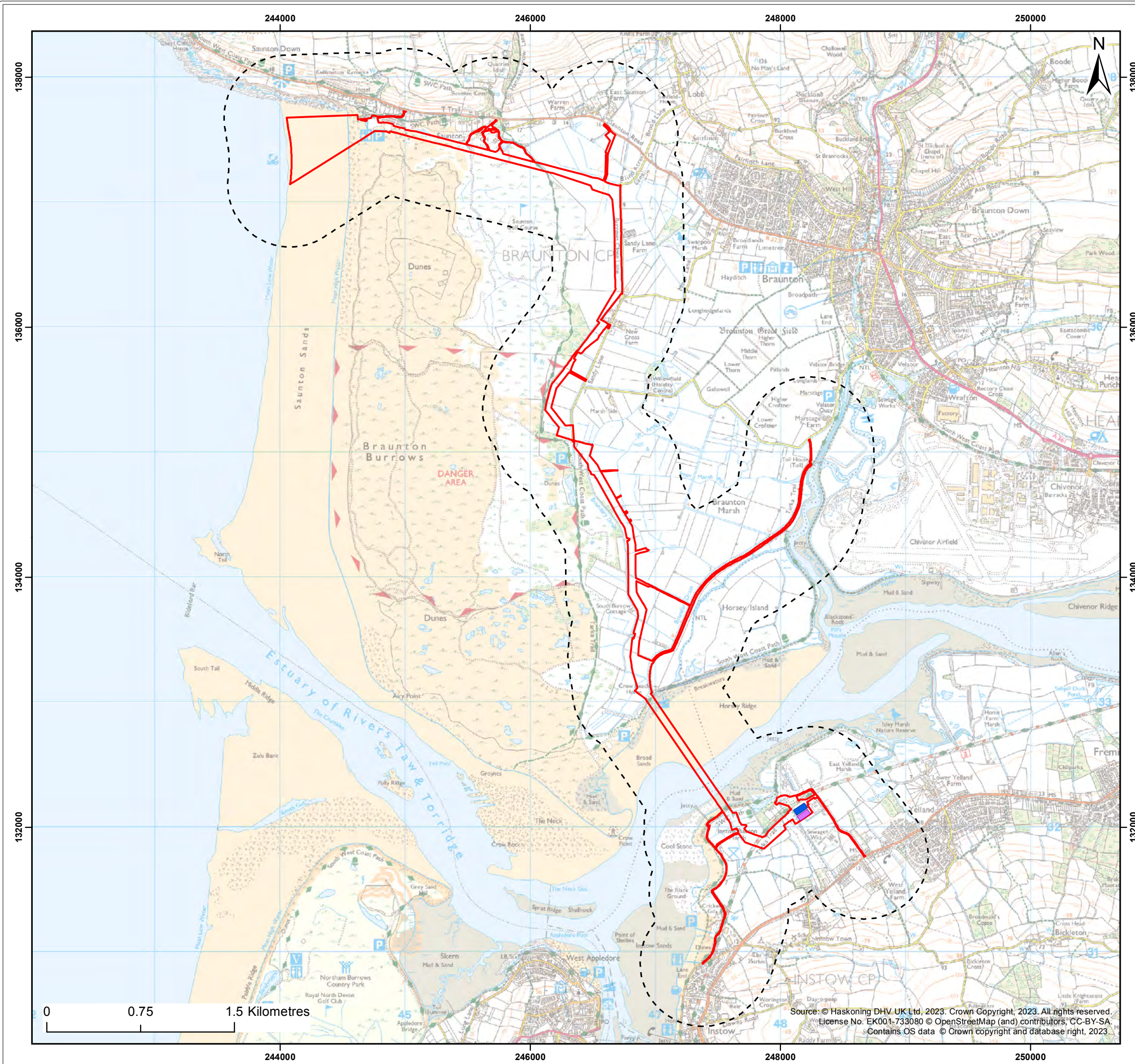
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Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Designated Heritage
- Assets Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title: Onshore Non-Designated Heritage Assets Study Area
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Figure: 3	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0682
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2.2 Sources

2.2.1 Documentary and Internet Sources

12. The following documentary and internet sources were consulted to compile this ADBA:
- The Devon Historic Environment Record (DHER), including records of previous archaeological surveys and investigations (events) (data received 09/11/2021)
 - The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) and the National Heritage List for England online (<http://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/thelist/>) maintained by Historic England
 - Regional, Local and Period Archaeological Studies and Journals
 - The Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
 - Other documentary sources relevant to the archaeological and historical background of the study area.

2.2.2 Cartographic Sources

13. A historic map regression exercise has been undertaken by Air Photo Services (APS Air Photo Services) (APS, 2022: **Appendix 17.B** of **Chapter 17 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES) as part of their assessment, the results of which have been drawn upon in this baseline DBA.
14. The historic map data has been subject to a detailed examination as part of the development of ES chapter and application.

2.2.3 Aerial photographic data

15. This baseline DBA includes the results of the aerial photographic data assessment, undertaken by APS (**Appendix 17.B** of **Chapter 17 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES).
16. Aerial photographs can be very useful for identifying and / or assisting in the interpretation and identification of heritage assets and archaeological remains. The following sources were consulted in order to compile the aerial photographic data assessment:
- Devon Historic Environment Record (DHER)
 - Historic England Archive, Swindon
 - Available online images sourced from Google Earth and Bing
 - Historic England National Mapping Programme (NMP) for aerial photographs.

17. Further details regarding the methodology adopted for the aerial photographic data assessment is provided in the full aerial photographic data assessment (**Appendix 17.B** of **Chapter 17 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES).

2.2.4 Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)

18. This baseline DBA includes the results of the LiDAR data assessment, also undertaken by APS (**Appendix 17.B** of **Chapter 17 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES).
19. LiDAR is a remote sensing technique and stands for 'Light Detection and Ranging'. The technique uses an active laser sensor, which sends and receives rapid pulses of laser light from an airborne aircraft (sometimes known as Airborne Laser Scanning or ALS). The pulses of laser light strike the surface of the earth and are reflected back to the aircraft. The time taken for a pulse of light to reach the ground and return is recorded by the sensor, which allows the three-dimensional (x, y, z) location of a point to be determined. As such, LiDAR data can produce horizontally and vertically accurate elevation measurements, thereby enabling archaeological sites which survive as upstanding earthworks (sometimes only very subtle in nature) to be mapped. LiDAR data can also provide a greater insight into the surroundings of already known archaeological remains and can be used in conjunction with other methods such as aerial photographic assessment.
20. The assessment of LiDAR data which informs this baseline DBA was based on freely available data from the Environment Agency, reviewed in conjunction with aerial photographic data. Further details regarding the methodology adopted for the LiDAR data assessment are provided in the full report (**Appendix 17.B** of **Chapter 17 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the Environmental Statement).

2.3 Data Handling

21. Of the sources outlined in **Section 2.2**, those with spatial data were incorporated into a GIS dataset using ArcGIS 10.8.1 so that they could be spatially analysed. The data were subsequently compiled into two gazetteers, one for designated heritage assets (**Annex A**) and another for non-designated heritage assets (**Annex B**), which also covers where monuments and find spots have been recovered / identified during specifically planned previous archaeological events.
22. It is known that there are some duplicated records between the two datasets, but these have been rationalised, so any designated heritage assets also listed in the DHER dataset have been incorporated into the designated heritage asset gazetteer and are referred to using the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) ID number.

For the purposes of this report, the gazetteers are compiled and illustrated in Ordnance Survey National Grid (OSGB).

2.4 Chronology

23. Archaeological, cultural, and historic material is generally studied within a framework of 'periods' or 'ages' that reflect the activities and cultural changes taking place over time. Dates are referred to as BC (before Christ), BP (before present) or AD (Anno domini) within the text. BP dates are used for periods of time older than circa 10,000 years ago whereas BC and AD affectively refer to calendar years. Archaeological periods have been broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Palaeolithic: 960,000 BP – 8,500 BC
- Mesolithic: 8,500 – 4,000 BC
- Neolithic: 4,000 – 2,200 BC
- Bronze Age: 2,200 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 43
- Romano-British: AD 43 – 410
- Early medieval: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1499
- Post-medieval: AD 1500 – 1799
- 19th Century: AD 1800 – 1899
- Modern: AD 1900 – present day

2.5 Assessing Heritage Significance and Importance

24. The term significance, in relation to heritage policy, is identified in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021 NPPF Annex 2: Glossary) as "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."
25. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its heritage significance, e.g., reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor. Historic England's industry standards and guidance (Historic England, 2015b and Historic England, 2017a) also refers to an asset's 'level of significance', which in this usage has the same meaning as importance.
26. Designated assets (e.g., Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings), non-designated heritage assets (e.g., HER monuments) and potential heritage assets (e.g., currently

unknown archaeological remains) can all be identified as having a very high heritage significance, although designated heritage assets will be identified as high or very high significance more often than non-designated heritage assets. This is often due to the quality of a designated asset's survival and preservation, and/or a combination of its archaeological, architectural, artistic, and historic interests.

27. Relevant to this definition of heritage significance, evidence for some heritage assets, particularly non-designated buried archaeological remains, is often an incomplete picture due to a lack of data on the remains (e.g., where they haven't been subject to any form of archaeological evaluation). Thus, the categories and definitions of heritage significance do not necessarily reflect a definitive level of importance for a non-designated asset. Where uncertainty occurs, a precautionary approach is to assign high importance; a good practice in impact assessments, which reduces the potential for impacts to be under-estimated.

2.6 Setting of Heritage Assets

28. A heritage asset's setting, and how it contributes to its significance, is a complex and far-reaching subject. The NPPF identifies setting as that which encompasses an asset's surroundings in which it is experienced (MHCLG, 2021). The extent of setting is not fixed and can contribute both positively and negatively to the heritage significance of an asset.
29. Views allow for a concise method of articulating an asset's physical surroundings and how the setting is experienced or appreciated. Other considerations when identifying how setting contributes to an asset's significance include the asset's physical elements as well as perceptual and associational attributes relating to its surroundings. Examples of these considerations include: the asset's relationship with other assets, its visual dominance, tranquillity, effect of noises, smells and other 'pollution' issues, degree of interpretation or promotion to the public, and celebrated artistic representations.
30. Identifying and articulating the setting of a heritage asset and how that setting contributes to its heritage significance follows the methodology as recommended by Historic England in the Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in planning Note 3 (Historic England, 2017a).

31. This guidance document recommends a stage-based approach for assessing the implications of development proposals, as follows:
- Step 1: identify those heritage assets whose settings might be affected
 - Step 2: assess whether, how and to what degree setting makes a positive contribution to the value of those heritage assets
 - Step 3: assess the effect of the proposed development on the significance of those assets due to changes to setting
 - Step 4: maximise enhancement and minimise harm
 - Step 5: make and document decisions and monitor outcome.
32. The first step of this process has been undertaken as part of this report. Once there is further indication of the location of above ground infrastructure, further consideration of setting assessment can be progressed. In the meantime, the baseline data gathered within 3km of the Onshore Substation Zone and 1km of the Onshore Cable Corridors has been used to feed into the site selection process and informed areas for avoidance of designated assets and early micro-siting of infrastructure.

2.7 Assumptions and Limitations

33. The HER (including the NRHE) is not a complete record, as it relies on non-designated assets being recorded and reported. The amount of archaeological work and surveys undertaken in an area and whether resulting findspots have been reported can limit the level of records within the HER. Similarly, unknown heritage assets are being found regularly, as part of new developments or new local research. As such, the DHER is not a final record and does not preclude further assets being found in the future.

3 Legislation, Policy, and Guidance

3.1 Legislation

3.1.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)

34. This act states that any archaeological site or historic building of national importance can be designated as a Scheduled Monument and registered with the Department of Culture, Media, and Sport (DCMS). Any development that may physically affect the monument is subject to the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England advises the government on individual cases for consent and offers advice on the management of Scheduled Monuments.

3.1.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)

35. This act covers the registration of listed buildings (buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and the designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which is desirable to preserve or enhance). A building may be listed as grade I, II* or II and may not be demolished, altered or extended without Listed Building Consent being granted.

3.1.3 Historic England Register of Parks and Gardens

36. The Register of Parks and Gardens is held by Historic England, which grades registered parks and gardens as grade I, II* or II, along the same lines as listed buildings. Registered parks or gardens are not protected by a specific act or consenting regime, but local authorities will give great weight to their conservation. The NPPF defines them as a designated heritage asset and as such their conservation is an objective of sustainable development.

3.1.4 Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002

37. These regulations define which hedgerows within England are identified as important and protected against removal and various other works. Heritage-specific criteria for precluding removal of a hedgerow includes if the hedge forms a historic parish or township boundary; it incorporates an archaeological feature which is a Scheduled Monument; or is part of a field system forming part of a key landscape characteristic, such as a Registered Park and Garden.

3.2 National Policy

38. The NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, updated 2021) forms the basis for the Government's planning policy direction. It gives protection to designated and non-designated heritage assets. Provision for the historic environment is detailed within Section 16: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment, which directs Local Planners to set out a "positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats" (para. 190) and "In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance" (para. 189).

39. The NPPF also states that great weight should be given to the conservation of designated heritage assets (World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas). If an asset is identified as being lost due to a development, it requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible (para. 205).

3.3 Local Policy

3.3.1 North Devon and Torridge Local Plan 2011-2031

40. The Onshore Project is located within the North Devon District. Local planning comprises the North Devon and Torridge Local Plan 2011-2031 adopted in October 2018. This contains the following policies relating to cultural heritage.

Policy ST15: Conserving Heritage Assets

Great weight will be given to the desirability of preserving and enhancing northern Devon's historic environment by:

- (a) conserving the historic dimension of the landscape
- (b) conserving cultural, built, historic and archaeological features of national and local importance and their settings, including those that are not formally designated
- (c) identifying and protecting locally important buildings that contribute to the area's local character and identity
- (d) increasing opportunities for access, education, and appreciation of all aspects of northern Devon's historic environment, for all sections of the community.

Policy ST09: Coast and Estuary Strategy

1. The sustainability of coastal communities will be maintained and enhanced with regard to their distinctive cultural heritage, diverse maritime economy, landscape setting and regeneration opportunities. The separate identity of these settlements will be maintained and enhanced.

2. The NPPF's associated Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', published in 2014 and updated 2019, (MHCLG, 2019) includes further information and guidance on how national planning policy is to be interpreted and applied locally. Although the PPG is an important and relevant consideration with respect to this project, EN-1 (the Overarching NPS for Energy) is the key decision-making document.
3. The NPPF's associated Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment', published in 2014 and updated 2019, (MHCLG, 2019) includes further information and guidance on how national planning policy is to be interpreted and applied locally. Although the PPG is an important and relevant consideration with respect to this project, EN-1 (the Overarching NPS for Energy) is the key decision-making document.
4. Settlements and resorts will be defended against marine inundation, coastal erosion, and tidal flooding without transferring risks elsewhere. Opportunities to manage coastal realignment and re-establish functional flood plains will be supported in accordance with the Shoreline Management Plan.
5. The integrity of the coast and estuary as an important wildlife corridor will be protected and enhanced. The importance of the undeveloped coastal, estuarine, and marine environments, including the North Devon Coast Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), will be recognised through supporting designations, plans and policies. The undeveloped character of the Heritage Coasts will be protected.
6. Water quality will be improved where it has been affected by human activity.
7. Development within the Undeveloped Coast and estuary will be supported where it does not detract from the unspoilt character, appearance, and tranquillity of the area, nor the undeveloped character of the Heritage Coasts, and it is required because it cannot reasonably be located outside the Undeveloped Coast and estuary.
8. The role and operation of Bideford and Ilfracombe as commercial and leisure ports / harbours will be maintained and enhanced. Proposals to diversify Ilfracombe's role as a ferry port to South Wales and beyond will be supported. The development of port facilities to maintain and improve the competitiveness of the fishing industry at Bideford, Appledore, Clovelly and Ilfracombe and to

enhance leisure opportunities in appropriate coastal locations where required to meet community needs will be supported.

9. Military training and operational uses around the Taw-Torridge estuary will be supported in locations associated with established military activity.
10. Delivery of onshore facilities for operational servicing of offshore renewable energy proposals will be facilitated in existing ports and at existing jetties and wharves where they:
 - (a) do not harm identified environmental and heritage assets
 - (b) do not prejudice the current operational effectiveness of the port.
11. The continuity of the Southwest Coast Path and the Tarka Trail will be protected and a network of connecting routes will be improved. Improvements to coastal and estuarine access will be sought where rundown waterfront areas are regenerated. The Tarka Trail link between Ilfracombe and Braunton will be completed.

3.3.2 Braunton Parish Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2031

41. The Onshore Project is also located within Braunton Parish who have adopted the Braunton Parish Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2031. This contains the following policy relevant to cultural heritage:

BE5 Protecting the Parish's Heritage and Historic Environment

Historic England listed buildings and scheduled monuments, Devon Historic Records of Braunton Parish heritage assets and their setting will be protected from adverse impact arising from proposals for development, alteration, or refurbishment. This will be achieved through the avoidance of harm to the asset in relation to the setting of the asset in the first instance before mitigation is proposed.

Proposals affecting these local sites, listed buildings and other nationally recognised heritage assets and/or their settings should take into account the adopted Braunton Conservation Area Appraisal, and the Historic Environment Record and are encouraged to have regard to any additional evidence documenting local historic and heritage assets.

3.4 National Policy Statements for Energy

42. Although the Offshore Project is not an NSIP, it is recognised that due to its size of up to 100MW and its location in English waters, certain NPS are considered relevant to the Onshore Project. As the Onshore Project forms part of the Offshore Project, it is therefore considered that certain NPS are also relevant to the Onshore Project.
43. These policies (specifically EN-1: Overarching NPS for Energy and EN-3: National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy infrastructure) set out the Government's policy for delivery of nationally significant energy infrastructure. Section 5.8 of EN-1 sets out the Government's stance on protecting the historic environment and assessing the impact of any new energy infrastructure. It states that in considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) should consider the nature and significance of the assets and the value they hold. Section 2.5.34 of EN-3 also states that when considering any impact on the historic environment, PINS should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change and delivery of energy security.
44. It is noted that the NPS for Energy (EN-1) and the NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) are in the process of being revised. A draft version of each NPS was published for consultation in September 2021 (Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (2021a) and BEIS (2021b) respectively). The relevant additional NPS requirements not presented within the current NPS include the requirement within Section 5.9.14 of EN-1 which encourages the Applicant, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of the heritage assets affected.

3.5 Standards and Guidance

45. Standards and guidance are given by the Government on how the historic environment can be enhanced and conserved through the planning process and several standard and guidance documents have been produced by Historic England and CIfA regarding assessing the Historic Environment and implementing a best practice approach. These have been referred to during the compilation of this DBA and are presented in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1 Standard and Guidance documents relevant to assessment of the historic environment

Guidance	Relevance to Assessment
Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2014, updated 2019))	Sets out advice to ensure the Government’s policies on protecting and enhancing the historic environment are understood and followed when making planning decisions. The advice details the main legislative framework for planning and the historic environment, followed by details on how planning decisions should consider the historic environment.
The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1 (Historic England, 2015a)	Details the processes involved in the decision-making process for the historic environment at a local planning level, providing guidance in implementing the NPPF requirements. Guidance within the document is relevant to ensuring data and documentation for the historic environment is of the standard required.
Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 (Historic England, 2015b)	Provides advice and guidance on assessing the significance of heritage assets, and how to understand the nature, extent and level of significance. It provides guidance on how to understand the impact of a proposed development on the heritage significance of an asset and how to identify ways to avoid, minimise or mitigate that impact which meets the objectives of the NPPF.
The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 3 (Historic England, 2017a)	Provides guidance on establishing the setting of a heritage asset, how that setting contributes to the asset’s significance, and to what extent a proposed development might impact upon an asset’s significance.
Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA, 2020)	Provides guidance for the compilation and assessment of baseline historic environment data. It includes guidance on what should and should not be included in a DBA.
Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2014)	Promotes the standards of conduct and self-discipline required of a member in the interests of the public and in pursuit of the study and care of the physical evidence of the human past.
Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (IEMA, IHBC and CIfA, 2021)	Authoritative set of principles that promotes good practice in cultural heritage impact assessment.

4 Historic Environment Baseline

4.1 Introduction

46. The following section details the currently known heritage assets within the study areas, which form the baseline data to identify and characterise the historic environment. The full data sets for designated and non-designated heritage assets are included as **Annex A** and **Annex B**, respectively.

4.2 Location, Topography and Geology

47. The onshore components of the Project are located close to the town of Braunton and the village of Yelland in North Devon. The offshore export cable corridors make landfall at Saunton Sands (**Figure 1**). The onshore cable corridor crosses Saunton Sands at Saunton Golf Course and will then be routed underground to the East Yelland Onshore Substation where it connects into the National Grid Electricity Distribution Network. At its maximum extent the onshore cable corridors is over 8km in length.

48. The bedrock geology across the majority of the study area is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as the Pilton Mudstone Formation of Devonian to Carboniferous age (346.7-372.2 Ma), whilst the southern part of the Scheme is underlain by Carboniferous Mudstones of the Doddiscombe and Codden Hill Chert Formations (329-358.9 Ma) and Ashton Mudstone Member and Crackington Formation (318-329 Ma).

49. Various Quaternary superficial deposits are mapped across the Scheme by the BGS, including deposits of both Pleistocene (2.7 Ma - 11.7 Ka) and Holocene (11.7 Ka – present) date.

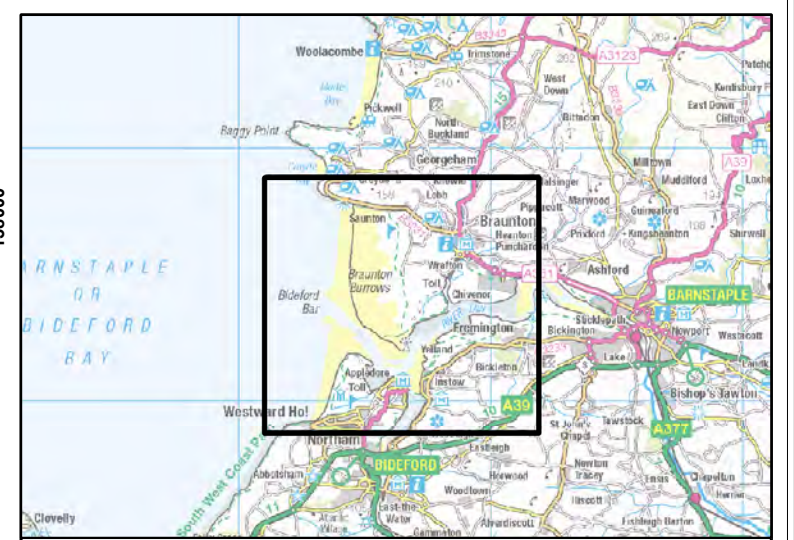
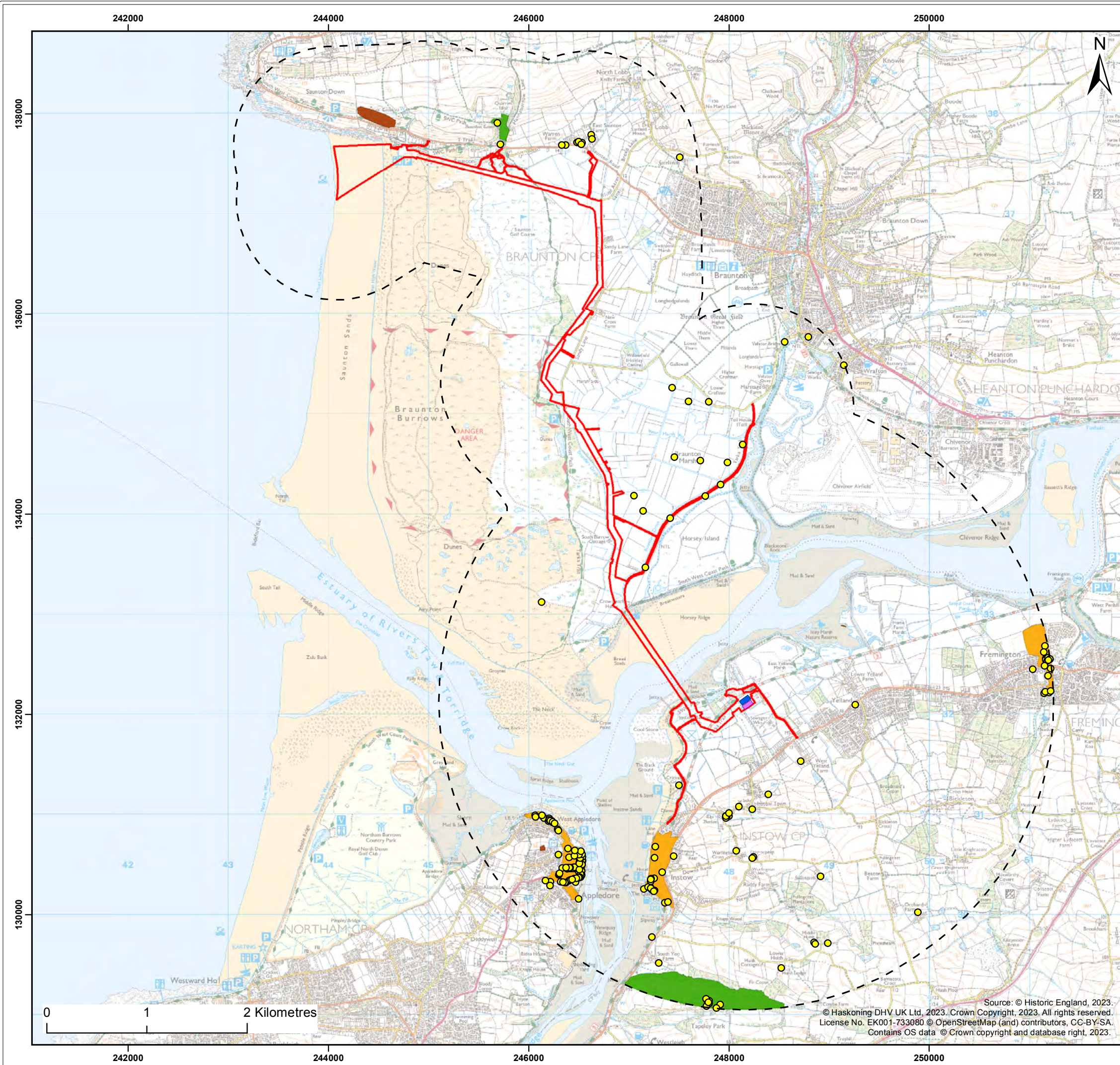
4.3 Designated Heritage Assets

50. Within the Study Areas there are a total of 239 designated assets (presented in **Annex A** and shown on **Figure 4**). These comprise:

- Three Scheduled Monuments (SMs)
- 229 Listed Buildings (LBs)
- Two Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs)
- Four Conservation Areas (CAs)
- Two Sections of Ancient Woodland.

4.3.1 Scheduled Monuments

51. The closest scheduled monument (SM) to the Onshore Development Area are the Lynchets approximately 34m north-west of Saunton Sands Hotel. These earthworks and buried remains represent agricultural terraces of a probable medieval date (NHLE 1424711). Situated 34m north-west of Saunton Sands Hotel on Saunton Road, this monument is c.250m north of the Onshore Development Area. Due to their good condition, this monument presents useful insight into the previous agricultural use of now unproductive land in Devon.
52. The Civil War fieldwork on Statton Hill (NHLE List Entry 1476886) is located 1km from the Onshore Development Area. This rare 17th century feature, now in the form of upstanding and buried archaeological deposits, provides understanding of English Military History. Between 1642 and 1651 this site consisted of a system of trenches, potentially reinforced with palisades, designed to provide temporary protection from artillery.
53. The double stone alignment on Isley Marsh, 535m north of Lower Yelland Farm (NHLE List Entry 1003847) is located c. 1.2km from the Onshore Development Area. Though now submerged under silt due to its tidal estuarine location, this monument consists of two parallel rows of sixteen stones in total. Stone alignments such as this have association to ceremonial and ritual practices from as early as the Late Neolithic period. The date of this stone alignment at Isley Marsh is unconfirmed but excavation around the area suggests occupation in the Mesolithic, Neolithic, and the Early Bronze Age.
54. These monuments have been scheduled due to their national importance and significance (incorporating archaeological and historic interest) and can often form a primary part of the historic landscape or townscape character of the local area.
55. All these monuments can be identified as being of high heritage importance, with significance being derived from their archaeological and historical interest.



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Non-Designated Heritage Assets Study Area
- Listed Buildings
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Areas

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Title: Onshore Designated Heritage Asset Study Area

Figure: 4	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0683
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4.3.2 Registered Parks and Gardens

56. There are two Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs) within the Study Area. These are Saunton Court (NHLE List Entry 1000700) and Tapeley Park (NHLE List Entry 1000704). Both RPGs are Grade II listed.
57. At 90m north of the Onshore Development Area, Saunton Court (NHLE List Entry 1000700) is the closest RPG to the preferred Onshore Cable Corridor. Saunton Court is a 3ha site dating back to at least the 15th Century. During the 18th and 19th Century the site was used for farming but was remodelled in the 20th century to include formal terraced gardens, a kitchen garden, and informal gardens designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The gardens surround a Grade II listed manor house with medieval origins.
58. Tapeley Park (NHLE List Entry 1000704) is 1.6km from the Onshore Development Area. Situated within 18th century parkland, Tapeley Park is a 96ha site consisting of a 20th century formal terraced garden designed by Sir John Belcher and mid-19th century pleasure grounds as well as parkland and agricultural land. Though developed in the 18th Century, the Tapeley estate itself is medieval. The property predates the 14th Century when the land was acquired by the Giffard family who had a lot of power within the region.
59. These RPGs can be identified as being of high heritage importance, with significance being derived from their archaeological and historical interest.

4.3.3 Listed Buildings

60. A total of 229 listed buildings are located within the designated heritage asset Study Areas. These are largely concentrated around the Appledore and Fremington conservation areas. These include six Grade II* listed buildings. The remaining buildings are scattered throughout the surrounding landscape and largely comprise agricultural buildings and dwellings.
61. The details of the Grade I and II* Listed Buildings are detailed within **Table 4.1**.
62. The only Grade I listed building – located within the 1km Study Area, the Church of St John the Baptist (1107600) dates to the late 13th Century. The site is located just under 500m from the Onshore Development Area within the medieval village of Instow. Through the various architectural features of the church, the building's development can be tracked with development and restoration of the church occurring between the 16th and 20th centuries.

Table 4.1 Grade I and II Listed Buildings within the Study Areas*

List Entry	Name	Location	Grade	NGR	Study Area
1107600	Church of St John the Baptist	Instow	I	SS 47975 30987	1km
1107095	Saunton Court Including Garden Structures to East Incorporating Gateway, Garden Walls and Gatepiers, Gazebo, Grotto and Flight of Steps	Saunton Court	II*	SS 45687 37908	1km
1325553	Fairlinch	Braunton	II*	SS 47512 37563	1km
1163217	Church of St Peter	Fremington	II*	SS 51189 32562	3km
1333011	Docton House	Northam	II*	SS 46437 30350	3km
1325314	Fremington Manor	Fremington	II*	SS 51238 32554	3km
1163261	Gazebo on North Side of Fremington Manor Gardens	Fremington	II*	SS 51158 32682	3km
1140140	Richmond Dock	Northam	II*	SS 46471 30324	3km
1325332	Tapeley Park House	Tapeley Park	II*	SS 47778 29084	3km

63. Though scattered across the Study Area, the Grade II listed buildings within 1km Onshore Cable Corridor Study Area are concentrated around the historic villages of Appledore and Instow, particularly at the quays of both villages.

4.3.4 Conservation Areas

64. There are four Conservation Areas within 3km of the Onshore Development Area. These are:

- Appledore
- Instow
- Fremington
- Fremington Quay.

65. Instow and parts of Appledore are located within 1km of the Onshore Development Area. Fremington and Fremington Quay are located within the 3km Study Area.

66. The Conservation Areas within the Study Areas are summarised in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2 Conservation Areas within the Study Areas

Name	Special Character
Appledore	<p>This Conservation Area is an urban space extending from the quay at Appledore to the more residentially focused land around Irsha Street.</p> <p>The features within the area reflect Appledore’s history as a small coastal market town as well as a centre for shipbuilding within the 18th and 19th centuries. Multiple features dating to the 19th century are still visible including pedestrian-prioritised narrow streets, cobbled and stone surfaces and now Grade II listed shopfronts. Buildings within the area are predominantly two and three storeys high that are rendered and painted with slate roofs (Torridge District Council, 2003).</p>
Instow	<p>The Conservation Area of Instow is split into three Character Zones: Land End Road Area, Marine Parade Area and the Quay Area.</p> <p>Land End Road is characterised by terraced cottages dating from c.1840 – some with original timber sashes and casement windows - situated along narrow roads.</p> <p>Marine Parade contains the beach and estuarine area of Instow. Though containing less properties, the area houses grand two-three storey, Regency style properties dating to the 1830s. These houses form a feature of the architecture within the area with imposing front elevations set back behind lawned gardens.</p> <p>Cottages within the quay area are some of the oldest within Instow. These are of similar character to the properties within Land End Road but in the later mid-19th century Regency style frontages were added giving the quay a character that blends both the Land End Road and Marine Parade areas (North Devon Council, 2013).</p>
Fremington	<p>This Conservation Area has its origins as a modest rural village. This is reflected in the area’s buildings including thatched cottages on School Road as well as the thatched Hilltop Cottages and The Old Mill. Some of these buildings also style unusual ‘Yorkshire Sash’ windows.</p> <p>Other buildings of historic interest include the Parish Church - with features dating to the 13th Century - as well as the old corn mill, Fremington Mill.</p> <p>Fremington also houses the Grade II* listed Fremington Manor, a red brick building with ashlar dressings and quoining at corners built in 1881 (North Devon Council, 2010).</p>

Name	Special Character
Fremington Quay	<p>Fremington Quay is predominantly open space. The surviving structures relate to the area's industrial past. Though the quay itself would have been used for docking boats prior to this, the land around the quay developed into its present form from the mid-19th century. From 1848 passengers and goods that arrived in the quay could take the originally horse-drawn railway to Barnstaple. As the 19th century progressed this developed into a connection that could transport individuals to areas including Exeter and Bideford.</p> <p>This railway line that runs through the Conservation Area remains in place disused. However, it lines the route of the Tarka Trail which passes through Fremington Quay. The Tarka Trail walking routes have developed the Fremington Quay area into one that has greater facility for tourists with the area now more focused on its leisure offer. However, the area has drawn on its historic assets to do this with the visitor centre designed as a 1930s railway station.</p> <p>Three Grade II listed limekilns dating to the Victorian period are present within the Conservation Area which would have been used to burn limestone to produce quicklime for agricultural or building purposes.</p> <p>The area's designation as a conservation area in 1997 served to restore the area. Prior to its designation, Fremington Quay was inaccessible and derelict (North Devon Council, 2010).</p>

67. These Conservation Areas are identified as being of high heritage importance to the region, adding to the historic character of the landscape and townscapes, deriving heritage significance from their architectural, historical, and archaeological interest.

4.3.5 Ancient Woodland

68. Two sections of Ancient Woodland are identified by Natural England within the designated heritage assets study area. Ancient Woodland is any woodland that is older than AD1600 (Forestry Commission & Natural England, 2022). Ancient woodland has an inherent heritage interest, often contributing to the setting of other nearby heritage assets and having the potential to provide evidence of historic coppicing and other woodland industries (e.g., charcoal or iron production). No such evidence is identified within the HER data within the Study Area.
69. Similarly, sections of Ancient Woodland can add greatly to an area's historic landscape character, and often enhancing the setting of heritage assets. As such they can form a useful addition to the baseline data.
70. Both sections of Ancient Woodland are located within 3km Onshore Substation Study Area. These are presented in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3 Areas of Ancient Woodland

ID	Name	Type	Easting	Northing	Distance to Projects
1416903	N/A	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	247009	129171	1.5km
1108619	Brake Plantations	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland	250865	131401	2.1km

4.3.6 Registered Battlefields

71. There are no Registered Battlefields within the Designated Heritage Assets study.

4.4 Non-Designated Heritage Assets

4.4.1 Overview

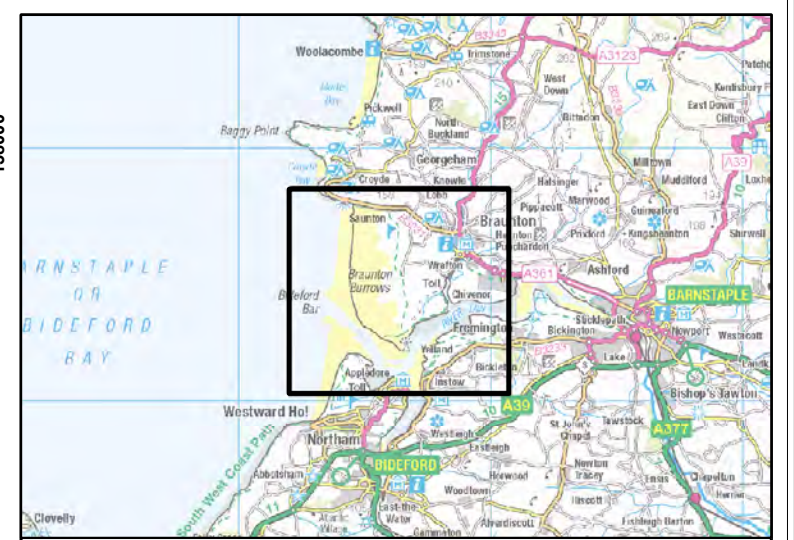
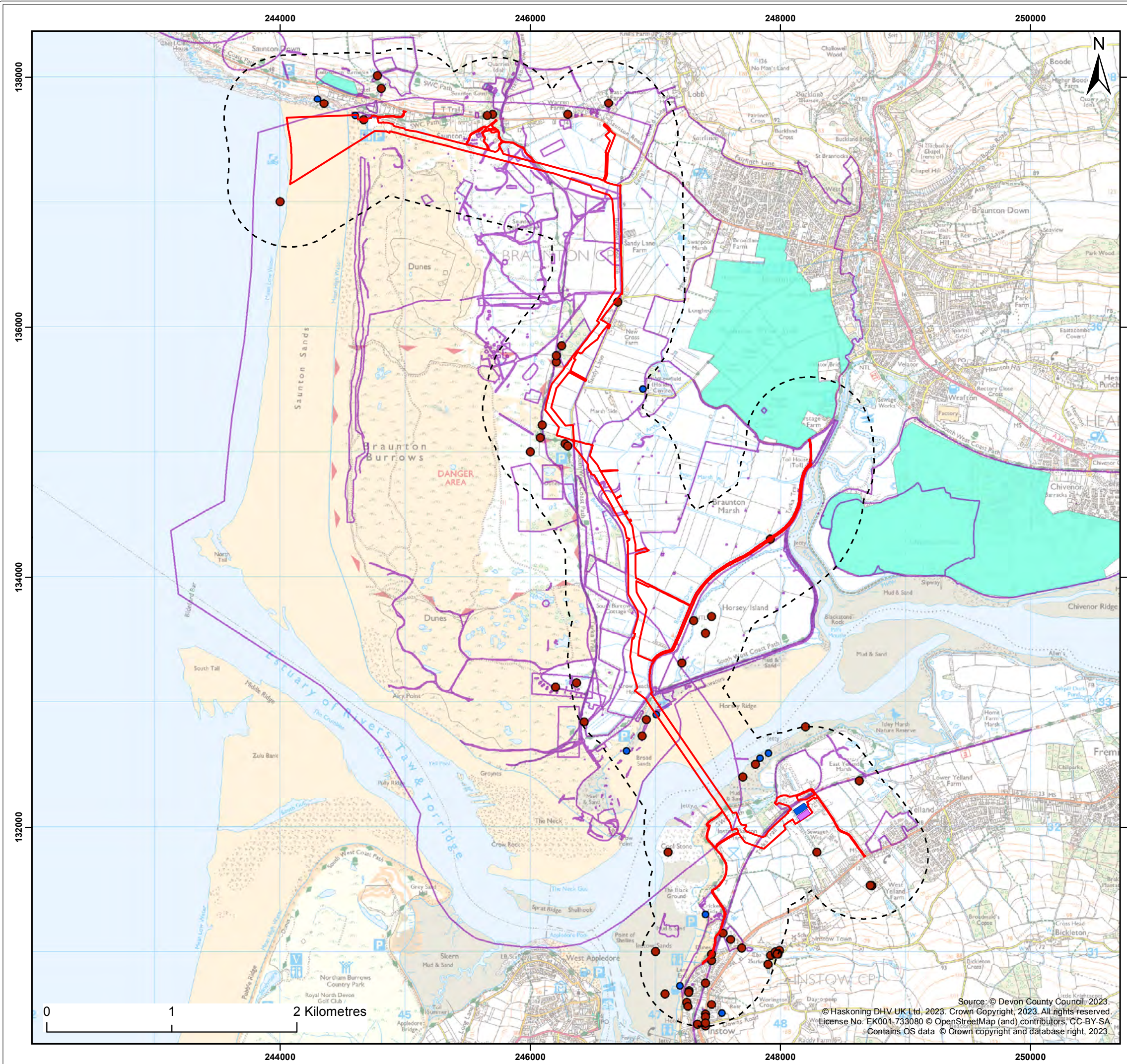
72. Historic Environment Records within the Study Area are presented in **Annex B** and shown on **Figure 5**. These are summarised as:

- Two Mesolithic
- Two Neolithic
- One Roman-British
- Five Early medieval
- Eleven medieval
- Sixty-nine Post-medieval
- Sixty-four 19th century
- One hundred and forty-four Modern
- Forty Undated/Unknown.

73. Of these records, 35 are located within the Onshore Development Area. As such, they are potentially subject to direct physical impacts are confined to the Onshore Development Area. These may comprise potential subsurface archaeological remains and above ground heritage assets (e.g., earthworks or structures).

4.4.2 Palaeolithic

74. Though there are no HERs relating to palaeolithic activity within the Onshore Development Area, this does not rule out the potential for unknown palaeolithic artefacts within the Study Area. Within the wider landscape there are no Palaeolithic records. Evidence from this period within the Devon region, largely comes from Axminster, the caves of south Devon and the heads of the River Frome and Avon (SWARF, 2007).



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Designated Heritage Assets Study Area

Historic Environment Record

- Monument Point
- Monument Polygon

National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE)

- NRHE Point
- NRHE Polygon

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title: Historic Environment Records

Figure: 5	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0723
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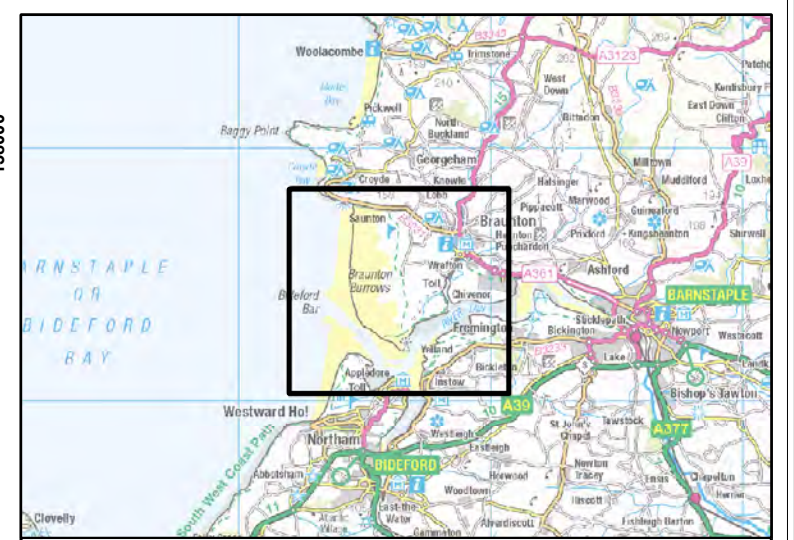
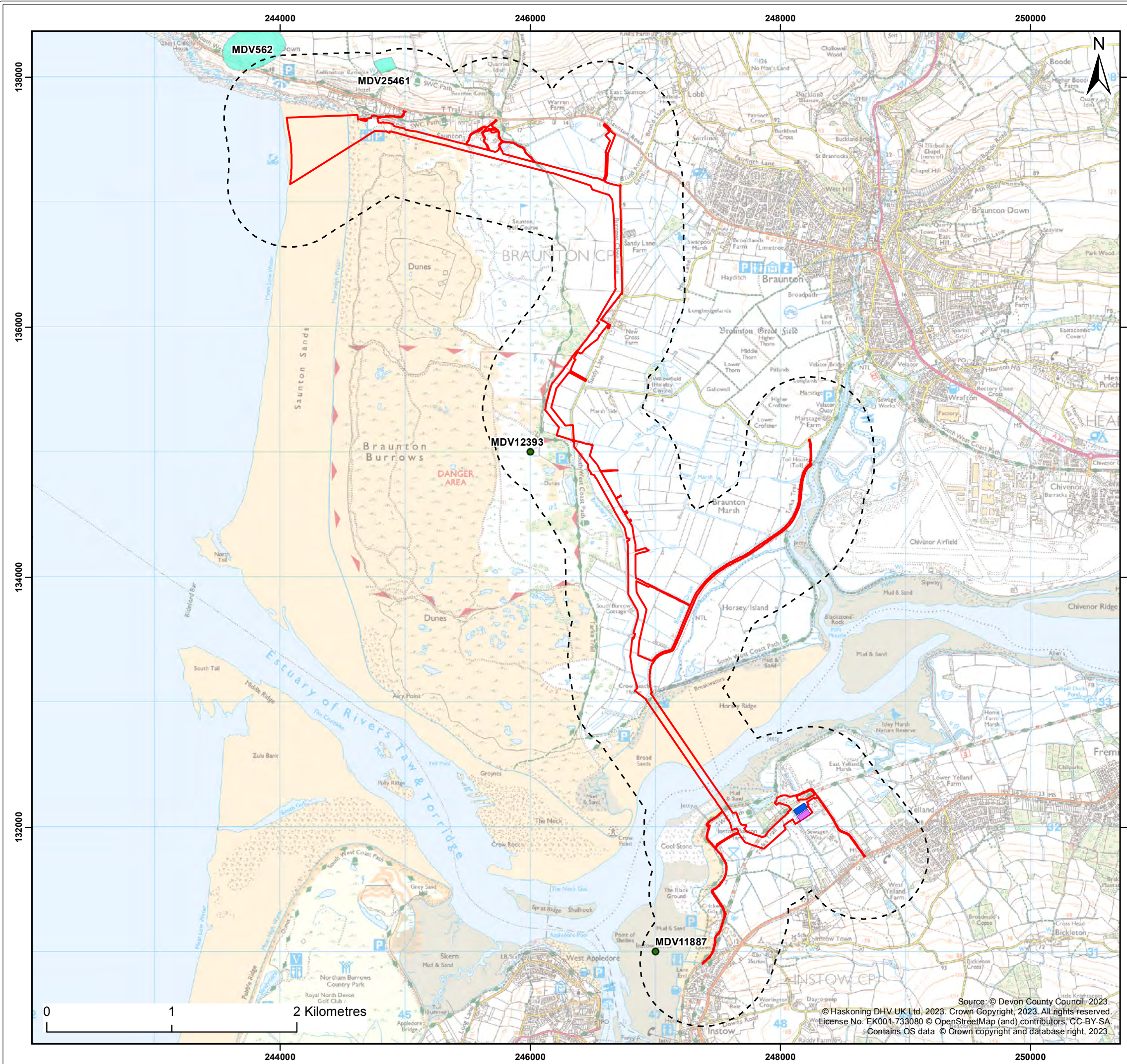
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4.4.3 Mesolithic

75. Within the 500m Study Area there are two Mesolithic records (MDV11887 and MDV12393). These are presented on **Figure 6**.
76. The Mesolithic (MDV12393) record is located c.100m west of the onshore cable corridor and comprises a flint scatter, however, the exact location of its discovery is unknown. The flints were found somewhere between Baggy Point and Braunton Burrows in an area of raised bed deposits and surface soil (Bate, 1866). Beyond this towards Braunton Burrows beach, deposits of clay were identified below the beach deposits. Within this, roots, nuts, acorns, and flints were identified indicating the presence of a submerged forest (Bate, 1866). This not only indicates the potential for further Mesolithic material to be present within Braunton Burrows, but also the potential for in-situ palaeo-environmental remains.
77. MDV11887 corresponds to an artefact scatter c.380m from the Onshore Development Area. All finds within this scatter were flint and included a pick, eight cores, four scrapers and 12 blades and flakes. The location of this scatter is attributed to the Parish of Instow – the artefacts are labelled as ‘from Instow bay’ – but this label has been disputed and the exact origin site is unknown.
78. The presence of these Mesolithic records within the HER would suggest that there is some potential for further Mesolithic finds within the Study Area. This is further discussed in **Section 4.5** regarding geological and geomorphological potential.

4.4.4 Neolithic

79. There are two Neolithic flint scatters (MDV25461 and MDV562) within the 500m Study Area. These are presented on **Figure 6**.
80. A collection of Neolithic flints were recovered north-east of Down House Cottages (MDV25461) c.350m from the Onshore Development Area. This scatter includes 74 struck flints including scrapers, blades, and cores. Amongst the artefacts was a leaf-shaped arrowhead.
81. MDV562 comprises a scatter of Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints found on Saunton Down along the crest of the hill, approximately 460m northwest of the cable corridor. Finds include a fine barbed and tanged arrowhead, a broken leaf-shaped arrowhead, a large number of scrapers, and a retouched fragment of a polished axe. There are several freshwater springs on the Down, which appears to have been occupied during the later Prehistoric periods (Gardner, 1957).



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Designated Heritage Assets Study Area

Prehistoric HER

- HER Point
- HER Polygon

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title:
Prehistoric Historic Environment Records

Figure: 6 Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0684

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82. These Neolithic-dated finds located within the Study Area would suggest that there is some potential for signs of further Neolithic activity within the Study Area.

4.4.5 Bronze Age

83. Though DHER data highlights a lack of Bronze Age occupation within the Study Area, flints within MDV562 (c.480m from the Onshore Development Area) have been attributed to the Late Bronze Age. This is presented on **Figure 6**.
84. Despite few records of Bronze Age records within the DHER, which would suggest Bronze Age finds would be unlikely, there is still potential for further Bronze Age finds to be present within the Study Area.

4.4.6 Iron Age

85. Within the DHER data there are no Iron Age records within the Study Area. This would suggest that the potential for further Iron Age remains would be limited. However, there is still the possibility that Iron Age finds could be discovered within the Study Area.

4.4.7 Prehistoric

86. Within the wider landscape large amounts of prehistoric material has been found at Northam Beach and Baggy Point. This includes Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age artefact scatters and submerged forests. Of particular interest, evidence of Mesolithic settlement was identified at Westward Ho! Beach within a layer of peat. The beach is located c.2km south of the Onshore Development Area and was formed under similar geological and geomorphological conditions. Should peat be present within the Onshore Development Area, similar remains could be present. Within the wider landscape (outside the Study Area) there is possible evidence occupation in the form of undated cropmarks. Occupation is often difficult to identify from these periods as structural remains largely survive in the form of earth works. Stone monuments do not seem to have been constructed until the third and second millennia BC (Devon County Council, n/a).

4.4.8 Romano-British

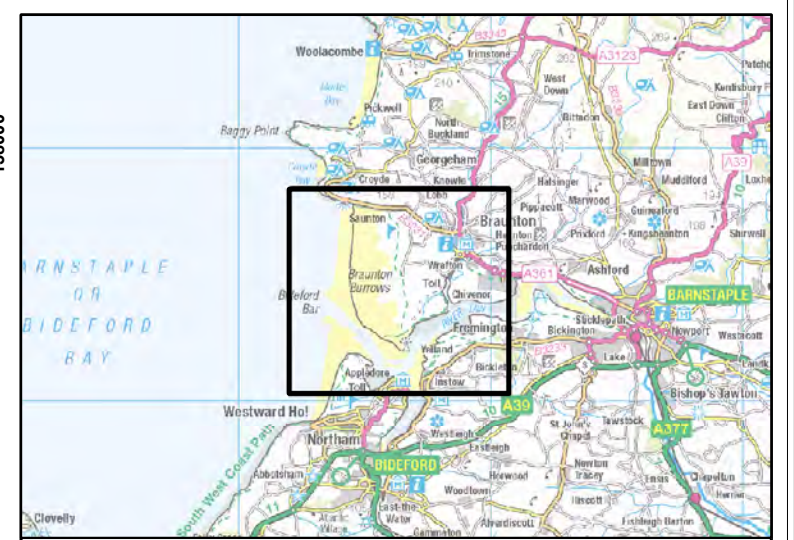
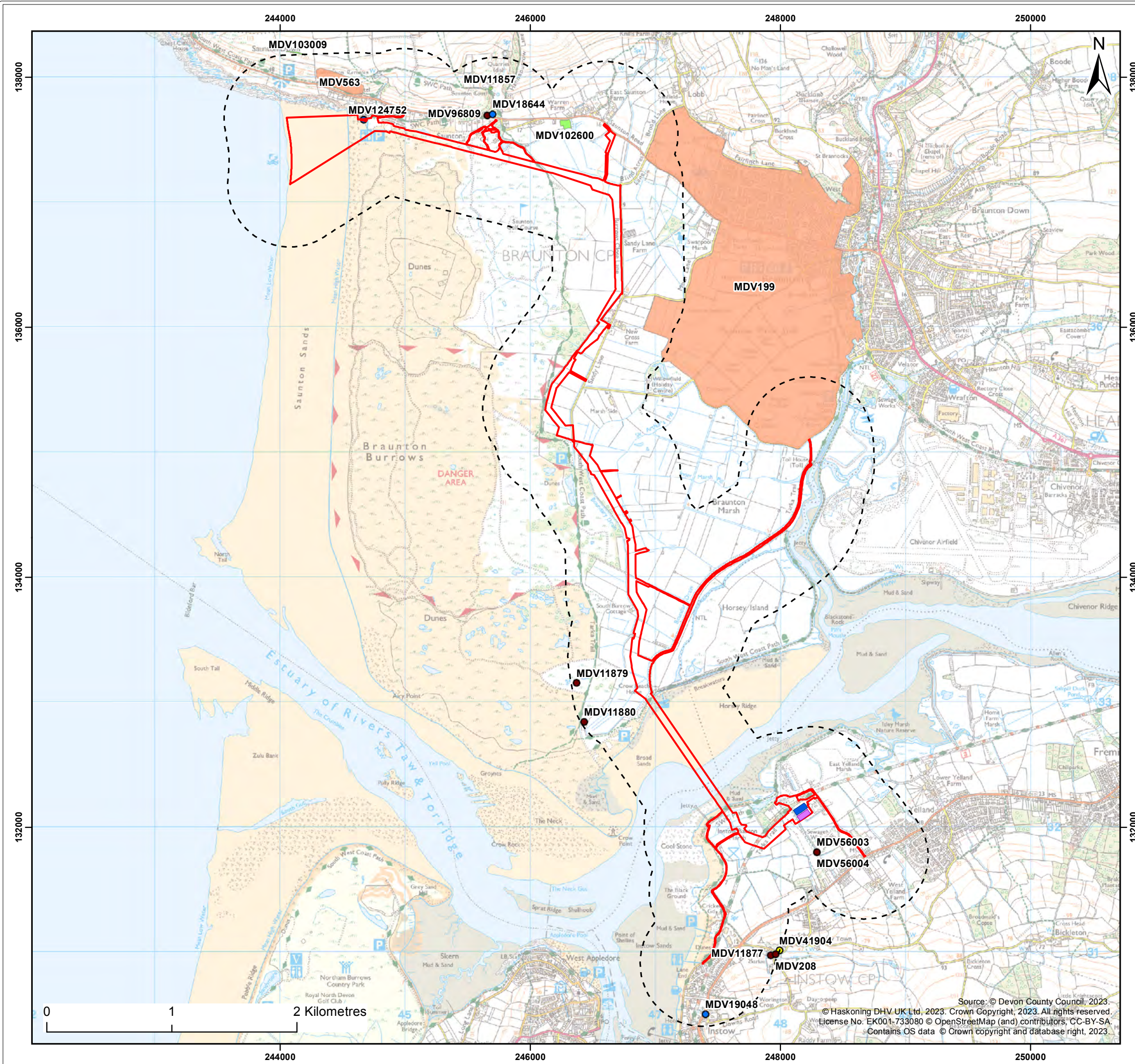
87. Within the HER there is a single Romano-British site within the Study Area. Located c.500m from the Onshore Development Area. This is likely the site of an early Christian graveyard (MDV41904). This is presented on **Figure 7**. During this period, burials grounds were usually situated outside settlements. Within the wider landscape there are two Roman sites which may be linked to the graveyard. These are:

- MDV102582 Possible hilltop enclosure east of Instow
- MDV4457 Roman Marching Camp at Alverdiscott (Scheduled Monument No. 1004558).

88. MDV102582 is a possible hilltop enclosure east of Instow visible on a single run of aerial photographs. Geological banding to the east manifests as curvilinear dark and light cropmarks around hilltops, but it is possible that the cropmark has formed over a ditch that enclosed a later prehistoric or Romano settlement. This possible settlement is located c.760m south west of the graveyard (MDV41904) and 1.5km south west of the Onshore Development Area.
89. Similarly, the Roman Marching Camp (MDV4457) comprises A positive rectilinear anomaly in the centre of the site, indicative of a former cut feature of archaeological origin. It is located 5.5km south east of and 6.4km south east of the Onshore Development Area.
90. The scarcity of Roman activity within the Study Area would suggest that finding further Roman-dated sites or finds within the Onshore Development Area would be unlikely. However, there is still potential for Roman-dated sites or finds to be found during development.

4.4.9 Early medieval

91. Within the Study Area there are five early medieval records, these are largely agricultural in nature, however, other types of records are also present. These are presented on **Figure 7**.
92. A ford (MDV124752) is recorded within the Onshore Development Area, which may originate from this period. It is marked on the 1889 first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map but is not present on any subsequent ones.
93. The possible early site of the settlement at Saunton (MDV18644), is recorded near the original chapel of St. Anne, approximately 48m north of the Onshore Development Area.



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Designated Heritage Assets Study Area

HER Data

- HER Point (Early medieval)
- HER Point (medieval)
- HER Point (Roman)
- HER Polygon (Early medieval)
- HER Polygon (medieval)

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Title:
Roman, early medieval and medieval Historic Environment Records

Figure: **7** Drawing No: **PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0685**

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94. MDV563 represents the remains of at least five earthwork lynchets on Saunton Down, approximately 160m north of the Onshore Development Area. These are interpreted as agricultural terraces possibly from the Saxon period. The ridges are clearly visible on Lidar images from 2006-2007, although scrub obscures the eastern, western, and northern extents.
95. Braunton Great Field (MDV199) sits over the 500m Study Area. This feature is an example of an Early medieval open field agriculture and is only one of three of these systems still operating in England.
96. Instow (MDV19048) was recorded in the Domesday book of as *Johanniesto* and may have earlier origins.
97. This number of Early medieval/Saxon sites would suggest that there is potential for further finds that can be dated to this period within the Study Area, however, these would likely be agricultural in nature.

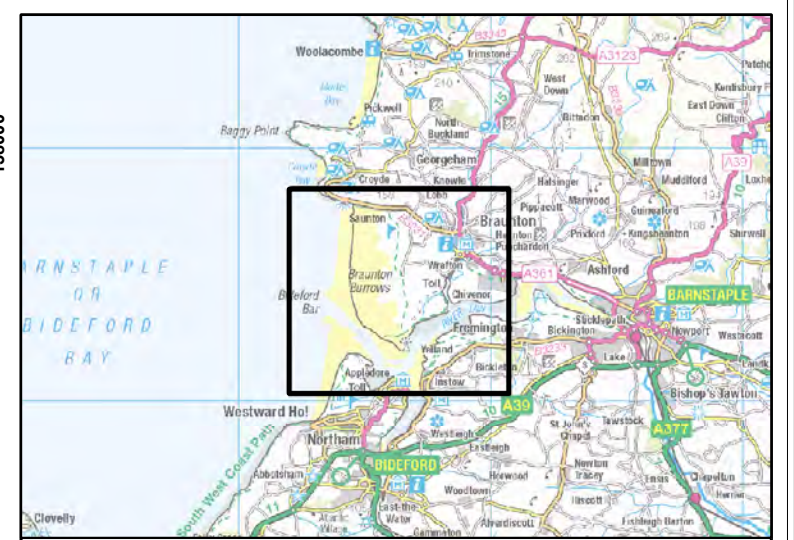
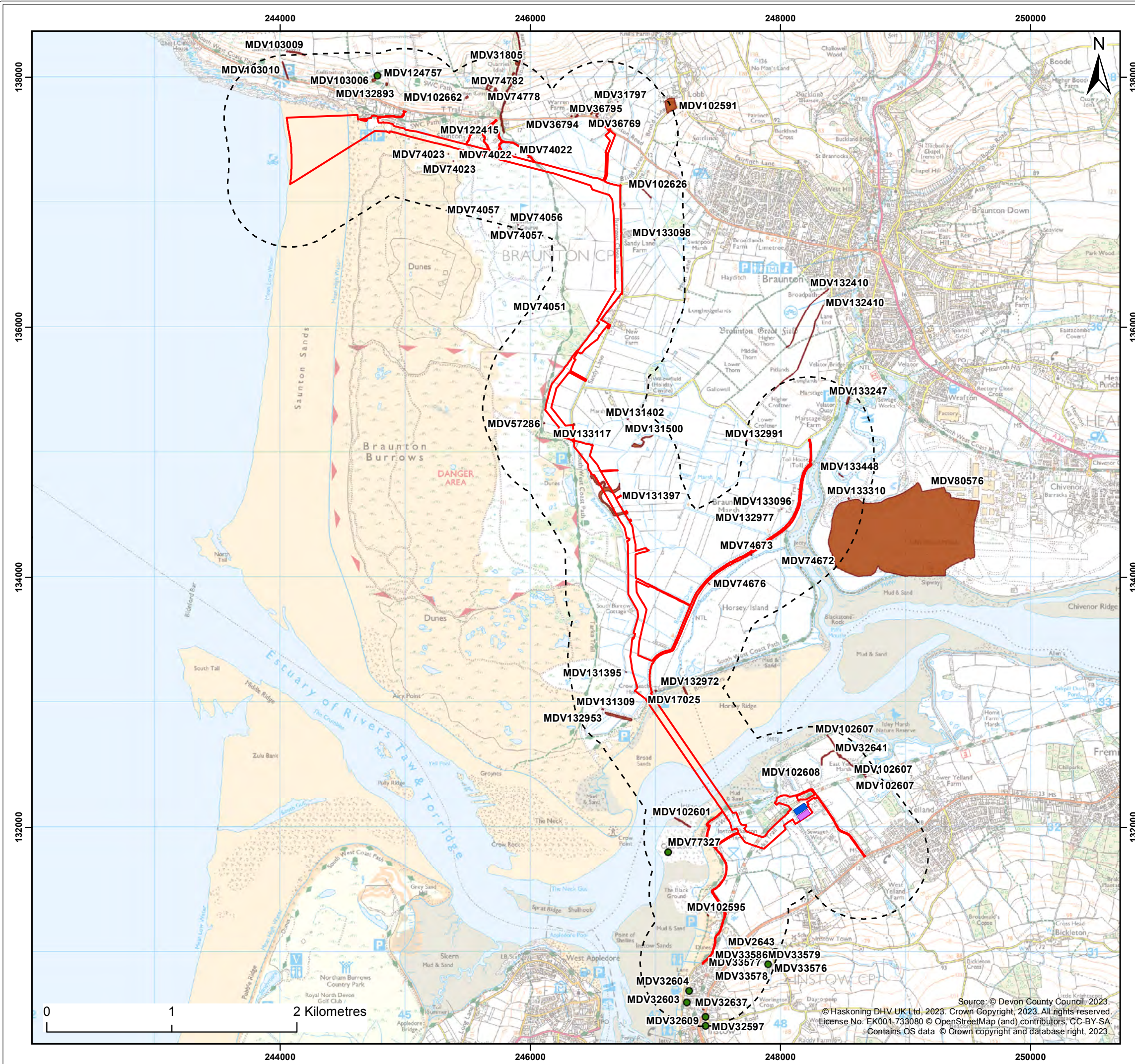
4.4.10 Medieval

98. There are eight medieval sites within the Study Area. The majority of these are agriculture related or ecclesiastical in nature. These are presented on **Figure 7**.
99. HERs MDV56003 and MDV56004 both refer to the Parish boundary between Instow and Fremington. This boundary runs through the Onshore Development area in straight alignment to the B3233. The date of the boundary is believed to be before the development of the currently visible field boundaries.
100. The building to the west of Braunton St Anne's Church in Saunton, located c.70m north of the Onshore Development Area is thought to date back to the 16th century as a Church House (MDV96809). Since then, this building has also housed a school in the 18th century and more recently a museum.
101. Saunton Court manor house (MDV11857) is located c.240m north of the Onshore Development Area. The manor house is dated to the 15th century, with possible earlier origins.
102. 250m west of the Onshore Development Area is the potential site of a deserted settlement (MDV11880). There are records of a village near St Anne's Church existing during the reign of Elizabeth I. Though this cannot be located on aerial photos, there is potential for buried remains to be present.

103. A series of earthwork platform and ditches visible on 1950s aerial photographs onward are located c.300m north of the Onshore Development Area. These have been interpreted as the remains of former field boundaries and trackways of medieval or post-medieval date. This may be related to a former settlement located nearby.
104. The possible site of St Anne's Chapel (MDV11879) is recorded at the southern end of Braunton Burrows, approximately 440m west of the Onshore Development Area. It was one of five lady chapels associated with St. Brannock's Church. No remains of the chapel are present, however, it may they may exist under the dunes.
105. The St John the Baptist Church (MDV206) in Instow has late 13th or early 14th century fabric to the chancel. The church is located c.480m west of the Onshore Development Area. A Church plate and chalices (MDV208) have also been recovered from the church yard. One of chalices is marked with Jones, goldsmith Exeter, 1570-90, while the chalice is date 1611. An inscription reads "*deo et ecclesiae deditdionysia long de london. Ecclesiae parochialis de instow patrona an X, 1734*". This suggests that these items were buried during or after the post-medieval period.
106. MDV11877 comprises a stone building with brick quoining and brick framed windows and a possible Elizabethan brick chimney. It is located c.480m west of the Onshore Development Area.
107. HER MDV103009 refers to a medieval field boundary at Saunton Down situated c.490m from the Onshore Development Area. This feature has been observed through aerial photographs taken in the mid-20th century.
108. The presence of medieval records within the HER would suggest the possibility for further finds dating to the medieval period to be present within the Study Area.

4.4.11 Post-medieval

109. There are 81 Post-medieval sites recorded by HER within the Study Area. These largely relate to agricultural and include slate and thatched-roofed farm buildings, barns, as well as land boundaries, field systems and a cider house. In addition to this multiple religious and industrial records, such as limekilns are present within the Study Area. These are presented on **Figure 8**.
110. There is a single record within the Onshore Development Area listed by the HER as being of Post-medieval date. This is Former route of watercourse (MDV131397) shown on 1889 Ordnance Survey map, however, this is likely to predate this period as the HER listing refers to it as a palaeo-channel.



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Designated Heritage Assets Study Area

Post-medieval HER

- HER Point
- HER Polygon

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Title: Post-medieval Historic Environment Records
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Figure: 8	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0686				
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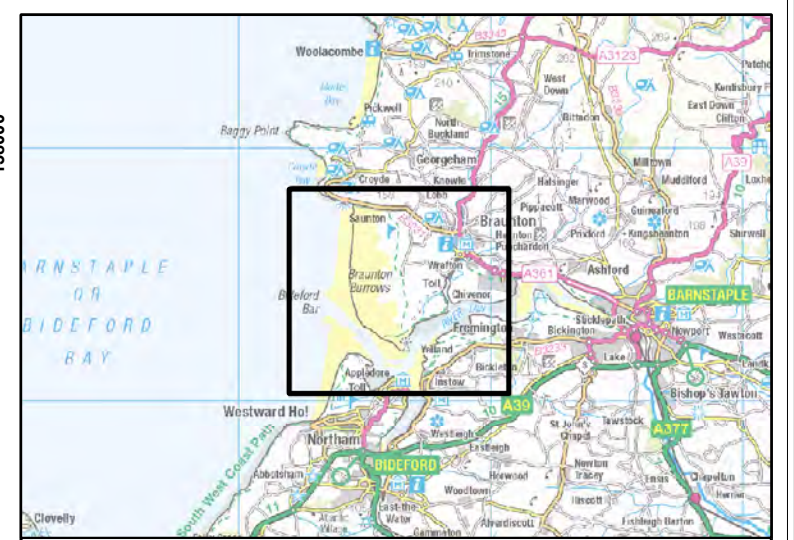
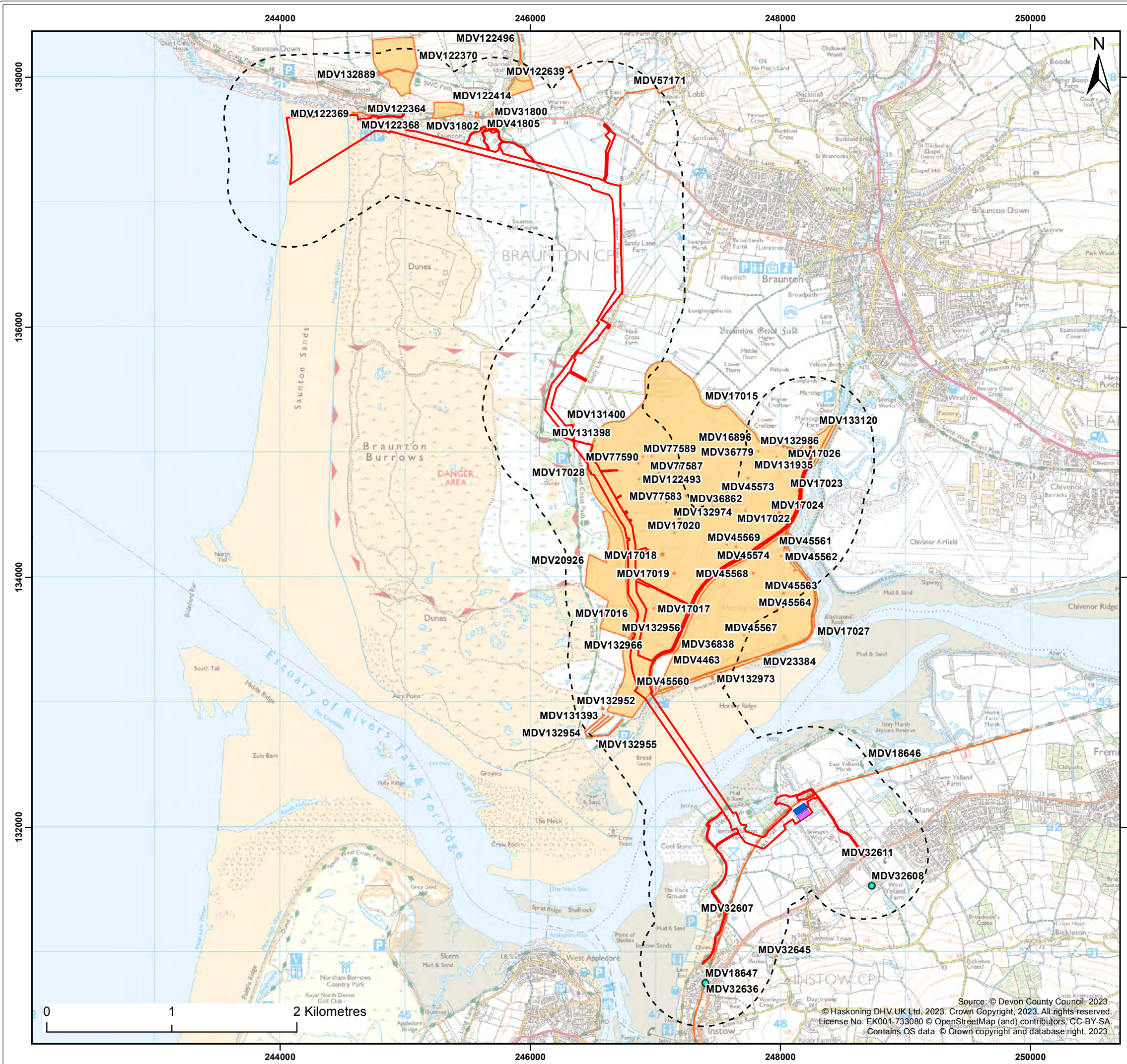
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4.4.12 19th Century

111. Within the Study Area there are 79 19th century records. These are largely related to agriculture and include records for linhays, barns, field systems, and farmhouses. Some industrial records are also present within the Study Area, such as lime kilns and the North Devon Railway. These are presented on **Figure 9**.
112. Four of these records are located in the Onshore Development Area. These are:
- MDV122364 - Track, Leading across Sands to a Limekiln, Braunton, Devon
 - MDV17015 - Braunton Marsh (reclaimed in the early 19th Century, and divided between the tenants and freeholders of the Great Field)
 - MDV23384 - Horsey Island (reclaimed in 1857 and divided into fields of about 10 acres each, by dry stone fences)
 - MDV18646 – North Devon Railway.

4.4.13 Modern

113. 144 Modern sites have been recorded within the Study Area the majority of which correspond to MDV57283 Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre (MDV73990). These are presented on **Figure 10**.
114. The area around Braunton, particularly across the Braunton Burrows was used during WWII as an Assault Training Centre (MDV73990) intended to provide realistic battle conditions to prepare combat units for D-Day. This included overcoming on and offshore obstacles, reduction of fortifications, repulsing of counter attacks and establishing of the beach head. As a result of this many of the records refer to related military sites and monuments dating to WWII.
115. The Assault Training Centre covered eleven separate areas. Facilities included a full-scale German-type 'Hedgehog' and full-scale obstacles and individual fortifications of various types sited along the sheltered beaches (including Croyde and Woolacombe). Also, mock-ups of various types of landing craft, obstacle courses, combat ranges and observation towers. Accommodation was in tent cities at Braunton and Croyde and at the hutted Braunton Camp, the remnants of which are visible on Historic England aerial photography and are recorded by the National Mapping Programme (NMP).
116. Area A covered the southern part of Braunton Burrows with constructions including mock-up areas, an assembly area and five Estuary Beaches. Area B covered the southwestern part of Braunton Burrows with constructions including engineer obstacle courses, pillboxes, demolition range and two Estuary Beaches (Bass, 2005).



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Designated Heritage Assets Study Area

19th Century HER

- HER Point
- HER Polygon

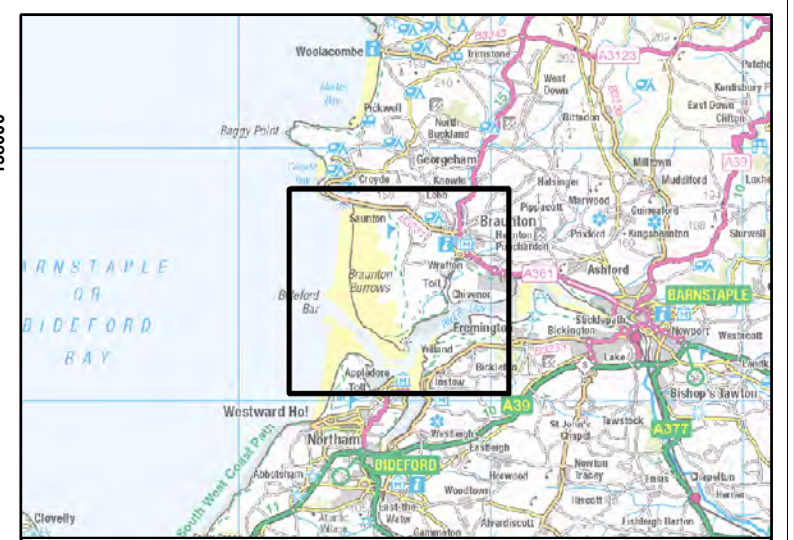
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Title: 19th Century Historic Environment Records
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Figure: g	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0687				
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Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Designated Heritage Assets Study Area

Modern HER

- HER Point
- HER Polygon

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title: Modern Historic Environment Records
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Figure: 10	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0688				
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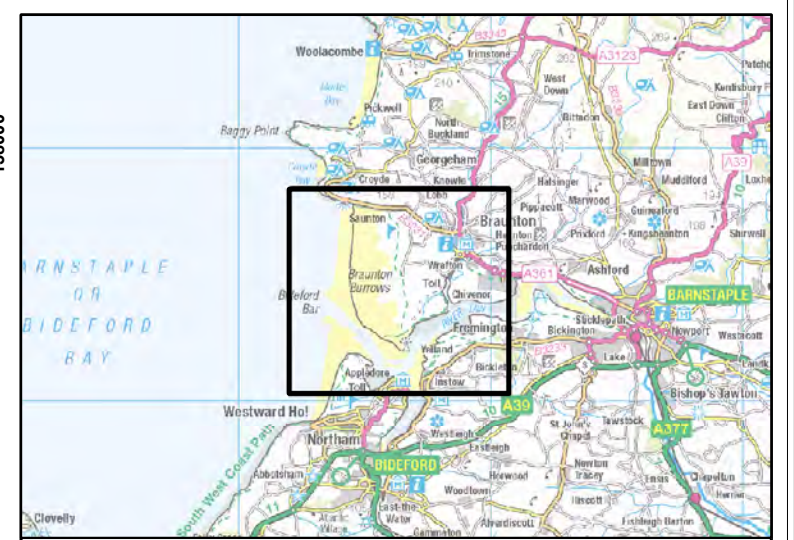
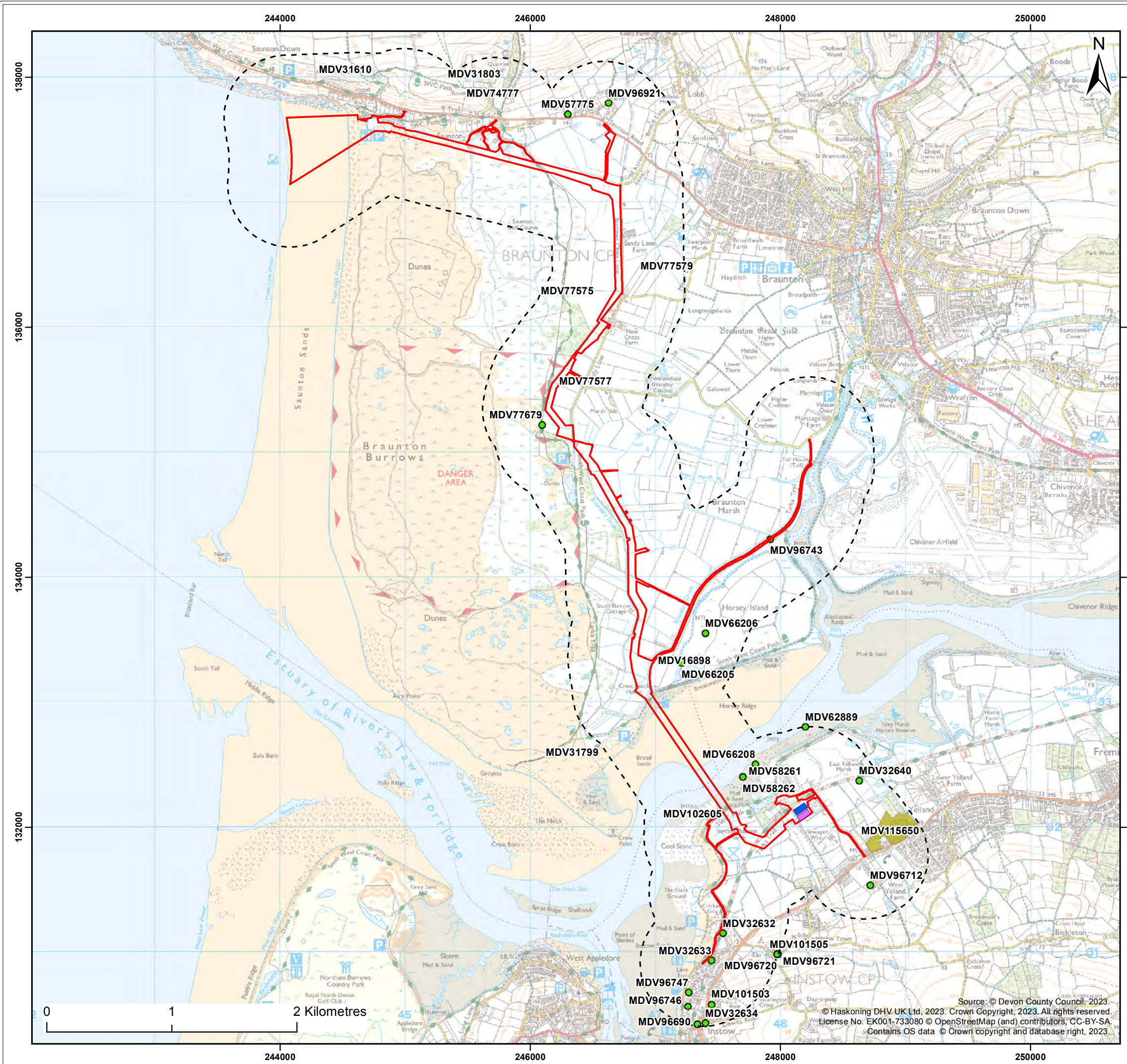
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117. Area C spanned the central part of Braunton Burrows with the training ranges concentrated in the coastal strip with pillbox-sized concrete structures running parallel to the shore. Constructions included engineer and infantry demolition ranges, rocket range and Saunton Blue and Yellow Beaches as well as part of Estuary Red Beach.
118. Area D at the northern end of Braunton Burrows contained the greatest concentration and diversity of assault ranges and training constructions. The majority were built on Saunton Golf Course and were subsequently demolished or buried. Constructions included a flamethrower range, tank trap, target pits, radio towers, 'Hedgehog', pillboxes and Saunton Green, Yellow and Red Beaches (Bass, 2005).
119. Each of these areas partially interact with the Onshore Development Area. The elements that interact with the Onshore Development are:
- MDV74016 - Concrete Blocks at Saunton Sands
 - MDV57309 - Training Aid 1, US Army Second World War Assault Training Centre, Braunton Burrows
 - MDV102711 - Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows
 - MDV57304 - Obstacle Course on Braunton Burrows
 - MDV57305 - Landing Craft Infantry Mock-up on Braunton Burrows
 - MDV57306 - Ships Sides on Braunton Burrows
 - MDV102711 - Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows
 - MDV52986 - Second World War Tented Encampment, Braunton Burrows
 - MDV52989 - Braunton Burrows, Radio Towers
 - MDV57350 - American Road, main access to the Assault Training Centre
 - MDV102619 - Anti-glider poles across Horsey Island and Braunton Marshes.
120. With the significant number of Modern records within the HER. It is likely that there is a presence of further Modern material, particularly those with a military connection, dated to WWII, within the Study Area.

4.4.14 Undated/Unknown

121. As illustrated on **Figure 11**, there are 40 undated sites within the Study Area. These sites include gravestones, quarries, and fish weirs.



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Designated Heritage Assets Study Area

Unknown/Undated HER

- HER Point
- HER Polygon

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Title: Unknown/undated Historic Environment Records
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Figure: 11	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0689
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Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
P01	27/07/2023	AB	GSP	A3	1:30,000

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid

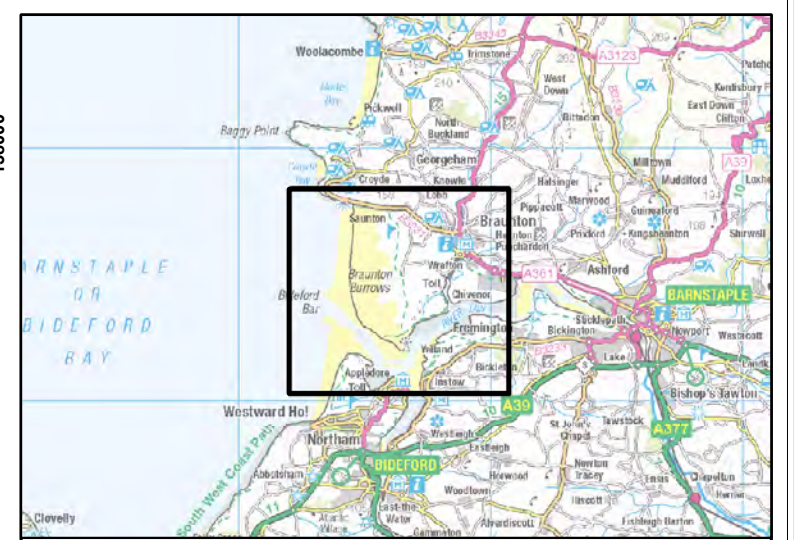
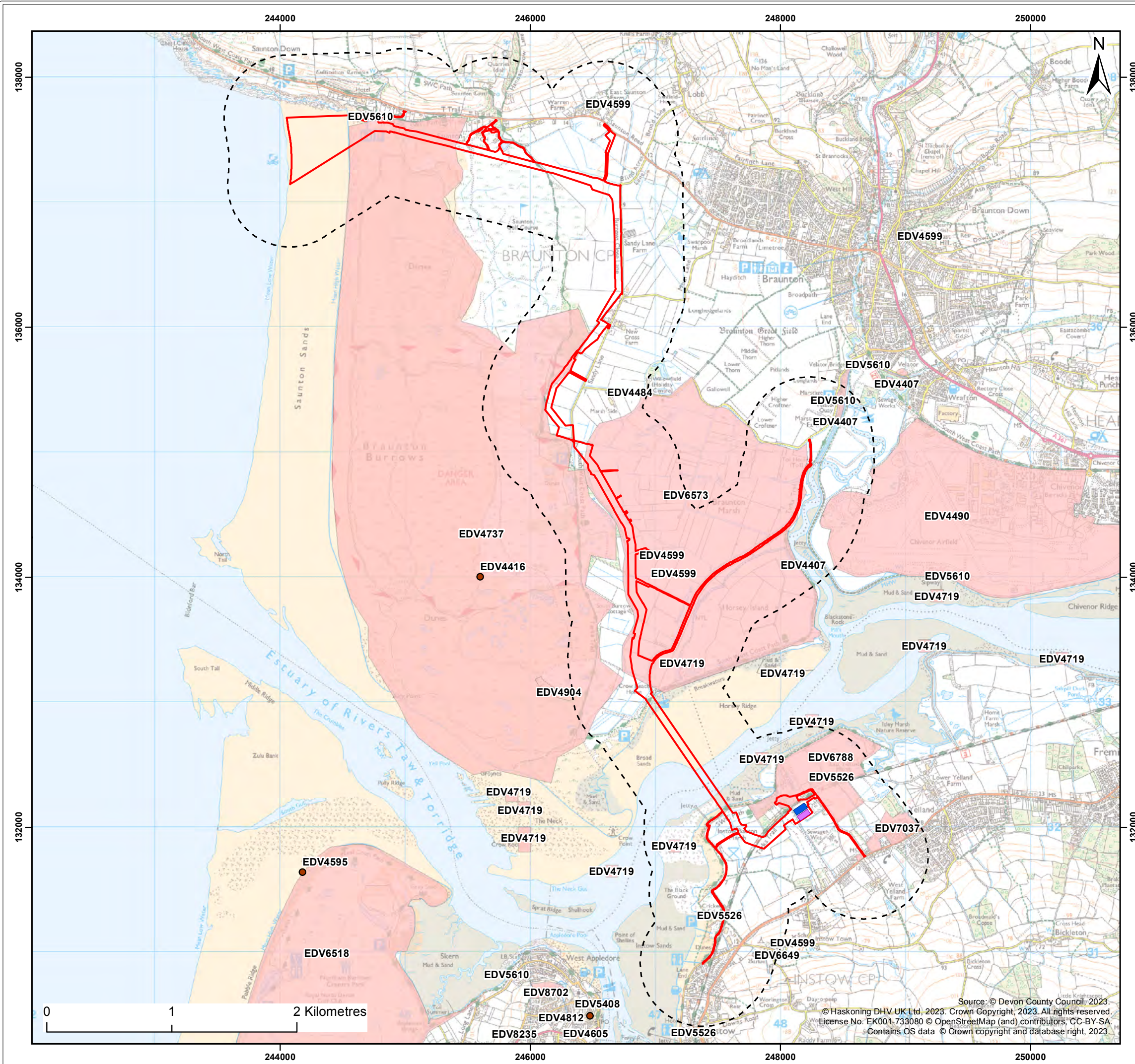
WHITE CROSS

Royal HaskoningDHV
Enhancing Society Together

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4.5 Previous Investigations

122. As highlighted on **Figure 12**, four field surveys (EDV4719, EDV4737, EDV5526, EDV5610) have been carried out within the Study Area as well as two building surveys (EDV4599, EDV6573), three field visits (EDV4484, EDV4869, EDV4904), one geophysical survey (EDV7037) and one prior desk-based assessment. Except for the geophysical survey, this work has provided little new information of direct relevance to the Onshore Development Area.
123. The geophysical survey, carried out c.55m from the Onshore Development Area at Yelland Farm, detected some anomalies of archaeological interest along with regions of increased magnetic response, ploughing and other trends. Features that were identified were linears and pits of possible archaeological interest that likely have agricultural origins.
124. Detailed gradiometer and electromagnetic survey were carried for the Onshore Project out over the Onshore Development Area by Wessex Archaeology between September and November 2022 and March 2023 (**Appendix 17.C: Geophysical Survey Report** of the ES). The survey did not identify any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. There are however several areas of possible archaeological activity.
125. Possible evidence of Second World War military activity can be seen across the north of the Onshore Development Area. In the north of the site there are several anomalies that appear to relate to former barrack blocks, with associated infrastructure, as shown on aerial photography from 1946.
126. Further possible archaeological activity is noted to the south, both immediately north and south of the Taw Estuary, which bisects the southern portion of the site. The possible archaeological features north of the estuary may be attributable to unknown extraction activity. However, further information is not available, and these anomalies may be the by-product of military activity, modern agricultural practices, or variation in the geomorphology of the site.
127. The possible archaeological activity south of the estuary may be associated with archaeological ditch features, such as land or animal management boundaries. However, the majority of these features lie on an east – west orientation and may pertain to water management of the site, such as drainage ditches.



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- Onshore Designated Heritage Assets Study Area
- HER Event (Point)
- HER Event (Polygon)

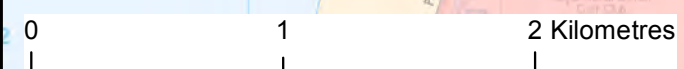
Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title: Historic Environment Record Events

Figure: 12	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0690				
Revision: P01	Date: 27/07/2023	Drawn: AB	Checked: GSP	Size: A3	Scale: 1:30,000

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128. Extensive geomorphological activity is evident across a large percentage of the site. This is characterised by variation in the magnetic data along paleochannels, drainage basins, and marshland. The entirety of the site is situated within the UNESCO North Devon Biosphere Reserve and forms the edge of one of the largest dune systems in the British Isles which has resulted in these magnetic features being prevalent. There are areas within this that appear to have a more man-made form and may relate to former boundary features, but they are interpreted with a low level of confidence.
129. Areas of increased magnetic response are noted across the site. These are attributed to landscaping practices, either correlating with the golf course, trackways, or modern agricultural practices.
130. The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern. These include land drains, former field boundaries, modern trackways, and modern services.
131. A Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment (GDBA) (**Appendix 17.F: Appendix 17.F: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment** of the Onshore ES) was undertaken for Onshore Study Area by Wessex Archaeology in December 2022. The GDBA outlines the sub-surface superficial deposits underlying the Onshore Project and provides an assessment of their archaeological and geoarchaeological potential.
132. Through deposit modelling the GDBA has assessed the likely presence and lateral and horizontal extent of Quaternary deposits across the Onshore Project. The GDBA has identified areas where Quaternary deposits may be present which could contain significant archaeological evidence and/or deposits with palaeo-environmental potential, as well as some areas where there is insufficient data to consider potential.
133. A Geoarchaeological Landscape Characterisation based on BGS archive boreholes, mapping of superficial deposits and analysis of Lidar data has been used to define four preliminary Geoarchaeological Character Zones. These were based on variations in the geological characteristics of the deposits present, linked to the assessment of their archaeological and geoarchaeological potential. Quaternary superficial deposits present within the Onshore Project include deposits of both Pleistocene and Holocene date. Four geoarchaeological character zones (GCZ) were identified which have varying degrees of archaeological potential.
134. Holocene Marine Beach Deposits associated with the contemporary shoreline are likely to be present in GCZ 1, potentially underlain by Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels, associated with the floodplain of the River

Taw. Where Estuarine Alluvium is composed of minerogenic sediments it is considered to have limited archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential, although it may contain remains of important proxies for reconstructing estuarine influences. However, peat or organic-rich units within the Alluvium would have high palaeo-environmental potential and high potential for Holocene archaeology. Where present, Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels would have the potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeology, and organic and other fossiliferous sediments of significant geoarchaeological potential. If minimally disturbed/in situ, such archaeology would be of high significance.

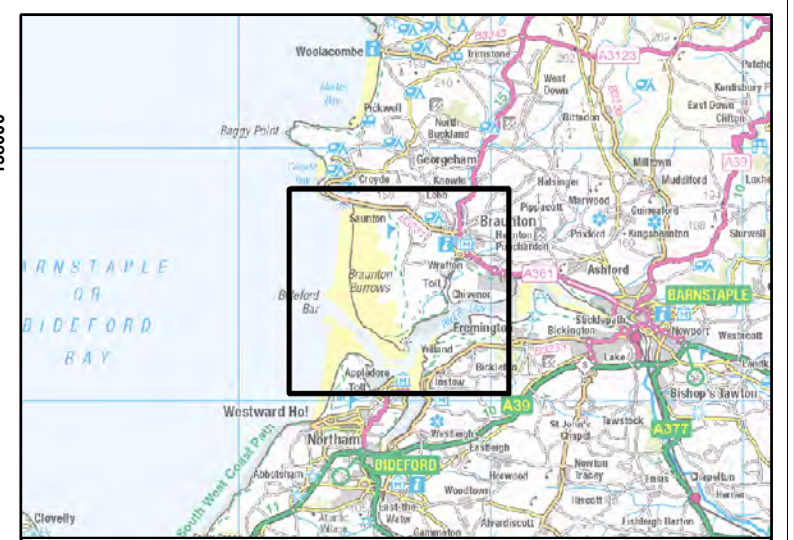
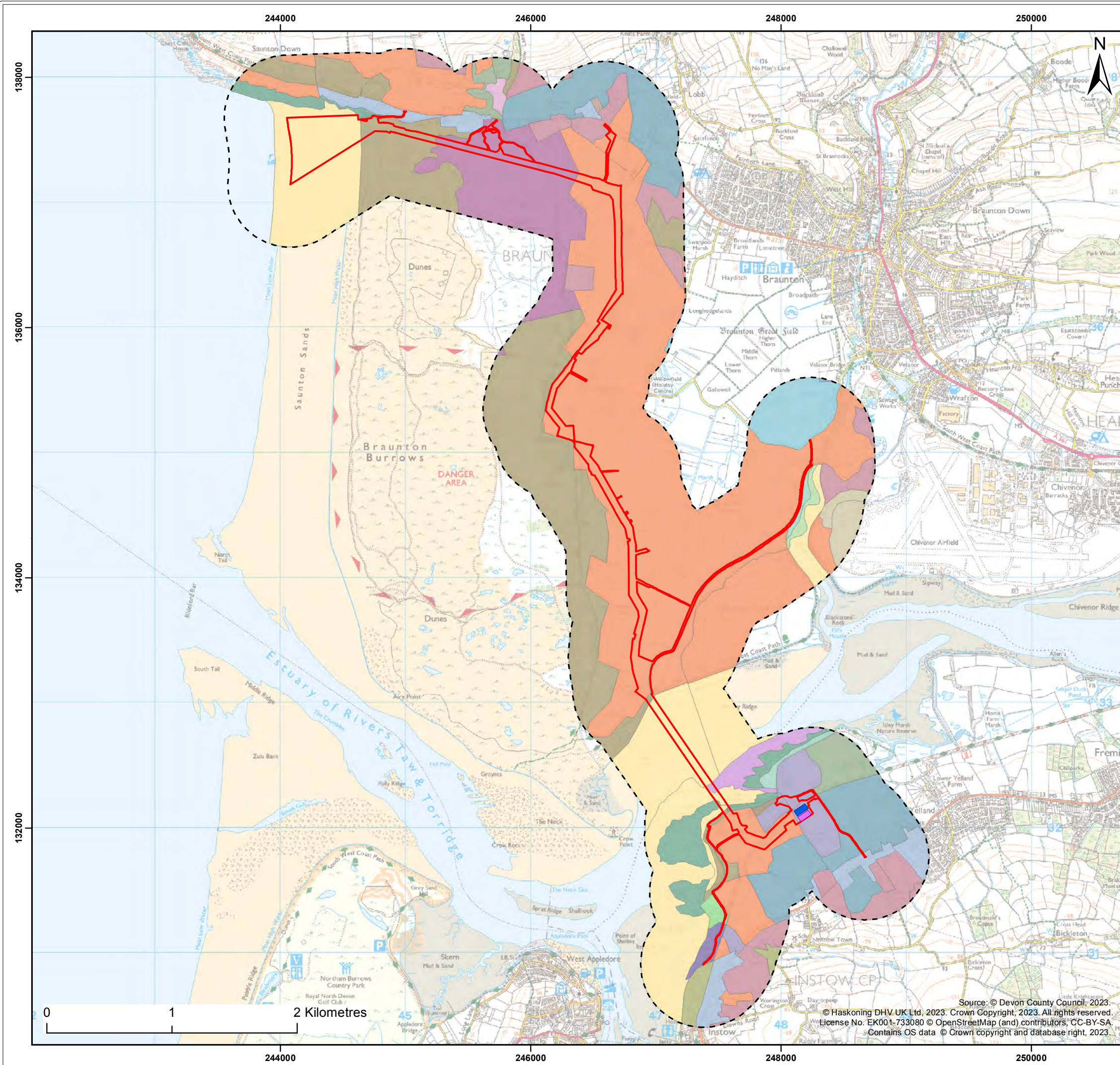
135. The deposits recorded in BGS archive boreholes elsewhere on Braunton Burrows indicate that Blown Sands are likely to be present in GCZ 2, at least 7.3 m thick, overlying Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Marine Beach Deposits and or Pleistocene/Fluvial Sands and Gravels. The geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of the Blown Sands is considered to be high, on the basis that it may seal or contain archaeology and buried soil or land stabilisation horizons of high geoarchaeological potential.
136. The nature of the Quaternary superficial deposits in GCZ 3 is uncertain, but it has the potential to contain unmapped deposits of Holocene Colluvium, Pleistocene Head, and Raised Beach Deposits of unknown Pleistocene date. These deposits have moderate potential to contain reworked and/or in situ archaeological finds; if they include stable land surfaces, these could be associated with archaeological layers, features and/or lithic scatters. Fine-grained units within Raised Beach Deposits could also contain deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental assessment and scientific dating. Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels of the River Taw are likely to be encountered in GCZ 4.

4.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation

137. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) has been obtained and included within the Project GIS database. HLC is presented on **Figure 13**. This data was produced as an aid in the interpretation of the current landscape's history and evolution and forms an aid to identifying areas of the landscape which may be sensitive to change.
138. Much of the Onshore Development Area passes through land broadly identified as Post-medieval enclosures and rough ground and Modern recreation, settlement and industrial complex. The current field pattern is a result of early and parliamentary planned enclosure. This is unsurprising given the rural agricultural landscape that

the Onshore Development Area passes through. Other entries within the Study Area include medieval open and strip field systems such as Braunton Great Field.

139. Overall, the HLC data identifies a distinctly rural landscape, the history of which is mostly related to the period of Enclosure and tithing (piecemeal and parliamentary). There are links to the earlier history of the landscape with various surviving medieval site and remnants of agriculture within the Study Area. The route of the Onshore Development Area passes through fields of distinctly post-medieval and modern agricultural character, with fields that have developed since the period of Enclosure. With the exception of Braunton Great Field, which is a unique field system within England, this historic landscape character is typical of this area of North Devon.



Legend:

- [Red Outline] Onshore Development Area
- [Purple Box] Mud & sand,
- [Blue Box] White Cross Onshore Substation
- [Green Box] Mud,
- [Purple Box] Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- [Brown Box] Orchard, Post-medieval
- [Dashed Box] Onshore Designated Heritage Assets Study Area
- [Dark Green Box] Outcrop/scree/cliffs,
- [Light Green Box] Park/garden, Post-medieval
- [Dark Purple Box] Recreation, Modern
- [Light Green Box] Recreation, Post-medieval

Historic Landscape Classification

- [Light Brown Box] Airfield, Modern
- [Dark Green Box] Rough ground, Modern
- [Purple Box] Dunes,
- [Brown Box] Rough ground, Post-medieval
- [Blue Box] Enclosures, Medieval
- [Yellow Box] Sand,
- [Red Box] Enclosures, Modern
- [Blue Box] Settlement, Modern
- [Orange Box] Enclosures, Post-medieval
- [Green Box] Settlement, Post-medieval
- [Purple Box] Industrial complex, Modern
- [Light Blue Box] Strip fields, Medieval
- [Green Box] Marsh,
- [Brown Box] Water, Modern

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Title:
Historic Landscape Character

Figure: 13 Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0691

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5 Discussion

5.1 Summary of Heritage Potential

141. The baseline presented within this ADBA indicates that the study areas are located in a historic landscape with known heritage assets spanning from the prehistoric to the modern period. Prehistoric assets are sparse along with Roman, early medieval and medieval remains. A large number of post-medieval and modern assets are also recorded throughout the study areas.
142. The known buried archaeological remains within the Onshore Development Area are indicative of a landscape which has seen limited permanent settlement since the early prehistoric period onwards.

5.1.1 Potential for Buried Archaeological Remains

143. The Onshore Development Area is considered to contain some potential for the discovery of further buried archaeological sites/features. The majority of the previously recorded heritage assets relate MDV57283 - Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre. However, there is some potential for earlier phases of human activity, in particular the early-medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods. Based on the results of the geophysical survey these will likely relate to agriculture or animal management.
144. Within the landfall to MLWS location and intertidal zones there is potential for further archaeological discoveries associated with heritage assets that relate MDV57283 - Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre. Following the end of the war much of the military infrastructure on the beaches was removed including anti-tank mines. After location and detonation, the remains of the mines were bulldozed past the high water line and out to sea. Remains associated with the training centre could include pieces of exploded ordnance, barbed wire, metal posts, concrete etc.
145. Key areas for potential archaeological discoveries are set out in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1 Key areas for potential archaeological discoveries

Devon HER ID	Description
Landfall to MLWS Zone	
MDV124752	Possible early medieval Ford
MDV74016	Defensive concrete blocks
MDV57283	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre
MDV73990	North Devon US Assault Training Centre

Devon HER ID	Description
Onshore Export Cable Corridor (Saunton Golf Club)	
MDV57309	Training Aid 1, US Army Second World War Assault Training Centre, Braunton Burrows
MDV102711	Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows
MDV57304	Obstacle Course on Braunton Burrows
MDV57305	Landing Craft Infantry Mock-up on Braunton Burrows,
MDV102711	Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows
MDV31799	Track Along the eastern Edge of Braunton Burrows
MDV57306	Ships Sides on Braunton Burrows
MDV102680	Possible 'Ships Sides' Second World War training aid, Braunton Burrows
MDV57283	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre
MDV73990	North Devon US Assault Training Centre
Onshore Export Cable Corridor (North of Sandy Lane Car Park)	
MDV52986	Second World War Tented Encampment, Braunton Burrows
MDV102711	Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows
MDV52989	Braunton Burrows, Radio Towers
MDV57283	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre
MDV73990	North Devon US Assault Training Centre
Onshore Export Cable Corridor (South of Sandy Lane Car Park)	
MDV57283	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre
MDV73990	North Devon US Assault Training Centre
MDV17015	Braunton Marsh
MDV131397	Former watercourse, Braunton Marsh
MDV102619	Anti-glider poles across Horsey Island and Braunton Marshes
Onshore Export Cable Corridor (South of the Taw Estuary)	
MDV57283	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre
MDV73990	North Devon US Assault Training Centre

146. Within the Onshore Substation Zones there is limited potential for potential for archaeological remains, this was confirmed by the onshore geophysical survey. A programme of trial trenching is currently being undertaken which will provide further clarification on the archaeological potential of the Onshore Development Area. Further information is provided in **Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the Onshore ES.

5.2 Previous Impacts

5.2.1 Buried Archaeology

147. The landscape in which the Onshore Development Area is located is one that has been under agricultural from at least the 19th century onwards. As such, agricultural activity will have potentially impacted archaeological remains. There is a high potential that modern ploughing will have impacted the archaeological horizons and

eroded the upper fills of potential buried archaeological remains, whilst completely removing certain shallower features.

148. In terms of the Onshore Substation, this will be constructed on an area of brownfield on which a fuel and oil depot was present. A large area of hardcore is all that remains. The construction of the depot is likely to have seriously damaged, if not removed any archaeological remains should they have been present.
149. Despite this agricultural impact, it is expected there will be no areas where this could have caused complete removal of all buried remains, with ploughing expected to have at worst, significantly scarred the sub-surface deposits. This is particularly relevant for rural prehistoric and Romano-British settlement features, where the ditches associated with settlements and their field systems can often be of significant depth and contain well-preserved artefacts and deposits near the base of the features, should they exist. Within the Onshore Development Area, there are several areas which interact with several areas of reclaimed marshland, Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island. This was reclaimed in the 19th century, as such, earlier deposits or remains may be sealed beneath these.

5.2.2 Above Ground Heritage

150. The study area is situated within a largely rural landscape which passes adjacent to towns and villages. The historic character of the above ground heritage in the rural setting is predominated by assets relating to previous settlement and farming activities with longevity indicated from at least the medieval/post-medieval period onwards. The historic character of the above ground heritage in the urban centres is predominated by buildings associated with post-medieval expansion, although modern development and 20th and 21st century expansion is likely to have altered the hinterland of many such towns into areas of modern settlement.

5.3 Potential Development Impacts

5.3.1 Potential Impacts During Construction

151. Construction activities which could affect the onshore archaeology and cultural heritage resource are:
- Any intrusive groundworks, including directional drilling, piling (if required), and open cut trench excavation
 - Construction of any temporary work areas or permanent above ground infrastructure

- General construction activities such as plant movement or increased traffic movements due to construction.

152. The potential impacts during construction that will be assessed are:

- Direct, physical impacts to designated heritage assets
- Direct, physical impacts to non-designated heritage assets
- Indirect, physical impacts to designated heritage assets
- Indirect, physical impacts to non-designated heritage assets
- Temporary change to the setting of designated heritage assets, which could affect their heritage significance (during construction)
- Temporary change to the setting of non-designated heritage assets, which could affect their heritage significance (during construction).

153. It should be noted that there will be no direct physical impacts to designated heritage assets, though an assessment will still be carried out to fully demonstrate that there will be no direct impact.

5.3.2 Potential Impacts During Operation

154. As the majority of the Projects' onshore infrastructure is buried sub-surface (i.e. infrastructure associated with the buried cable systems and installation of foundations), this element of the operational Projects will have limited potential to further impact the archaeology and cultural heritage resource.

155. Activity which could have an ongoing impact to the onshore archaeology and cultural heritage resource will be the presence of the Onshore Substation. Any permanent above ground infrastructure has the potential to result in a change to the setting of heritage assets, which could affect heritage significance.

156. The main potential impacts during operation are:

- Permanent change to the setting of designated heritage assets, which could affect their heritage significance
- Permanent change to the setting of non-designated heritage assets, which could affect their heritage significance
- There would also be potential for impacts to the setting of heritage assets from the presence of the installed infrastructure and ongoing maintenance activities.

5.3.3 Potential Cumulative Impacts

157. The following potential cumulative impacts have been identified:

- Cumulative Impact on the setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets
- Cumulative Impact from groundworks on above ground, or buried archaeological remains
- Cumulative Impact from groundworks on potential geoarchaeological/paleoenvironmental remains, potentially indicative of former land surfaces.

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White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

Annex A – Designated Heritage Assets Gazetteer



Annex A – Designated Heritage Assets Gazetteer

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1424711	SM	Lynchets approximately 34m north-west of Saunton Sands Hotel	These linear earthworks extend circa 400 metres east to west along the contour, and up to 120 metres north to south up the slope. They comprise a group of approximately parallel linear scarps which divide the slope into a series of at least five comparatively level terraces or platforms. They are clearly visible on both aerial photographs and the LiDAR information; the terraces are between 5-10m wide, separated by slopes measuring up to 3.5m high and 7-14m wide. Although covered by gorse and scrub vegetation, the earthworks are considered to survive undisturbed.	SS 44478 37965	1km Study Area
1003847	SM	Double stone alignment on Isley Marsh 535m north of Lower Yelland Farm	Though now submerged under silt due to its tidal estuarine location, this monument consists of two parallel rows of sixteen stones in total. Stone alignments such as this have association to ceremonial and ritual practices from as early as the Late Neolithic period. The date of this stone alignment at Isley Marsh is unconfirmed but excavation around the area suggests occupation in the Mesolithic, Neolithic, and the Early Bronze Age.	SS 49142 32884	3km Study Area
1476886	SM	Civil War Fieldwork on Staddon Hill	This rare 17th century feature - now in the form of upstanding and buried archaeological deposits - provides understanding of English Military History. Between 1642 and 1651 this site consisted of a system of trenches, potentially reinforced with palisades, designed to provide temporary protection from artillery.	SS 46136 30667	3km Study Area
1095997	Grade II LB	15, Meeting Street	House, probably originally wing of adjoining house. Circa early C18; altered C20. Stuccoed stone. Scantle slate roof with gabled and hipped ends. Brick axial stack at rear. PLAN: 1-room plan with later direct entry through late C20 porch on right. Probably originally the rear wing of the adjoining house on left [north], No.12 Meeting Street. EXTERIOR: 3 storeys. Asymmetrical 3-window west front; circa early C20 sashes with	SS 46486 30587	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			margin panes; late C20 porch on right; adjoins rear of No.12 Meeting Street on left [north]. INTERIOR: Ground and first floors have moulded rib plaster ceilings, the ground floor in the form of a quatrefoil, the first floor an oval with a small foliated boss and a cyma moulded cornice. On first floor C20 partition with an C18 fielded 2-panel door and a blocked doorway on north side with small section of fielded panelling. On second floor a small chimneypiece with a cyma moulded shelf and an iron grate. Later staircase on the south side. An interesting small house in the centre of Appledore with early C18 moulded plaster ceilings.		
1104674	Grade II LB	5, Together with Part of 4A, (Odun Cottage), Odun Road, Appledore	C18 with alterations, 2 storey, plastered front. Sash windows with segmental heads and keystones one inscribed IA I737. No 4A, doorway with shaped consoles, altered glazing bars. No 5 altered entrance with flat pilasters and cornice on enriched consoles. 1st floor band.	SS 46301 30397	3km Study Area
1104696	Grade II LB	Bradbourne House	Early C19 with alterations. 3 storey 3 window stucco front, lower storey rusticated. Sash windows with glazing bars; one blind window at 1st floor. Wood ogee bracket eaves cornice. 2 upper floors have sunk-panelled flank pilasters. Doric porch with glazing added, wrought iron balcony balustrade above. Tile roof.	SS 46493 30365	3km Study Area
1104697	Grade II LB	Homeside Terrace	Probably early C19, 2 storey one window each at each floor, sash, with exposed frame (No 1 with glazing bars remaining). Paired plain entrances with 6-panel doors, centre blank panel at 1st floor.	SS 46511 30429	Both Study Areas
1104698	Grade II LB	8, Market Street	Early C19 2 storey house and shop, on corner of BUDE STREET. The garden at the back replaces a range of stalls formerly fronting Bude Street. 3 sash windows at 1st floor with architraves and cambered heads, moulded cill band. Stucco, rusticated flanks and ground floor. Mid C19 wood shop with	SS 46511 30477	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			pilasters and bracket entablature, 2 entrances, left, with fanlights.		
1104699	Grade II LB	10-18, Market Street	Probably early C19. No 10, 2 storey, 2 sash windows at 1st floor with glazing bars. Stucco. Wide wood shop front with dentil entablature and coupled consoles above sunk panelled flank pilasters. Plain arched entrance, left, with "gothic" fanlight. Nos 12 and 14, 2 storey, stucco, lined and painted. 2 sash windows with exposed frames and now with centre glazing bars only. Early C19 wood shop front left (No 14) with reeded pilasters. No 12 ground floor one sash window with exposed frame and glazing bars, entrance with fanlight. No 16 2 storey stucco lined and painted. 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and now with side glazing bars only. Plain entrance No 18, 2 storey, stucco, painted 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars. Altered early C19 wood shopfront. Entrance, right, under same entablature with 6-panel door with small centre panels.	SS 46513 30496	Both Study Areas
1104700	Grade II LB	Bristol House	Probably early C19, painted brick corner house with 2 storey 3 window front (including centre blank panel with moulded cill). Quasi-ogee bracket cornice. Segmental heads to sash windows, now with side glazing bars only. Early or mid C19 wood shopfront has pilasters with raised panels and enriched cornice.	SS 46517 30516	Both Study Areas
1104701	Grade II LB	22-32, Market Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey 2 window fronts. Each house has flat fronted bow window to ground floor, all retaining glazing bars, (except No 22 without bow). Nos 24, 30 and 32 have fluted or reeded pilaster treatment, entablatures returned round bows. Nos 22-28, arched radial-bar fanlights.	SS 46520 30540	Both Study Areas
1104702	Grade II LB	34, Market Street	Mid C19 corner shop front with wood case with pilasters with raised panels and bracket cornice to entablature, diagonal glazing bars to one fanlight. 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames, and blank panel at each floor right. 2 storeys.	SS 46524 30556	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1104703	Grade II LB	36-42, Market Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey, one window each, with exposed frame, mainly with glazing bars remaining. Altered 1st floor window to No 36). Rendered fronts, No 36 whitened.	SS 46526 30573	Both Study Areas
1104704	Grade II LB	44-48, Market Street	Probably early C19. No 44, plain 4-panel door without number in wall of garden of house fronting the QUAY, (Sailors' Rest). No 46 2 storey, one sash window at each floor with exposed frame and glazing bars. Stucco, whitened, 6-panel door with sunk upper panels. No 48, 2 storey, 2 sash windows at 1st floor with exposed frames, glazing bars missing. Large display window at ground floor, right, casement with centre vertical bar, shop entrance left.	SS 46529 30592	Both Study Areas
1104705	Grade II LB	7, Market Street	Probably mid C19 somewhat unsymmetrical front, part 3- and part 2-storey. Stucco colourwashed. C19 bracket eaves entablature. 4 sash windows at 1st floor with cambered heads, ground floor one sash window with cambered head, entrance near centre, and wide shop front, both with enriched consoles to cases.	SS 46495 30462	Both Study Areas
1104706	Grade II LB	11, Market Street	C18 or early C19, altered, stucco, colourwashed, 3 storey, 2 sash windows at upper floors with exposed frames and glazing bars. Early C19 wood entablature remains above modern stone shopfront.	SS 46502 30489	Both Study Areas
1104707	Grade II LB	Doras House	Early or mid C19 altered, 2 storey, brick painted. Ornamental eaves cornice, with consoles above pilasters forming 1st floor window cases (2 2-light sash windows with side glazing bars only). Enriched ground floor modillion entablature with coupled consoles above flanking pilasters of splayed brick. 3 ground floor sash windows with side glazing bars. Entrance, left, with fanlight.	SS 46503 30498	Both Study Areas
1104708	Grade II LB	23, Market Street	Probably early C19, formerly Globe Hotel, 2 storey, stucco, 1st floor band, rusticated ground floor. 3 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and now with side glazing bars only. Ground floor, 2 wide sash windows with reticulate rustications	SS 46511 30528	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			to case with key. Sculptured eagle above central entrance with consoles and door with 6 sunk panels.		
1104709	Grade II LB	25, Market Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey, stucco, rusticated ground floor, left, central entrance, and shop front, right, both with pilasters and enriched consoles to case. All the listed buildings in Market Street form a group.	SS 46512 30539	Both Study Areas
1104710	Grade II LB	37 and 39, Market Street	Early C19 2 storey stucco, narrow centre pilaster, 2 sash windows with exposed frames, No 7 with glazing bars remaining. Plain coupled entrances. All the listed buildings in Market Street form a group.	SS 46514 30570	Both Study Areas
1104711	Grade II LB	3 and 4, Meeting Street	Probably early C19, 3 storey stucco fronts. Sash windows with glazing bars and exposed frames. Shop windows have fluted flank, pilasters and flat fronted bows. No 4 retains glazing bars.	SS 46515 30599	Both Study Areas
1104712	Grade II LB	11 and 13, Meeting Street	C18 or early C19 altered, on opposite side of road to the rest, 2 storey, steep slated roofs, moulded eaves board. No 11, doorcase with pilasters and dentil cornice. No 13 plain entrance with modern door.	SS 46483 30604	Both Study Areas
1104713	Grade II LB	12, Meeting Street	C18 altered, 2 storey, 3 windows with partly exposed frames and altered glazing bars. Roughcast. 6-Panel door with fielded upper panels, and fanlight with glazing bars. Plain extra entrance, way through under, right.	SS 46482 30592	Both Study Areas
1104714	Grade II LB	Magowrney Cottage	C18 altered 2 storey 3 windows rendered front whitened. 1st floor band. Georgian sash windows, one with altered glazing bars at 1st floor, left. Lead rainwater head, right. Front garden has low whitewashed wall with unusual C19 cast iron cresting.	SS 46456 30356	3km Study Area
1104715	Grade II LB	Myrtle Cottage	Probably C17 or earlier, altered. 2 storey including attics. L-shaped block set back behind garden, 3 half-dormers with later gables. Casements, with glazing bars, Rendered and front colourwashed. Whitewashed stone wall to garden has wood gates with turned balusters to upper panels. All the listed buildings in Myrtle Street form a group.	SS 46407 30339	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1104716	Grade II LB	8 and 9, Myrtle Street	C18 altered, block of 2 wide fronted houses. No 8 rendered and with 1st floor band. No 9 rendered and whitened, with rustications below 1st floor band. Sash windows, most altered. 2 C18 paired sashes to ground floor. No 8, recessed 6-panelled door, altered hood and brackets. No 9, 6-panel door with altered wood case. Raising of road level has brought pavement almost to ground floor cills.	SS 46374 30320	3km Study Area
1104717	Grade II LB	Dock Cottage	Early C19 incorporating earlier wing at rear. L-shaped on plan. 2 storeys and attic, 2 sash dormers. Plastered and colourwashed. 1st floor band. Front facing estuary has 2 projecting wood bays to each floor, verandah and balcony between them. In prominent position.	SS 46499 30155	3km Study Area
1104718	Grade II LB	West Haven	Probably early C19 altered. 2 storey 2 windows roughcast front slightly set back. Altered windows. Central early to mid C19 doorcase with panelled reveals and incised line ornament to pilasters.	SS 46401 30469	3km Study Area
1104719	Grade II LB	29, Bude Street	Probably C18 altered low 2 storey stucco front. 1st floor band. Moulded eaves band. Sash windows, 5-light at ground floor, altered. Doorcase has fluted pilasters and simple entablature.	SS 46393 30467	3km Study Area
1104731	Grade II LB	44-50, Irsha Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey, 9 first-floor windows, including 2 blank, with exposed frames. Glazing bars remain to No 46. Colourwashed stucco fronts. No 44, 6-panel door with wood case with incised line ornament to pilasters and bracket entablature. Nos 48 and 50, coupled arched entrances with radial-bar fanlights. Wood dentil eaves cornice. Moulded 1st floor band 6-panel doors with panelled reveals.	SS 46155 30964	3km Study Area
1104732	Grade II LB	Darracott Court	Located within Irsha Street, nos 2 and 3, probably early C17 with alterations, 2 storey, stucco, colourwashed. Slate roof, grouted. No 2, 3 windows at 1st floor including blank centre panel above plain entrance, sash with exposed frames and glazing bars. Interior: massive hewn beam with stopped wide chamfer, massive roof principals, stair winding round central	SS 46198 30932	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			newel, roll-moulded, and upper part tapering to octagon with carved junction with moulded rail. No 3, sash window at each floor, blame panel at 1st floor. Plain entrance. Interior massive beam. No 4, C18 or early C19 altered, 3 storey, 2 sash windows at upper floors with exposed frames and glazing bars. Interior: winding stair, full height. No 6, 2 storey and attic, 2 windows with exposed frames, now with centre glazing bars only. Plain entrance with fanlight. (incorporates former No 5).		
1104733	Grade II LB	70, Irsha Street	Early to mid C19, 2 storey 3 window stucco front. Plank pilasters. Sash windows with glazing bars. 6-panel door with arched fanlight in Georgian case with incised line ornament to pilasters.	SS 46224 30934	3km Study Area
1104734	Grade II LB	106 And 108, Irsha Street	1664, formerly Rising Sun Inn, 2 storey, stucco, whitened. 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars, and one mullion transom casement. Plain entrance door. 2 storey probably C18 splay bay (mullion transom casement). Interior: delicate notched dentil cornice, 1st floor circa 1700 cupboard door, and wide-boarded door with H hinges with straps, 2-panel door with wrought hinges. Rear wing with hewn principal. All the listed buildings in Irsha Street form a group.	SS 46292 30848	3km Study Area
1104735	Grade II LB	41-47, Irsha Street	C16 or early C17 altered, 2 storey, 2 sash windows at each floor with exposed frames and now with side glazing bars only, early slate roof. Central entrance early C18 altered, door with 6 fielded panels. Stucco, rusticated quoins. Small centre round 1st floor window. Interior: exposed timber framing, 2-panel door with wrought hinges, massive hewn roof trusses and purlin, very wide-boarded in-and-out pine partition. Nos 43, 45 and 47, C18, altered, 2 storey, 4 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and side glazing bars, rendered and colourwashed. No 43, plain entrance. No 45 and 47 entrances coupled with enriched consoles. Interior: hewn joists, partly winding stair, massive wrought sliding cupboard.	SS 46134 30990	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1104736	Grade II LB	Royal George Inn	Mainly early C19 incorporating some earlier features. Stucco. Front facing south east has angle pilasters, 1st floor band, moulded eaves cornice, round headed doorway. Sash windows with altered glazing bars. South west front has rusticated lower storey. Hipped slate roof.	SS 46208 30961	3km Study Area
1104753	Grade II LB	Church of St Mary	19th century church overlooking Appledore's shipbuilding port. Offers examples of typical gothic features of 1830s. The buildings alterations can be differentiated and identified between 1897 and 1909. The stained glass by James Paterson and Francis Spear fitted in the 1950s survives well.	SS 46393 30659	3km Study Area
1104754	Grade II LB	Bidna	C18 or early C19, overlooking the estuary. Roughcast and limewashed. First floor band. Slate roof with pedimented gable ends. Principal front 2 storey 3 windows, with wing to north. First floor sash windows with glazing bars. Ground floor with French windows, and round-headed central door, and good trellis verandah. Small ancillary building at rear.	SS 46204 29549	3km Study Area
1104755	Grade II LB	10 and 10a Bude Street	APPLEDORE BUDE STREET (South Side) Nos 10 and 10a(Formerly listed as Nos 8 and 10). Early C19, stucco, 2 storey, 3 sash windows at first floor with glazing bars, and the blank panel above entrance of No 10, first floor band. No 10 with rusticated ground floor No 10a, modern shop front, metal in concrete.	SS 46454 30461	3km Study Area
1104756	Grade II LB	Koh-I-Noor	No. 16 Bude Street. Probably C18 altered. 2 storey, stucco, rusticated ground floor, 1st floor band enriched. 2 first floor flank pilasters with enriched caps. Modillion eaves cornice. 2 sash windows at each floor, with glazing bars. Blank centre panel above entrance. 6-panel door with panelled reveals.	SS 46427 30459	3km Study Area
1104757	Grade II LB	Willesdene	Probably C18 altered, 2 storey, 2 sash windows with exposed frames at each floor. Stucco, lined and painted. Bracket eaves cornice. 1st floor band with rope enrichment. Blank panel above arched central entrance with 6-panel and fanlight.	SS 46405 30459	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1104758	Grade II LB	5, Bude Street	Probably mid C19, 2 storey, stucco, painted. Ogee eaves bracket cornice. 5 windows at 1st floor and 2 on splayed return face east, sash, with centre glazing bars, architraves, and cill brackets. Ground floor, double doors left, entrance with consoles below cornice and to continuous wood shopfront, returning at splay, with ogee brackets to entablature, and flank pilasters with fluting.	SS 46472 30470	3km Study Area
1104759	Grade II LB	13 and 15, Bude Street	Probably C18 with alterations, 3 storey rusticated stucco pair, frontage slightly set back. 3-centred heads to doorways, fanlights, flat flank pilasters. 1st floor band. Sash windows, some with reeded cills. 6-panel doors. Ground floor window, left, altered.	SS 46443 30469	3km Study Area
1107095	Grade II* LB	Saunton Court Including Garden Structures to East Incorporating Gateway, Garden Walls and Gatepiers, Gazebo, Grotto and Flight of Steps	Manor house, C15, possibly earlier origins, remodelled and extended by Lutyens in 1932.	SS 45687 37908	1km Study Area
1107096	Grade II LB	Warren Farmhouse and Attached Barn And Stables	Farmhouse with attached barn and stable block. Farmhouse and barn possibly C17, house extended, heightened and refenestrated in C19. Stable block early C19. Rubble and some cob, the house and barn whitewashed rendered slate roofs with gable ends except left end of barn and stables which are half-hipped. 3-sided Courtyard plan with enclosing wall and gates on fourth side. L-shaped plan to house with stacks at left gable-end and gable end to rear. 2 storeys. 3 window range of 2- light casements (8 panes each light) over similar casement	SS 46371 37684	1km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			to right and sash (2 panes over 2 panes) to left of half-glazed door. Slated outshut in the angle of the L-shape and slated lean-to to rear gable end. Barn adjoining to front left gable end of house with opposing plank doors, double- leaved to Courtyard side with projecting rubble piers and loft door over. Slated lean-to on courtyard side. Fine roof structure to barn of 3 pairs of raised crucks with 2 tiers of purlins. The truss at upper end has lath and plaster partition forming closed truss to storeyed upper end bay now used as granary. Formerly storeyed lower end bay has had loft floor removed and truss replaced. All original roof members below the closed truss are smoke-blackened, possibly a result of this part having been used for curing fish at some time. Stable block with loft over has central plank door with cambered stone arch and flanking openings with flat dressed stone arches. The upper end now forms part of dwelling.		
1107101	Grade II LB	Velator Bridge	Road bridge over River Caen. Probably circa 1815 and probably by James Green, the County Surveyor. Shale rubble. Single span wide segmental arch with dressed shale voussoirs. Parapets have vertically coursed shale capping. Velator Bridge was probably built in association with the reclamation of Braunton Marsh. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw, but from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained after authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Gorges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton	SS 48557 35718	1km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			where the Great Field immediately north of the marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.		
1107109	Grade II LB	Shippon Approximately 10 Metres West of West Saunton Farmhouse	Long shippon, C18. Whitewashed rendered cob with slate roof. 4 plank doors with timber lintels. Window openings to each side of door at lower end, slit openings and window opening between 2 central doors. Formerly floored over with loft door towards lower end, but all internal partitions removed and roof trusses replaced in C20.	SS 46486 37714	1km Study Area
1107110	Grade II LB	Small Farm Building, Approximately 100 Metres North of West Saunton Farmhouse	Small farm building, formerly housing cider-mill, now used as general farm store. Probably C18. Cob and rubble with half-hipped thatch roof. 2 storeys. Single cell irregular plan with pantiled rubble outshut on south-west side to right of door with timber lintel. External stone steps at north-west end to blocked loft door with inserted 2-light casement. 2 casements at south-east end, north-east side is blind.	SS 46625 37790	1km Study Area
1107111	Grade II LB	West Saunton, Nos. 13 and 14 and Attached Barn	2 dwellings, originally farmhouse and attached barn. Probably C17, barn added C18. Main range of whitewashed rubble with cob in the upper storey. Thatch roof hipped at right end, gabled to left. Barn of cob with hipped thatch roof. Main range possibly originally 3-cell through-passage plan with large lateral rubble hall stack with tapered cap and off-centre large rubble stack to rear with weatherings but internal partitions much altered due to division into 2 dwellings. Each dwelling now of single-cell plan with entry to right side of each cell. Barn extends at right angles to rear left forming overall L-shaped with a bay of the barn having been taken into left hand dwelling. 2 storeys. 4 bays, the third bay from left breaking forward accommodating hall stack. Four 2-light casements 6 panes each over 2 porches with slated roofs, each with similar casements to left. Right-hand porch roof extends over slightly	SS 46533 37709	1km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			projecting bread oven with thin slated cap. Slated outshut at right end. Chamfered beams with scroll stops to hall ceiling beams and fireplace lintel. Early brickwork to bread oven. C17 roof trusses appear to be intact but there is no access to roof space.		
1107115	Grade II LB	Cattle Shelter and Fold Yard Walls 630 Metres North East of The Great Sluice	Cattle shelter and fold yard walls. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble with brick dressings and slate roof with gabled ends. East front has 2 wide openings, one with segmental red brick arch, the other with wooden lintel. Small rectangular fold yard in front with stone rubble walls and gateway on north side with blue engineering brick piers. This cattle shelter (locally known as lindhays) is one of many on Braunton Marsh and served as a shelter and probably a fodder store for cattle on the marsh. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw, but from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained after authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Gorges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.	SS 48138 34694	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1107116	Grade II LB	Cattle Shelter 350 Metres North of The Great Sluice	Cattle shelter. Circa 1820 to mid C19. Shale rubble. Slate roof with gabled ends. Rectangular on plan with two wide openings on front with segmental brick arches. Short section of wall project from either end of front and probably originally carried roof down to form shelter over front. This cattle shelter (locally known as lincays) is one of many on Braunton Marsh and served as a shelter and probably a fodder store for cattle on the marsh. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw, but from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained after authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Gorges, Braunton Abbotts, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.	SS 47718 34534	Both Study Areas
1107117	Grade II LB	Cattle Shelter and Adjoining Wall 480 Metres North-West of The Great Sluice	Small cattle shelter and adjoining shelter wall. Circa 1815-20. Shale rubble with low pitched corrugated iron roof with gabled ends and with cemented file capping to gable. Open fronted 2 bays with rectangular stone rubble pier supporting roof. Stone rubble shelter wall attached to south east corner extends around front area with curved corner. This cattle shelter (locally known as lincays) is one of many on Braunton Marsh and served as a shelter and probably a fodder store for cattle on the marsh. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the	SS 47458 34567	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			<p>Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw, but from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained after authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Gorges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.</p>		
1107118	Grade II LB	Cattle Shelter and Adjoining Wall 630 Metres West South-West of The Great Sluice	<p>Cattle shelter and adjoining fold yard walls. Circa 1815-20. Shale rubble repaired at rear with concrete blocks possibly replacing cob upper section of wall. Slate roof with half hipped ends. Open east front with circular stone rubble piers supporting roof, one replacement concrete block pier. Situated on field boundary the shelter is divided at centre to serve the 2 fields. Fold yard to front with stone rubble walls breached at front. Yard has dividing wall at centre which continues as field boundary wall to east. This cattle shelter (locally known as linhays) is one of many on Braunton Marsh and served as a shelter and probably a fodder store for cattle on the marsh. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw, but from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained after authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Gorges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the</p>	SS 47146 34031	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.		
1107119	Grade II LB	Linhay and Adjoining Fold Yard Walls 1.14 Kilometres North North-West of The Great Sluice	Linhay and adjoining fold yard walls. Circa 1815 to 1820. Shale rubble with thin course of cob below eaves. Now roofless but originally thatched roof.	SS 47435 35264	1km Study Area
1107120	Grade II LB	Stile and Flanking Walls 400 Metres South-West of The Great Sluice	Stile and flanking walls. Circa 1815. Shale rubble walls with vertical stone capping, sloping down either side of dyke. Opening at top with large slate on edge to form stile between brick piers with rounded stone rubble tops. Stone step below stile repaired in concrete. The flanking walls fenced sections of the dyke and allowed the sections to be grazed separately. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw. But from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained on the authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Gorges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were	SS 47414 33959	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south-east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the Marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field, their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.		
1107576	Grade II LB	Dairy Range Approximately 5 Metres North East of Tapeley Park House	Dairy range approximately 5 metres north-east of Tapeley Park House GV II Dairy range. C18. Brick, Flemish bond. Hipped slate roof. Formerly 2 rooms to either side of carriage way, partition to east side now removed. 2 storeys. 5 bays. Centre breaks forward with pedimental gable with wooden bellcote surmounted by weather vane. Brick plat-band at first floor sill level. Ground and first floor windows are in round-headed recesses. Tripartite ground floor windows with leaded panes and flat brick arches. First floor windows are Diocletion with blind sidelights and 2-light casements, 6 panes per light. Carriage way to centre with cambered brick arch. Interior: dairy slate slabs and blue glazed tiles to right-hand room.	SS 47803 29112	3km Study Area
1107577	Grade II LB	Barn With Loose Boxes Attached to Rear Approximately 30 Metres North East of Tapeley Park House	Barn with loose-boxes attached to rear approximately 30 metres north-east of Tapeley Park House GV II Barn with loose boxes attached to rear. Early C19. Stone rubble and brick. Hipped slate roof. Rectangular on plan. Centre has brick pedimented gable with 7 rows of pigeon holes over large segmental arched doorway with double plank doors with moulded stiles and rails to appear as panelled doors. Loft door to right. Plank door to either side on ground floor. Lean-to loose-boxes to rear to either side of central threshing floor doorway, the roof carried over the space between.	SS 47805 29139	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1107578	Grade II LB	Granary Approximately 30 Metres North of Tapeley Park House	Early C19. Rendered timber-framing with brick infill. Stone rubble staddle piers. Slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular on plan. 3 circular piers to each side with slate caps act as tall staddles. External steps at east gable end to plank door. Louvre at west gable end.	SS 47783 29139	3km Study Area
1107579	Grade II LB	Shell House Approximately 175 Metres East of Tapeley Park House	Probably early C19. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Monopitch slate roof. Circular on plan with straight rear wall. 2 pointed arched doorways with brick arches flanking 2 diamond shaped windows with brick surrounds. Interior: lined with calcified limestone and shells with stalactite features on the ceiling tipped with conches. Patterned pitched stone floor. Benches around the side.	SS 47924 29057	3km Study Area
1107580	Grade II LB	Viaduct to Carriageway Approximately 400 Metres South West of Tapeley Park House	Viaduct to carriage-way approximately 400 metres south- west of Tapeley Park House GV II Viaduct carrying drive to Tapeley Park House. Probably C18. Stone rubble. Parapet walls with rough stone coping. Park landscape feature which carries disused drive over valleys sweeping up to front of Tapeley Park House.	SS 47589 28950	3km Study Area
1107593	Grade II LB	Bath Terrace	Large terraced house incorporating No 5, a home for elderly blind persons; no 6, three flats and no 7, three flats. Circa 1830. Interior not inspected,	SS 47259 30566	Both Study Areas
1107594	Grade II LB	Instow Quay Jetty	Probably early C17. Stone rubble walls. Jetty projects circa 20 metres. Battered stone rubble walls with low parapet wall on left side, higher wall to right side. Projecting dressed stone steps run up beside front left end and flight of steps built into jetty to middle of left side.	SS 47153 30256	Both Study Areas
1107595	Grade II LB	Torrige View, Including Front Garden Railings	Torrige View, including front garden railings GV II Terraced house. Circa 1830-40. Painted rendered stone rubble. Slate roof, hipped at left end. Brick ridge stack. Double depth plan with room on either side of central entrance hall. 2 storeys. 3-	SS 47215 30272	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			<p>window range, symmetrical, with curved bay at left end. Flanking pilasters. All hornless 12-paned sashes. Semi-circular headed doorway with 6-panelled door with fanlight. Curved sashes removed and window openings infilled at left end. C20 flat roofed extension to rear. Forms part of terrace with Galsworthy House (q.v.). Interior not inspected.</p>		
1107596	Grade II LB	Quay House, Including Front Garden Railings	<p>Quay House, including front garden railings dates to c.1840-50. Painted stuccoed stone rubble. Slate roof with gable end to street. Brick stacks to each end. 2 rooms deep, single room wide with corridor hall to right, the staircase set slightly to the left at the rear. 3 storeys. 2- window range, symmetrical. Plat bands between each storey. Blind oblong panel to gable above 2 hornless 3 over 6 paned sashes. Otherwise 16 paned sashes that to ground floor has horizontal sliding louvred timber sashes to left of semi-circular headed doorway with 6-panelled doorway with fanlight. Iron railings to front with fleur-de-lys heads to the shafts. Interior: inner lobby door with 2-panelled base, the upper half glazed with 4 panes and margin bars. Round-arched door surround with Greek key motif to the pilasters. Staircase rising to third floor with moulded handrail ramped up to turned newels with stick balusters and moulded string. C19 joinery largely intact. Late C19 Cedron lavatory.</p>	SS 47226 30258	Both Study Areas
1107597	Grade II LB	1 And 2, The Balconies	<p>Pair of terraced houses. Circa 1830-40. Painted stuccoed stone rubble. Slate roofs. Stacks to each end. 2 rooms deep, single room wide with parallel adjoining corridor halls. 2 storeys, no. 1 with attic storey. 4-window range. Symmetrical. 4-paned French windows with margin glazing bars. Gabled dormer to no. 1. Ground floor has 6-panelled doors with overlights that to left recessed with panelled doorcase surround, that to right brought out in line with facade. Large hornless 16-paned sashes to each side with horizontal sliding louvred timber shutters. The whole is fronted with a 2-storey balcony with tent-shaped slate roof with a dentilled cornice, supported on 4</p>	SS 47230 30250	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			turned timber posts, the upper storey with 3 intermediate shorter turned baluster and 3 sections of wrought iron railings between each balusters with intersecting ogee and round-arched heads and quatrefoils in the top and bottom rails. Ground floor railings with verticals of square section. No. 1 has lobby inner door with semi-circular headed door surround and door with 2-panelled base, the upper half glazed with 4 panes and margin bars. Otherwise interiors not inspected.		
1107598	Grade II LB	Quay Cottages	Probably late C17 with possible earlier fabric concealed. Rendered cob and stone. Scantle slate roof, hipped to rear of No. 2, gable end to rear of No. 1 with stone rubble stack with offsets. Axial brick stack and 2 lateral stacks to left side of No. 1. Overall U-shaped on plan, the cottages connecting over a shared open passage leading to the rear courtyard. 2 storeys. No. 1 to left has 2 C19 2-light casements 6 panes per light above 3-light casement 6 panes per light to left of C20 door. No. 2 to right of passage has two 2-light casements 4 panes per light above 2-light casement 8 panes per light to left of plank door. Interior: No. 2 has late C17/early C18 moulded plasterwork cornice to principal room and moulded plaster roundel to principal bedroom at head of stairs. Interior of No. 1 not inspected.	SS 47260 30241	Both Study Areas
1107599	Grade II LB	Instow Signal Box	Railway signal box. 1861. Stone rubble with weatherboarded upper storey. Hipped slate roof. Lateral brick stack with offsets to rear. Rectangular on plan. 2 storeys. Upper storey has twin 16-paned horizontal sliding sashes to front, 12-paned horizontal sliding sash at right end, two 6-paned windows to rear and external wooden staircase to first floor doorway at left end with 4-panelled door, the upper panels glazed. Plank door to ground floor below. Much of the machinery still intact, fitted with a frame of 16 levers by Stevens and Co. The box was closed in 1979. Built for the Bideford Extension Railway (opened 1855) later London and South Western Railway.	SS 47361 30117	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1107600	Grade I LB	Church of St John The Baptist	<p>Parish Church. Late C13/early C14 fabric to chancel. Perpendicular nave, west tower, south transept and north aisle, the latter added in 1547. Restored 1872-3 by William White. Stone rubble with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs with coped gable ends. West tower, nave, chancel, south transept and porch, north aisle. West tower of 3 stages. Short diagonal buttresses and embattled parapet with tall rectangular stair turret on south-east side. Single light bell-openings with louvres, cusped-headed to top stage, ogee-headed to 2nd stage on north and south sides, the latter with straight-headed single light window to base. Perpendicular 4-light window to west side with human head corbels to pointed arched hoodmould above Perpendicular doorway with hollow-with-cyma recta moulded surround. Nave south side has 2 straight-headed windows that to left of 2 cusped-headed lights, that to right of 3 rounded-arched lights, both with hoodmoulds, flanking south porch. C19 pointed arched doorway with door of 2 boarded leaves, the upper part glazed with stained glass leaded lights. Plain chamfered pointed arched inner doorway. Unceiled porch waggon roof without mouldings. South transept window of 3 trefoil-headed stepped lights with pointed arched hoodmould. 2-light window on east side with quatrefoil tracery to head of 2 ogee-headed lights. Chancel south side has 2 cusped-headed light window with Y bars to left and tall single light lancet renewed in C19 to right of cusped headed priests' doorway. 2 C19 straight-headed windows to east end of chancel and north aisle. 4 straight-headed early C16 Perpendicular windows to north side of north aisle with gentle ogee heads to the lights. Slightly projecting rood loft stair turret with segmental arched doorway. 2 buttresses towards west end. 3-light C19 window at west end of north aisle. Interior: continuous north arcade of 4 bays with Pevsner 'A' type piers with foliated capitals to chancel pier and respond.</p>	SS 47975 30987	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			<p>Capitals to nave piers record erection of north aisle by "Rycharde Waterman (and) Emma His Wyf" in 1547. Ceiled waggon roof to north aisle with carved bosses at each intersection of the moulded ribs and longitudinal members, and carved timber wall plates. Similar roof to south transept with single moulded rib and crenellated timber wall plates with carved decoration. C19 chancel roof and some reused timbers to arch-braced nave roof. Unmoulded semi-circular headed tower arch. C19 sedilia and piscina. Chancel floor retains patterns of Barnstaple tiles. C19 chancel and C20 nave furniture including timber screen of 1906-11 across nave and north aisle. Lead-lined bowl to Norman font of block-capital shape on round stem. Section of probably reused C17 communion rail to west end tower gallery with turned balusters and moulded handrail. Monuments: 2 C17 wall monuments in south transept east and west walls to Downe family, father and son respectively. East side, square tablet with Ionic colonettes and skull in base. West side, swan-necked pediment with central shield above medallion with bust of male figure in bold relief, leaning on skull and clasping book. Verse plaque below. Wall monument, north wall of north aisle by J Kendall of Exeter to Humphrey Sibthorp, botanist, d.1797. At east end of north aisle, tablet with moulded stone surround to Rebecca Prince d.1685 with oval tablet above to Frederick Holmes d.1822. Stained glass to north aisle and chancel east windows, to chancel lancet to H Hinchcliff d.1906, to south transept east side by Myer and Co. to James Edward Allen (1886) and on south side to Richard White and Wife (d. 1884 and 1906). South side of nave to Thomas Lock (d.1860) and Captain Leonard Slater (d.1914).</p>		

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1107601	Grade II LB	Tucker Headstone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 3 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Tucker headstone against east wall of south transept circa 3 metres south of south wall of nave of Church of St John Baptist GV II Headstone. 1775. Stone segmental head. Inscription Here Lyeth the Body of Edward Tucker Yeoman of this parish died 1775	SS 47980 30982	Both Study Areas
1107602	Grade II LB	Turell Headstone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 4 Metres South of South Wall Of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Turell Headstone against west wall of south transept circa 4 metres south of south wall of GV nave of Church of St John Baptist II Headstone. 1756. Slate. Nowy arched with angels bust above inscription: "Here lies the Body of John Turell of this parish mariner died 1756.	SS 47972 30980	Both Study Areas
1107603	Grade II LB	Pair of Gravestones at Head And Feet of Stanbury Children Grave Circa 5 Metres South of East End of Church of St John Baptist	Pair of gravestones at head and feet of grave of Agnes and Henry Moule circa 4 metres south of east end of Church of St John Baptist GV II Pair of gravestones. 1797. Slate. Headstone straight-headed with incised nowy arch and angles bust. Inscription Here Lies in the hopes of a Joyful Resurrection the Re- mains of Agnes Moule late wife of Henry Moule died 1797 Stone at foot of grave straight-headed with verse When death was sent from God above So suddenly to part our Love No friends nor Yet Physicians art Could then prevent his fatal dart. With comfort then she took her leave Husband and Children prey don't grieve But listen for that glorious voice When Christ doth call we shall rejoice.	SS 47984 30980	Both Study Areas
1107604	Grade	The Old	Remains of Old Windmill. Possibly C17. Finely dressed stone	SS	Both Study

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
	II LB	Windmill	rubble. Roofless. Circular on plan. Walls reduced in height, now approximately 4 metres high. The walls are pierced at spaced intervals by putlog holes, and large openings to commanding position overlooking the estuary suggests it may have served as a navigational aid.	48101 31078	Areas
1107605	Grade II LB	Dayapeep Farmhouse	Probably early C16 origins, remodelled in C17 with some C19 and C20 alteration. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Thatch roof hipped at left end with leanto slate roof to lofted granary and store room at right end. Stone rubble stack at right end and front lateral hall stack with brick shaft and offsets. 3- room through-passage former open hall house plan with dairy outshut to rear of lower end and small 2-storeyed projection at right end incorporating pantry with lofted granary and storeroom in front. 2 storeys. 4-window range. C19 2-light casements. 6 panes per light. Hall window built out in line with stack with C20 3-light metal casement. Gabled slated roof to porch with basket archway and inner plank door. 2-light casement 6 panes per light to lower end. C20 porch with slate leanto roof at left end. Interior; much of the C19 joinery intact including old wall bench to lower end. Dairy fittings also intact. Roof structure consists of 5 trusses, the 2 trusses are smoke-blackened suggesting the house was originally open to the roof from end to end. The trusses originally had threaded purlins and morticed and tenoned collars, but were reused in the C17 re-roofing and fitted with lap-jointed collars to match those of the 3 new trusses. Unusually exposed site for this late medieval former open hall house.	SS 48244 30576	Both Study Areas
1107606	Grade II LB	Windrush	Early C17 house. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Slate roof to left end, thatch roof to right with gable ends. Tall front lateral hall stack with off-sets. Cross-passage to right end with hall to left and former outbuilding taken in to form part of dwelling beyond. 2 storeys. 4 window range. C20 fenestration, 2-light casements, 6 panes per light to left side. 4 panes per light to	SS 48073 30636	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			right. Ground floor has 2-light casements, 6 panes per light flanking 9-paned fixed light with C20 porch at right end. C20 outshut to rear with asbestos slate roof. Interior: 4 centred arched doorway with chamfered surround and diagonal stops to rear of hall, probably originally to former stair turret, now giving access to rear outshut. Roof structure largely replaced in C19 but single principal to C17 truss survives with threaded purlings and soffit mortice for former collar.		
1107614	Grade II LB	Sampson Headstone Approximately 5 Metres South West of West End of Church of St Peter	Sampson headstone approximately 5 metres south-west of west end of Church of St Peter GV II Headstone. 1799. Slate. Segmental nowy-arched inscription: "Here Lyeth/in hopes of A Joyful Resurrection/the body of John Sampson/Yeoman of this parish who died/Oct 13 1799 aged 41./If sorrow for the Dead could life Restore/the wife for the husband might Deplore/but Grief and Sorrow can no Comforte find/as hee is now so All must be thats now behind/When this you see Remember me. And bear me/well in mind. And what you say when I'm away/Speak by me as you find.	SS 51175 32559	3km Study Area
1107615	Grade II LB	Palmer Tomb Chest Approximately 7 Metres South Of South Chancel Wall of Church of St Peter	Palmer Tomb chest approximately 2/25 7 metres south of south chancel wall of Church of St Peter II GV Tombe chest. 1737. Slate on brick base and moulded brick plinth. To Jacob Palmer, Gent. (d.1737) and other members of the family including William Palmer, Rector of Ashford and Vicar of Yarnscombe, (d.1770). Inscription: Palmers and Strangers our Fathers were/Such as the Aged Father buried Here.	SS 51195 32552	3km Study Area
1107616	Grade II LB	Parkin Headstone Approximately 15 Metres South of South Porch to Church of St	Parkin headstone approximately 15 metres south of south porch to Church of St Peter GV II Headstone. Circa 1840. Slate. Straight-headed with scalloped corners and central heart containing a flower plant being cut down by a knife held by a hand, and the verse either side: "Man cometh up and is cut down like a flower". Inscription to members of Parkin family.	SS 51175 32539	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1107617	Grade II LB	Peter Score Headstone Approximately 15 Metres South West of West End of Church of St Peter	Score headstone approximately 15 metres south-west of west end of Church of St Peter GV II Headstone. C17. Stone. Segmental-headed with angels bust in low relief above inscription to Richard Score.	SS 51164 32558	3km Study Area
1107618	Grade II LB	Pair of Stones to Head and Foot of Copp Grave Circa 18 Metres South West of West End Church of St Peter	Pair of Gravestones. 1690. Stone. Double segmental heads. Headstone has incised skulls and hourglass. To left and right respectively, inscriptions to Agnes and George Stanbury, daughter and son of Richard Stanbury who both died 1st March 1690, aged 15 and 11. Stone at foot of grave with weathered inscription recording their deaths by smallpox.	SS 51166 32545	3km Study Area
1107619	Grade II LB	Lychgate to Church of St Peter	Circa 1870. Stone rubble and timber. Asbestos slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular on plan. Stone rubble plinths to each side with timber arcades of 4 cusped headed bays supporting unceiled waggon roof with recessed diamond timber latticework and arch braced trusses at each gable end. framed gates of 12 open panels at south end. Reset plaque on inner face of west wall dated 1653. Stone coffin rest to centre of walkway.	SS 51178 32535	3km Study Area
1107622	Grade II LB	Bank Barn with Granary Attached Approximately 10 Metres South of Home Farmhouse	Bank barn with granary attached approximately 10 metres south of GV Home Farmhouse II Bank Barn with granary attached. Mid C19. Barn of stone rubble with scantle slate roof with gable ends. Granary of light scantling timber framing with brick infill. Barn built into bank with first floor access to rear, virtually rectangular on plan with shippon below, left end breaking forward slightly. Granary built as lean-to at right gable	SS 51148 32210	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			end. Barn has winnowing door over cambered relieving arch to plank door flanked by window openings. Buttress at right end. Granary to right has plank door with opening to right, and is raised on moulded granite staddle stones. Double plank doors to rear of barn.		
1107630	Grade II LB	Barley Stack Cottage	C18. Rendered stone and cob. Thatch roof, half-hipped with brick stack at left enc and stone rubble stack to right end with tapered cap, heightened in brick. Possibly originally 2-room and cross-passage plan, but partition removed and now direct entry into right-hand room, which has staircase to rear right corner. 2 storeys. 2-window range. C19 2-light casements, 6 panes per light to each floor flanking leanto slate roof to porch with plank inner door. Leantos at each end, coal shed to right with slate roof, that to left with tiled roof. Interior late C18/early C19 joinery largely intact. Boxed in beam to right-hand room. Formerly known as Higher Huish.	SS 48987 29715	3km Study Area
1107631	Grade II LB	Orchard Farmhouse	Mid to late C16 with C20 alterations. Rendered stone and cob. Slate roof with gable end. Brick stacks to each gable end and front lateral hall stack with offsets and brick shaft. 3 room and through-passage plan with 2 storey wing at right angles to rear of hall incorporating stair turret and former salting house. C20 dairy to rear of lower end with corrugated iron leanto roof. 2 storeys. 4-window range. C19/C20 fenestration. 2-light casements 4 panes per light except at right end which is 6 panes per light. Horizontal sliding sash at left end, 4 panes per light, otherwise C20 fenestration to ground floor. C20 brick porch with slate roof. 4 panelled door, the upper panels glazed. Interior: hall ceiling beam plastered over. Chamfered door surround with scroll- stopped durns at head of stairs to room over salting house. C17 decorative plasterwork cornice to gable end wall and opposing wall to chamber over parlour. Moulded plasterwork cornice to chamber over hall. 3 mid to late C16	SS 49888 30022	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			trusses over hall and parlour with straight principals, threaded purlins and ridge purlin and thin morticed and tenoned straight collar. The truss over the hall is slightly smoke-blackened. Truss over lower end replaced in early C20 when a secondary staircase for farm servants was introduced to give separate access to this end chamber from the through-passage.		
1107632	Grade II LB	Quay Cottage	Former public house, now divided into 3 cottages, the description including Quay Cottage, the Quay (q.v.). Part of No. 1 and No. 2 probably early C17, the quay frontage added in late C18 or early C19. Rendered stone rubble and some cob. Slate roofs, hipped to front right end, with early scantle slate roof to rear of No. 2, Bridge Lane. Ridge brick stack, lateral brick stack to rear of Quay Cottage and impressive stone rubble stack with slate drip and offsets, heightened in brick to ridge of No. 2. Division into 3 cottages has obscured original plan but C17 core, set gable end on to the quay, appears to have been 3-room and unusually a lobby entry plan with 2- storeyed former outbuilding now taken in to form part of No. 2 at right end. In the late C18 or early C19 the quay frontage was added, now divided into 2 cottages with single principal rooms, forming overall L-shaped plan; part of the lower end of the C17 house taken in to form rear passage with a side entrance to No. 1 Bridge Lane. 2 storeys. Quay facade has 2-window range. 6 over 3 paned sashes to left, 12- paned sashes to right on each floor flanking semi-circular headed doorway with plank door and plain fanlight. Bridge Lane facade has 3-window range, 2 with gabled dormers. Principally early C19 fenestration. Sash at left end, 4 over 8 panes, then 3-light casement 8 panes per light and a 2-light casement, 6 panes per light at right end. 3-light hall casement, 8 panes per light, 2-light window to right, 4 panes per light. Slated gabled roof to porch with plank inner door. Sash 3 over 6 panes and plank door, the upper part glazed, to left of porch. Interiors: No. 2	SS 47238 30243	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			Bridge Lane could not be inspected, but known to be unspoilt. No. 1 Bridge Lane also has most of its fittings and joinery intact, the principal room with panelling and moulded cornice, probably of an early C19 date with corner fireplace containing range made by H R Williams and Co. Barnstaple. No access to roof space but C17 core appears to have roof structure intact with straight heavy principals.		
1107633	Grade II LB	Limekiln on Instow Beach Circa 75 Metres South West of Instow Sailing Club House	C19. Stone rubble with some brick. Virtually square on plan, set diagonally into the bank with access tunnel to firing holes to 2 rear sides and segmental brick arch to front right side niche. Stone-lined well to centre.	SS 47232 29774	3km Study Area
1107634	Grade II LB	Sea View, and North Yeo, Including Shared Outbuilding to Rear	Pair of adjoining houses. Circa 1830-40 but with earlier possibly C18 fabric to shared outbuilding to rear, formerly a cottage, and to rear wing of North Yeo. Rendered stone rubble and cob with some brick. Slate roof with lions head guttering to North Yeo. Gable end stacks and 2 axial stacks. Front ranges each have basically single rooms flanking central hall passage. Lateral staircase to rear of left hand room to North Yeo, staircase in same position but moved further back into rear extension to Sea View. Sea View has extra bay added in late C19 to left end of front range. 3 gable-ended rear wings, that to right end of North Yeo contains earlier fabric, the 2 shorter wings connecting the former cottage which runs parallel to the front range. 2 storeys. Each house formerly with symmetrical 3-window range, but Sea View extended by extra bay at left end. All upper storey fenestration with hornless 12-paned sashes. Sea View has verandah with lead-covered tent-shaped roof, supported on slender timber posts. North Yeo has C20 conservatory. 8 over 12 paned sashes to ground floor. Semi-circular headed doorway with 6-panelled door with fanlight to	SS 47265 30678	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			each side. Interiors: Sea View: room to left of passage has early C19 moulded cornice and panelling on all 4 walls including fireplace overmantel flanked by fluted pilasters and nowy-arched alcoves. C19 joinery mainly intact to both houses, and North Yeo has 1 C18 2-panelled door to the earlier rear wing. The cottage to rear on North Yeo side has C19 fittings intact including fire basket and adjustable plate racks.		
1107646	Grade II LB	Chapple Farmhouse	Probably C16 origins, largely remodelled and extended 1663 by datestone. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Slate roof with gable ends. Axial brick stack heating chamber over inner room, brick stack to right (lower) end, stone rubble lateral rear hall stack with tapered cap, heightened in brick, and brick lateral rear stack heating inner room with C19 clay pots, that to right horned with incised foliated decoration. 3-room and through-passage plan with additional room at left end beyond the inner room, probably a C17 addition and may originally have been used for farm storage. C19 gable-ended dairy wing at right angles to rear of lower end forming overall L- shaped plan. 2 storeys. 5-window range. C19/C20 fenestration. 2-light casements to upper storey, 3 with 6 panes per light to right, 3 panes per light to left and C20 window at left end over French windows. Otherwise C19 3-light casements, 6 panes per light to ground floor. 4-panelled door to through-passage doorway, the upper panels glazed. Datestone near to eaves level above R 1663 C. C19 4-light hall casement to rear, 3 panes per light. Interior: a lower end has high fireplace lintel with narrow chamfer and centrally- placed large cloam bread oven to rear of hearth. Beside the fireplace on the left is a former newel staircase replaced in C20 by straight flight of stairs. Behind the stack at first floor level over the bread oven is a narrow bay which may originally have contained a stairway to the former garrets. Chamfered bressumer and 2-cross ceiling beams with hollow step stops to lower end room. Ovolo-moulded straight-	SS 49264 32096	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			headed door surround with scroll-stopped durns between through-passage and lower end. Plank and muntin screen, 7 planks wide, the muntins chamfered and infilled straight-headed doorway between hall/through passage. 4-panelled door to rear of through-passage. The hall ceiling beams and fireplace lintel have been covered over in C20, but an ovolo-moulded door surround with triangular prism over scroll-stopped durns survives between hall and inner room. C17 chamfered door surround to axial partition to inner room, the front passage containing a good C17 staircase with moulded handrail, turned balusters and larger newels with compressed finials. 2 C17 trusses with lap-jointed collars survive over the higher end, otherwise roof structure replaced in C20. The 1663 datestone is set in the band of stone rubble above the original height of cob wall, suggesting that the eaves were heightened and earlier roof structure replaced at the time when the house was remodelled. The house was the home of the Fishley family of potters in the late C19, the chimney pots being a product of their potteries.		
1107651	Grade II LB	1-5, Church Hill	Fremington SS 53 SW 2/18 Nos. 1-5 (consec) II Row of cottages. Probably C17 origins to nos. 3-5, nos. 1-2 probably early C19. Stone rubble and cob. Asbestos slate roof to nos. 1 and 2, tiled roofs to nos. 3 and 4, corrugated iron roof to no. 5. Ridge brick stacks between nos. 1 and 2 and nos. 3 and 4, lateral rear stack to no. 3 with clay pot and gable end stack to no. 5 with brick shaft. Original plans obscured by later alterations, all principally 2- room cottages, single room deep except no. 3 which has 3 rooms and through-passage. 2 storeys. No.1 at left end has C20 windows over plank door to left and blind window on each floor to right of 2-light casement, 8 panes per light on each floor. No.2 has virtually symmetrical facade with 2-light horizontal sliding sashes to first floor, 3 panes per light to left, 6 panes per light to right	SS 51213 32456	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			flanking blind window above 4 panelled door with 2-light casement, 6 panes per light to left and 2-light casement, 3 panes per light to right. No. 3 has 3-window range, all 2- light casements, 4 panes per light except for small 4-paned window to left of plank door. No. 4 has 2-window range of 2-light casements, 4 panes per light on each floor to left, 3 panes per light above 6 panes per light to right of 4 panelled door. No. 5 have irregular fenestration. Two 2-light casements, 2 panes per light to left and 4 panes per light above plank door with ground floor C20 15-paned windows to right. Interiors not inspected.		
1107652	Grade II LB	Fleming Headstone Approximately 5 Metres South of East End Of Church of St Peter	Fleming Headstone approximately 5 metres south of east end of Church of St Peter GV II Headstone. 1680. Slate. Straightheaded with incised nowy arch, skull to left, hour glass to right. Inscription: "Here Lyeth the Body/of Edward the Sonn of/George Fleming of this/Parish who departed this/Life ye 22nd day of February/Anno Dom. 1680/aged 14 months".	SS 51205 32548	3km Study Area
1107746	Grade II LB	68 and 70, Wrafton	2 adjoining cottages, probably CI7. Rendered cob and rubble with brick buttresses at west gable end. Roman tiles to roof. Principally single cell to each cottage with outshut to rear of no. 70, and right-angled gabled projection to no. 68. 2 storeys. Single 3-light casement (6 panes each light) to right of 2 large lateral stacks extended in brick, each with lean-to canopy in right side angle, tiles on west side over 2-light casement and plank door, and corrugated asbestos to east side over 2-light casement and plank door. No. 68 has C20 door and casement to right with single light window above. Interior much altered. Roof heightened and timbers replaced.	SS 49149 35486	1km Study Area
1140140	Grade II* LB	Richmond Dock	Dry-dock. 1856. Dressed stone rubble revetment walls with a pronounced concave batter, stepped out at two stages at the top. The inner end is rounded on plan and there are C20 lock gates at the seaward end. At intervals on the sides and at the inner end there are integral flights of steps. The floor of the	SS 46471 30324	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1161245	Grade II LB	Barn Approximately 100 Metres North-West of West Saunton Farmhouse	dock is now concrete and there is a C20 gantry above. Barn. C18. Rubble with gable-ended slate roofs. Shallow projecting porches on both sides with slated canopy and double-leaved doors with slightly cambered arches to doorways. Side facing road has 2 rows of pigeon-holes, 10 in top tier centrally placed over 25 in bottom tier. 2 small slit windows with splays at left gable end and large square opening at right gable end.	SS 46634 37746	1km Study Area
1161344	Grade II LB	Cattle Shelter 950 Metres North of The Great Sluice	Small cattle shelter and adjoining shelter wall. Circa 1815-20. Shale rubble with low pitched corrugated iron roof with gabled ends and with cemented file capping to gable. Open fronted 2 bays with rectangular stone rubble pier supporting roof. Stone rubble shelter wall attached to south east corner extends around front area with curved corner. This cattle shelter (locally known as linhays) is one of many on Braunton Marsh and served as a shelter and probably a fodder store for cattle on the marsh. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw, but from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained after authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Gorges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.	SS 47799 35121	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1161356	Grade II LB	Two Adjoining Cattle Shelters 400 Metres North-East of The Great Sluice	2 adjoining cattle shelters on field boundary. Circa 1815-20 and circa mid C19, restored 1984. Shale rubble, mid C19 addition has red brick dressings. Plain tile roofs. 1815 shelter to east has monopitch roof with 2 wide openings on east front. Mid C19 shelter to west built at right angles at rear of original shelter. Gable-ended roof and 2-bay open fronts to north and south with square central piers supporting the roof. These cattle shelters (locally known as linhays) are 2 of many on Braunton Marsh and served as shelters and probably fodder stores for cattle on the marsh. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw but from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained after authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Gorges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.	SS 47988 34517	Both Study Areas
1161840	Grade II LB	Bramble Cottage	Cottage, early C18. Rubble with cob in upper storey and plastered. Thatch roof with gable ends. Overlaid with temporary straw thatch to front. Stack at left gable end. Single cell each side of staircase. 2 small slated outshuts to rear. 2 C19 2-light timber casements 6 panes each light, on ground floor and first floor, each side of C20 door and gabled thatched	SS 46332 37686	1km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			porch. All window openings have timber lintels. 3 chamfered beams with ogee stops to left side cell.		
1163217	Grade II* LB	Church Of St Peter	Parish Church. C13 tower, C15 nave, chancel and south aisle, enlarged and altered in 1813, and heavily restored and largely rebuilt 1867-8 by Sir G G Scott. Roughly coursed stone rubble with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs with coped gable ends and apex crosses. Nave, chancel, south aisle and transeptal north tower. Unbuttressed tower with embattled parapet. Bell-openings of 2 slender cusped- headed lights to each face and single tall lancet near base on north side. Pointed blocked arches to west and east sides. C19 Perpendicular style fenestration to chancel nave and south aisle, east end of aisle and chancel of 4 and 5 lights, north side of nave with one 2-light and three 3-light windows, two 3-light windows at west end, that to nave has human head corbels to pointed arch hoodmould, and four 3-light windows to south side of aisle. Largely C15 south porch has moulded virtually semi-circular arched porch doorway with engaged shafts with rolled capitals. Slate sundial above and stoup to right. Waggon roof intact with moulded longitudinal members and moulded central rib with variously carved bosses and end demi-bosses at the intersections, with carved figures sitting on stone carved corbels along the wall plates. Semi-circular arched inner door with moulded surround and old studded 6-plank door with horizontal boarding and old lock to inner face. Interior: C19 7-bay Perpendicular style arcade. Ceiled waggon roofs, the wall plate at east end of north side of nave decorated with 4 medieval grotesque heads. C20 nave furniture. C15 wineglass pulpit, heavily restored in C19. Monuments: North side from east. Wall monuments to Susanna Davie, (d.1694). Oval medallion swathed with drapery, scallop and skull to base, amorinos to each side. Undated to Richard Slowly. Broken pediment with central achievement. Wall monument dated	SS 51189 32562	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			1693. Oval medallion. Central achievement with swan-necked pediment, on which angel figures recline. 2 charity boards to left over 3 early C19 tablets surmounted by classical urns to Elizabeth May, Crocker family, and Chappel family. Slate tablet below to George Bragg of Loveacot (d.1629). 5 diamond-shaped hatchments with painted arms. South side of south aisle. Painted royal arms over south porch doorway. Large C18 wall monument to Harding family. Timber surround to slate tablet. Broken pediment with central urn. Above is a section of medieval wall painting said to represent tower of Holy City and 2 angels. Large early C19 wall tablet to Barbor family at east end. Stained Glass. Chancel east window, not dated. South aisle east window to William Yeo. South side of south aisle to William Yeo d. 1880 by Ward and Hughes and to Mabel Silleant (d.1882). Nave north side to John Pigot, rector (d.1910).		
1163261	Grade II* LB	Gazebo on North Side of Fremington Manor Gardens	Gazebo. 1747. Brick, Flemish bond. Tent-shaped slate roof with spike finial, lead rolls and wooden modillion cornice. Brick stack to north-west side. Square on plan with internally octagonal single first floor room reached by external flight of steps, over a storage room on ground storey. 2 storeys, with external stone steps with flanking brick walls on south side giving access to principal room on first floor. Original 18-paned sashes with thick glazing bars and original glass to north-west and east faces, doorway to south side, 12-paned door with panelled base and 6-paned overhead. 6 panelled door to ground floor storage room in east side. Interior: C18 fittings completely intact including panelling to each wall, moulded cornice, corner cupboard to north-east side with 18-paned door, and ducks nest grate to north-west corner chimneypiece. A remarkably complete survival flanked by the north wall of the former pleasure garden to Fremington Manor House.	SS 51158 32682	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1163276	Grade II LB	House to the Rear of Fremington Mill	Probably late C17, altered and refenestrated in C20. Rendered stone and cob. Thatch roof with gable ends. Brick shafts to rubble stacks at each end and ridge stack. 3-room plan, the lower end probably converted from former outbuilding. 2 storeys. 3-window range. C20 fenestration. 2 buttresses to front. Slated roofs to 2-storey outshut to rear of lower end.	SS 51200 32217	3km Study Area
1163420	Grade II LB	South Yeo Farmhouse	Stuccoed stone rubble. Slate roof with boxed eaves, brick stacks at each gable end. Double depth plan of principal room on either side of central entrance hall containing stairs to right side, and service rooms behind. 2 storeys and attic storey. 3 window range, symmetrical. Plat-band. Quoin pilasters and pilasters flanking central bay which breaks forward slightly. 16-paned sashes on each floor flanking 12-paned sash over semi-circular headed doorway with 4-panelled door, the upper panels glazed with fanlight. Interior: C19 joinery largely intact including panelled internal window shutters.	SS 47302 29515	3km Study Area
1163454	Grade II LB	Cricket Pavilion and Score Box, Including Adjacent Former Pillbox	Cricket pavilion of early C19 date with associated C20 score box and adjacent Second World War pillbox.	SS 47510 31293	Both Study Areas
1163463	Grade II LB	Knill Cottage	C17, altered in C19. Rendered stone and some cob. Slate roof with clay ridge tiles, 2 axial stone stacks, with tapered caps and drips. 2 rooms divided by passage, that to right heated by stack backing onto passage that to left formerly a gable end stack now enclosed by attached lofted outbuilding with monopitch roof at left end. The left hand partition to the passage is of thin tongue and groove planking and may be a C19 insertion to a former direct entry 2- room plan. The left hand rear corner wall curves sharply and may have housed the original stairs, which now run up alongside the rear wall at the rear of the passage. 2 storeys. 2-window range. C20 2-light casements. 2 C20 4-light casements flank a gabled porch with	SS 48233 31050	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			segmental arch and 4 panelled inner door, the upper panels glazed. A short curving section of high stone rubble walling extends forward from the left end of the outbuilding. Interior: Some C19 joinery. Late C19/early C20 roof structure with bark-covered timbers.		
1163538	Grade II LB	The Rectory	Circa 1830 extended circa 1850. Stucco with banded rustication to ground storey and band at first floor level. Slate roof, gable end to right, hipped to front wing at left end. Axial stack and stack at right gable end. Original symmetrical double depth plan with principal room on either side of central entrance hall with partition inserted creating a lobby entrance with staircase between smaller rooms at rear. In circa 1850 extended with wing of 2 rooms deep at left end. 2 storeys with attic storey. 5-window range, the 2 bays to wing breaking forward slightly have 12-paned hornless sashes on each floor. 16-paned hornless sashes to main range. Semi-circular headed doorway with 6 panelled door and fanlight. The pattern of the stucco voussoir joints of the doorway is integrated with the ground storey rustication. Upper storey windows have horizontal sliding louvred timber shutters. Interior not inspected.	SS 47256 30362	Both Study Areas
1163562	Grade II LB	Slocombe Headstone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 2 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Slocombe headstone against east wall of south transept circa 2 metres south of south wall of GV nave of Church of St John Baptist II Headstone. 1786. Slate nowy arched head with incised angels bust. Inscription Here lieth ye body of George Slocombe died 1786. Also his son William died 1835.	SS 47980 30983	Both Study Areas
1163583	Grade II LB	Pair of Gravestones at Head And Feet	Pair of gravestones at head and feet of grave of Agnes and Henry Moule circa 4 metres south of east end of Church of St John Baptist GV II Pair of gravestones. 1797. Slate. Headstone	SS 47984 30981	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
		of Grave of Agnes and Henry Moule Circa 4 Metres South of East End of Church of St John Baptist	straight-headed with incised nowy arch and angles bust. Inscription Here Lies in the hopes of a Joyful Resurrection the Re- mains of Agnes Moule late wife of Henry Moule died 1797 Stone at foot of grave straight-headed with verse When death was sent from God above So suddenly to part our Love No friends nor Yet Physicians art Could then prevent his fatal dart. With comfort then she took her leave Husband and Children prey dont grieve But listen for that glorious voice When Christ doth call we shall rejoice.		
1163595	Grade II LB	Lychgate Approximately 15 Metres East of Church of St John Baptist	Lychgate approximately 15 metres east of Church of St John Baptist GV II Lychgate. Late C19. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable end finials. Stone rubble walls to each side. 2 archbraced trusses with pendants springing from open crossed timber-framing to tops of walls. Gates with crossed framing and twisted iron finials to the top rail.	SS 48001 30983	Both Study Areas
1163598	Grade II LB	Pilton Cottage	2 adjoining terraced houses. Circa 1830-40. Painted stucco. Slate roof, gable end to left end, with lions head guttering. Brick ridge stack and stack at left end with Peters marland clay pots. 2 rooms deep, Pilton Cottage at end of terrace single room wide with staircase hall to right, No. 2 Victoria Terrace is double-fronted central staircase plan. 2 storeys, with attic storey to Pilton Cottage. Plat-band with Ionic pilasters at left-end of terrace and to right end of No. 2. Overall 5-window range. Pilton Cottage has sashes to left side on each floor, the glazing bars to the lower sash in each case removed. 12-paned sash to right over 6-panelled door with fanlight. No. 2 has symmetrical facade with two 16-paned sashes on each floor flanking 12- paned sash over semi-circular headed doorway with 6-panelled door and decorative ironwork fanlight. All window openings have horizontal sliding louvred timber shutters. Interior: No. 2 has round-arched lobby inner door surround and 2-panelled base to door, the upper half glazed with 4 panes and margin bars. C19 joinery entirely intact with 6	SS 47223 30358	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			panelled doors, panelled internal window shutters etc. Central staircase with moulded handrail ramped up to slender turned newels, stick balusters and moulded string. Moulded plasterwork cornices to principal rooms and hall. Pilton Cottage interior not inspected, but said to retain similar features. The 2 houses form part of terrace with Bryher House and Orchard House		
1163605	Grade II LB	Orchard House	Circa 1830-40 enlarged in mid C19. Painted stucco. Slate roof, gable end to right, hipped to front extension with deep eaves. Double-fronted, 2 principal rooms deep with central hall and lateral staircase to rear of front right hand room. 2 storeys with attic storey and casement. Plat band and quoin pilaster at right end. 3-window range with curved bay at left end. Symmetrical disposition of windows. Semi-circular headed doorway with 4-panelled door fanlight. 12-paned hornless sash above, 16-paned sash to right over 8 over 12 paned sash. Blind window openings to left on each floor, but retaining their horizontal sliding louvred timber shutters along with the principal fenestration. 20-paned sashes on each floor to the curving left hand bay. Single dormer with hipped roof. Inner lobby door with 2 panelled base, the upper half glazed with 4 panes and margin bars, and 2-paned overlight with margin bars and coloured glass. Interior not inspected. The peculiarity of the plan arises from the addition of the front wing to the original facade which formerly continued the line of terraced houses to the left.	SS 47222 30330	Both Study Areas
1163623	Grade II LB	Farm Building Used as Garage And Storage Shed Circa 5 Metres South of Dayapeep	Farm building used as garage and storage shed. C19. Stone rubble. Thatch roof, hipped at left end, gable end to right. Rectangular on plan. Large C20 double doors with window openings to each side. Included for group value.	SS 48236 30564	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1163640	Grade II LB	Farmhouse Glebelands	Terraced house. Circa 1830-40. Painted rendered stone rubble. Slate roof with brick ridge stack. Double fronted, 2 rooms deep with central hall, those to right altered to form 1 large room, with staircase set slightly to left to rear of hall. 2 storeys. 3-window range. Symmetrical. Flanking pilasters. All hornless 16-paned sashes except that to centre of 12 panes above semi-circular headed doorway with 6-panelled door with fanlight. Iron railings to front with spear-headed shafts. Interior: inner lobby door with 2 panelled	SS 48393 31198	Both Study Areas
1163706	Grade II LB	Combe Farmhouse	Early C16 remodelled in C17 and extended in early C19. Rendered stone and cob. Thatch roof, half-hipped at right end, gable end to left. Gable-ended slate roof to rear wing. Lateral front hall stack with off-sets, moulded and tapered cap and brick shaft. Brick stack at left end. Originally an open hall house, the lower end and through-passage have probably been demolished, the parlour end rebuilt or added probably in C17. In the C19 a 2- storey rear wing was added by extending what may once have been a projecting stair turret to rear of hall, with a dairy lean-to in the angle and a lean-to added to front right end. 2 storeys. 2-window range. C20 2-light casements, 6 panes per light to left, 4 panes per light to right. Ground floor has 2-light casement, 2 panes per light to left of plank door and corrugated asbestos roof to lean-to at right end. Interior: 2 roughly chamfered ceiling beams to hall. C17 chamfered door surround with scroll-stopped durns to doorway, possibly originally to stair turret to rear of hall, now giving access to rear extension. C19 staircase introduced into rear right-hand corner of hall. Roof structure over parlour and rear wing not accessible. Over hall there are two C17 trusses with straight principals, lap- jointed collars and trenched purlins, but some of the lower purlins and ridge purlin are reused smoke-blackened timbers suggesting the hall was originally open to the roof.	SS 48900 29119	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1163885	Grade II LB	Obelisk Approximately 800 Metres West of Tapeley Park House	Obelisk. Mid C19. Square stone rubble base with battered walls and projecting corner buttresses. Granite coping above and stepped ashlar base to former needle destroyed by lightening in 1933. Erected in memory of Archibald Cleveland killed in the Crimea on 6th November 1854.	SS 47243 29160	3km Study Area
1169282	Grade II LB	National Westminster Bank	Early to mid C19, 2 storey, 5 window rusticated stucco front. Ionic pilasters at flanks. First floor band with key pattern remains exposed to right half. Sash windows with narrow marginal panes. Good iron window-box rails to first floor windows, one of which is blank, above arched doorway with radial-bar fanlight. Bank front inserted, left half.	SS 46484 30462	Both Study Areas
1169319	Grade II LB	14, Bude Street	Probably C18 altered, 2 storey, roughcast, 5 near-flush frame sash windows, at 1st floor, with glazing bars, 1st floor band. 2 sash windows at ground floor, one of which has exposed frame and side glazing bars, one wider on right side. Central entrance fanlight.	SS 46436 30459	3km Study Area
1169325	Grade II LB	18-22, Bude Street	Probably C18 altered, 2 storey, deep moulded. No 18 stucco, painted. No 20 stippled rendering. No 22, brick colour-washed. 5 windows at each floor. Glazing bars remain to 1st floor. Nos 20 and 22, plain entrances,	SS 46417 30459	3km Study Area
1169337	Grade II LB	Bude House	Located on 1 Odun Road. C18 and early C19 with alterations. Long 2 storey and 3 bays. Stucco. Brackets to eaves cornice. Sash windows with moulded architraves, one bay. Round-headed doorway has cornice on enriched console brackets.	SS 46384 30458	3km Study Area
1169343	Grade II LB	9 and 9a, Bude Street	C18 with alterations, low 2 storey stucco front, 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars.	SS 46451 30472	3km Study Area
1169348	Grade II LB	Roborough House	C18 or early C19 altered, 2 storey 5 window painted brick front. Sash windows with fluted keystones. Wood bracket eaves cornice. Mid C19 doorway has heavy cornice on enriched consoles.	SS 46434 30469	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1169520	Grade II LB	68, Irsha Street	Probably C17 altered, 2 storey plastered front with gable. 2 sash windows at 1st floor now with side glazing bars only. Ground floor casement with glazing bars, also sash window with glazing bars. Plain entrance on return, west.	SS 46210 30942	3km Study Area
1169529	Grade II LB	Prince of Wales Hotel	Mid C19 2 storey 5 window stucco front. Modillion cornice. Architraves to sash windows with glazing bars; segmental headed at ground floor, 1st floor band, moulded cill band 3 dormers to roof. Segmental-headed entrance.	SS 46228 30932	3km Study Area
1169631	Grade II LB	Rosalind and Claremont	Early C19 2 storey stucco pair, together forming 3 window front. Ogee bracket eaves cornice. There is a square look-out lantern with slate-hung sides below glazing on the roof of No 1. Ground floor rusticated. Linked doorways with Tuscan engaged columns to wood case, radial-bar fanlights.	SS 46520 30374	3km Study Area
1169725	Grade II LB	Coach and Horses	Probably C18 or early C19 altered, 2 storey, 4 windows at 1st floor with exposed frames and glazing bars including higher portion, left, (1 window). Stucco, colourwashed. No 3 (without number on door) arched entrance on return face in ONE END STREET with radial bar fanlight, one sash window with exposed frame and glazing bars, and one blank recess, at each. floor.	SS 46496 30445	Both Study Areas
1169733	Grade II LB	Royal Hotel	C18 or early C19 with alterations, stucco, rusticated quoins. 3 storey. 2 sash windows at each floor with glazing bars, exposed frames and architraves. Stucco doorcase with consoles.	SS 46495 30477	Both Study Areas
1169755	Grade II LB	Lilian Gallery	Early C19, 2 sash windows at 1st floor with glazing bars and exposed frame and centre blank panel. Early C19 entrance with wood case with reeded pilasters and swept frieze to entablature. Ground floor window with sheet glass. Rather wide passage way through under, right.	SS 46504 30502	Both Study Areas
1169763	Grade II LB	19, Market Street	Probably early C19, 3 storey stucco, remains of flank pilasters. 2 sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars at upper floors, one at ground floor, left. Recessed arched entrance, right with 6-panel door.	SS 46508 30516	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1169779	Grade II LB	41-47, Market Street	C18 or early C19 altered, 2 storey, one window each with exposed frames (No 45 with glazing bars remaining). Nos 41, 45 and 47, with 6-panel doors No 47, sliding casement at 1st floor with exposed frame and horizontal glazing bars, front set forward at right angles to remainder, and with front garden with stone wall with rounded cope.	SS 46517 30581	Both Study Areas
1169792	Grade II LB	2, Meeting Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey stucco front, altered windows, blank panels above entrance, late Georgian doorcase with reeded pilasters and radial-bar fanlight. Mid C19 former shop front on corner, west, with entrance on splay.	SS 46527 30602	Both Study Areas
1169811	Grade II LB	10, Meeting Street	Early C18 altered, 2 storey and attic, segmental headed dormer, 2 window painted brick front, segmental headed sash windows with exposed frames and fluted keystones. C19 parapet. 6-panel door with arched fanlight in entrance wing, left.	SS 46491 30592	Both Study Areas
1169813	Grade II LB	18 and 19, Meeting Street	Probably early C19, (adjoins No 12), 2 storey 2 windows each. Glazing bars remain to No 19. No 18, flat fronted bow, ground floor, with wood case. 6-panel door with sunk upper panels and arched blank fanlight with radial bars.	SS 46472 30589	Both Study Areas
1169818	Grade II LB	Congregational Chapel	Founded 1662. Built 1816, altered late C19, 2 storey 4 window front, arched windows. Doric doorcase with triglyphs and engaged columns. Central gable with parapets swept up at sides. Octagonal louvred bell cupola with weather vane and ball. Tablet with late C19 lettering. 3 round-headed windows to each side elevation. Interior altered.	SS 46405 30570	3km Study Area
1169851	Grade II LB	The Myrtles	Early C18, said by owner to be 1736. Colourwashed stucco. Steep slate roof with gable ends. 2 storeys. 3 windows, with C19 architraves. C19 sashes without glazing bars, 1st floor centre blocked. Right hand entrances with glazed conservatory/porch. C19/20 brick stacks. On left is early C19 roughcast wing with hipped roof, 2 storeys, sashes and casements, pilastered doorcase with entablature and panelled	SS 46421 30347	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			reveals, At rear early C19 casement with thick glazing bars and 'bottled' panes. Interior - early C19 staircase.		
1169860	Grade II LB	Ark Cottage	Probably C18 altered 2 storey cottage with ground floor now below street level. 2 sash windows at each floor with exposed frames and altered glazing bars, blank panel above central recessed entrance. Machine tiles.	SS 46363 30319	3km Study Area
1169862	Grade II LB	14-17, Myrtle Street	Late C18 or early C19, four 2 storey 3 window stucco-fronted houses, stepped uphill. Slate roofs. Nos 14 and 15 have rusticated ground floors, No 15 incised line ornament to doorway pilasters. Nos 16 and 17 have flat hoods on shaped brackets above doorways. Sash windows, now with side glazing bars only, No 14 with exposed frames. Front gardens with low rendered cills.	SS 46322 30325	3km Study Area
1169868	Grade II LB	Bude House	Located on Bude Street. The building dates to c.1800. It has a painted 2 storey 3 window red brick front, including centre dummy. 3-light sash windows with flush frames and glazing bars. Late Georgian doorcase with fluted pilasters.	SS 46336 30464	3km Study Area
1169946	Grade II LB	No. 4, Together with Part of 4a (Odun Cottage), Odun Road, Appledore	C18 or early C19, 2 storey, plastered front. 3 sash windows at 1st floor, side windows are 2-light. Early C19 doorway has cornice on moulded consoles. Door has 6 fielded panels, reeded pilasters.	SS 46305 30402	3km Study Area
1223648	Grade II LB	1, Pitt Court	Probably C18 altered, 2 storey, one window at each floor, on gabled end to PITT HILL. No 1 forms a group with Nos 2 to 11 (consec) PITT HILL.	SS 46218 30328	3km Study Area
1223649	Grade II LB	Rock House	Late C18 or early C19, 2 storey, 3 window stucco front facing marine parade setback behind garden. Ground floor rusticated, moulded eaves cornice. Hipped slate roof. Sash windows with glazing bars, and with window box guards at 1st floor. Doric columns and mutular entablature to doorcase, fanlight. One	SS 46527 30389	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			storey garage wing has splayed bay and Venetian windows One window front facing the quay.		
1223652	Grade II LB	4, The Quay	Probably early C19, 3 storey, plastered, flank pilasters. Front with stippled rendering. 2 sash windows with glazing bars. Bracket eaves cornice. The former Quay Street (adjoining the former Market), item -/66, have been demolished.	SS 46524 30412	Both Study Areas
1223653	Grade II LB	Post Office	Probably early C19, 3 storey, 3 windows, stucco, rusticated mark pilasters, wood moulded eaves. Rusticated ground floor. Sash windows with glazing bars. Mid C19 wood shop front with Post Office, left. Central arched entrance with radial bar fanlight and 6-panel door. French casement, right.	SS 46521 30424	Both Study Areas
1223673	Grade II LB	County Library and No 8	C18 or early C19 altered, 2 storey, 3 windows including wing set at back of garden, stone, part rendered, casement windows except 1st floor 2-light sash. In 2 portions, ie No 8, set back, casement at each floor, left. Extra small casement at 1st floor right above garage. Separate building County Library. 1 window at each floor, 2-light, stone with rendered front. 6-panel door with fanlight, left.	SS 46524 30442	Both Study Areas
1223674	Grade II LB	Beechcroft	Probably early C19, 3 storey 2 sash windows, t u er floors, now without glazing barn. Rendered front. Shop window, ground floor, left, with entrance' adjoining, right, and ground floor window right.	SS 46524 30455	Both Study Areas
1223675	Grade II LB	11, The Quay	Early C19, 2 storey, 2 windows, now with side glazing bars only. Stucco. 4-panel door with arched fanlight. Hipped roof with old slates. All the listed buildings in The Quay form a group.	SS 46529 30489	Both Study Areas
1223676	Grade II LB	14, The Quay	Probably early C19, mid C19 alterations including very high ground floor shop front with wood case with carved consoles. 2 sash windows with glazing bars at upper floor, stucco, painted.	SS 46532 30505	Both Study Areas
1223677	Grade II LB	Trinity Buoy Stores	Probably C18 with alterations, whitewashed stone store with lean-to roof adjoining No 15, (south). Stone tablet with carved arms of Trinity House. Whitewashed stone wall round enclosure where buoys are kept.	SS 46536 30524	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1223785	Grade II LB	15 and 15a, The Quay	Probably C18 altered, 3 storey, No 15, limewashed stucco, 2 windows, now without glazing bars. No 15A, early C19 wood case to ground floor shop and glazed casements at upper floors with centre boarded warehouse doors. Rendered front.	SS 46538 30531	Both Study Areas
1223786	Grade II LB	16 and 17, The Quay	Early C19 pair, forming 3 storey 2 window front. Former blind central windows now obliterated. Sash windows with glazing bars. Linked doorways with 5-centred heads and fanlights. Old grouted slates to roof.	SS 46540 30541	Both Study Areas
1223787	Grade II LB	Seamen's Mission	Probably early C19 Memorial Chapel, left, 2 storey 2 windows at each floor, arched and with glazing bars. Stucco, springing band, flank pilasters, gable with pediment blank panel and flag pole. Memorial Sailors' Rest, 3 storey stucco 3 sash windows at each floor including wing, east. Altered glazing bars. Entrance, left, with fanlight and side lights.	SS 46540 30575	Both Study Areas
1223788	Grade II LB	Methodist Church	Dated 1851. Pitt. Stone rubble with later pointing. Front has quoin pilasters and gable with parapet. Pointed doorway and windows with Gothic glazing barn. Quatrefoil plaster tablet above door. Small forecourt with contemporary gates, railings removed.	SS 46168 30340	3km Study Area
1223793	Grade II LB	Little Staddon, Staddon	C18 gentlemanly "seat", with alterations, retains Georgian doorcase with fluted pilasters, triglyphs and paterae to frieze hood on enriched brackets. 2 storey earlier part with attic with flush frame sash windows with glazing bars, south. Early C19 portion with bracket eaves cornice, south.	SS 46298 30598	3km Study Area
1249913	Grade II LB	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	SS 47195 30272	Both Study Areas
1267141	Grade II LB	Seagate Hotel	Probably C18 altered, 2 storey, 3 windows, stucco front facing the Quay. Mid C19 central stucco doorcase, with cornice on enriched consoles. Rusticated quoins and ground floor. Moulded cornice. Parapet. Sash windows with glazing bars	SS 46526 30618	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			remain on return face, south. Front garden railings removed, ornamental cast iron gate only remains		
1267164	Grade II LB	Ferriwais	Probably early C19, 2 storeys and half dormer, rendered front, rusticated quoins. One window at each floor. Modern 3-light casements. Entrance, right, with fanlight.	SS 46530 30434	Both Study Areas
1267165	Grade II LB	10, The Quay	Probably C18 altered, backs on to No 10. Market Street, 2 storey, 2 windows, rendered. Fairly steep slate roof. Wood eaves board. Sash windows now with side glazing bars only. Central entrance with patterned fanlight.	SS 46518 30484	Both Study Areas
1267166	Grade II LB	12 and 13, The Quay	Probably early C19 altered, rendered front with wood bracket open pediment. 3 storey, 2 sash windows at each floor, glazing bars remain at ground and 1st floors of No 12. Paired entrances. All listed buildings in The Quay form a group.	SS 46533 30498	Both Study Areas
1267189	Grade II LB	1 and 1a, One End Street	Probably early C19, corner house with rounded angle. Stucco, whitened. 2 storey. No 1 wide 2-light curved sash window at 1st floor with plain entrance below. Moulded eaves board following curve. Hipped slate roof. No 1A 2 sash windows with exposed frames, glazing bars and architraves, Mid C19 stucco doorcase with consoles. Nos 1 and 1A form a group with Nos 3 to 7 (odd), 7A, 9 to 25 (odd) and Nos 2 to 30 (even) and with the listed buildings in Market Street.	SS 46498 30432	Both Study Areas
1267191	Grade II LB	2-11, Pitt Hill	Probably C18 altered 2 storey cottages, stepped uphill at end. Fronts mostly re-plastered, 2 with new brick at 1st floor. Slate roofs. Sash windows generally, with exposed frames. No 2, recessed 6-Panel door, adjoins No 1 Pitt Court. Plain entrances, some with fanlights. No 2, 2 windows at each floor. No 4, gabled dormer. Nos 5 and 6, mullion transom casements, 2 gabled dormers. No 7, gabled dormer. No 8, 2 small sash dormers. No 5 and 6, cast iron ornamental railings above low wall to small forecourts. Nos 6 to 9, 1st floor band. No 7 to 11, fairly low wall to small front gardens. No 10 and 11, coupled entrances. (A very small cottage, empty, disused as such,	SS 46213 30287	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			adjoins No 11).		
1267192	Grade II LB	Rock Cottage	C18 or early C19, 2 storey, 2 window, stucco. Doorcase has slender fluted pilasters and arched fanlight. Rusticated ground floor, Moulded eaves cornice.	SS 46532 30396	Both Study Areas
1267193	Grade II LB	3, The Quay	Early C19, 2 storey, 3 windows including centre blank. Stucco front set back behind garden. Modillion eaves cornice. Moulded architraves and cill brackets to sash windows, now with margin glazing bars. Tuscan doorcase with engaged columns, arched fanlight.	SS 46521 30404	Both Study Areas
1306381	Grade II LB	27-31, Market Street	Probably early C18 altered, 2 storey, stippled rendering, one sash window each at 1st floor with exposed frame and glazing barn. No 27 plain recessed entrance, interior early C18 boarded door with strap hinges. No 29, delicate reeded pilasters to wood case of 6-panel door with sunk upper panels and panelled reveals, No 31, early C19 shop front (number not shown) with shallow bow, glazing bars woodcase and 6-panel door.	SS 46514 30548	Both Study Areas
1306458	Grade II LB	13-19, Irsha Street	C17 and C18 with alterations 2 storey range. nos 13, 15 and 17, 5 windows, stucco, painted. Massive central stone chimney with drips and capping, and brown brick added shaft above. 4 casement windows at 1st floor. (No 17, sash, with exposed frames). Ground floor 4 sash windows with exposed frames and now with side glazing bars only. No 15 recessed entrance with small cornice and consoles. No 15, 6-panel door with sunk upper panels in wood case with incised line ornament to pilasters. No 17, door with 6 sunk panels and small altered cornice and consoles. 1st floor band. No 19 (Irsha Cottage) C18 or early C19 with alterations. 2 first floor sash windows with exposed frames, now with side glazing bars only. 6-panel door in wood case with fluted pilasters, and panelled reveals, right end, 1st floor band.	SS 46066 30991	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1306485	Grade II LB	73, Irsha Street	Probably C18 altered. 2 storey 3 window cottage, front set back. 1st floor sash windows gabled ½ dormers with exposed frames and glazing bars. Walls are plaster on stone or cob. Thatched roof. Wood casements to ground floor. Trellis porch to 6-panel door. Low stone wall to front garden with rounded cope.	SS 46246 30918	3km Study Area
1306492	Grade II LB	16-32a, Irsha Street	Probably early C19, two storey range, stucco, colourwashed, generally one and two windows each, mainly sash, some with exposed frames and with glazing bars remaining. Some first floor blank panels. Arched entrances to Nos 18 to 24 with fanlights and six-panel doors. No 26, plain entrance with fanlight. Nos 24 to 32, glazing bars remain. No 32a (Fairview), three windows at first floor with cill brackets, two gabled dormer casements, moulded string, arched central entrance, fanlight.	SS 46071 30974	3km Study Area
1306586	Grade II LB	6, Bude Street	C17 with-alterations, stucco, 4 first floor sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars. Ground floor, 2 5-light sash windows (one of which, left with glazing bars remaining) and with stone keys. 6-panel door with sunk upper panels and small cavetto-moulded architrave. Wide passage way through under, right, with wrought iron gates. Early C17 hewn beam above passage.	SS 46464 30461	3km Study Area
1309180	Grade II LB	Fullingcott Farmhouse	C17 origins with C18 alterations. Rendered stone and cob. Asbestos slate roof, hipped at right end, canted at left end. 2 rendered ridge stacks. Unusual plan with 2 principal rooms on ground floor both heated by axial stack to right with staircase at lower end of left-hand room to mezzanine floor at lower end with canted end above low collar. Right angled 2 storey wing to rear right end forming overall L-shaped plan. 2 storeys. 3 window range. 8 paned window to left of two 3-light casements, 6 panes per light above. 2 horizontal sliding sash windows. 4 panes per light to right of brick panel with slated gabled roof and plank door. 3 over 6 paned sash above 12-	SS 48916 30381	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			pane sash to canted end. Interior: a number of 2- and 4-panelled doors survive, cupboard or stairway with butterfly hinges. 5 C18 trusses with threaded purlins.		
1309188	Grade II LB	Farmbuilding, Formerly Stables Now Storage Shed Approximately 20 Metres North West at Middle Huish Farmhouse	Farmbuilding, formerly stables now storage shed approximately 20 metres north-west of Middle Huish Farmhouse GV II Farmbuilding, formerly stables now storage shed with loft over. Early C19. Rendered rubble and cob. Half-hipped thatch roof. Rectangular on plan. 2 storeys. Formerly symmetrical east front now with blocked windows flanking wide infilled central doorway. Entrance now by stable door at right end. Cobbled floor with central gutter. Early C19 pegged trusses with waney rafters intact.	SS 48852 29720	3km Study Area
1309237	Grade II LB	1 A and 2, Home Farm Cottage	GV II Farmhouse. Circa 1840-50. Rendered stone rubble. Slate roof to front, corrugated asbestos roof to rear. Tall axial brick stack and stack at left end. Three-room plan with entrance hall between left and centre rooms and kitchen wing at rear of right hand end forming overall L-shaped plan. Two storeys. Regular four-window range, all hornless 16-paned sashes. Cambered arched doorway to left of centre with four-panelled door. C20 French window to right and two 16-paned hornless sashes to each side. Lean-to pantiled porch roof at right end. C19 internal joinery largely intact.	SS 51160 32223	3km Study Area
1309240	Grade II LB	The Cottage	Late C17/early C18 with C20 alterations. Rendered cob and stone. Thatch roof with gable end to left with brick stack and rendered stone stack at right end with tapered cap. 2 cell house with central wide through-passage containing staircase, but original staircase removed 1985 beside stack at right end. 2 storeys. 3-window range C19/C20 2-light casements 6 panes per light. C20 porch with thatch roof. Buttress at left end. Slate roof to former dairy outshut to rear. Scroll-stopped chamfered beam and fireplace lintel to room to right end. Roof structure replaced in C20.	SS 51188 32386	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1310081	Grade II LB	Stile And Flanking Walls 900 Metres South-West of The Great Sluice	Stile and flanking walls. Circa 1815. Shale rubble walls with vertical stone capping, sloping down on either side of dyke. Opening at top with large slate on edge to form stile between stone rubble piers, the west pier is damaged at top. Slate step below stile. The flanking walls fenced sections of the dyke and allowed the sections to be grazed separately. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw. But from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained on the authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Garges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south-east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the Marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field, their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.	SS 47168 33467	Both Study Areas
1310084	Grade II LB	Stile And Flanking Walls 200 Metres North-East of The Great Sluice	Stile and flanking walls. Circa 1815. Shale rubble walls with vertical stone capping, sloping down either side of dyke. Opening at top with large slate on edge to form stile between brick piers with rounded stone rubble tops. Stone step below stile repaired in concrete. The flanking walls fenced sections of the dyke and allowed the sections to be grazed separately. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw. But from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained on the authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the	SS 47917 34295	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			Lords of the Manors of Braunton Garges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south-east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the Marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field, their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.		
1310114	Grade II LB	Great Sluice	Sluice to drain marshes. Circa 1811 to 1815 by James Green, engineer. Coursed and dressed stone revetment walls with 3 segmentally arched sluice openings with 2 semi-circular retaining walls.	SS 47764 34178	Both Study Areas
1310131	Grade II LB	Cattle Shelter and Adjoining Wall 700 Metres West of The Great Sluice	Cattle shelter and fold yard walls. Circa mid C19. Stone rubble with brick dressings and slate roof with gabled ends. East front has 2 wide openings, one with segmental red brick arch, the other with wooden lintel. Small rectangular fold yard in front with stone rubble walls and gateway on north side with blue engineering brick piers. This cattle shelter (locally known as linhays) is one of many on Braunton Marsh and served as a shelter and probably a fodder store for cattle on the marsh. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw, but from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained after authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Gorges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed.	SS 47054 34182	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the marsh is one of only 3 open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.		
1318014	Grade II LB	Dog Kennels with Stable Shelter to Rear Approximately 170 Metres East of Tapeley Park House	Dog kennels with stable shelter to rear. Late C19. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Small brick stack at right end. Rectangular on plan with axial partition wall with 3 kennels and dog runs to front, stable shelter to rear. Each kennel has small rectangular window opening to left of plank door. Enclosing walls to each run with stone coping and tall iron railings. Window openings flanking doorway to stable shelter on rear side.	SS 47915 29099	3km Study Area
1318039	Grade II LB	Gatepiers Approximately 35 Metres North of Tapeley Park House	Gatepiers approximately 35 metres north of Tapeley Park House GV II Gatepiers. Early C19. Stuccoed stone rubble, ashlar joint-lined. Piers of square section with moulded caps and ball finials.	SS 47772 29156	3km Study Area
1318048	Grade II LB	Icehouse Approximately 150 Metres East of Tapeley Park House	Icehouse approximately 150 metres east of Tapeley Park House GV II Icehouse. Early C19. Brick. Domed brick lined well with arched tunnel passage- way extending north with tapered walls to low flat-arched entrance.	SS 47876 29066	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1318173	Grade II LB	Jewell Headstone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 1 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Jewell headstone against west wall of south transept circa 1 metre south of south wall of nave GV of Church of St John Baptist II Headstone. C18. Slate. Inscription: Here lyeth in hops of A Joyfull Resurrection the Body of Ann ye wife of Mr John Jewell died 1781	SS 47973 30983	Both Study Areas
1318187	Grade II LB	Unnamed Gravestone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 4 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Un-named gravestone against east wall of south transept circa 4 metres south of south wall of nave of Church of St John Baptist GV II Gravestone. C18. Slate. Nowy-arched with skulls flanking hour glass. Inscription reads: Here in this Grave lies Eight babes All of one Body Born God took them hence as he thought best To live with him in peace and rest	SS 47980 30981	Both Study Areas
1318191	Grade II LB	Muden Headstone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 5 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Headstone. 1751. Slate. Nowy arched with 2 angels blowing horns. Inscription Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Muden died 1751.	SS 47980 30980	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1318238	Grade II LB	Methodist Chapel	Non-conformist chapel. 1838. Painted rendered stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with gable end to right, rendered stack at left end. Rectangular on plan. 2 storeys, built into bank with first floor access to chapel on east side. 2 opposing round-arched windows on east and west side with original glazing bars. Additional central blind semi-circular headed window on east side with plaque above "Wesleyan Chapel 1838" and C20 door at right-hand end of east side. 2 12-paned sashes to ground floor gable end.	SS 47336 30422	Both Study Areas
1325289	Grade II LB	Cidermill Building Approximately 10 Metres North of West Yelland Farmhouse	Early C19. Stone rubble with some brick to left gable end. Slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular on plan. 2 storeys, the apple loft unfloored at north end to admit cider press. Loft door opening above 2-window openings to right of plank door with timber lintels. Cobbled floor. Majority of fittings intact including mill, racks and barrels, and still in use.	SS 48718 31533	Both Study Areas
1325293	Grade II LB	Anonymous Gravestone Approximately 4 Metres South of East End of Church of St Peter	Anonymous gravestone approximately 4 metres south of GV east end of Church of St Peter II Gravestone. C18. Slate. Straight-headed. Inscription: "You that this Tomb are passing by/Pray stop your Foot and Cast an Eye/To Trace the morals of a Friend/And learn by him your Life to Spend/To every neighbour kind and free/Prosperity was glad to see/Land to his Servants Child and Wife/Surely this was a moral life/And when the summon did him call/In Peace he parted with them all.	SS 51205 32552	3km Study Area
1325307	Grade II LB	Carder Headstone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 3 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St	Carder headstone against west wall of south transept circa 3 metres south of south wall of nave of Church of St John Baptist GV II Headstone. Late C18. Slate. Scrolling foliated design above inscription. Here Lieth interred the Body of Andrew Carder Mariner of the Parish who departed this Life the 9th Day of Feb 1764 aged 65 years Also Grace his wife died 5th Sept 1788	SS 47972 30981	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1325308	Grade II LB	John Baptist Unnamed Gravestone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 5 Metres South of South Wall Of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Un-named gravestone against west wall of south transept circa 5 metres south of south wall of nave of Church of St John Baptist GV II Gravestone, reset probably from foot of grave. C18. Slate. Nowy-arched head with incised hour glass flanked by skulls. Inscription reads: "My death was Sudden But my rising shall To life be far More sudden than my fall Then friends cease mourning And rejoyce for I Lost a frail Life To win Eternity	SS 47972 30979	Both Study Areas
1325309	Grade II LB	Bryher House	Terraced house. Circa 1830-40. Painted stucco. Slate roof with lions head guttering. Stacks to each end. Double-fronted, 2 rooms deep, central hall with rear staircase set slightly off to the left. 2 storeys with basement. 3-window range. Symmetrical. Plat band. 16-paned sash to each side of replaced 2-paned sash above 8 over 12 paned sashes flanking central doorway with 4 panelled door and overlight. Flight of slate-capped steps to doorway with decorative wrought iron railings to each side with wreathed handrail. Principal window openings have horizontal sliding louvred timber sashes. Interior: inner lobby door with 2 panelled base, the upper half glazed with 4 panes and margin bars. C19 joinery principally intact. Moulded plasterwork cornices to hall and principal rooms. Staircase with stick balusters and wreathed handrail. Bryher House forms part of Victoria Terrace with Pilton Cottage, No. 2 Victoria Terrace and Orchard House.	SS 47220 30350	Both Study Areas
1325310	Grade II LB	Sunday School Room and Storage Shed Approximately 20 Metres South of	Sunday school room with stables below. Early C19. Roughly coursed stone rubble. Corrugated asbestos roof. Brick stacks at each end. Rectangular on plan. 2 storeys, built into bank with first floor access to school room to rear and entry to stables at left gable end. 2 window range. Two 2-light casements, 6 panes per light above rectangular window openings with	SS 47971 30964	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
		Church of St John Baptist	relieving arches and wooden shutters flanking small window opening to centre. Plank doors at left gable end and to rear right end. Stable fittings intact.		
1325311	Grade II LB	Huish Cottages	Nos. 1 & 2 Huish Cottages. They have been divided for 2 occupations. The properties date to c.1850-60. Unrendered stone rubble with painted quoins. Patterned slate roof with crested ridge tiles, asbestos slate roof to rear.	SS 48524 29464	3km Study Area
1325313	Grade II LB	Cooper Headstone Approximately 15 Metres South of South Porch Of Church of St Peter, on East Side of Walkway	Headstone approximately 15 metres south of south porch of Church of St Peter, on east side of walkway GV II Headstone. Circa 1780s. Stone. Straight-headed with incised nowy arch with floriated spandrels. To George, Margaret and Catherine, children of George and Margaret Cooper.	SS 51190 32540	3km Study Area
1325314	Grade II* LB	Fremington Manor House Including Entrance Gateway Attached to West Side	Manor house, with gateway attached. 1881 by E Newton. Brick with ashlar dressings. Slate roofs concealed by tall parapet above modillion cornice. Scattered brick stacks with moulded caps with recessed panelled sides to shafts, the principal stacks corbelled Lombard-style at top. Overall large rectangular plan orientated north/south.	SS 51238 32554	3km Study Area
1325315	Grade II LB	Garden Walls Enclosing Pleasure and Vegetable Gardens Formerly Belonging to Fremington	Garden walls enclosing pleasure and vegetable gardens formerly belonging to Fremington Manor House (q.v.). Mid C18. Brick, Flemish bond. Overall L-shape on plan with large vegetable garden on west side, and smaller pleasure and kitchen gardens on east side, each garden separated by brick walling. Entrance gate to pleasure gardens on east-side with cambered arch supported on moulded impost blocks, segmental hoodmould and wrought iron gates with spear-	SS 51144 32620	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
		Manor House	shafts. 3 stone buttresses to outer face of south wall. South and west walls have inward sloping brick capping.		
1325316	Grade II LB	Fremington Mill Building	Mill building. Mid C19, extended in late C19. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Pantiled roof to range to left, corrugated asbestos to right hand range. Adjoining gable ended ranges, that to left added in late C19 to the original range containing the mill machinery. 2 storeys to each range. Right-hand range front gable end has stone steps to plank door with 2-light window above long window to ground floor left with iron stanchions. Left hand range has weatherboarded front gable with double doors, loft door above with hoist bar over 2 cambered arched windows to left side and inserted double doors. Cast iron overshot wheel to rear gable end of left hand range with all machinery intact, including single pair of stones. The original flour mill has been used as a saw mill and waste paper factory in this century.	SS 51213 32234	3km Study Area
1325318	Grade II LB	Hilltop Cottages	Nos. 1 and 2 Hilltop Cottages II Tenement farmhouse, now 2 cottages. Probably C17 with C20 alterations. Rendered stone and cob. Thatch roof with gable end brick shafts to rubble stacks and tall rear lateral hall stack.	SS 51035 32451	3km Study Area
1325322	Grade II LB	Middle Huish	Farmhouse, now private dwelling. Late C16, remodelled in late C18/early C19 with late C20 alterations. Rendered stone rubble, cob and some brick. Slate roof with gable ends, scantle slate roof to single-storey rear kitchen wing. Stone rubble stack with tapered cap at right end, lateral front hall stack demolished and rebuilt in C19 as lateral brick stack to rear enclosed in 2-storey outshut. Complex plan development.	SS 48863 29705	3km Study Area
1325323	Grade II LB	Little Hill (North and South Side) Including Front Garden Wall	Semi-detached pair of villas. Appear to be circa 1860, but apparently is dated 1885. Brick with ashlar dressings. Slate roof, hipped to front wings at each end with boxed eaves and lions head guttering. Ridge stacks. Symmetrical mirror plan, each villa with 3 principal rooms and stair hall forming L-shape	SS 47450 30582	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			to front, principal entrances to each side and service rooms and stable block to rear grouped around central rear courtyards. 2 storeys. Brick platband. West front, 4-window range, each end bay breaking forward. All fenestration intact with 4 paned sashes with margin glazing bars and horizontal sliding louvred timber shutters. 2 centre bays have sashes on each floor, twin sashes to each wing with central colonnete with crocket capitals over canted bay window with ashlar blocking course ornamented with large Tudor Rose decoration.		
1325332	Grade II* LB	Tapeley Park House	Country house. C18 origins, entirely remodelled in the 1880's and again 1898 - 1916 by John Belcher. Brick with ashlar dressings. Hipped slate roof with brick stacks with moulded ashlar caps largely concealed by parapet. Overall 4-sided rear courtyard plan with C20 courtyard infilling. The principal symmetrical garden (south) front contains wide entrance hall with staircase to rear, with single room to each side. Adjoining at right-hand end is the east wing orientated north/south and containing dining room with library over, with service rooms to rear at the north end. The west side contains the principal ground floor room with further service rooms enclosing the courtyard on the north side. Classical style. South facade: 3 storeys. 7 bays, symmetrical, with giant stone pilasters, the lower part of which are rusticated, the central pilasters with composite capitals. Entablature with pediment that breaks forward over 3 central bays. In the pediment there is a cartouche and blind panels to parapet. String course above ground floor. Large ashlar portico with entablature which breaks forward slightly over 2 pairs of Tuscan columns in antis and corner piers. Wreaths with ribbons in the frieze and balustrade above. Ground floor windows have keystones. First 2 storeys all 12-paned sashes with cambered rubbed brick arches. Second floor windows are small square 6 paned sashes. Lower 2 storey 2 bay wing set back slightly with stone	SS 47778 29084	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			<p>entablature with dentilled cornice. 2 first floor 12-paned sashes in moulded stone architraves, over large stone square bay window with tripartite sashes and balustrade above. West side: 1:1:1:4 bays. Flat pilasters and entablature with parapet urns. Second bay from left breaks forward with ground floor Venetian window and tripartite window above. Stone colonnade of paired Tuscan columns to right. East side: 3:4 bays, left-hand bays project. First floor windows have moulded architraves, the left-hand window is a niche. Groundfloor is colonnaded with pairs of fluted columns. Right-hand windows to first floor have broken pediments containing shields. 4 dormers above with semi-circular pediments. Memorial stone at right end to John Belcher "who restored and adorned the House of the Cleveland 1898 - 1916." Interior: principally late C19 rich decorative scheme intact including 6-panelled doors and doorcases, marble chimneypieces including massive chimneypiece to principal room in west wing with giant Ionic pilasters, dog-leg staircase with moulded handrail supported on alternating turned and ironwist balusters and plasterwork ceilings in late C17 and C18 styles to the principal ground floor rooms and bedrooms. The upper storey retains some C18 3-panelled doors and dog-leg staircase with moulded handrail, turned balusters and newels with acorn finials. In spite of the later remodellings, the house retains its basic C18 form.</p>		
1325333	Grade II LB	Stable Range, Including Smoking Room and Stick Room Approximately 10 Metres North East of Tapeley Park	<p>Stable range, including smoking room and stick room approximately 10 metres north- east of Tapeley Park House GV II Stable range, including smoking room and stick room. Early C19. Brick Flemish bond with burnt headers. Slate roof, hipped at right end, left end abutting dairy range. Rectangular on plan with a series of rooms used as storerooms. 2 storeys. Irregular front. 5 doorways, 3 of which have flat brick arches and plank doors, 2 towards right are wider with rectangular overlights and timber lintels. First floor has 2 light mullioned transomed</p>	SS 47796 29121	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
		House	window to left of 2 light loft opening and loading door to right with plank door. Smoking room fittings intact. Stable range is sited on west side of patterned cobbled courtyard to rear of dairy range.		
1325334	Grade II LB	Garden Structures Including Terraces, Summer House, Tool House, Gates and Gatepiers, Sundial And Statuary Furniture to Front Garden to Tapeley Park House	Garden structures including terraces, summer house, tool house, gates and gatepiers, sundial and statuary furniture to front garden to Tapeley Park House GV II Garden structures including terraces, summer house, tool house, gates and gatepiers, sundial and statuary furniture. Early C20, forming part of John Belcher's scheme for re-design of house and garden. 3 terraces. Stone rubble with brick coping and projecting buttresses at intervals with moulded stone coping and at the centre of each terrace a flight of brick steps with stone flank walls with moulded coping. Summer house on west side including steps and piers. Summer house, stone rubble with scantle slate ogee hipped roof with ball finial and projecting timber modillion eaves. Small rectangular building with tripartite open front and central arch supported on columns with moulded capitals. In front, flight of steps with flanking walls surmounted by oriental mythical beasts. Tall monolithic granite columns in front with dragons entwined around the columns. Gatepiers and gates to south side. Gatepiers of stone rubble. Square section, surmounted by ball finials. Wrought iron gates with ornate cresting with leaves and scrolls. Sundial to centre of lower terrace by J Bird of London. Spiral fluted baluster with Corinthian capital, bronze sundial on top. Tool shed on upper terrace, east side, of brick and stone rubble and patterned slate roof. Dutch gable with niches containing busts. Stone arched gateways to north and east sides.	SS 47790 28989	3km Study Area
1325335	Grade II LB	Kitchen Garden Walls, Greenhouse	Kitchen garden walls, greenhouse and tool shed approximately 200 metres east of Tapeley Park House GV II Kitchen garden walls, greenhouse and tool shed. Garden walls and tool shed	SS 47975 29046	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
		and Tool Shed Approximately 200 Metres East Of Tapeley Park House	probably C18. Greenhouse early C20. Garden walls, brick English bond to east side, stone rubble to three other walls. Tool shed with thatched roof and corner brick stack. Greenhouse an early example of prefabricated concrete and glass. Garden walls enclosing rectangular kitchen garden, greenhouse along length of north wall, tool shed at north-east corner. Garden walls have buttresses at intervals, brick capping to east wall, pantiled capping to west wall. Greenhouse with curved concrete ribs. Curved outer wall to tool shed with plank door to garden entrance in east wall.		
1325342	Grade II LB	Galsworthy House, Including Front Garden Railings	Terraced house. Circa 1830-40. Painted rendered stone rubble. Slate roof with brick ridge stack. Double fronted, 2 rooms deep with central hall, those to right altered to form 1 large room, with staircase set slightly to left to rear of hall. 2 storeys. 3-window range. Symmetrical. Flanking pilasters. All hornless 16-paned sashes except that to centre of 12 panes above semi-circular headed doorway with 6-panelled door with fanlight. Iron railings to front with spear-headed shafts. Interior: inner lobby door with 2 panelled base, the upper half glazed with 12 panes. Moulded plasterwork cornices to hall and principal rooms. C19 joinery intact including panelled internal window shutters. Staircase with stick balusters, moulded handrail ramped up to turned newels and moulded string, lit by rear 18-paned window. Forms part of terrace with Torridge View.	SS 47220 30264	Both Study Areas
1325343	Grade II LB	1, The Quay	End-terraced house. Circa 1830-40. Stuccoed stone rubble. Slate roof, hipped at left end. Brick stack at right end. Double-fronted, central hall plan with projecting rear stair turret. 2 storeys. 3-window range. Symmetrical. All 16-paned sashes with horizontal sliding louvred timber sashes. Central classical door surround with 6-panelled door. Round-arched stair window to rear. Interior not inspected.	SS 47252 30232	Both Study Areas
1325344	Grade II LB	Sandlea, The Anchorage	Pair of guest houses. Circa 1870 with C20 alterations. Rendered stone rubble. Slate roofs with serrated bargeboards. Tudor	SS 47393	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
		Hotel	Gothic style. Pair of houses with mirror image plans, adjoining at centre. Two 3-storey blocks, each with 2 storey flanking entrance wings. Twin gabled 3-storey centre with 2-storey wings to left and right, the right-hand remodelled in C20. Each of the paired gables has an oculus above 2 casements 2 over 6 panes with continuous hoodmoulds. First floor balcony with ogee-shaped roof supported on timber posts, canted bay window with crenellated cornice and 3-light window 2 over 8 panes per light with single sidelights. 2-light casements to ground floor 2 over 4 panes per light. 4-centred arched doorway to each wing with original 6-panelled doors. Interiors not inspected.	30126	
1325345	Grade II LB	Unnamed Gravestone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 2 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Un-named gravestone against west wall of south transept circa 2 metres south of south wall of GV nave of Church of St John Baptist II Gravestone, reset probably from foot of grave. C18. Slate inscription reads: Farewell vain world I must be gone Thou art no home for me. My Soul did long to be undress'd To dwell O Lord with thee. Come near and see what Death hath done This is ye Way you all must come. Therefore, Report without Dalay or Death will call you all away.	SS 47972 30982	Both Study Areas
1325553	Grade II* LB	Fairlinch	Farmhouse built 1629 (by porch datestone) extended at rear in late C18 and rendered extension to front rebuilt in C20. Rubble stone, C18 extension in brick with slate roofs, hipped to left end of main range, gable-ends to extensions.	SS 47512 37563	1km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1325554	Grade II LB	West Saunton Farmhouse	Farmhouse C17 (1622 datestone?). Colourwashed rendered rubble and cob with gable- ended slate roof. L-shaped plan, the right-angled extension at right side formerly detached cider-mill house now taken into main range which has continuous outshut to rear enclosing rubble stack. Brick stacks at each end. 2 storeys. 4-window range of two 3-light casements (6 panes each light) to left and two 2-light casements to right (8 panes each light). 2 sashes 6 panes over 6 panes and sash with 4 panes over 4 panes to left of porch with slender colonnettes with plain cornice. Two 2- light casements (8 panes each light) to right. Former cider mill house has two 2- light (8 panes each light) and one 3-light window (6 panes each light) over two 3- light windows each side of 2-light window, all with 6 panes each light. Roof structure largely intact with 6 trusses with collars halved into straight principals carrying single tier of threaded purlins and diagonally set ridge purlin. Interior much altered with roughly chamfered beams at lower end of main range with large end hearth with chamfered lintel and small hearth to left on side wall. Beams boxed in at upper end. 1622 datestone reset in blocked doorway in rear outshut.	SS 46501 37718	1km Study Area
1325555	Grade II LB	Barn Approximately 25 Metres South-East of West Saunton Farmhouse	Barn, probably C18, rubble and cob patched with breeze blocks to rear with half- hipped thatch roof. Large double wooden threshing doors. Roof structure intact with 4 raised cruck trusses with pegged collars and 2 tiers of trenched purlins.	SS 46527 37692	1km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1325558	Grade II LB	Cattle Shelter 950 Metres North North- West of The Great Sluice	Cattle shelter. Circa 1815-20. Low shale rubble walls. Circular on plan with two opposing entrances. Roofless at time of survey (1984) but originally had conical thatched roof. There are plans to replace the roof. This cattle shelter (locally known as linhays) is one of many on Braunton Marsh and served as a shelter and possibly a fodder store for cattle on the marsh. It is the only circular shelter. Braunton Marsh was probably reclaimed in the Middle Ages from tidal waters of the River Taw, but from 1811-15 the marsh was more extensively drained after authorization by Act of Parliament (1811) as a result of the endeavours of the Lords of the Manors of Braunton Gorges, Braunton Abbots, Braunton Arundel and Saunton and others who had grazing rights on the marshes. They sought to enclose Braunton Marsh which was regularly flooded by tidal water. 949 acres were reclaimed. John Pascoe was the surveyor and James Green (County Surveyor) the engineer. The adjacent Horsey Island to the south east was reclaimed between 1852-1857. Historically these late enclosures are particularly interesting in Braunton where the Great Field immediately north of the marsh is one of only three open field systems to survive in England. Although today (1984) there are only 5 farmers on the Great Field their holdings are still widely dispersed over the field as they were in the Middle Ages when there were about 100 farmers.	SS 47598 35125	1km Study Area
1332983	Grade II LB	Anchorage	Late C18 or early C19, 2 storey stucco front. Wood ogee bracket eaves cornice. 3 windows, sash, 3-light at sides, glazing bars somewhat altered. Doorcase with fanlight, Tuscan engaged columns and entablature with triglyphs and paterae.	SS 46510 30372	3km Study Area
1332990	Grade II LB	2b and 4, Bude Street	Probably early C19, altered. 2 storey, stucco, first floor band. 2 first floor sash windows with glazing bars. Blank centre panel. Ground floor, centre sash window with side glazing bars only, plain entrances at sides with fanlights.	SS 46473 30462	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1332991	Grade II LB	12, Bude Street	Probably early C18 with alterations, 2 storey and attic, renewed slate roof including casement dormer. 3 near-flush frame sash windows with thick bars. Stucco, lined, and painted. 1st floor band. C19 wood shopfront, left, with panelled pilasters, ground floor sash window, right with vertical glazing bars. Plain entrance. All the listed buildings in Bude Street form a group.	SS 46445 30460	3km Study Area
1332992	Grade II LB	26, Bude Street	Early C17 with alterations, 2 storey, 2 1st floor windows (one sash with exposed frames, and one sliding casement). 2 ground floor sash windows with exposed frames. Stucco, colour-washed. Door with 4 fielded panels and panelled reveals. Interior: massive hewn roof members, hewn ground floor joists. C18 architraves.	SS 46394 30459	3km Study Area
1332993	Grade II LB	7, Bude Street	Early C19, tall 3 storey 2 window rusticated stucco front, set back. 1st floor band. Sash windows with glazing bars. Arched recessed doorway with fanlight. Tall narrow round-headed window to upper floors on west side. On roof is rectangular look-out lantern with slate-hung sides below glazing. This has a small hipped roof.	SS 46458 30474	3km Study Area
1332994	Grade II LB	Bank House	C18, 2 storey, 3 windows (including centre blank) at 1st floor, sash, with flush frames and segmental heads. Stone 1st floor band. Glazing bars mainly missing. 3-centred head to doorway, with fanlight and 6-panel door.	SS 46416 30468	3km Study Area
1333003	Grade II LB	4, Marine Parade	Probably early C19 altered, 3 storey 3 window roughcast front. Rusticated quoins. Modern casements without glazing bars. Late C19 doorhood on consoles, Tile roof.	SS 46502 30367	3km Study Area
1333004	Grade II LB	6-8, Marine Parade	Probably early C19. 3 storey. Nos 7 and 8 form a pair with 3 windows at upper floors, rusticated flanks, 1st floor band, and coupled entrances. No 6, forming wing, 2 windows at upper floors, sash, with centre glazing bars only. Altered arched entrance.	SS 46478 30362	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1333005	Grade II LB	6, Market Street	Probably early C19, 3 storey, 3 windows, sash, with exposed frames (side glazing bars only). Stucco, rusticated flanks. Central arched entrance. Shop at ground floor, right with wood case with continuous entablature and pilasters with incised line ornament. One window return face with early C19 shop front.	SS 46507 30450	Both Study Areas
1333006	Grade II LB	17, Market Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey including half-dormers, stippled rendering, altered windows. Centre blank panel at 1st floor above plain recessed entrance with fanlight. Sash windows at ground floor with exposed frames and now with centre glazing bars only.	SS 46508 30510	Both Study Areas
1333007	Grade II LB	35, Market Street	Early C19 altered 2 storey stucco painted, 3 1st floor sash windows with glazing bars and exposed frames. Plain central entrance. Large ground floor windows with exposed frames and now with centre glazing bars only.	SS 46515 30562	Both Study Areas
1333008	Grade II LB	1, Meeting Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey, one window to MEETING STREET and 3 Windows at 1st floor to curved front to the Quay. Stucco, 1st floor band. Old slates to roof. Sash windows with glazing bars except ground floor 3 light casement to Quay.	SS 46535 30603	Both Study Areas
1333009	Grade II LB	Ye Champion of Wales	Early C18 painted brick front, 2 storey and attic, showing Dutch influence. 3 1st floor windows. The flat fronted bow window and ogee door-hood are probably early C19 but may be partial copies of the originals. 1st floor sash windows have segmental heads and keystones, but are now altered to casements. Moulded eaves cornice. Dormer has C19 Gothic detail.	SS 46504 30598	Both Study Areas
1333010	Grade II LB	20-22, Meeting Street	Probably C18 altered, painted brick fronts, blank centre 1st floor window formerly painted as window, sash windows with exposed frames, altered glazing bays. Renewed roof slates. Nos 20 and 21 have doorhoods on moulded brackets, probably restored. No 22 has altered dormer and wood doorcase with incised line ornament to pilasters (early to mid C19).	SS 46459 30586	Both Study Areas

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1333011	Grade II* LB	Docton House	House, part used as store which is now disused. Circa late C16 or early C17 with C19 and C20 alterations to the rear wing. Local stone rubble, left hand end and rear wing are rendered. Slate roof with gabled ends and black glazed ridge tiles. The lateral stack at the rear has a tall stone rubble shaft with a moulded cap. 2 stone rubble axial stacks over rear wing. Plan: Overall L-shaped plan. Long 2-storey front range, its ground floor has 2 unheated rooms comprising a small room at the left hand end separated by a thick stone partition from the large unpartitioned room taking up the remainder of the ground floor with a central entrance. The staircase at the right hand end is probably a later arrangement; it rises from a ground floor doorway at the front to a doorway on the first floor at the back where the ground is at this level. There is also a doorway at the bottom and top of the stairs into the ground and first floors respectively. The ground floor appears to have been a cellar or store but the first floor must have been a great chamber with a moulded plaster ceiling and 2 lateral fireplaces at the back. Like the ground floor there is a smaller chamber at the left end which extends into a short rear wing adjoining the main rear wing. This is heated from a large axial stack with an enormous fireplace (now blocked) and a small unheated room behind at the end of the wing. The ground floor of the rear wing is at the same level at the first floor of the main range.	SS 46437 30350	3km Study Area
1333012	Grade II LB	12 and 13, Myrtle Street	Probably early C19 2 storey 3 window stucco pair, frontage set back, rusticated ground floor, sash windows with altered glazing bars. Linked doorways with reeded pilasters and single entablature. All the listed buildings in Myrtle Street form a group.	SS 46344 30323	3km Study Area
1333013	Grade II LB	23 and 25, Bude Street	Probably C18 altered, low 2 storey stucco pair. Linked doorways with cornices on consoles. Sash windows. Glazing bars mainly missing at No 23. Modillion cornice. All the listed buildings in Bude Street form a group.	SS 46409 30467	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1333014	Grade II LB	33, Bude Street	Probably early C19 altered, 2 storey 3 windows stucco front, lower storey rusticated. Sash windows, those at 1st floor having moulded architraves and iron window-box rails. 6-panel door with panelled reveals, radial-bar fanlight, and Doric case with engaged columns and triglyphs. Flank pilasters, to upper storey, with enriched caps. Frontage set back slightly.	SS 46376 30468	3km Study Area
1333019	Grade II LB	West Farm	C17 or C18 with alterations. Connected to No 68 by garden wall with swept parapet, round headed doorway in wall with blank tympanum. Main front is at right angles to road with sash windows (some 3-light). Paterae to eaves fascia. Late Georgian doorcase with Tuscan pilasters, and modillion cornice, fanlight. Most of this detail is early C19. Good 3 storey gable end to road has Venetian windows, with glazing bars, at ground and 1st floors, the former with shutters. Round window in gable.	SS 46220 30927	3km Study Area
1333020	Grade II LB	72a, Irsha Street	C18 or early C19 altered, 2 storey 2 windows stucco front. Roof replaced by modern glass attic storey. C19 sash windows at ground and 1st floors, canted casement at 1st floor. Rounded headed doorway with panelled reveals.	SS 46242 30924	3km Study Area
1333021	Grade II LB	110 and 110a, Irsha Street	1664, formerly Rising Sun Inn, 2 storey, stucco, whitened. 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars, and one mullion transom casement. Plain entrance door. 2 storey probably C18 splay bay (mullion transom casement). Interior: delicate notched dentil cornice, 1st floor circa 1700 cupboard door, and wide-boarded door with H hinges with straps, 2-panel door with wrought hinges. Rear wing with hewn principal. All the listed buildings in Irsha Street form a group.	SS 46300 30839	3km Study Area
1333033	Grade II LB	Odun House	Late C18 or early C19, 3 storey 3 window roughcast front. Central round-headed doorway with Tuscan porch. Wrought iron balcony to 1st floor French window. Large 5-light sash windows on each side. Paved front garden with dwarf wall, railings removed. Most of the back of the house is slate hung except for projecting wing with round-headed staircase	SS 46310 30412	3km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
			window.		
1386058	Grade II LB	Forsythia Cottage	Cottage. Circa 1800; extended later C19 and C20. Plastered cob. Thatched roof with half-hipped and gabled ends; clay pantile roof to the outshuts. Integral stone gable-end stack with later red brick shaft.	SS 48796 35770	1km Study Area
1393947	Grade II LB	War Memorial	A granite Celtic cross atop an elongated shaft, which stands on a tapered rectangular plinth elevated on a stone base. This memorial was erected to commemorate the men of the parish who fell in the First World War (1914-1918). It was later used to record the names of those who fell in the Second World War (1939-1945). The names of those lost during the First World War appear on the south face of the plinth below the inscription: 'IN PROUD AND GRATEFUL MEMORY OF / THE MEN OF THIS PARISH WHO GAVE / THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR / 1914-1918 '.	SS 51154 32483	3km Study Area
1419351	Grade II LB	K6 Telephone Kiosk 14m East of No. 73 Irsha Street	K6 telephone kiosk, designed in 1935 by Giles Gilbert Scott.	SS 46260 30911	3km Study Area
1419464	Grade II LB	K6 Telephone Kiosk Adjacent to The Seagate Hotel	K6 telephone kiosk, designed in 1935 by Giles Gilbert Scott.	SS 46525 30633	Both Study Areas
1419468	Grade II LB	Appledore War Memorial	First and Second World War memorial, erected in 1923, with the names of the Fallen of the Second World War added circa 1949. The memorial is surrounded by a set of modern metal posts linked by chains; these are excluded from the listing.	SS 46464 30638	Both Study Areas
1444584	Grade II LB	The Chapel of St Anne With Lych Gate, Saunton	A chapel of 1898 designed by the architect Frederick James Commin of Exeter (1854-1933) with matching lychgate and a stained glass tripartite window by the Arts and Crafts artist Mary Lowndes (1856-1929).	SS 45706 37685	1km Study Area

List Entry	Type	Name	Description	NGR	Location
1449685	Grade II LB	Instow War Memorial	First World War memorial cross, unveiled 1921, with later additions for the Second World War.	SS 48002 31014	Both Study Areas
1463671	Grade II LB	Eight Second World War Concrete Replica Landing Craft Structures	Eight concrete replica landing craft structures, built in 1943 for training in preparation for D-Day.	SS 46098 33131	Both Study Areas
1000700	Grade II RPG	Saunton Court	Saunton Court is a 3ha site dating back to at least the 15th Century. During the 18th and 19th Century the site was used for farming but was remodelled in the 20th century to include formal terraced gardens, a kitchen garden, and informal gardens designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The gardens surround a Grade II listed manor house with medieval origins.	SS 45711 37806	1km Study Area
1000704	Grade II* RPG	Tapeley Park	Tapeley Park is a 96ha site consisting of a 20th century formal terraced garden designed by Sir John Belcher and mid-19th century pleasure grounds as well as parkland and agricultural land. Though developed in the 18th Century, the Tapeley estate itself is medieval. The property predates the 14th Century when the land was acquired by the Giffard family who had a lot of power within the region.	SS 47035 29202	3km Study Area



White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

**Annex B – Non-Designated Heritage Assets
Gazetteer**



Annex B – Non-Designated Heritage Assets Gazetteer

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV11887	MON	Artefact scatter in the Parish of Instow	Artefact scatter	A quantity of flints in Rougemont museum including a pick, 8 cores, 12 blades and flakes, 4 scrapers etc. All Mesolithic, are labelled as 'from Instow bay' but this may be a confusion.	Mesolithic	Mesolithic
MDV12393	MON	Flint Scatter on Braunton Burrows	Artefact scatter	Material dating to the Mesolithic period recovered from Braunton Burrows is in Bideford Museum.	Mesolithic	Mesolithic
MDV25461	FS	Flint Scatter near Down House Cottages, Braunton	Artefact scatter	A collection of 74 struck flints recovered from Saunton Down, in field to north-east of Down House Cottages. Includes scrapers, blades and cores.	Neolithic	Neolithic
MDV562	MON	Flint scatters on Saunton Down	Artefact scatter	Flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age type occur in animal disturbances and under ploughed conditions along the 500 foot crest of the hill, including arrowheads, scrapers, and a retouched fragment of a polished axe.	Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	Neolithic
MDV41904	MON	Enclosed Cemetery in the Parish of Instow	Enclosed cemetery	Possible early Christian graveyard. In the south Welsh border country 'stow' place name element may have replaced Welsh 'llan' meaning 'enclosed cemetery'. No evidence for its usage as such in Devon where 'stow' tends to be a 'place of assembly, holy place'. However, Instow does have an enclosed cemetery plan. ' <i>Johannestd</i> ' in 1086	Roman to 7th century	Roman

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				Domesday survey, so it is at least late Saxon, however, the 1841 tithe map shows a churchyard of typical roughly circular form, suggesting an earlier date.		
MDV18644	MON	Saunton	Settlement	Possibly the early site of the settlement at Saunton, near the original chapel of St. Anne and just south of Saunton Court. The present settlement is further west.	8th Century to Post Medieval	Saxon/Early Medieval
MDV19048	MON	Settlement in the Parish of Instow	Settlement	Instow was <i>Johanniesto</i> in Domesday. It was held by Walter de Clavil. Before the conquest it belonged to Alward. Early descents of the manor are given.	8th Century to Late Medieval	Saxon/Early Medieval
MDV199	MON	Braunton Great Field	Field system	Braunton Great Field still survives as an example of open field agriculture. It is one of only three open field systems still operating in England.	Early Medieval to 19th Century	Saxon/Early Medieval
MDV563	MON	Earthwork lynchets on Saunton Down	Cultivation terrace	At least 5 earthwork lynchets are visible on aerial photographs from 1942 on the south side of the hill behind the Saunton Hotel. They are interpreted as agricultural terraces possibly from the Saxon period. Two possible additional lynchets to the north may be enhanced natural features. The ridges are clearly visible on Lidar images from 2006-2007, although scrub obscures the	8th Century to Late Medieval	Saxon/Early Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				eastern, western and northern extents.		
MDV124752	MON	Ford close to Lifesaving Station, Braunton	Ford	Site of a ford marked on the 1889 first edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Early Medieval to 19th Century	Saxon/Early Medieval
MDV11879	MON	St Anne's Chapel, Braunton Burrows	Chapel	Possible site of medieval St Anne's Chapel at the southern end of Braunton Burrows, one of 5 lady chapels associated with St. Brannock's Church.	Medieval to 17th Century	Medieval
MDV102600	MON	Earthworks east of Horseshoe Cottage, Braunton	Field boundary?; trackway?	Earthwork platforms and ditches are visible on aerial photographs of the 1950s onwards to the east of Horseshoe Cottage, Braunton. The earthworks might be the remains of former field boundaries and trackways of medieval or post-medieval date.	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval
MDV103009	MON	Former field boundary on Saunton Down	Field boundary	A possible medieval field boundary on Saunton Down is visible as a pale curvilinear cropmark on aerial photographs taken in 1952. It is likely to have been disused by the mid-nineteenth century, although below ground remains may survive.	Medieval	Medieval
MDV11857	BLD	Saunton Court, Braunton	Manor house	Manor house of 15th century date with possibly earlier origins. Remodelled and extended by Lutyens in 1932, although much of the early roof structure remains intact.	Medieval	Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV11877	MON	FARMHOUSE in the Parish of Instow	Farmhouse	A stone building with brick quoining and brick framed windows and a possible Elizabethan type brick chimney.	Medieval	Medieval
MDV11880	MON	Medieval Village near the Chapel of St Anne, Braunton Burrows	Deserted settlement	Possible site of a medieval village. No remains were visible on available aerial photographs, and they may be buried. A substantial nearby cut feature created between the 1950s and 2001 has potentially impacted on any buried remains.	Medieval	Medieval
MDV206	BLD	St. John the Baptist's Parish Church, Instow	Font; parish church	Parish church with late 13th or early 14th century fabric to the chancel. A perpendicular nave, west tower, south transept and north aisle, the latter added in 1547. The church was restored 1872-3.	11th to 14th Century	Medieval
MDV208	FS	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Instow	Findspot	Church plate and chalices. One chalice marked with Jones, goldsmith Exeter, 1570-90	Medieval	Medieval
MDV56003	MON	PARISH BOUNDARY in the Parish of Fremington	Parish boundary	The Instow/Fremington parish boundary runs in a straight alignment to n of b3233, and the early OS maps show a double hedge bank at its n end. The boundary appears to have existed before the field system (ss43se/261) was laid out	Medieval	Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV56004	MON	PARISH BOUNDARY in the Parish of Fremington	Parish boundary	The Instow/Fremington parish boundary runs in a straight alignment to n of b3233, and the early OS maps show a double hedge bank at its n end. The boundary appears to have existed before the field system (ss43se/261) was laid out.	Medieval	Medieval
MDV96809	BLD	Church House, Braunton Burrows.	Church house	Church House, Braunton Burrows, probably dating to the 16th Century, now a working museum.	15th Century to 17th Century	Medieval
MDV102591	MON	Earthworks south-west of Lobb, Braunton parish	Field boundary; trackway	Former field boundaries and possible footpaths are visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s as earthworks, to the south-west of Lobb, Braunton parish. The earthworks now appear to have been largely levelled but some elements might continue to be visible as cropmarks.	Post Medieval to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV102595	MON	Former building adjacent to the sea wall at North Devon Cricket Ground	Grandstand?	An open fronted building is visible as a structure on aerial photographs between 1945 and 1975 and is interpreted as a grandstand for the cricket ground. It appears to have been removed between 1975 and 1980 and no remains are visible on later aerial photographs.	18th Century to 20th Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102601	MON	Stepped routeway across Cool Stone from West Yelland Marsh to the shore	Landing steps	A row of pale linear features is visible as a structure on aerial photographs between 1946 and 1957, linking West Yelland Marsh to the foreshore and interpreted as a modern stepped routeway consisting of a series of rock cut incisions or perhaps blocks or shuttered concrete. It is possible that the routeway was part of the Second World War military training area, rather than used by the civilian fishing industry. The structure is not visible on available aerial photographs post-dating the 1950s; presumably it had either been removed or become disused in the mid-twentieth century.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV102607	MON	Routeway to limekiln on East Yelland Marsh	Hollow way; charging ramp	A limekiln marked on nineteenth century maps on the east side of Yelland Marsh is visible as a ruinous structure on aerial photographs between 1945 and 1946, with a raised trackway to the north and south and a curvilinear bank and ditch surrounding its north side. The complex is interpreted as a post-medieval or modern lime slaking site with transport infrastructure, sited on reclaimed and possibly marginal land. Although not visible on aerial	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				photographs from the 1960s, it is possible that earthwork and structural remains survive below more recent industrial waste.		
MDV102608	MON	Enclosure around limekiln on East Yelland Marsh	Land reclamation; flood defences	A curvilinear earthwork bank and ditch is visible on the 1940s aerial photographs, and may be associated with the limekiln, perhaps assisting in drainage of the area or the remains of early flood defence or reclamation works before the mid-nineteenth century. Although no trace of the earthworks is visible on aerial photographs from the 1960s, it is possible that remains survive below current ground level beneath the more recent spoil.	Post Medieval to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV102626	MON	Former drainage channel, north-west of Braunton Great Field.	Land improvement drain	A fragment of a probable former drainage channel of probable post-medieval date is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards, to the north-west of Braunton Great Field.	Post Medieval	Post Medieval
MDV102662	MON	Possible quarry pits, Saunton.	Quarry	Two small possible quarry pits of probable post-medieval date are visible as earthworks on the south-eastern tip of a spur overlooking Saunton, on aerial photographs of 1946 onwards. The earthworks remain visible on aerial	Post Medieval to 19th Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				photographs and images derived from lidar, acquired in 2007.		
MDV103006	MON	Probable former garden enclosure, west of Down House	Rectangular enclosure	A possible garden enclosure is visible as an earthwork bank on aerial photographs from 1946 and on images derived from Lidar data captured in 2006-2007. It is probably associated with Down House and of post-medieval or modern date, passing out of use prior to the mid-nineteenth century. Earthwork remains are likely to survive.	Post Medieval to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV103010	MON	Relict field boundary on Saunton Down	Field boundary	A relict post-medieval or modern field boundary on Saunton Down is visible as a linear earthwork on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s and 1950s. It is likely to have become disused before the mid-nineteenth century, although remains may survive below the vegetation cover.	Post Medieval to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV105815	MON	Two graves, St John's Church, Instow	Grave lining; grave slab	Two graves, were uncovered during a watching brief of the south Transept of St John's Church, Instow.	18th Century to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV122415	MON	Hannaburrow Lane, Braunton, Devon	Road	Hannaburrow Lane, included in John Ogilby's 1675 road atlas, is still visible on late 19th century mapping as well as modern mapping.	17th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV124757	MON	Well at Down House, Braunton	Well	Well at Down House. Down House itself is now a ruin.	Post Medieval to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV131309	BLD	Building on the edge of Braunton Marsh	Building	No longer extant. Building depicted on 19th century historic maps, including 1840s Tithe Map. Shown within small enclosure on the late 19th century historic map.	18th Century to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV131395	BLD	Building on Braunton Marsh	Building	No longer extant. Building depicted on 19th century historic maps, including 1840s Tithe Map.	18th Century to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV131397	MON	Former watercourse, Braunton Marsh	Palaeochannel	Former route of watercourse shown on 1889 Ordnance Survey map and 1999/2000 aerial photograph.	18th Century to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV131402	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh	Linhay	No longer extant. Building depicted on the 1840s Tithe Map but not shown on later 19th and early 20th century historic maps.	18th Century to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV131500	MON	Former watercourse, Braunton Marsh	Palaeochannel	Former route of watercourse shown on 1889 Ordnance Survey map but not visible on 1999 aerial photograph.	18th Century to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV131501	MON	Former barn range, West Saunton Farm	Barn	West range of farm buildings at West Saunton Farm shown on 19th/early 20th century historic maps. Still visible into the mid-20th century on aerial photographs but have been removed by the later part of the 20th century.	18th Century to Late 20th Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV131502	MON	Former building, West Saunton Farm	Barn	Farm building shown on 19th/early 20th century historic maps. Still visible into the mid-20th century on aerial photographs but have been removed by the later part of the 20th century.	18th Century to Late 20th Century	Post Medieval
MDV131504	MON	Former building, West Saunton Farm	Barn	Farm building shown on 19th/early 20th century historic maps. Still visible into the mid-20th century on aerial photographs but have been removed by the later part of the 20th century.	18th Century to Late 20th Century	Post Medieval
MDV131505	MON	Former building, Warren Farm	Barn	Building at Warren Farm shown on 19th/early 20th century historic maps. Appears to have been removed sometime in the early-mid 20th century.	18th Century to Mid 20th Century	Post Medieval
MDV17025	BLD	Crow Beach House, Braunton Marsh	House	Previously known as Ferry House and White House. The house became a marsh keeper's house following the reclamation of the marsh in 1811-15. It was requisitioned on behalf of the War Department in 1942 but has been a private residence since 1952.	18th Century to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV18646	MON	RAILWAY in the Parish of Fremington	Railway	North Devon railway. Extended from Barnstaple to Bideford in 1855. Now closed for passenger use.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV18647	MON	RAILWAY in the Parish of Instow	Railway	North Devon railway. See head sheet.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV2643	MON	Grave of Leonard Prince, Churchyard of St John the Baptist, Instow	Grave	Leonard Prince, Rector of Instow, was buried in the church yard about 1695. The gravestone has now disappeared.	17th Century to 18th Century	Post Medieval
MDV31606	MON	Quarry near Saunton Sands	Quarry	Quarry on north side of Saunton Road shown on early 20th century map.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV31607	MON	Quarry near Saunton Sands	Quarry	Quarry shown to north of Saunton Road on early 20th century map.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV31608	MON	Reservoir near Down House Cottages	Reservoir	Reservoir to south of Down House Cottages marked on early 20th Century map, exact location not indicated.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV31609	MON	Well near Down House Cottages	Well	Well to south-east of Down House Cottages shown on early 20th century map.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV31797	MON	Footbridge at East Saunton	Footbridge	Footbridge over stream to east of East Saunton Farm, shown on historic map.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV31804	MON	Quarries in Lankham Brake, Braunton	Quarry	Two of 3 disused quarries in Lankham Brake shown on historic maps.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV31805	MON	Lankham Brake Quarry	Quarry	One of 3 disused quarries in Lankham Brake shown on historic maps.	18th Century to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV32498	BLD	Saunton Court Gardens	Garden	An early 20th century formal terraced garden and kitchen garden designed by Sir Edward Lutyens surrounding a medieval manor house which he remodelled and extended in 1932, together with informal 20th century gardens.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV32597	BLD	Methodist Chapel, Instow	Methodist chapel	Non-conformist chapel, 1838. Painted rendered stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof. Rectangular on plan. Two storeys. Two opposing round-arched windows. Original glazing bars. Central blind semi-circular headed window with date plaque. A 20th century door. Two 12-paned sashes to ground floor gable end.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV32603	BLD	House in the Parish of Instow	House	Large, terraced house incorporating nos 5,6 & 7 bath terrace. Circa 1830. Rendered stone rubble. Hipped slate roof. Two axial stacks and stack at right end. Symmetrical double depth plan with central entrance hall and side entrances to each end. Two storeys. Basement. Central 3 bays pedimented. Seven window range. Sash windows. Projecting square porch with	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				pilasters and Greek motif. Four panelled door, rectangular overlight and flight of steps with wrought iron railings. No 5 is a home for the elderly whilst 6 & 7 are converted into flats.		
MDV32604	BLD	HOUSE in the Parish of Instow	House	Sea view, and north yeo, including shared outbuilding to rear. Circa 1830-40 but with earlier possibly 18th Century fabric to shared outbuilding to rear, formerly a cottage, and to rear wing of north yeo. Rendered stone rubble and cob with some brick. Slate roof with lions head guttering to north yeo. Gable end stacks and 2 axial stacks. Two storeys. Front ranges each have basically single rooms flanking central hall passage. Each house formerly with symmetrical 3 - window range, sea view now extended by extra bay at left end. Sash windows.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV32606	BLD	Scoreboard Box Building at North Devon Cricket Ground, Instow	Outbuilding; scoreboard; military building?	To the south-west of the pavilion is a thatched scoreboard box which, according to the listing description, was added to the side of a Second World War pillbox in the 1950s. It is clearly visible as a pitched roofed building on oblique aerial photographs taken in 1960. However, it may also be visible as a pale area on earlier aerial photographs dating to 1945, as there appears to be a longer shadow here than is cast by the adjacent military building. This could suggest that the scoreboard box building has an earlier military origin or was adapted for military use in the Second World War, or that it replaced an earlier structure.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV32608	BLD	Cider House in the Parish of Fremington	Cider house	Cider mill building approx. 10m north of west Yelland farmhouse. Early 19th Century. Stone rubble with some brick to left gable end. Slate roof. Rectangular on plan. Two storeys, the apple loft unfloored at north end to admit cider press. Two-window openings to right of plank door with timber intels. Cobbled floor. Majority of fittings intact including mill, racks and barrels and still in use.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV32609	BLD	House in the Parish of Instow	House	<p>Little Hill, Anstey Way. Semi-detached pair of villas. Appear to be circa 1860, but apparently is dated 1885. Brick with ashlar dressings. Slate roof. Lions head guttering. Ridge stacks. Two storeys. Symmetrical mirror plan. L-shaped plan to front. Sash windows with glazing bars and horizontal sliding louvred timber shutters. Four panelled door with 2-paned overlight. Right-angled projection to east contains integral stable block with loft over. The 19th century joinery entirely intact. Richly moulded plasterwork cornices to principal rooms. Impressive dog-leg staircases with sugar barley balusters and moulded handrails. Front garden wall of squat stone balusters.</p>	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV32637	MON	Methodist Chapel in the Parish of Instow	Methodist chapel		18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV32641	MON	Limekiln on East Yelland Marsh	Lime kiln	A limekiln marked on nineteenth century maps on the east side of Yelland Marsh is visible as a ruinous structure on aerial photographs between 1945 and 1946, with a raised trackway to the north and south and a curvilinear bank and ditch surrounding its north side. The complex is interpreted as a post-medieval or modern lime slaking site. Although not visible on aerial photographs from the 1960s, it is possible that earthwork and structural remains survive below more recent industrial waste.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV33576	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Pair of gravestones at head and feet of Stanbury children grave circa 5m south of east end of church of St John the Baptist. Dated 1690. Stone. Double segmental heads. Headstone has incised skulls and hourglass. To left and right respectively, inscriptions to Agnes and George Stanbury, daughter and son of Richard Stanbury who both died 1st March 1690, aged 15 and 11. Stone at foot of grave with weathered inscription recording their deaths by smallpox.	Post Medieval	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV33577	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Muden headstone against east wall of south transept circa 5m south of south wall of nave of church of St John the Baptist. Slate. Dated 1751. Nowy arched with 2 angels blowing horns. Inscription.	Post Medieval to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV33578	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Un-named gravestone against west wall of south transept circa 5m south of south wall of nave of church of St John the Baptist. Slate. C18. Nowy-arched head with incised hourglass flanked by skulls. Inscription.	18th Century	Post Medieval
MDV33579	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Pair of gravestones at head and feet of grave of Agnes and Henry Moule circa 4m south of east and of church of St John the Baptist. Dated 1797. Slate. Headstone straight headed with incised nowy arch and angels bust. Inscription.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV33580	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Turell headstone against west wall of south transept circa 4m south of south wall of nave of church of St John the Baptist. Slate. Dated 1756. Nowy arched with angels bust above inscription.	Post Medieval to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV33581	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Un-named gravestone against east wall of south transept circa 4m south of south wall of nave of church of St John the Baptist. C18. Slate. Nowy-arched with skulls flanking hourglass. Inscription.	Post Medieval	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV33582	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Carder headstone against west wall of south transept circa 3m south of south wall of nave of church of St John the Baptist. Late 18th Century. Slate. Scrolling foliated design above inscription.	Post Medieval	Post Medieval
MDV33583	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Tucker headstone against east wall of south transept circa 3m south of south wall of nave of church of St John the Baptist. Dated 1775. Stone segmental head. Inscribed.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV33584	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Slocombe headstone against east wall of south transept circa 2m south of south wall of nave of church of St John the Baptist. Dated 1786. Slate nowy arched head with incised angels bust. Inscribed.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV33585	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Un-named gravestone against west wall of south transept circa 2m south of south wall of nave of church of St John the Baptist. Gravestone, reset probably from foot of grave. C18. Slate inscription.	Post Medieval	Post Medieval
MDV33586	BLD	Tomb in the Parish of Instow	Tomb	Jewell headstone against west wall of south transept circa 1m south of south wall of nave of church of St John the Baptist. C18. Slate with inscription.	Post Medieval	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV36767	BLD	Barn at West Saunton Farm	Barn	Barn north west of farmhouse, 18th century. Rubble with gable-ended slate roofs.	Post Medieval to 18th Century	Post Medieval
MDV36768	BLD	Farm Building at West Saunton Farm	Farm building	Small farm building to north west of farmhouse, formerly housing cider-mill, now used as general farm store. Probably 18th century.	Post Medieval to 18th Century	Post Medieval
MDV36769	BLD	Barn at West Saunton Farm	Barn	Barn to south east of farmhouse, probably 18th century. Rubble and cob with half-hipped thatch roof.	Post Medieval to 18th Century	Post Medieval
MDV36770	BLD	Shippen Cottage, West Saunton	Shippon stock building	Long shippon to west of West Saunton farmhouse. Whitewashed rendered cob with slate roof.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV36771	BLD	West Saunton Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Farmhouse incorporating formerly detached cider-mill house. Has 1622 datestone reset in blocked doorway in rear outshut.	Post Medieval	Post Medieval
MDV36780	BLD	13 and 14 West Saunton	Farmhouse	Originally farmhouse and attached barn. Probably 17th century, barn added 18th century. Internal partitions much altered due to division into 2 dwellings.	Post Medieval to 18th Century	Post Medieval
MDV36794	BLD	Bramble Cottage, Saunton Road, Braunton	Cottage non-specific	Cottage, early 18th century. Rubble, with cob in upper storey, plastered, with thatch roof.	Post Medieval to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV36795	BLD	Warren Farmhouse, Saunton Road, Braunton	Farmhouse	Farmhouse, possibly 17th century, extended, heightened and re-fenestrated in 19th century. With	Post Medieval to 19th Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				barn and attached stable forms 3-sided courtyard plan.		
MDV50889	MON	Building in the Parish of Instow	Building	Boiler house said to date from WWII. Due to be demolished 25/1/1994.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV51288	MON	A military building, possibly a searchlight battery, north of North Devon Cricket Ground.	Military building; coast artillery searchlight	A building is visible as a structure on aerial photographs between 1945 and 2010. It is probably the same structure as was visited by Horner in 1994 and found to be of brick and breezeblock construction. Oblique aerial photographs taken in 1960 suggest that the building has an open front and is likely to be a coast artillery searchlight associated with the Second World War battery at North Devon Cricket Club. It appears to survive relatively intact.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV51290	MON	Loopholed wall at North Devon Cricket Ground	Loopholed wall	A loopholed wall at North Devon Cricket Ground. The loopholes are located at the junction of the sea wall overlooking the beach and are blocked-up on the seaward side. The wall is visible on aerial photographs from 1945 to 2010 and it was probably modified to accommodate the Second World War emergency coastal battery in the north-west part of the cricket ground. The loopholes may also have been inserted. The seawall appears to survive although repair	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				and renewal may have impacted on the original fabric.		
MDV54164	MON	Military Building, Braunton	Military building	An RAF temporary brick building is visible on the 1985 aerial photograph at Sandy Lane Farm.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV57286	BLD	Assault Training Centre Mortuary, Braunton Burrows	Mortuary	Stone building converted for use as the Assault Training Centre mortuary	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV57288	MON	Concrete wall and anti-tank obstacles used for military training at Broadsands	Anti-tank obstacle; training structure	Lengths of concrete wall and concrete anti-tank obstacles at the rear of the beach have been recorded on site visits as remains of a demolition practise area, part of the Second World War U.S. military training site. These may be the same as concrete debris visible on aerial photographs taken in 1944 and a linear structure visible in 2010 aerial photographs.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV57290	BLD	Concrete Structure North of Blue Slopes, Braunton Burrows	Military building	An extensive complex of Second World War military structures and earthworks is visible on Braunton Burrows, north of Blue Slopes. The function of the complex is unknown, but it might in part be associated with a bombing decoy on the Burrows.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV57787	MON	WELL in the Parish of Instow	Well	Well-marked on 6" (1903/1938) map; not visible on 6" (1971).	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV57788	MON	ROUTE MARKER NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Instow	Route marker non-specific	Guidepost marked on 6" (1903/1938) map; visible on 1971.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV74022	FS	Two Posts at Practice Ground 3, Braunton Burrows	Findspot	Two posts at Practice Ground 3	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV74023	FS	Two posts at Buckthorn Hills, Braunton Burrows	Findspot	Two posts at Buckthorn Hills	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV74051	FS	Post on Soay Plain North, Braunton Burrows	Findspot	Post on Soay Plain North	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV74056	MON	Hut on the Golf Course at Braunton Burrows	Hut	A hut is located on the Golf Course at Braunton Burrows. It probably post-dates the Second World War U.S. Assault Training Centre and is unlikely to be military in origin.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV74057	FS	Posts on the Golf Course at Braunton Burrows	Findspot	Two posts on the Golf Course at Braunton Burrows	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV74058	FS	Post East of Adder Bluff, Braunton Burrows	Findspot	Post east of Adder Bluff	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV74672	MON	Sluice in Horsey Sea Wall	Sluice gate	Sluice located towards the northern end of the Horsey Island sea wall.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV74673	BLD	The Great Sluice, Braunton Marsh	Sluice gate	Sluice to drain water from Braunton Marsh through the sea wall.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV74676	MON	Stile on Braunton Sea Wall 400 metres south-west of the Great Sluice	Stile	Stile, and flanking walls sloping down either side, fenced off sections of the sea bank and allowed them to be grazed separately.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV74766	BLD	Stables at Warren Farmhouse, Saunton Road, Braunton	Stable	Stable block with loft over, attached to farmhouse in early 19th century. Upper end now forms part of dwelling.	18th Century to 21st Century	Post Medieval
MDV74768	BLD	Barn at Warren Farmhouse, Saunton Road, Braunton	Barn	Barn adjoining front left gable end of house, forming 3-sided courtyard plan with stable attached to north end of house. Has fine roof structure.	Post Medieval	Post Medieval
MDV74778	MON	Former Farm Buildings at Saunton Court	Farm building	Farm buildings shown on 19th century maps, most of which were removed for creation of landscaped gardens in early 20th century.	18th Century to 19th Century	Post Medieval
MDV74782	MON	Former Farm Buildings at Saunton Court	Farm building	A range of farm buildings, including small granary, shown on 19th century maps to the north-west of the house. The early 20th century kitchen gardens now occupy the site.	18th Century to 19th Century	Post Medieval

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV77327	MON	Cool Stone Fish Weir, Instow	Fish weir	Weir in existence from at least the beginning of the 17th Century until the end of the 18th Century.	17th Century to 18th Century	Post Medieval
MDV80576	MON	Post-Medieval Fields at Marsh Farm, Chivenor	Field system	A number of regular square and rectangular fields shown to the west, south and east of Marsh Farm on late 19th and early 20th century Ordnance Survey maps. Post medieval pottery recovered from probable field boundaries during groundworks for flood defences.	Post Medieval	Post Medieval
MDV122364	MON	Track, Leading across Sands to a Limekiln, Braunton, Devon	Trackway	Track, leading across the sands to a limekiln, is depicted on early 19th Century mapping, but has been redirected to access the beach during the late 19th Century.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV122368	MON	Limekiln, Braunton, Devon	Lime kiln	Limekiln, first visible on late 19th Century mapping, and out of use by the early 20th Century becoming labelled 'Old Limekiln'. Structural remains are apparent in 1999-2000 aerial photographs but are no longer visible by 2006.	19th Century to 21st Century	19th Century
MDV122369	MON	Limekiln, Braunton, Devon	Lime kiln	Limekiln visible on 1838-48 Tithe map, but no longer present on late 19th Century mapping.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV122370	MON	Higher Pit Close and Lower Pit Close, Braunton, Devon	Pit	Early 19th Century fields named Higher Pit Close and Lower Pit Close. Early 21st Century mapping shows that the fields are still visible.	19th Century to 21st Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV122414	MON	The Rock Rabbit Warren, Braunton, Devon	Rabbit warren	Early 19th Century field name The Rock, shown on tithe maps and described as a rabbit warren. Unclear if field can still be described as such on late 19th Century mapping.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV122493	BLD	Small Structure, Braunton, Devon	Building	Small structure depicted on mid-19th Century mapping but not visible on the late 19th Century maps.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV122496	MON	Track from West Saunton Farm to Hannaburrow Lane, Braunton, Devon	Trackway	Track, leading from west Saunton Farm to Hannaburrow Lane, is visible on late 19th and mid-20th Century mapping. No longer present on modern mapping.	19th Century to Late 20th Century	19th Century
MDV122639	MON	Lower Hannaburrow and Higher Hannaburrow, Braunton, Devon	Earthwork	Lower Hannaburrow and Higher Hannaburrow are recorded as field names on the 19th Century tithe apportionment and indicate that earthworks may be present in the area. It is unclear if the field names are still applicable on late 19th Century mapping, however the road adjacent to the two fields appears to be named Hannaburrow Lane and quarries are visible to the west.	19th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV131393	BLD	Structure on Braunton Marsh	Structure	No longer extant. Building depicted on early 20th Century historic maps, but not visible on the 1940s aerial photographs, so presumably demolished by this time.	19th Century to Edwardian	19th Century
MDV131398	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh	Linhay	No longer extant. Building depicted on 19th and early 20th Century historic maps.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV131400	BLD	Building on Braunton Marsh	Building	Ruined building first depicted on the late 19th Century historic map.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV131401	BLD	Building on Braunton Marsh	Building	No longer extant. Building first depicted on the late 19th Century historic map. Presumably demolished prior to the construction of the Wrafton Radar Station in the Second World War.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV16896	BLD	Round Linhay on Braunton Marsh, 950m north of the Great Sluice	Linhay	Circular linhay restored in the 1980s. The building has low shale rubble walls with 2 opposing entrances and a conical thatched roof.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV17015	MON	Braunton Marsh	Field system	Braunton Marsh was reclaimed in the early 19th Century and divided between the tenants and freeholders of the Great Field.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV17016	MON	Barn at South Burrow Cottage, Braunton	Barn	Site of a barn shown on the Braunton Tithe Map. The cottage that now stands on the site was built in the later 19th Century.	19th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV17017	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh, 170m east-north-east of South Burrow Cottage	Linhay	One of a number of agricultural buildings created in fields on Braunton Marsh, which was reclaimed in 1811-1815. Shown on the Braunton parish tithe map circa 1840.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV17018	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh, 700 metres west of the Great Sluice	Linhay	Remains of four back-to-back shelters under one roof with open fronts and rectangular fold yards each side. Analysis of aerial photographs indicates that the roof was lost between 1985 and 1992, and the walls are visible but ruinous on aerial photographs taken in 2010. The building appears to have originally been a double sided, single storey linhay that was subsequently further divided, presumably at the same time as the division of the land area in which it stood. It is shown on the 1840s Tithe Map and is probably contemporary with the enclosure of the marsh.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV17019	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh, 630 metres west-south-west of the Great Sluice	Linhay	Open-fronted cattle shelter with adjoining stone-walled yard or pound, situated on a field boundary, and divided at the centre to serve the two fields. One of a number of linhays built following reclamation of the marsh in the 19th Century.	19th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV17020	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh	Linhay	Site of a marsh linhay shown on 19th Century mapping, one of several erected following reclamation of the marshes in the early 19th Century.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV17021	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh	Linhay	One of a number of marsh lincays erected following reclamation of the marshes in the early 19th Century. Comparison between the 1840s Tithe Map and the 1880s-1890s Ordnance Survey map shows a second building to have been added in the later 19th Century.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV17022	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh, 350 metres north of the Great Sluice	Linhay	19th Century cattle shelter or linhay, comprising a single storey gable-ended stone building with two wide openings at the front with brick arches. The short sections of walls projection from either end of the front are the remains of a yard or pound.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV17023	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh, 630 metres northeast of the Great Sluice	Linhay	Stone built cattle shelter or linhay with a stone-walled pound in front. One of several built in the second half of the 19th Century following reclamation of the marshes.	19th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV17024	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh, 400 metres north-east of the Great Sluice	Linhay	Two adjoining cattle shelters or linhays on field boundary. The earliest of the two dates to about 1815-20 and faces east with a monopitch roof. The second linhay was added to the rear of the original shelter in the mid-19th Century and has a gable-ended roof with open fronts to north and south. Restored in 1984.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV17026	BLD	The Inspector's House, Braunton Marsh	House	Marsh Inspector's house erected towards the north end of the sea bank, following the reclamation of Braunton Marsh. Private toll road leads south from here to the White House.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV17027	MON	Horse Island Sea Wall, Braunton	Sea defences	Sea wall completed in 1857 to reclaim Horse Marsh.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV17028	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh	Linhay	One of a number of agricultural dwellings erected in fields on Braunton Marsh, which was reclaimed in 1811-1815. Shown on the Braunton parish tithe map circa 1840.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV20926	MON	Enclosed Fields at South Burrow	Field system	Fields at South Burrow were the subject of an enclosure award in 1864. They lie to the south-west of Braunton Marsh.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV23384	MON	Horse Island	Field system	The reclamation of Horse Island was completed in 1857. The enclosed land was divided into	19th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				fields of about 10 acres each, by dry stone fences.		
MDV31800	BLD	Iron House, Saunton	House	Built in late 19th/early 20th Century. Appears to have been demolished by 1960s.	19th Century to 20th Century	19th Century
MDV31801	MON	Sandpit near St. Anne's Church, Saunton	Sand pit	Sand pit shown on early 20th Century Ordnance Survey mapping, to north-west of St. Anne's Church.	19th Century to 20th Century	19th Century
MDV31802	MON	Quarry at Saunton	Quarry	Site of quarry adjacent to the B3231 at Saunton.	19th Century to 20th Century	19th Century
MDV32607	BLD	Pavilion, North Devon Cricket Ground, Instow	Pavilion	The pavilion, constructed of stone rubble under a thatch roof, is a former agricultural building adapted for its present use in 1836 when the North Devon Cricket Club moved to its current location at Instow.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV32611	MON	Yelland, Milestone	Milestone	19th Century milestone five miles from Barnstaple in Yelland	19th Century	19th Century
MDV32636	MON	Instow, Milestone	Milestone	19th Century milestone six miles from Barnstaple to the north of Instow	19th Century	19th Century
MDV32645	BLD	Sunday School Room with Stables Below	Sunday school; stable	Sunday school room with stables below, approximately 20 metres south of the Church of St. John the Baptist, early 19th Century.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV36779	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh	Linhay	Remains of a cattle shelter or linhay. One of a number built following the reclamation of the marsh in the earlier 19th Century.	19th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV36837	BLD	Stile on Braunton Sea Wall 200 metres north-east of the Great Sluice	Stile	Stile and flanking walls sloping down either side fenced off sections of the sea bank and allowed them to be grazed separately.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV36838	MON	Stile on Braunton Sea Wall 900 metres south-west of the Great Sluice	Stile	Stile and flanking walls sloping down either side fenced off sections of the sea bank and allowed them to be grazed separately.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV36862	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh 480 metres north-west of the Great Sluice.	Linhay	Small cattle shelter and adjoining shelter wall, circa 1815-20.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV41805	BLD	St Anne's Chapel, Braunton	Chapel	Small church or chapel dedicated to St. Anne, built late 19th/early 20th Century. Believed to have replaced an older chapel situated at the south end of Braunton Burrows.	19th Century to 20th Century	19th Century
MDV4463	MON	The Great Sea Bank, Braunton Marsh	Sea defences	A massive bank, known as the Great Sea Bank, was constructed between Broad Sands and Marstage Farm, to reclaim 382 hectares of marsh. The work was carried out between 1811 and 1815.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV45558	MON	Linhay on Braunton Marsh	Linhay	One of a number of agricultural dwellings erected in fields on Braunton Marsh, which was reclaimed in 1811-1815. Shown on	19th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				the Braunton parish Tithe Map circa 1840.		
MDV45560	MON	Linhay at the White House, Braunton Marsh	Linhay	Linhay at rear of the White House. Serves adjoining field.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV45561	BLD	Linhay on Horsey Island, Braunton Marsh	Linhay	A single storey, gable-ended stone-built cattle shelter or linhay on the north-east of Horsey Island. The building, which is ruinous, has two doorways at the front with arched brick lintels and bull-nosed brick quoins. It has no pound attached. A number of lincays were built on the island following its enclosure in the mid-19th century. This particular linhay is one of the later examples; it is depicted on the second edition Ordnance Survey map, but not on the first edition.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV45562	BLD	Linhay on Horsey Island, Braunton Marsh	Linhay	A single storey, gable-ended stone-built cattle shelter or linhay in the north-east of Horsey Island; one of several built following the reclamation of Horsey Island in the mid-19th Century. The building has two arched doorways at the front and a stone-walled pound which has a large entrance on the north-east side.	19th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV45563	BLD	Linhay on Horsey Island, Braunton Marsh	Linhay	A single storey, gable-ended stone-built cattle shelter or linhay on the eastern side of Horsey Island; one of several built following the reclamation of Horsey Island in the mid-19th Century. The building has two arched doorways and a stone-walled pound in front.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV45564	BLD	Linhay on Horsey Island, Braunton Marsh	Linhay	A single storey, gable-ended stone-built cattle shelter or linhay on the eastern side of Horsey Island; one of several built following the reclamation of Horsey Island in the mid-19th Century. The building has two wide arched doorways at the front and a stone-walled pound.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV45567	MON	Linhay on Horsey Island, Braunton Marsh	Linhay	Cattle shelter or linhay on Horsey Island, one of several built in the mid-19th Century following reclamation of the island. A stone-built, single storey gable-ended building with two doorways at the front. It has no pound attached.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV45568	BLD	Linhay on Horsey Island, Braunton Marsh	Linhay	Single storey stone building with two arched doorways at the front. One of several cattle shelters or lincays built on Horsey Island following its enclosure in the 19th Century.	19th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV45569	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh, 190 metres north-west of the Great Sluice	Linhay	Remains of two single-storey, gable-ended open-fronted cattle shelters or linhays. The buildings were originally on either side of a field boundary.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV45570	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh	Linhay	Single-storey stone building with two doorways at the front and a hipped roof now covered in corrugated iron, but formerly thatched. Attached to the front of the building is a stone-walled lean-to. The floor level of the building has eroded and is liable to flooding.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV45573	MON	Linhay on Braunton Marsh	Linhay	Linhay erected following reclamation of the marshes, provided shelter for stock.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV45574	BLD	Linhay on Braunton Marsh, 120 metres north-west of the Great Sluice	Linhay	Ruined cattle shelter or linhay, comprising a single storey, gable-ended stone building with two entrances in the front. One of several linhays built on the marsh following reclamation work in the 19th Century.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV57171	MON	Footpath from Saunton to Lobb	Trackway	Footpath from East Saunton Farm to just north of Sanfield at Lobb. Eastern end shown on late 19th Century map, extended to Saunton by early 20th Century.	19th Century to 20th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV72825	MON	Building to south-west of Chivenor Airfield	Building	Building marked on maps from late 19th Century, and aerial photographs from 1940s. Now roofless but appears to be similar to lincays on Braunton Marsh.	19th Century to 20th Century	19th Century
MDV77583	MON	Building on Braunton Marsh	Building	Small building, probably an animal shelter, shown on late 19th and early 20th Century Ordnance Survey maps.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV77584	MON	Square Structure on Braunton Marsh	Structure	Square structure, possibly an animal shelter or enclosure, to north-west of the Inspector's House, shown on late 19th Century Ordnance Survey map.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV77587	MON	Building on Braunton Marsh	Building	Building, probably an animal shelter, on the boundary between two fields on Braunton Marsh north of Inner Marsh Pill, shown on late 19th and early 20th Century maps.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV77589	MON	Building on Braunton Marsh	Building	Building, probably an animal shelter, on a field boundary to the north of Inner Marsh Pill, shown on late 19th Century Ordnance Survey map.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV77590	MON	Building or Enclosure on Braunton Marsh	Structure	Building or enclosure in the south-west corner of a field to the north of Inner Marsh Pill, shown on late 19th and early 20th Century maps.	19th Century	19th Century
MDV77591	MON	Building with Enclosure on Braunton Marsh	Building	Building with enclosure adjacent to field boundary south of Inner Marsh Pill, shown on late 19th and early 20th Century Ordnance Survey	19th Century	19th Century

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				maps. Replaced or extended later in 20th Century.		
MDV131111	MON	Pillbox, cliff face, Saunton Sands, Braunton	Pillbox (assault training)	World War II structure likely to be a training pillbox located on the cliff face at Saunton Sands.	World War II	Modern
MDV102514	MON	Possible sections of the America Road, Braunton Burrows	Road	Several sections of former trackway of probable Second World War date and military function are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of 1945, crossing Braunton Burrows. They are probably sections of the U.S. Army's Assault Training Centre infrastructure known as the American Road. Some elements appear to remain in use.	World War II	Modern
MDV102579	MON	Second World War water tank next to Lane End	Water tank	A circular structure visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s is interpreted as an Emergency Water Supply reservoir of second World War date. It may have been dug into the ground and appears to have been filled with water and possibly still in use in 1946. The superstructure was removed before 1953.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102580	MON	Military maintenance site on Instow Sands	Ship repair works; military training site	A substantial complex of military structures and equipment is visible on aerial photographs dating to the 1940s. They are interpreted as part of a maintenance base for the Woolacombe Training Area, where landing craft were repaired and left to dry on the sands. Several groups of landing craft along the foreshore are likely to be associated with this complex. The structures had started to be removed by 1953 and none were visible on aerial photographs taken in 1970. However, remains are very likely to survive below the surface.	World War II	Modern
MDV102587	MON	Military training area and practise obstacles on Instow Sands	Military training site; anti-tank block	Six parallel lines of beach obstacles are visible as structures on aerial photographs taken in January 1945, only one of which appears to have been extant by April 1946. The structures are interpreted as replica Atlantic Wall anti-invasion defences and part of the Second World War military training area for Operation Overlord. No structures are visible on later available aerial photographs, suggesting deliberate removal soon after the war ended.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102593	MON	Second World War water tank at North Devon Cricket Club	Water tank	A circular structure visible on aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1975 is interpreted as an Emergency Water Supply reservoir of second World War date. It may have been dug into the ground and appears to have been disused by 1960 and removed before 1975.	World War II	Modern
MDV102594	MON	Two military buildings adjacent to North Devon Cricket Club pavilion	Military building	Two rectangular buildings adjacent to the cricket pavilion are visible as structures on aerial photographs in the 1940s. Their function is not known but they are likely to be associated with the Second World War coastal battery or the maintenance the US military training area. Neither building is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1956 and they were presumably removed soon after the end of the conflict.	World War II	Modern
MDV102597	MON	Possible anti-tank block at North Devon Cricket Ground	Anti-tank block	A circular feature visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s is visible as a cylindrical pale structure on aerial photographs taken in 1960. It is tentatively interpreted as a Second World War anti-tank cylinder, perhaps relocated. It is visible on aerial photographs taken in 2010 and is likely to survive.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102599	MON	Second World War structures, east of Westerly.	Radio mast?	A rectangular compound or enclosure of probable Second World War date is visible as structures on aerial photographs of the 1940s to the 1960s. The probably fenced compound encloses at least two, possibly three structures of uncertain, but probably originally military function.	World War II to 20th Century	Modern
MDV102602	MON	Building platform on the embankment of West Yelland Marsh	Building platform	A pale rectangular feature is visible on aerial photographs from 1946 to the 1950s. It is tentatively interpreted as a building platform for a Second World War military structure associated with the United States training area or the coastal battery to the maintenance site for the US military training area. Neither building is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1956 and they were presumably removed soon after the end of the conflict.	World War II	Modern
MDV102619	MON	Anti-glider poles across Horsey Island and Braunton Marshes	Pole	A large number of pale upright poles across Braunton Marshes are visible on oblique aerial photographs between 1944 and 1945. They are interpreted as early Second World War anti-glider defences. Some infield poles may have been removed by 1944, and the remainder removed by 1946.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102624	MON	Possible pillbox, Braunton Great Field	Pillbox?	A small structure in a square enclosure, possibly a pillbox of Second World War date, is visible on Braunton Great Field on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s and 1950s. It is not visible on aerial photographs of 1956 onwards and had probably been removed by this date.	World War II	Modern
MDV102625	MON	Two small structures on Braunton Marshes	Shelter	Two small rectangular structures are visible on aerial photographs from 1944 to 1946, and though their exact form is not distinguishable they may be temporary agricultural shelters. They are likely to date to the early twentieth Century and to have been removed in the mid-twentieth century. Some small rectangular structures on the south-east side of Horsey Island are similar in size, but any relationship between the two groups of structures is speculative.	20th Century	Modern
MDV102640	MON	Two square pits on Rowan Plain, Braunton Burrows	Pit	Two square pits are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs from 1945. They may be associated with the Infantry Demolition Range, part of the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows. They are similar to a pit sited to the south-west in the	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				Engineer Demolition Range, although their exact function is not known. Earthworks are likely to survive.		
MDV102641	MON	Military training structures, earthworks, and craters on Rowan Plain, Braunton Burrows	Anti-tank obstacle; bomb crater; anti-tank ditch?	Earthworks and structures visible on 1940s aerial photographs are likely to be mock invasion defences of the Infantry Demolition Range, part of the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows. The structures are not visible on aerial photographs dated to 1952 but the earthwork ditches and craters are discernible on images derived from Lidar data captured in 2006-2007 and likely to survive.	World War II	Modern
MDV102642	MON	Crater on the eastern side of Braunton Burrows	Bomb crater	A circular crater is visible as an earthwork and a cropmark on aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 2010. It is very likely to have been associated with U.S. Army military training in the Second World War and survives as an earthwork.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102664	MON	One of several pillboxes north of Churchill Plain, Braunton Burrows	Pillbox (assault training)	Training Aid 30, recorded on plans of the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows, is visible as a structure on aerial photographs taken in 1945 and 1946. This is one of three similar structures along the road likely to be mock pillboxes. The structure is not visible on later available aerial photographs, so it is likely to have been demolished or obscured by shifting dunes in the immediate post-war period.	World War II	Modern
MDV102668	MON	Craters around The Sallows, Braunton Burrows.	Bomb crater	Two groups of pits are visible as circular earthworks on aerial photographs dating to 1945 and 1946. They are interpreted as craters associated with Second World War military training activities by the U.S. Army at the landing craft mock-up area. The earthworks may survive beneath scrub growth.	World War II	Modern
MDV102671	MON	Possible vehicle standings next to mock-up landing craft, Braunton Burrows.	Hard standing	Two rectangular features are visible as slight earthwork pits on aerial photographs between 1945 and 2010. They are tentatively interpreted as hard standing for military vehicles involved in training exercises at the mock landing craft in the Second World War. Earthworks are likely to survive.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102677	MON	Possible Second World War obstacle course structures	Military training site	Six small possible structures visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s are probably part of a US Army obstacle course on Braunton Burrows. The structures are not visible on later aerial photographs.	World War II	Modern
MDV102678	MON	Mock Landing Craft Tanks to south of D Lane, Braunton Burrows	Military training site; training structure	Six mock Landing Craft Tanks (LCTs) forming part of the Second World War US assault training centre. Six rectangular concrete structures, visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s, are the remains of 'Landing Craft Tank' training structures, used to practise amphibious landings of tanks for Operation Overlord. All are visible as structures in varying degrees of preservation on aerial photographs taken in 2010.	World War II	Modern
MDV102680	MON	Possible 'Ships Sides' Second World War training aid, Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Two white rectangular features visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s on the north-eastern edge a track on the eastern side of Braunton Burrows, have been interpreted as the remains of structure foundations or areas of hard standing of Second World War date and probable military training function. The structures are not visible on later aerial photographs available to the survey, and it is	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				probable they have been removed or obscured by shifting dunes.		
MDV102681	MON	Possible 'Ships Sides' Second World War training aid, Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Two white rectangular features visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s on the north-eastern edge a track on the eastern side of Braunton Burrows, have been interpreted as the remains of structure foundations or areas of hard standing of Second World War date and probable military training function. The structures are not visible on later aerial photographs available to the survey, and it is probable they have been removed or obscured by shifting dunes.	World War II	Modern
MDV102682	MON	Military structure and enclosure, North of D Lane, Braunton Burrows	Military building; training structure?	An irregularly shaped building within a fenced enclosure is visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s. A smaller structure to the south-east and a linear trackway to the west are also visible. The function of these features is not known but they are likely to be Second World War military buildings. The building and enclosure appear to have been removed or covered over by 1952, and the site is now scrub covered, although some remains may have been impacted by mechanised groundworks prior to 2001. The	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				possible trackway however is likely to survive as an earthwork ditch.		
MDV102684	MON	Second World War U.S. Army military training site, Braunton Burrows	Military training site; nissen hut?	A rectangular feature of probable Second World War date and U.S. Army military training function are visible as low structures on aerial photographs of the 1940s, on Braunton Burrows.	World War II	Modern
MDV102685	MON	Braunton Burrows, Tented Encampment	Military camp	A tented encampment of Second World War date is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs between 1945 and 1958, part of the US Army Assault Training Centre. Similar cropmarks are known on the fringes of Braunton Burrows further north. A linear ditch is visible immediately to the north on aerial photographs between 1945 and 2010 and may be associated with the camp.	World War II	Modern
MDV102686	MON	Anti-tank cubes, Braunton Burrows	Anti-tank block	Three small square features of probable Second World War date and military function are visible as possible structures on Braunton Burrows on aerial photographs of 1946. They have been tentatively interpreted as anti-tank cubes. They are not visible on the later aerial photographs available to the survey and have probably been removed or obscured by shifting sand dunes.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102689	MON	Second World War training slit trenches, Saunton Golf Course	Slit trench	Four slit trenches of Second World War date are visible as earthworks on the eastern edge of Braunton Burrows on aerial photographs of the 1940s to the 1950s. The earthworks were probably part of the U.S. Army Assault Training Centre which extended over much of the Burrows. The slit trenches are now within the area of Saunton Golf course but remain visible as low earthworks on digital interactive images derived from aerial photographs taken in May 2001.	World War II	Modern
MDV102695	MON	Craters on the U.S. Army Assault Training Centre, Braunton Burrows	Bomb crater?; mortar crater?	Bomb or mortar craters of Second World War date are visible as earthworks on Braunton Burrows, on aerial photographs of the 1940s. The craters are likely to have been created as part of the U.S. Army training activity at the Assault Training Centre on the Burrows. The craters are not visible on digital interactive images derived from aerial photographs taken in 2007.	World War II	Modern
MDV102696	MON	Military training site on Braunton Burrows	Military training site	A possible training area marker of Second World War date is visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s as two small concentric square features, possibly as low earthworks or a shallow ditch. It is	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				not visible on later aerial photographs available to the survey.		
MDV102698	MON	Second World War Assault Training Centre structures, Braunton Burrows	Military building	Evidence for three former structures of probable Second World War date and military function can be seen on the eastern edge of Braunton Burrows on aerial photographs of 1946. The structures are visible located on the northern edge of a temporary trackway linking the road network to the east to the U.S. Army Assault Training Centre to the west and are probably contemporary with the training area.	World War II	Modern
MDV102700	MON	Second World War Military Camp, Braunton Burrows.	Military camp	Evidence for 11 Nissen Huts or similar structures of Second World War date can be seen on aerial photographs of the 1940s to the 1980s, to the south and west of Saunton golf club cub house on Braunton Burrows. The structures probably housed the headquarters and service units of the U.S. Army's Assault Training Centre on the Burrows.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102705	MON	Military training area between Broadsands and Crow Point, Braunton Burrows.	Military training site	The area between Broadsands and Crow Neck was used for military training in the Second World War; the 'embarkation beaches' were a core part of the US training area for Operation Overlord. Numerous structures, pits and tracks are visible on aerial photographs dating from 1945 to 1946, but only a few are visible on later aerial photographs taken in the 1950s, and very few manifest in a recognisable form above the ground surface in 2010. They are described in greater detail in individual records. The site continued in military use and later structures are visible on aerial photographs into the 1950s.	World War II	Modern
MDV102706	MON	Two military structures of Second World War date, Braunton Burrows	Military building	Two structures of Second World War date and probable military function are visible on aerial photographs of 1945, part of the U.S. Army Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows. The function of the structures is unknown, and they have been completely removed by November 1952.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102707	MON	Second World War Tented camps on Braunton Burrows.	Military camp	Two areas of tented encampment of Second World War date are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the 1940s to the 1960s, towards the southern edge of Area 'D' of the US Army Assault Training Centre at Braunton Burrows. No evidence of the camps can be seen on images derived from aerial photographs taken in 2010.	World War II	Modern
MDV102708	MON	Craters, trenches and barbed wire entanglement used in military training at Broadsands	Bomb crater; trench; barbed wire entanglement	A barbed wire entanglement, several bomb craters and trenches are visible as a structure and earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1945 and 1946. They are part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area and were probably levelled by water action and possibly dismantled soon after the end of the war, although some debris may survive.	World War II	Modern
MDV102709	MON	Military training structures on Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Small rectangular buildings of Second World War date and probable military training function are visible as structures and earthworks on aerial photographs of 1946. They are likely to be part of the U.S. Army Assault Training Centre which covered Braunton Burrows from 1943 to 1944. The	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				structures are not visible on aerial photographs of 1952.		
MDV102710	MON	Curving surfaced roadway and barbed wire entanglement used in military training at Broadsands	Military road; platform	A barbed wire entanglement and complex of roadways and platforms are visible as structures and earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1945. They are part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, the structural components probably removed by 1946. The earthworks have probably been levelled by water action.	World War II	Modern
MDV102711	MON	Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows	Road	Extensive trackways of probable Second World War date and military function are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of 1945, crossing Braunton Burrows. They are probably infrastructure within the U.S. Army's Second World War Assault Training Centre on the Burrows, possibly parts of, or connected to, the route known as the American Road.	World War II	Modern
MDV102712	MON	Craters on the foreshore at Broadsands	Bomb crater	Several craters are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs taken in 1945. They are part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				Overlord. The earthworks are visible in 1946 but have probably been levelled by water action since.		
MDV102714	MON	Two possible minefields on the foreshore at Broadsands	Bomb crater; minefield	Two groups of craters in a rough grid pattern are visible as circular earthwork pits on aerial photographs taken in 1945. They are part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation Overlord. The earthworks are not visible on later aerial photographs and probably been levelled by water action since.	World War II	Modern
MDV102716	MON	Second World War military structures north of Wrafton Radar Station.	Military building	Evidence for two small rectangular structures of probable Second World War date is visible on aerial photographs of 1945 onwards, in a field to the west of Sir Arthur's Pill, Braunton. The function of the structures is unknown, but they are probably associated with Wrafton radar station, located roughly 100 metres to the south.	World War II	Modern
MDV102717	MON	Scaffolded enclosure south-west of Crow Beach House	Rectangular enclosure	A scaffolded rectangular enclosure is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1945 and 1946, with a possible concrete base for vehicle or a temporary structure is visible in its south-east corner. The	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				enclosure was probably associated with military activity relating to the U.S. Army training centre, but its exact function is not known. It appears to have been removed before 1953, but remains of the base may survive.		
MDV102722	MON	A possible minefield north of Broadsands	Bomb crater; minefield	A rough grid of craters is visible as circular earthwork pits on aerial photographs between 1945 and 1946. They are probably part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation Overlord. Slight earthworks or below-ground remains may survive below scrub growth.	World War II	Modern
MDV102723	MON	Possible minefields on the foreshore at Broadsands	Bomb crater; minefield	A group of craters is visible as a rough grid of circular earthwork pits on aerial photographs taken in 1945, adjacent to several parallel linear earthwork ditches. They are interpreted as part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation Overlord. The earthworks are not visible on later aerial photographs and probably been levelled by water action since.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102727	MON	Possible anti-tank obstacles at Broadsands	Anti-tank obstacle	Probable concrete anti-tank obstacles are visible as structures on aerial photographs in the 1940s, and form part of the Second World War U.S. military training site. Examination of aerial photographs from 2010 suggests that there is a row of features here, so there is a slim possibility that the cubes are extant although relocated.	World War II	Modern
MDV102728	MON	Anti-tank obstacles at Broadsands	Anti-tank obstacle	Probable concrete anti-tank obstacles are visible as a row of structures on aerial photographs in the 1940s, and form part of the Second World War U.S. military training site. They are not visible on later available aerial photographs and are likely to have been removed or covered by sand.	World War II	Modern
MDV102729	MON	Two scaffold structures on Broadsands	Training structure	Two scaffold structures are visible on aerial photographs in the 1940s. They are sited next to a channel and likely to have been used during military training, perhaps for U.S. troops to practice descent into landing craft during the latter part of the Second World War. Some remains may survive buried in the sand.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102730	MON	Anti-tank obstacles at Broadsands	Anti-tank obstacle	Probable concrete anti-tank obstacles are visible as a row of structures on aerial photographs in the 1940s. They are interpreted as mock Normandy beach defences used by the U.S. Army during Second World War military training. They are not visible on later available aerial photographs and are likely to have been removed or covered by sand.	World War II	Modern
MDV102731	MON	Anti-tank obstacles at Broadsands	Anti-tank obstacle	Metal and concrete anti-tank obstacles are visible as an irregular grid of structures on aerial photographs in the 1940s. They are interpreted as mock Normandy beach defences used by the U.S. Army during Second World War military training. Some seem to have been moved between 1945 and 1946, and as they are not visible on later available aerial photographs it is likely that they have been removed, although some remains may be covered by sand.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV102732	MON	Probable military platforms or markers at Broadsands	Training structure?; bombing range marker?	A row of white structures is visible on aerial photographs dating to 1945. They superficially resemble bombing range markers, but their function is not known. They are not visible on available earlier or later aerial photographs and are likely to have been temporary structures erected for a particular purpose in the late stages of the Second World War. Remains may survive within the sand, but it is likely that these features were removed in the 1940s.	World War II	Modern
MDV102735	MON	Possible sections of military roadways at Crow Point	Road	Several sections of former trackway of probable Second World War date and military function are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of 1945. They are probably sections of the U.S. Army's Assault Training Centre infrastructure between the assembly and embarkation areas at Crow Point and Broadsands. Almost all of this area has since been lost to coastal erosion.	World War II	Modern
MDV102736	MON	Assembly Area for embarkation exercises at the Assault Training Centre at Braunton Burrows	Military training site	The Assembly area for the U.S. Army's Assault Training Centre in the Second World War is marked on a plan and several structural and earthwork components are visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s. Although some elements	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				survive, most of this area has been lost to coastal erosion.		
MDV102743	MON	Jetty at Crow Point, probably part of the U.S. Army Assault Training Centre.	Jetty	A probable jetty is visible on aerial photographs taken in January 1945, interpreted as part of the embarkation training infrastructure of the U.S. Army's Assault Training Centre in the Second World War. The structure appears to have become redundant by this point as it was removed by February of the same year.	World War II	Modern
MDV102744	MON	Possible anti-tank obstacle at Broadsands	Anti tank obstacle?	A possible anti-tank obstruction is visible as a low earthwork or structure on the foreshore at Broadsands on aerial photographs dating to 1945. It may have been a mock Normandy beach defence used by the U.S. Army during Second World War military training. It is not visible on later available aerial photographs and is likely to have been removed or covered by sand.	World War II	Modern
MDV102940	MON	Earthworks from mines or military training on the foreshore at Broadsands	Bomb crater?	An extensive area of linear earthworks is visible on aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1946. They are part of the Second World War U.S. Army military training area, associated with exercises undertaken on the foreshore to prepare for Operation	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				Overlord. The earthworks have probably been levelled by water action since the 1940s.		
MDV102967	MON	Enclosed 'Danger' areas within the Assault Training Centre, Braunton Burrows	Rectilinear enclosure; minefield?	Numerous roughly rectangular enclosures along the western edge of Braunton Burrows are visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s, corresponding to the 'Danger' areas marked on a U.S. Army plan of the Second World War Assault Training Centre. They may delineate the location of earlier mined anti-invasion defences and were probably removed soon after the war ended.	World War II	Modern
MDV102980	MON	Training Aid 37, Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Training Aid 38 of the Second World War US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows is visible as a structure on aerial photographs between 1946 and 2007, on the eastern side of a dune. The structure may survive within the sands.	World War II	Modern
MDV102981	MON	Possible mock-up pillbox on Braunton Burrows	Military training site; pillbox (assault training)	A three sided structure is visible on aerial photographs between 1946 and 1960 and is probably a mock-up pillbox used for military training by the U.S. Army during the Second World War. The structure is last visible on aerial photographs taken in 1960 as a collapsed ruin, and	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				coastal erosion has probably dispersed most of the remains.		
MDV102982	MON	Possible mock-up pillbox on Braunton Burrows	Military training site; pillbox (assault training)	A three sided structure is visible on aerial photographs dating to 1946 and is probably a mock-up pillbox used for military training by the U.S. Army during the Second World War. The structure has probably been lost to costal erosion, if not demolished soon after the war.	World War II	Modern
MDV102985	MON	Military trackways across Braunton Burrows	Road	A trackway linking the Training Aids of the Second World War U.S. Army's Assault Training Centre in the north-west of Braunton Burrows is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs between the 1940s and 1960s. Although not generally visible on later aerial photographs some of the more substantial earthworks may survive below the vegetation.	World War II	Modern
MDV102986	MON	Trench, possibly for military communications infrastructure, across Braunton Burrows.	Ditch	A narrow linear ditch is visible on aerial photographs dating to 1946 as an interrupted earthwork. It is likely to be associated with the Second World War U.S. Army's Assault Training Centre, perhaps for cabling, although its exact function is not known. It is not visible on later aerial photographs and may have been infilled by shifting sands after the war.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV103067	MON	Wall used in military training at Broadsands	Training structure	A wall at the top of Broadsands is visible on aerial photographs from 1946 and mapped as extant by the Ordnance Survey in 2012. It is likely to be a Second World War military structure and part of the U.S. Army Assault Training Centre. Remains including explosion damage are very likely to survive.	World War II	Modern
MDV21331	MON	Pillbox below Saunton Sands Hotel	Pillbox	A Second World War pillbox is probably visible on aerial photographs between 1942 and 1989, firstly possibly part way up the cliff, but certainly from 1952 at the base and by 1989 on the beach as it slipped down the slope. It was demolished between 1989 and 1994 on Health and Safety grounds.	World War II	Modern
MDV39540	MON	Instow Emergency Battery	Coastal battery	Site of a Second World War Emergency Battery at Instow. It is visible as a complex of buildings on aerial photographs from 1945 to 1964 and is flanked by a sea wall with splayed opening. The buildings had been mostly removed, or covered over, in the late 1960s. However, some earthworks or buried structures are visible on aerial photographs taken in 2010, and substantial remains may survive below the ground surface.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV50888	MON	Possible military maintenance site for Second World War training at Instow	Military building; military depot; ship repair works	A complex of structures is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1945, and includes five rectangular water-filled tanks, two long narrow buildings and three other buildings. The site is interpreted as part of the military maintenance site used for repair of landing craft in the Second World War preparations for Operation Overlord. All of the buildings and all but one of the tanks have been removed in several episodes between approximately 1960 and 2010. The surviving tank is sunken and appears to be intact, but its condition is unknown. A separate site to the south-east may be associated with this complex.	World War II	Modern
MDV51287	BLD	Pillbox at North Devon Cricket Ground	Pillbox	Pillbox constructed on the west side of the cricket ground during the Second World War. It was associated with the Emergency Battery established along the coast to the north. Built of brick with a thick concrete roof and infilled embrasures.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV51289	MON	Military building or buildings on the east side of North Devon Cricket Ground.	Military building	A building visible as a structure on aerial photographs between 1945 and 2010 and visited in 1994 is interpreted as a Second World War military structure associated with the battery or training area, and it is possibly a generator house or a store. It probably survives in a near original form. Three adjacent buildings visible on 1945 aerial photographs have been replaced or re-roofed and could also have had a military function.	World War II	Modern
MDV51992	MON	Royal Air Force Base Chivenor	Airfield	Constructed in 1940 and extended in 1942 to incorporate the adjacent civilian aerodrome. It transferred to Royal Marines in the 1990s and is still in use. Several extant wartime structures survive around perimeter of site.	World War II to 20th Century	Modern
MDV52986	MON	Second World War Tented Encampment, Braunton Burrows	Military camp	A tented encampment of Second World War date is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the 1940s, in Area 'D' of the US Army Assault Training Centre at Braunton Burrows	World War II	Modern
MDV52987	MON	Second World War Tented Encampment, Braunton Burrows	Military camp	A small, tented encampment of Second World War date is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the 1940s, in Area 'D' of the US Army Assault Training Centre at Braunton Burrows	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV52989	MON	Braunton Burrows, Radio Towers	Radio station	The site of a radio towers enclosure, part of the Second World War US Assault Training Center on Braunton Burrows, is visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s and 1950s. All elements of the site had been removed by 1989.	World War II	Modern
MDV54163	MON	Wrafton Radar Station	Radar station	Site of World War II Wrafton Radar Station, visible on 1940s aerial photograph to west of Sir Arthur's Pill. A number of 'temporary' buildings were still visible in the 1990s.	World War II to Mid 20th Century	Modern
MDV57283	MON	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre	Military training site	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US World War II Assault Training Centre in North Devon.	World War II	Modern
MDV57287	MON	Mockup Training Area, Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Mock-up Training Area at World War II US Assault Training Centre at Braunton Burrows. Structures, possible vehicle hardstanding and bomb craters are visible on aerial photographs between 1945 and 2010.	World War II	Modern
MDV57289	MON	Military Earthworks at Soay Plain North, Braunton Burrows	Military earthworks	A group of roughly circular and square earthwork enclosures or emplacements of probable Second World War date and military function are visible on aerial photographs on Braunton Burrows, between Five Ponds Ridge and Soay Plain North. They might be	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				the remains of a mock-up German Heavy Anti-Aircraft Artillery Battery.		
MDV57291	MON	Second World War Rifle Range, Braunton Burrows	Rifle range	The site of a Second World War rifle range at the U.S. Army Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows is visible as earthwork banks and structures on aerial photographs the 1940s to the 1980s. The rifle range is now within the area of Saunton golf course and is not visible.	World War II	Modern
MDV57302	BLD	Saunton Golf Club House	Clubhouse; military headquarters	Saunton Golf Club House used as a headquarters in Area 'D' of the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows.	World War II	Modern
MDV57303	MON	Second World War Tented Encampment, East of Knife Ridge, Braunton Burrows	Military camp	A small U.S. Army tented encampment of Second World War date is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of the 1940s, east of Knife Ridge in Area 'D' of the US Army Assault Training Centre at Braunton Burrows.	World War II	Modern
MDV57304	MON	Obstacle Course on Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Site of an Obstacle Course at the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows.	World War II	Modern
MDV57305	MON	Landing Craft Infantry Mock-up on Braunton Burrows,	Military training site	Site of LCI Mock-up in Area D at the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows	World War II	Modern
MDV57306	MON	Ships Sides on Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Site of three Ships Sides in Area 'D' of the World War II US Assault	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				Training Centre on Braunton Burrows		
MDV57307	MON	Mock-ups of landing Craft East of Knife Ridge, Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Mock-ups of landing craft east of Knife Ridge in Area 'D' of the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows.	World War II	Modern
MDV57308	MON	Training Aid 3, US Army Second World War Assault Training Centre, Braunton Burrows	Pillbox (assault training)	A small square, pillbox like structure visible on aerial photographs of 1946 is probably the site of Training Aid 3, as depicted on a U.S. Army plan of the Second World War Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows.	World War II	Modern
MDV57309	MON	Training Aid 1, US Army Second World War Assault Training Centre, Braunton Burrows	Pillbox (assault training)	A small square structure visible on aerial photographs of 1946 is probably the site of Training Aid 1, as depicted on a U.S. Army plan of the Second World War Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows.	World War II	Modern
MDV57310	MON	Training Aid 4, Pillbox West of Knife Ridge, Braunton Burrows	Pillbox (assault training)	Training Aid 4; pillbox west of Knife Ridge in Area 'D' of the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows.	World War II	Modern
MDV57311	MON	Training Aid 5, Pillbox West of Adder Slack, Braunton Burrows	Pillbox (assault training)	Training Aid 5; a pillbox and possible barbed wire obstruction are visible west of Adder Slack on aerial photographs between 1946 and 1953. Part of the Second World	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				War US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows. Probably demolished soon after the war, but some remains survive.		
MDV57312	MON	Second World War Tented Camp at the Golf Course, Braunton Burrows	Military camp	The location of a tented encampment of Second World War date is visible as cropmarks and structures on aerial photographs of the 1940s, in Area 'D' of the US Army Assault Training Centre at Braunton Burrows	World War II	Modern
MDV57313	MON	Braunton Burrows, Flamethrower Range	Military training site	Flamethrower Range within the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows	World War II	Modern
MDV57315	MON	Braunton Burrows, Anti-Tank Wall	Military training site	Anti-tank concrete wall in Area 'D' of the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows	World War II	Modern
MDV57317	MON	U.S. Army Tent City, East of Soay Plain North, Braunton Burrows	Military camp	A tented encampment of Second World War date is visible as cropmarks and structures on aerial photographs of the 1940s to the 1950s, towards the southern edge of Area 'D' of the US Army Assault Training Centre, east of Soay Plain North on the eastern edge of Braunton Burrows.	World War II	Modern
MDV57318	MON	Training Aid 2, Pillbox at Strawberry	Pillbox (assault training)	Training Aid 2 was a pillbox at Strawberry Ridge in Area 'D' of the	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
		Ridge, Braunton Burrows		World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows		
MDV57319	MON	Barracks immediately east of Saunton Sands Hotel	Barracks	A complex of prefabricated and Nissen type huts are visible as structures on aerial photographs taken in the 1940s, with some earthwork and structural remains surviving into the 1950s. They are interpreted as Second World War barracks for British and perhaps later U.S. military personnel. The last two buildings were removed between 1952 and 1957 but some earthwork remains may survive.	World War II	Modern
MDV57321	MON	Infantry Demolition Range, Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Infantry Demolition Range shown as a rectangular area within the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows	World War II	Modern
MDV57334	MON	Group of Mock Landing Craft, Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Landing Craft, Vehicle/Personnel (LCVP) and Landing Craft Mechanized (LCM) mock-up recorded on original US Army plans	World War II	Modern
MDV57350	MON	American Road, Braunton Burrows	Road	American Road, main access to the Assault Training Centre	World War II	Modern
MDV57785	MON	Weir near the Toll House	Weir	Weir shown to west of Inspector's House on early 20th Century map.	20th Century	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV62888	MON	East Yelland Power Station	Power station	Coal fired power station built in early 1950s, operating until 1974. Coal arrived by sea at jetty on northern corner of the site, and by rail on the southern side.	20th Century	Modern
MDV73990	MON	North Devon US Assault Training Centre	Military training site	US World War II Assault Training Centre covered eleven separate areas from Morte Point in the north to Braunton Burrows in the south.	World War II	Modern
MDV74016	MON	Concrete Blocks at Saunton Sands	Defence obstruction	Concrete Blocks at Saunton Sands	World War II	Modern
MDV74026	MON	Signpost South of Poacher's Track, Braunton Burrows	Signpost	Signpost south of Poacher's Track	20th Century	Modern
MDV74027	MON	Flagpole at Soay Plain South, Braunton Burrows	Flagpole	Flagpole at Soay Plain South	20th Century	Modern
MDV74034	MON	Signpost North of The Sallows, Braunton Burrows	Signpost	Signpost north of The Sallows. Probably of post-World War II date.	20th Century	Modern
MDV74035	MON	Signpost near Broadsands Car Park, Braunton Burrows	Signpost	Signpost near Broadsands Car Park. Probably of post-World War II date.	20th Century	Modern
MDV74036	FS	Posts at Broadsands Car Park, Braunton Burrows	Findspot	A post alignment and groups of posts are marked at the Broadsands Car Park	20th Century	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV74038	MON	Hut at Southern Flat, Braunton Burrows	Hut	Hut at Southern Flat. Probably of post-World War II date.	20th Century to 21st Century	Modern
MDV74039	MON	Signpost on D Lane, Braunton Burrows	Signpost	Signpost on D Lane. Almost certainly post-World War II in date.	20th Century to 21st Century	Modern
MDV74040	MON	Mock Landing Craft Mechanised (LCMs) to south of D Lane, Braunton Burrows	Military training site; training structure	Six rectangular concrete platforms, visible on aerial photographs from the 1940s, are the remains of Second World War 'Landing Craft Mechanised' training structures within the Assault Training Centre, used by the U.S. Army to practise amphibious landings of vehicles for Operation Overlord. Although all but one had been obscured by scrub growth by 2010, the remains of the platforms are likely to survive as earthworks or more probably structures. Two of the structures are now designated heritage assets together with the six replica Landing Craft Tanks.	World War II	Modern
MDV74041	MON	Debris at D Lane, Braunton Burrows	Structure	Debris at D Lane. Likely to be remains of a feature marked on the US Army plan. Not located during survey.	World War II	Modern
MDV74044	MON	Signpost at The Rectangle, Braunton Burrows	Signpost	Signpost beside American Road. Possibly of World War II date but may be later.	20th Century to 21st Century	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV74045	MON	Signpost at Sandy Lane Copses, Braunton Burrows	Signpost	Signpost at Sandy Lane Copses. May be contemporary with the use of Braunton Burrows as a World War II training area.	20th Century to 21st Century	Modern
MDV74079	MON	Training Aid 38, Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Training Aid 38 of the Second World War US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows is visible as a structure on aerial photographs between 1946 and 2007, on the eastern side of a dune. The structure is likely to survive within the sands.	World War II	Modern
MDV74080	MON	Training Aids 7-9, Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Site of Training Aids 7-9 on the Golf Course in Area 'D' of the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows	World War II	Modern
MDV74082	MON	Concrete Bases, Braunton Burrows	Defence obstruction	Concrete bases in Area 'D' of the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows	World War II	Modern
MDV74083	MON	Concrete Debris, Braunton Burrows	Structure	Concrete debris found in Area 'D' of the World War II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows	World War II	Modern
MDV75275	MON	IFF Cubicle to West of Willowfield, Braunton	Radar station	A small rectangular building of Second World War date and probable military function is visible as a structure on aerial photographs of 1946 onwards, on the southern edge of a field to the west of Willowfield Holiday Centre. It has been identified as the	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				remains of a reserve IFF cabin, part of RAF Wrafton radar station.		
MDV75276	MON	Second World War Structure on Southern Edge of Lower Croftner, Braunton	Military building	Second World War defensive structure.	World War II	Modern
MDV77479	MON	Anti-Tank Obstacles, Braunton Burrows	Anti-tank obstacle	Two circular anti-tank 'cube' obstacles placed on footpath. These may have recently been moved from another site.	World War II	Modern
MDV77480	MON	Anti-Tank Obstacle, Braunton Burrows	Anti-tank obstacle	Circular concrete anti-tank obstacle ('cube') partially buried in a bank. This may have been moved from a site to the west.	World War II	Modern
MDV77481	MON	Anti-Tank Obstacle, Braunton Burrows	Anti-tank obstacle	Cylindrical anti-tank obstacle beside track into the dunes. Not in situ.	World War II	Modern
MDV77506	MON	D Lane, Braunton Burrows	Road	A World War II track shown on US Army plans. Some exposures of steel bars and mesh visible.	World War II	Modern
MDV77509	MON	US Army Road, Braunton Burrows	Road	Track into dunes from Sandy Lane car park follows US Army World War II Road. Historic features largely buried by sand.	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV77619	MON	Remains of Military Vehicle, Braunton Burrows	Armoured vehicle	Remains of two or more riveted armour plates form the rear of a vehicle, with features including lifting hooks, light cabling, a (? spare wheel) bracket.	World War II	Modern
MDV77623	MON	Landing Craft Mock-up, Braunton Burrows	Military training site	Remains of a landing craft mock-up at US Army Assault Training Centre.	World War II	Modern
MDV77675	FS	Concrete Post, Bombing Decoy, Braunton Burrows	Findspot	Concrete post forming part of World War II bombing decoy. Later reused as fence post.	World War II	Modern
MDV77843	MON	Tank Engine, Braunton Burrows Military Training Area	Armoured vehicle	Ironwork possibly representing part of an engine.	World War II	Modern
MDV77844	FS	Fence Post, Braunton Burrows Military Training Area	Findspot	Post with some surviving steel wire.	World War II	Modern
MDV77845	MON	Landing Craft Mock-up, Braunton Burrows Assault Training Centre	Military training site	Debris probably representing a landing craft mock-up base. Not located during survey but may be obscured by vegetation.	World War II	Modern
MDV77846	MON	Site of Carrot, Braunton Burrows Military Training Area	Military training site	Site of carrot (since removed).	World War II	Modern

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV78310	MON	Military Building to East of Marsh-Side, Braunton	Military building; radar station	A small square concrete building of Second World War date and military function is visible as a structure on aerial photographs of 1946 onwards, in a field to the east of Braunton Marsh. It has been identified as a plinth of a Type 14 radar, part of RAF Wrafton radar station.	World War II to 20th Century	Modern
MDV78321	MON	Pillbox on East Bank of Braunton Pill, Heanton Punchardon	Pillbox	A probable pillbox of Second World War date is visible as a structure between the eastern bank of the River Caen at Braunton Pill and the western edge of RAF Chivenor, on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards.	World War II	Modern
MDV78324	MON	Pillbox on East Bank of Braunton Pill, Heanton Punchardon	Pillbox	A probable pillbox of Second World War date is visible as a structure between the eastern bank of the River Taw and the western edge of RAF Chivenor, on aerial photographs of the 1940s. It was possibly disguised with a false pitched roof. The structure is not visible on aerial photographs later than 1964.	World War II	Modern
MDV101503	BLD	Little hill (north and south side) including front garden wall	-	-	Unknown	Unknown

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV101505	BLD	Jewell headstone against west wall of south transept circa 1 metres south of south wall of nave of church of St John Baptist	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV101506	BLD	Unnamed gravestone against west wall of south transept circa 2 metres south of south wall of nave of church of St John Baptist	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV102605	MON	Possible intertidal structures north of West Yelland Marsh	Structure?; natural feature?	Three linear features are visible in the intertidal zone on aerial photographs taken in 2010. They may be structural, as their alignment differs to the outcrops of rock in this location but could be a result of vegetation growth relating to modern activity. They are not visible on any earlier available aerial photographs and caution must be exercised in interpretation, but it is possible that they are intertidal	Unknown	Unknown

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				structures that have eroded out of the shoreline.		
MDV115650	MON	Geophysical Anomalies, Land at Yelland Farm, Yelland, North Devon	Archaeological feature; field boundary; plough marks; pit	Geophysical survey undertaken on land at Yelland Farm, Yelland, North Devon. The survey has demonstrated the presence of anomalies of possible archaeological interest within the survey area, along with regions of increased magnetic response, ploughing and other trends.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV31610	MON	Quarry near Down House	Quarry	Quarry to west of Down House shown on late 19th/early 20th Century maps. Nineteenth Century or earlier.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV31799	MON	Track Along the eastern Edge of Braunton Burrows	Road	Track running from north to south, along the eastern edge of Braunton Burrows, from Saunton to the Bideford Bar Lighthouse.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV31803	MON	Quarry to north-west of Saunton Court	Quarry	Old quarry shown on historic maps, in field to north-west of Saunton Court.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV32632	MON	Milestone in the Parish of Instow	Milestone	-	Unknown	Unknown

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV32633	MON	Signal Post in the Parish of Instow	Signal post	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV32634	MON	Signal Post in the Parish of Instow	Signal post	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV32640	MON	MILESTONE in the Parish of Fremington	Milestone	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV57775	MON	Possible Warren at Saunton	Rabbit warren	Farmstead shown on late 19th and early 20th Century maps, named 'Warren Farm' on later maps. Possibly indicative of warren in locality.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV58261	MON	Taw Estuary Beacon Foundations	Beacon	Possible location of foundations of a beacon in the Taw Estuary.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV58262	MON	Beacon Foundations in Taw Estuary	Beacon	Possible location of foundations of a beacon or chimney in the Taw Estuary.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV62889	MON	Fish Weir near Yelland Power Station, Fremington	Fish weir	Two groups of timbers observed to north-east of site, during archaeological assessment at Yelland Power Station. May be remains of fish weirs, one group may be from a boat.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV66205	MON	Fish Weir at Horsey Island, Heanton Punchardon	Fish weir	One of a number of fish traps recorded as shipping hazards in the 19th century. In an area of reclaimed land now part of Horsey Island and may have been part of a	Unknown	Unknown

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
				'reverse' weir similar to Horsey Weir.		
MDV66206	MON	Fish Weir at Horsey Island, Heaton Punchardon	Fish weir	One of a number of fish traps recorded as shipping hazards in the 19th century. In an area of reclaimed land now part of Horsey Island and may have been part of a 'reverse' weir similar to Horsey Weir.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV66208	MON	Weir by Yelland Power Station, Fremington	Fish weir	One of a number of fish weirs recorded as a hazard to shipping in early 19th century. Large structure with stakes as far apart as 200 metres.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV74777	BLD	Gazebo in Saunton Court Gardens	Gazebo	Two storey gazebo in south east corner of lawn terrace, built of ashlar blocks with pyramidal slate roof. Formed by Lutyens from the existing gig house.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV77575	MON	Building North-west of New Cross Farm	Building	Building on field boundary on east side of Braunton Burrows, shown on late 19th and early 20th Century maps. Probably an animal shelter with access from both fields.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV77577	MON	Building on Sandy Lane	Building	Small building on west side of Sandy Lane, to north-west of Marsh-Side, shown on late 19th and early 20th Century Ordnance Survey maps.	Unknown	Unknown

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV77579	MON	Building near Swanpool Bridge	Building	Rectangular building adjacent to field boundary to north-west of Swanpool Bridge, shown on late 19th and early 20th Century Ordnance Survey maps.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV77679	MON	Burrows House, Braunton Burrows	House	House shown on 19th Century map.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96690	BLD	Methodist Chapel	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96712	BLD	Cidermill Building Approximately 10 Metres North of West Yelland Farmhouse	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96720	BLD	Carder Headstone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 3 Metres South of South Wall of Nave Of Church of St John Baptist	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96721	BLD	Unnamed Gravestone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 2 Metres South	-	-	Unknown	Unknown

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
		of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist				
MDV96722	BLD	Jewell Headstone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 1 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96727	BLD	Tucker Headstone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 3 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96728	BLD	Carder Headstone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 3 Metres South of South Wall of	-	-	Unknown	Unknown

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
		Nave of Church of St John Baptist				
MDV96729	BLD	Turell Headstone Against West Wall of South Transept, Circa 4 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Gravestone	Turell headstone against west wall of south transept, circa 4 metres south of south wall of nave of church of St John Baptist.	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96730	BLD	Slocombe Headstone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 2 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96731	BLD	Unnamed Gravestone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 4 Metres South of South Wall of	-	-	Unknown	Unknown

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
		Nave of Church of St John Baptist				
MDV96732	BLD	Muden Headstone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 5 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96733	BLD	Unnamed Gravestone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 5 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96743	BLD	Stile And Flanking Walls 20 Metres North-East of The Great Sluice	-	-	Unknown	Unknown

MonUID	Record Type	Name	Monument type	Summary	Period	General Period
MDV96746	BLD	Bath Terrace	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96747	BLD	Sea View, And North Yeo, Including Shared Outbuilding to Rear	-	-	Unknown	Unknown
MDV96921	BLD	Small Farm Building, Approximately 100 Metres North of West Saunton Farmhouse	-	-	Unknown	Unknown



White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

Appendix 17.B: Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology



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Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AIMP	(Historic England) Aerial Investigation and Mapping Project, previously known as NMP
ALS	Airborne Laser Scan
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APS	Air Photo Services Ltd
ArcGIS	Artificial Intelligence Geographic Information System
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ATC	Assault Training Centre (NB. This area is also referred to as the alternative spelling 'center' on the Assault Training Centre Friends website which uses both the American and UK English spellings.
BCE	Before the Common Era (Common Era and Before the Common Era are year notations for the Gregorian calendar, and are alternatives to the <i>Anno Domini</i> and Before Christ (BC) notations used by Dionysius.)
CE	Common Era
CRS	Coordinate Reference System
CSV	Comma Separated Value file
CUCAP	Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DHC	Devon Heritage Centre (Exeter)
DHER	Devon Historic Environment Record
DRO	Devon Record Office
DSM	Digital Surface Model
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
DXF	Drawing Exchange Format
EA	Environment Agency
GIS	Geographic Information System
LiDAR	Light Detection And Ranging
MonUIId	Monument Unique Identifier (EHER site reference)
NA	The National Archives
NDRO	North Devon Record Office (Barnstaple)
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NLP	National LiDAR Programme
NMP	(Historic England) National Mapping Programme, now known as AIMP
OS	Ordnance Survey
PDF	Portable Document Format (standardised as ISO 32000, a file format to present documents in a manner independent of application software, hardware, and operating systems).
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System

Acronym	Definition
RVT	Relief Visualisation Toolbox
SHP	Shapefile (a geospatial vector data format for GIS software)
SLRM	Simple Local Relief Model
UNESCO	United nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
US	United States (of America)
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WWI	World War One (1914-1918)
WWII	World War Two (1939 – 1945)

17.B Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology

1 Airborne and satellite remote sensing data

1.1 Scope of the assessment

1. Air Photo Services Ltd (APS) was commissioned to undertake an assessment of airborne remote sensing and satellite imagery data alongside historic map regression analysis, as a baseline survey to inform the Environmental Statement (ES) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Onshore Development Area associated with White Cross Offshore Windfarm in Devon, UK (hereafter referred to as 'the Study area'). The Study area location is shown on **Figure 1**.
2. This report represents the assessment which was undertaken by APS between June and September in 2022.
3. This **Appendix** sets out the aims, objectives, methodology and results of interpretation and mapping from historic aerial photographs, modern digital aerial photographs, satellite imagery and Airborne Laser Scan survey (ALS, also known as Light Detection And Ranging (LiDAR) data) within the Study area, in the Onshore Development Area.

1.2 Aims and objectives

4. The aim of this assessment report is to provide information on the location and nature of buried and upstanding archaeological features visible on historic aerial photographs, modern aerial and satellite imagery and visualised LiDAR data to assess the buried, topographic and micro topographic features within the Study area.
5. The analysis also aimed to assess the present level of preservation of the buried and residual or extant historic landscape features within the Study area. Present condition was assessed in respect of any anthropogenic features observed on historical or modern data sources and changes to the natural environment.
6. The objective of this report is to identify the potential for modern and pre-modern heritage asset presence and preservation through the assessment of aerial and satellite imagery, visualised LiDAR data and map regression analysis.

1.3 Sources of data

7. **Appendix 1** to this report details:

- The data sources which were consulted, and their metadata as appropriate;
 - Methodologies employed; and
 - Conclusions drawn from the data acquisition and processing.
8. In summary, the assessment systematically examined the following sources of data:
- Historic and modern aerial photographs *via* online sources;
 - Satellite imagery *via* online sources;
 - Specialist oblique, military oblique and vertical aerial photographs held as accessible prints and digital files at the Historic England Archive in Swindon, the locations of which are shown on **Figure 2**;
 - Online search of the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs (CUCAP) database at <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/map/> which generates a Comma Separated Value file (CSV) file showing the locations of vertical and oblique aerial photographic surveys and site targets which are shown on **Figure 3**. This collection remains in long term closure during its digitisation in Cambridge and it is not possible to see any of the actual images at the time of writing. Some of these images are duplicated in the Historic England Archive and will have been examined by the North Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Historic England National Mapping Programme (NMP), which are now referred to as Aerial Investigation and Mapping Projects (AIMP). However, not all are included at Historic England, and some will be unexamined, as the Devon AONB mapping was undertaken from 2007, after the CUCAP was closed to all consultations;
 - The North Devon AONB NMP results <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/research/research-results/recent-research-results/south-west/north-devon-aonb-nmp/> (Knight *et al* 2017) were used as baseline data, which cover the whole of the Study area. This project was begun in 2007 and completed in 2012, using modern digital recording methods and interpretation and have been used and acknowledged as reliably detailed and positioned data to inform this assessment;
 - Search data as Shape (SHP) and Portable Document Format (PDF) files from the Devon Historic Environment Record (DHER); and
 - Environment Agency (EA) and National LiDAR Programme (NLP) LiDAR data were available as shown at **Figure 4** and detailed at **Table 1**;

1.4 Interpretation and mapping summary

9. All photos, satellite images and LiDAR data visualisations were interpreted and mapped at a level compatible with a 1:2500 scale OS digital base map.

10. Aerial photographs were closely examined by eye on screen and as paper copies which were photographed at high resolution. Vertical aerial photos were examined with the aid of a mirror stereoscope where appropriate, or in detail on screen when consulted as digital files.
11. Selected aerial photographs were digitally rectified to an OS base map using the QGIS rectification tool. This was done to remove perspective distortion and ensure correct rectification of aerial photographs to the OS map (Scollar 2002 and 2008. Images from Google Earth were also interpreted and rectified to OS map bases and used in accordance with observations made by Scollar and Palmer, 2008.
12. The rectified files were set as background layers in QGIS where features were interpreted and drawn over the rectified photographs.
13. The Devon AONB AIMP (NMP) data were taken into careful consideration, used as primary data and updated where appropriate from newer data sources. These accurate interpretations form the majority of the data which are presented in this report and were reviewed carefully against the original data sources during this assessment.
14. Layers from the final drawing have been used to prepare the illustration for this report and are provided digitally for import to a Geographic Information System (GIS), in ESRI Shapefile format.
15. LiDAR data, some of which were gathered after the AIMP (NMP) project ended in 2012, were downloaded, visualised and imported to QGIS and ArcGIS for interpretation and mapping.
16. Methods of acquisition, standards and guidance, processing, transcription and interpretation are detailed in **Appendix 1** to this report, alongside a discussion of the limitation of each survey technique for archaeological discovery and mapping.

2 Environment at the Study area

17. The nature of the environment and the past and current use of the land has a complex effect on both the preservation and visibility of buried and upstanding features from the air. Many factors combine to influence very marked seasonal and temporal limitations to visibility of extant features in the littoral, beach, sandhills 'burrows' and marshy areas. Extant, residual, eroded and buried features may show as marks in soil where buried features are visible at the surface of ploughed soil, marks in grass, crops or other vegetation or as extant walls, structures, buildings and surfaces.
18. Land use, agricultural regimes, weather, geology and soil types are all major contributing factors to the visibility of heritage assets from airborne and satellite-derived sources.
19. Considerable landscape change has taken place since the Study area was used during 1943 Common Era (CE) as a World War Two (WWII) military training area. The United States (US) Army used this area in preparation for the Allied forces June 1944 invasion of the Normandy coast, to train for the military 'Operation Overlord', which incepted the liberation of France and led to the end of WWII in Europe by the 8th of May 1945.

2.1 Topography and Land Use

20. The Study area is a c. 24 km² area which lies in the littoral to and to the east of the North Devon coast at Saunton Sands, between Saunton Down in its north, and Crow Point in its south on the estuary of the River Taw and its inlet, the River Caen. Modern settlements at Saunton, Yelland and Braunton lie within, to the north, south and east of the Study area. Royal Air Force (RAF) Chivenor military airbase lies outside and adjacent to the southeast part of the Study area. American Road traverses part of the eastern sector of the site to the west of drained marshland at Flats Pill and Sir Arthur's Pill, and to the east of Braunton Burrows. <https://www.northdevonbiosphere.org.uk/braunton-burrows.html>.
21. Braunton Burrows is privately owned by Christie Devon Estates, and is the largest sand dune system in England, situated at the heart of the North Devon AONB. Sand dunes rise up in a well-defined steep scarp from the flat beach to the west of the Burrows, which is a UNESCO-designated Biosphere Reserve due to its diverse animal and plant habitat range.
22. Part of the northern area of the Study area is laid to a modern golf course, whilst the eastern part of the Study area is used for pastoral agriculture over drained

23. marshland and palaeo-channels, with an area of intense arable farming to the east of the former marshes and west of modern Braunton.

2.2 Geology

24. The varied drift deposits are shown at **Figure 6** (Cranfield University 2022) and comprise:
 - Palaeozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone in the northwest of the Study area;
 - Dune sand, marine shingle and sandy drift in the west and centre;
 - River terrace drift to the west of the River Caen beneath land that is artificially drained;
 - Marine alluvium to the north of Horsey Ridge; and
 - Drift from Carboniferous sandstone and shale to the south of the River Taw, and carboniferous sandstone and shale in the southern tip of the site to the northeast of Instow.

2.3 Soils

25. The soils within the Study area are shown on **Figure 7**.
26. Palaeozoic slaty mudstone and siltstone in the northwest of the Study area gives rise to well drained fine loamy and fine silty soils over rock, classified as the Denbigh 1 soil association.
27. Dune sand and marine shingle forms mainly deep well drained calcareous and non-calcareous sandy soils of the Sandwich soil association. Sandy drift in the centre of the site gives rise to deep permeable sandy soils with humose or peaty surface horizons which are affected by groundwater, known as the Isleham 1 soil association, where the coastal sands give way to the inland former marshes.
28. River terrace drift to the west of the River Caen gives rise to loam over gravel which is suitable for arable land use, whilst soils over marine alluvium gives rise to seasonally wet deep clay of the Wallasea 1 soil association.
29. To the south of the River Taw, carboniferous sandstone and shale drift underlies seasonally wet deep clay soils of the Hallsworth 2 soil association. To the northeast of Instow, Carboniferous sandstone and shale underlies well drained fine loamy soils over the sandstone.

2.4 Geology and soils conclusion

30. The varied natural deposits in this Study area reflect a typical progression from coast to sandhills, inland drained marsh in pastoral grazing use and better drained areas over gravels which are suitable for arable cultivation in the northeast sector.

31. Marks in crops and soil over eroded buried features and removed field boundaries have been recorded in some areas, with earthwork remains of pre-modern sites visible in the north over slaty mudstone rocks.
32. The sandy areas have been used extensively in the mid-20th century for military training uses as they presented a suitably comparative environment to facilitate combat and invasion procedure.

3 Previously recorded heritage assets

3.1 Scheduled Medieval – Post Medieval lynchets

33. The Study area contains one statutorily protected Scheduled area of earthworks and buried remains of agricultural terraces known as lynchets, which are of probable medieval date. These features are situated to the northwest of Saunton Sands Hotel, and are included in the National Heritage List for England (NHLE), as list entry number 1424711 <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1424711?section=official-list-entry>

3.2 Prehistoric land use

34. The DHER demonstrates that the Study area contains some evidence for features which indicate prehistoric land use in what was and still is a rich inter-tidal, riverside and coastal environment with wetlands in its hinterland. A findspot where a Bronze Age axe was recovered (DHER MonUIId MDV76970) indicates prehistoric human land use in this area.

3.3 Medieval – Post medieval land use

35. Previously recorded Early Medieval, Medieval and Post Medieval features include:

- A shell midden;
- Rabbit warrens which are not visible on aerial imagery;
- A possible deserted Medieval settlement adjacent to the Chapel of St Anne at DHER MonUIId DV11880. This putative settlement has no visible remains either on the ground or *via* airborne or satellite imagery data sources;
- Fish weirs are also recorded, some of which are mapped by the Devon AONB AIMP (NMP) from aerial photographs and others which are noted but neither visible in the intertidal zones nor *via* airborne and satellite data sources;
- An area of open fields, Braunton Great Field, which is one of three areas of open fields still in use in England (DHER MDV199) is present at the east of the Study area where strip fields in multiple ownership are divided by narrow baulks. This late Medieval to 19th and early 20th century field system was mapped from aerial photos taken in the 1940s, by the AIMP, and is extant and under modern agricultural use with respect to the extant strip field system; and
- The submerged hulls of recorded offshore Post Medieval to Modern shipwrecks.

3.4 Modern military training features

36. The Study area and its wider environs were used extensively for military training as a simulated invasion environment from 1943 by the US Army, in preparation for the

liberation of France *via* the beaches of northern Normandy. Coded as Operation Overlord by the Allied forces, the invasion was rehearsed by the American, British and Canadian forces at simulation sites in Great Britain prior to their launch from the south coast of England on the night of the 6th June 1944, which was known as 'D-Day'. The invasion forces used large flat-hulled landing craft carrying troops, support personnel, munitions and supplies and imported large prefabricated harbour and associated transport and access infrastructure components across the English Channel to multiple destinations along the Normandy coast. Contemporary surveillance aerial photographs taken by the RAF as both vertical and military oblique images provide core evidence for the training and preparation in the UK, and the inception and progress of the invasion, encirclement and its denouement in France (Passmore *et al.* 2018).

37. Operation Overlord proceeded under the ultimate command of American General Dwight D. Eisenhower with the coordinated efforts of 12 nations. The success of this hard-won sea-borne coastal invasion, which cost many lives to all involved, required cooperation between multiple Allied forces and nationalities.
38. Simulated infrastructure and defensive features for training were constructed within the Study area on and to the east of Saunton Sands from 1943 to allow American forces to practice and train for attack and defence in a comparable environment prior to D-Day. A complex series of coastal walls, trenches, defensive structures including buildings and pillboxes, and items such as spiked metal anti-tank 'hedgehogs', accessways, decoys and dummy concrete landing craft allowed rehearsal of the attack from the beach inland, up the scarp and into the sandhills at Braunton Burrows. Marshland to the east of the Burrows also replicates the environment at parts of the Normandy coast which comprises beaches, cliffs and sandhills with marshland behind. The invasion was secured by infantry attack, parachute drops, glider and air attack, and required a complex and similar environment to simulate conditions on the Normandy coast.
39. Observation from aerial imagery and in the field of both environments at Saunton Sands and in the 8km-long American sector designated as Omaha Beach, between Port-en-Bessin and the River Vire, indicates that the Study area presents a broadly similar environment to the Normandy coast, without the challenging steep cliffs which characterise parts of the former Utah and Omaha Beaches and are replicated elsewhere in the wider Devon training area outside the site.
40. **Plate 1** and **Plate 2** below demonstrate the similarity of the two environments and **Plate 3** indicates the conditions during the actual invasion in Normandy, 1944. Unfortunately, no simulation of access to and military tactics within the hedged and

embanked countryside and lanes, known as the 'Bocage' landscape in Normandy, was possible in this area of North Devon.

41. The Assault Training Centre Friends is a non-profit voluntary organisation dedicated to the preservation and promotion of the WWII US Assault Training Centre. The Friends website <https://assualtrainingcentrefriends.co.uk> and Facebook page (Assault Training Centre Friends) detail the site history and preservation, education and promotion. The Friends use aerial imagery, controlled field investigation (within the limits of careful health and safety guidelines for investigation of former military training sites) and maps to understand, investigate and promote knowledge of the Assault Training Centre (ATC) in Devon. The Friends website presents 'unclassified' 1943 US Army documents, details of the dummy pillbox constructions and a contemporary map of the Assault Training Centre which shows the northern and central parts of the site to the north of the estuary of the River Taw. Bass (1992 and 2014) also presents a lower resolution map of the area which was made in 1943. These maps are discussed below in the **Historic map regression analysis**, at section 25.5.



Plate 1: Saunton Sands, Present Day



Plate 2: Omaha Beach, Normandy, present day after Quellien, 2008, page 44



Plate 3: Omaha Beach, 6th June 1944 after Quellien, ibid., page 39

3.5 Baseline heritage assets conclusion

42. The military training features are visible on historic aerial photographs over the Study area and the majority have been mapped accurately and in detail by the AIMP from 1940s aerial photographs. Some features are still extant, whilst many of the defences such as walls, shelters, small structures, anti-glider trenches, access ways and personnel camps were removed or reduced after 1945 as the area was returned to civilian and protected wildlife-habitat use. Some of the below ground elements of the former training features may be extant, and discernible *via* field investigation, but are not visible on aerial and satellite imagery or *via* visualised LiDAR data.
43. This Assessment of airborne remote sensing data has sought to differentiate the extant features within the military training area at the site from the former features which were visible on aerial photographs have now been removed. It has added some areas of former anti-glider defences which became visible as crop and soil marks from more modern satellite imagery sources to the known sites in this area.

4 Results of the assessment from airborne remote sensing and satellite imagery sources

44. The results from this interpretation and mapping detail the features which are still extant or have been newly discovered in addition to previously recorded features in **Table 1**. The features which are recorded by the DHER and AIMP (NMP) which are not now extant are discussed separately.
45. All features are illustrated by the heritage mapbook which is indexed at **Figure 8** and presented at **Figure 9**, pages 9.1 to 9.13.
46. The whole of the Study area is shown at an overview scale of 1:10000 on **Figure 9**, overview mapping pages 9.1 to 9.6. Detailed mapping at 1:5000 scale is shown on **Figure 9** pages 9.7 to 9.13. The detailed sources and condition notes are recorded in the Shapefile which accompanies this report.
47. The extant and eroded microtopographic features which remain in the Study area are listed as APS_1-19 and described in the gazetteer of extant and new sites at **Table 1** below.
48. The fields in **Table 1** comprise:
 - APS Study area Id;
 - Figure number within the mapbook;
 - Asset Type;
 - Condition on last recorded data source;
 - Period;
 - DHER MonUID;
 - Interpretation notes;
 - Easting coordinates;
 - Northing coordinates; and
 - Six figure National Grid Reference (NGR).
49. Sites which have been previously recorded by the AIMP/NMP from historic aerial photographs taken in the 1940s, 1950s and 1960s are recorded under APS_20. These features needed no further mapping and are no longer visible on aerial and satellite derived images or LiDAR data.
50. They are likely to have been eroded or removed during construction of the modern golf course. However, some remains may be present below sand dunes and blown sand or areas of vegetation.

Table 1: Extant and newly discovered sites

APS Study area Id	Map book Figure 9, pages	Asset type	Condition on last recorded data source	Period	DHER MonUID	Interpretation note	Easting	Northin g	NGR
APS_01	9.6, 9.7	Field Boundary	Eroded microtopographic feature	Post Medieval	N/A	Former Field Boundaries visible as microtopographic earthworks.	247899	131417	SS 478 314
APS_02	9.6, 9.8	Wall	Extant	Post medieval or Modern WWII	MDV102737	A linear structure of probable WWII date and military function interpreted as a concrete wall associated with the Assembly Area for embarkation practise.	246489	132037	SS 464 320
APS_03	9.6, 9.8	Anti-Tank Obstacle	Extant	WWII	MDV57288	Concrete anti-tank obstacle at the rear of the beach. Remains of a demolition practise area as part of the WW II US Assault Training Centre.	246723	132610	SS 467 326
APS_04	9.5, 9.8	Foundations	Microtopographic indications in LiDAR data but structure likely removed	Modern WW II	MDV41709	Building foundations originally thought to have been associated with the WW II US Assault Training Centre on Braunton Burrows, it is more likely to have been earlier modern or Post-medieval walling or revetting.	245431	132717	SS 454 327

APS Study area Id	Map book Figure 9, pages	Asset type	Condition on last recorded data source	Period	DHER MonUID	Interpretation note	Easting	Northin g	NGR
APS_05	9.6, 9.8	Wall	Extant	Modern WW II	MDV103067	A wall at the top of Broadsands. This is likely to be a WWII military structure and part of the U.S. Army Assault Training Centre. Remains including explosion damage are likely to survive.	246816	132727	SS 468 327
APS_06	9.6, 9.8	Anti-Glider Defences	Eroded and infilled	Modern WWII	N/A	Ditches recorded on the 1885-1887 OS mapping, possibly used as training for anti-glider defences on the training grounds at Braunton. Later recorded as drains in the 1963 OS mapping, they may have been repurposed during wartime and restored after WWII.	246578	132813	SS 465 328
APS_07	9.5, 9.6, 9.8	Mock Landing Craft Mechanised	Partially extant foundation to the south of the modern trackway	Modern WWII	MDV74040	Six rectangular concrete platforms are the remains of WWII 'Landing Craft Mechanised' training structures within the Assault Training Centre. Not all remain visible and many are covered by dense scrub.	246335	133078	SS 463 330

APS Study area Id	Map book Figure 9, pages	Asset type	Condition on last recorded data source	Period	DHER MonUID	Interpretation note	Easting	Northin g	NGR
APS_08	9.5, 9.8	Landing Craft Tanks	Partially extant concrete structures	Modern WWII	MDV102678	Six mock Landing Craft Tanks (LCTs) forming part of the WWII US assault training centre still stand as structures.	246125	133119	SS 461 331
APS_09	9.4, 9.6, 9.8	Anti-Glider Defences	Eroded and infilled	Modern WWII	MDV102619	Ditches recorded on the 1885-1887 OS mapping, possibly used as training for anti-glider defences on the training grounds at Braunton. Later recorded as drains in the 1963 OS mapping, they may have been repurposed during wartime and restored post WWII.	246676	133521	SS 466 335
APS_10	9.4, 9.9	Field Boundary	Eroded and buried	Post Medieval	MDV20926	Field Boundary recorded on the Braunton Tithe map and the 1885 - 1887 OS mapping. Fields subject to enclosure award of 1864, which these boundaries may relate to.	246633	133940	SS 466 339
APS_11	9.3, 9.10	Ditch	Microtopography and traces in vegetation	Modern WWII	MDV102633	An irregular ditch and bank is visible as an earthwork within the Engineer Demolition Range.	245248	134294	SS 452 342

Appendix 17.B

APS Study area Id	Map book Figure 9, pages	Asset type	Condition on last recorded data source	Period	DHER MonUID	Interpretation note	Easting	Northin g	NGR
APS_12	9.4, 9.9	Field Boundary	Eroded and buried	Post Medieval	MDV17015	Former field boundaries on Braunton Marsh.	247262	134339	SS 472 343
APS_13	9.4, 9.11	Radar Station	Partially extant, structures present	Modern WWII	MDV54163	Site of WWII Wrafton Radar Station. Some of the structures still stand, while temporary buildings are no longer present.	247006	135420	SS 470 354
APS_14	9.4, 9.11	Field Boundary	Microtopography	Post Medieval	N/A	Former Field Boundaries visible as microtopographic earthworks.	246567	135462	SS 465 354
APS_15	9.4, 9.11	Field Boundary	Microtopography	Post Medieval	MDV199	Former Field Boundaries visible as microtopographic earthworks. Braunton Great Field is still under open field agriculture.	247270	135867	SS 472 358
APS_16	9.2, 9.11	Field Boundary	Microtopography and open fields	Post Medieval	MDV199	Former Field Boundaries visible as microtopographic earthworks. Braunton Great Field is under open field agriculture.	247334	136316	SS 473 363
APS_17	9.2, 9.11, 9.12	Field Boundary and structures	Eroded and buried	Post Medieval	N/A	Former field Boundaries and some structures visible on aerial photographs.	246593	136466	SS 465 364

Appendix 17.B

APS Study area Id	Map book Figure 9, pages	Asset type	Condition on last recorded data source	Period	DHER MonUID	Interpretation note	Easting	Northin g	NGR
APS_18	9.1, 9.11, 9.12	Military Training Site	Extant training site	WWII	MDV57283	WWII and modern use military training site. Used during WWII to train US troops for Normandy landings, and is still utilised for training purposes. Study area contained many typical WWII features mocked up for training, which were subsequently infilled or demolished and most features are no longer extant.	246335	136748	SS 463 367
APS_19	9.1, 9.13	Lynchets	Extant in west and possible microtopography in the east of the Study area outside Scheduled area	Medieval	NHLE1424711	Scheduled agricultural banks, known as Lynchets, which may extend further to the east of Scheduled area.	244949	137902	SS 449 379

4.1 Prehistoric - Roman features

51. There are no Prehistoric or Roman features recorded from airborne or satellite remote sensing sources within the Study area from airborne remote sensing and satellite data sources, but the DHR does record artefactual evidence for Bronze Age activity at the findspot of a prehistoric stone axe.

4.2 Medieval - Post medieval features

52. Scheduled Lynchets, NHLE1424711, are present in the north of the area as extant earthworks at APS_19 and are shown at 1:5000 scale on **Figure 9** page 9.13 and at 1:10000 scale on **Figure 9** page 9.1. These features lie on a south facing scarp and may extend to the east of the Scheduled area where further possible plough-banks are visible *via* visualised LiDAR data.

53. Braunton Great Field is still in agricultural use at the north-eastern edge of the Study area, to the south of Braunton Park and the west of modern Braunton village. The extent of the strip fields, which were divided by baulks, was mapped by the AIMP (NMP) from 1940s aerial photography recorded in the DHER as MDV199 and shown at **Figure 9** pages 9.2, 9.4 and 9.11.

54. The majority of the strips have been ploughed out and are eroded by modern mechanised cultivation, but the area remains as a recognised cohesive open field within the area which defines DHER MDV199.

55. Parts of the land in the Study area were enclosed in the Post Medieval period, as recorded on the 19th century Tithe and Enclosure maps presented below. Some of the boundaries which were established at Enclosure have been removed to facilitate modern agricultural or military land use. Soil and crop marks mark the position of the former ditches, hedge banks or hedge bases at:

- APS_01, **Figure 9** page 9.6;
- APS_10, **Figure 9** pages 9.4 and 9.9, DHER MDV20926;
- APS_12, **Figure 9** pages 9.4 and 9.9, DHER MDV17015, former boundaries on Braunton Marsh;
- APS_14, 15 and 16, **Figure 9** pages 9.4 and 9.11 which are extant baulks at Braunton Great Field DHER MDV199; and
- APS_17, **Figure 9** pages 9.2 and 9.12

4.3 Modern features

56. The recorded extent of the former US Army training area (APS_20 and DHER MDV57283) extends throughout the site and beyond the defined boundary of the training area. Features within this area which are no longer extant are shown without APS numbers and were mapped by the AIMP (NMP) and shown in outline

57. on the overview mapping **Figure 9** pages 1 – 13 as ditched, embanked, foundation and structural features.
58. The AIMP (NMP) mapping recorded this area in detail from RAF and later aerial photographs which were taken during the 1940s and 1950s, during the lifespan of the active use and subsequent demolition of these features. The training site, DHER MDV57283, formed part of Braunton areas A, B, C and D of US WWII Assault Training Centre.
59. At Braunton, Training Aids numbers 37-45, as recorded on US army plans, form a long north to south line parallel to the coast from the southwest tip of Strawberry Ridge through Wintergreen Slack, The Roughs, west of Corkscrew Slack through the northwest corner of Bush Grass Slack to the north end of Beach Head Slack (Bass, 1992 and 2014). Bass presents the details of the US Army Assault Training Centre in detail and includes a US Army overview map of the installations at page 15, maps of the area around Crow Point and Ferry House in the south of the Study area at page 43, and Area C at Braunton Burrows on page 62.
60. Bass also publishes ground-based photographs of extant or degraded military installations within the Study area and surrounding areas, concentrating on a field-based rather than an aerial photo investigative approach. The US Army maps published by Bass present some details and are presented in Bass (*ibid.*) page 15 as a low-resolution map showing some of the installations and the road network as mapped by the AIMP (NMP) from contemporary aerial photographs.
61. As Bass (*ibid.*) stated, and the DHER records, *Area A covered the southern part of Braunton Burrows with constructions including mock-up areas, an assembly area and five Estuary Beaches. Area B covered the south western part of Braunton Burrows with constructions including engineer obstacle courses, pillboxes, demolition range and two Estuary Beaches. Area C spanned the central part of Braunton Burrows with the training ranges concentrated in the coastal strip with pillbox-sized concrete structures running parallel to the shore. Constructions included engineer and infantry demolition ranges, rocket range and Saunton Blue and Yellow Beaches as well as part of Estuary Red Beach. Area D at the northern end of Braunton Burrows contained the greatest concentration and diversity of assault ranges and training constructions.*
62. It is noted by Bass that *The majority were built on Saunton Golf Course and were subsequently demolished or buried. Constructions included a flamethrower range, tank trap, target pits, radio towers, 'Hedgehog', pillboxes and Saunton Green, Yellow and Red Beaches.*
63. The elements of this military training landscape which were extant in the 1940s were recorded by the AIMP (NMP) as ditched, banks, structures and accessways.

64. This detailed and accurate mapping of the features as they were in the 1940s is included in a separate GIS layer for this assessment and depicted and keyed in the heritage mapbook **Figure 9** where the features are differentiated from the extant and newly discovered features. This is because they are no longer extant. The possibility does remain, however, that elements of these former features may be present below the ground in the case of structures and ditches or embankments.
65. There is no requirement in this case to re-map the features from the accurate GIS-ready AIMP mapping. The original aerial photographic sources have been checked against all the aerial photographs cited within the AIMP (NMP) attribute tables, and all available aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive in Swindon. Present condition has been ascertained using modern digital open source and archive aerial photos, alongside modern high resolution satellite images and visualised LiDAR data.
66. Results from this interpretation and mapping detail the features which are still extant in **Table 1** above.

4.4 Aerial photograph and LiDAR survey conclusion

67. Aerial photographs and LiDAR survey data which were gathered between the 1940s and the present time have elucidated a specific anthropogenic landscape across varied and interconnecting environmental zones. These comprise the intertidal zone, beach, sandhills, former marshes and agricultural land within the Study area which reflect development of Medieval and Post Medieval land use, agriculture following Enclosure of the land in the east, and extensive modern military use with reversion to a controlled wildlife habitat within Braunton Burrows and leisure use for a golf course in the north near Saunton.
68. Features dating to the Medieval and Post Medieval periods have been identified and mapped by the AIMP (NMP) to which some additional features which reflect former field baulks and boundaries have been added by the present updated Assessment.
69. A series of anti-glider installations, which are now infilled and visible as marks in soils and crops have been mapped in addition to the multiple remains of former modern military features within the site.
70. This assessment focussed on identifying the features from all periods are still extant and differentiating them from features which have been recorded from historic aerial photographs which are no longer present above ground.
71. There may be elements of ditches, banks and structures which survive in the sub-surface deposits, particularly within areas of blown sand, or beneath areas which have been developed for leisure and golf course use, and some of the present tracks in the Study area, including the 'American Road' preserve elements of the former

72. military landscape and accessways round the site which were established by the US Army and later military users, for training purposes.
73. The separation of dating into specific periods of prehistory and history can only be confirmed by ground-based or documentary analyses, but in this case firm dating evidence for features within the Study area has been proposed by the DHER and AIMP (NMP) from reliable aerial photographic and historical evidence.
74. The remains visible as cropmarks and soil marks over boundaries and some military anti-glider defences are all impacted by agricultural cultivation, to some degree, and retain minimal or no micro-topographic features visible on the ground surface.

5 Historic map regression analysis

75. The assessment of aerial photographs, satellite imagery and LiDAR data leads into and has benefited from a concurrent study of historic maps, which detail the development of the landscape over the past three centuries. This map regression study is presented below.

5.1 Aims and Objectives

76. The aim of the map regression analysis was to collect appropriate and available historic maps, Tithe maps where present in areas where Ecclesiastical Parishes levied Tithes, Enclosure maps, and OS later 19th century First Editions alongside subsequent 19th and 20th century revisions and modern cartographic sources.
77. The objective was to investigate and demonstrate any landscape changes within the site between the 17th and 21st centuries.

5.2 Cartographic Sources

78. The aim of the map regression analysis was to collect appropriate and available historic maps, Tithe maps where present in areas where Ecclesiastical Parishes levied Tithes, Enclosure maps, and OS later 19th century First Editions alongside subsequent 19th and 20th century revisions and modern cartographic sources.
79. The objective was to investigate and demonstrate any landscape changes within the site between the 17th and 21st centuries.
80. Tithe maps covering all pre-modern parishes within the Study area, were derived from <https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/tithe/>.
81. The available pre-19th century maps and Enclosure maps for this area were consulted at the Devon Record Office branches in Exeter and Barnstaple (North Devon Record Office, NDRO); and
82. Georeferenced historical OS mapping provided as a digital package for commercial use by Groundsure (www.groundsure.com) which begin with the 19th century First Editions of this detailed mapping. These historic OS maps record the development of the 19th century to modern landscape in detail within this area.

5.3 Pre-19th century maps

83. Cartographers have drawn maps of Devon since the 16th century, but these maps present a consistently general overview of an unenclosed landscape with depictions of settlements, farmsteads and landform rather than specific landscape details which were later recorded for fiscal, land ownership and tenancy purposes.

84. Batten and Bennett (1996) presents a detailed review of the work and contribution of earlier cartographers, from Christopher Saxton in 1575, John Speed in 1610 Benjamin Donn in 1765, through to Mary Martha Rodwell in 1834. These maps were not produced to a consistent modern cadastral projection and are thus not georectified within the project GIS and presented in a mapbook, but samples are illustrated below to show the general environment in the Study area and wider environs prior to Enclosure.
85. **Plate 4** below shows part of John Speed's map of 1610 which depicts St Anne's Chapel and shading at the coast which may possibly indicate the extent of beach and transition to dunes at this date.

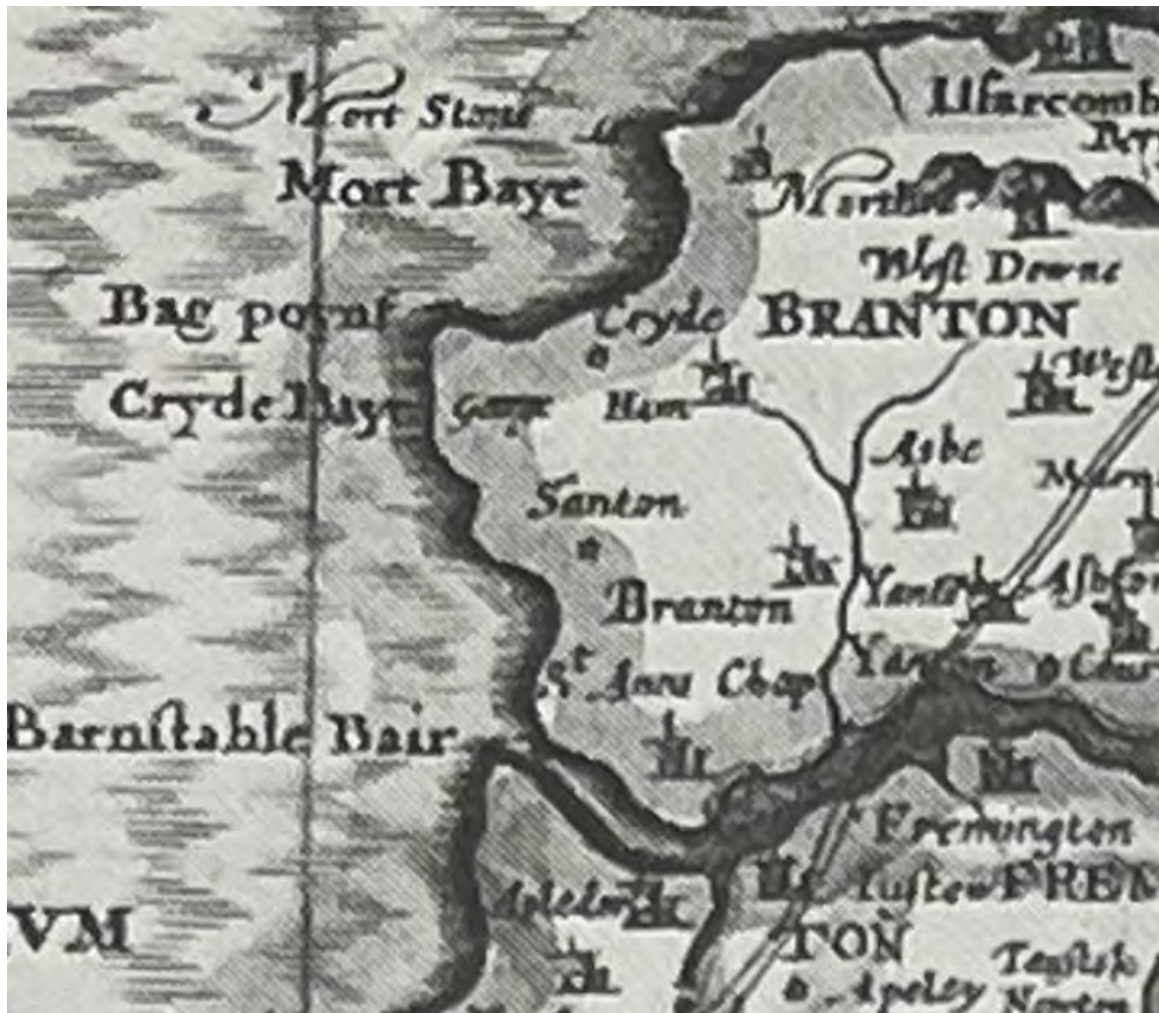


Plate 4: Speed, 1610

86. **Plate 5** shows the part of Benjamin Donn's map which includes the Study area and wider environment, which was produced in 1765 and is available in a digital format at [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1765 Benjamin Donn Wall Map of Devonshire and Exeter, England - Geographicus - Devon-donn-1765.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1765_Benjamin_Donn_Wall_Map_of_Devonshire_and_Exeter,_England_-_Geographicus_-_Devon-donn-1765.jpg).

87. The formation of the coast and the extent of Branton (now Braunton) Burrows is recorded to the south of Saunton Court, alongside the ruins of St Anne's Chapel in the south. It is noteworthy that no indication of settlement which is recorded in the DHER, in the area of the Chapel are indicated. A track continues a defined road or trackway from Ford, through the burrows past the Chapel to the coast.



Plate 5: The Study area and its environs recorded in 1765 by Donn

88. **Figure 10** shows a map of land belonging to the Manor of Braunton Abbots. This map shows the extent and the boundaries at Braunton Great Field, an area of open fields which is recorded as DHER MDV199 and mapped from aerial photographs by the AIMP (NMP) and shown within the heritage mapbook at **Figure 9** pages 9.2, 9.4 and 9.11. The strip field baulks are mapped in part with some noted detail of ownership or tenancy and the map indicates the interface of the Great Field with Braunton Marsh, within the eastern part of the Study area. **Plate 6** below shows

the comparison between the area as mapped in 1797 and its condition 225 year later in 2022 at **Plate 7**.



Plate 6: 1797 map with comparison to the condition of agricultural fields in 2022 at Plate 7



Plate 7: Google Earth 23rd June 2022 showing the erosion of the strip field baulks by modern ploughing

5.4 Enclosure awards and associated maps

89. In the Post-Medieval period, open fields, drained marshlands, open lands and commons were enclosed and bounded in parts following the Enclosure Bills enacted by Parliament between 1604 and 1914.
90. Enclosure describes various ways in which land was redistributed into designated units, usually consolidating small landholdings into larger farms. This included the conversion of commons, marshlands, wasteland and open fields to formally enclosed units of land, and the partition of large areas of communally farmed land into small fields farmed and owned or tenanted by individuals. The strip fields at Braunton Great Field (**Figure 9** pages 9.2, 9.4 and 9.11) were already defined by Baulks at enclosure of the land to their west.
91. Pascoe's map of 1809 depicts part of Braunton parish between Broad Pill and Braunton, which was enclosed by that date. The map is shown at **Figure 11** and records details of some of the baulks at Braunton Great Field, at the east of the Study area, and a red line shows the extent of the area which was enclosed at

92. Braunton to the (**Figure 9** pages 9.2, 9.4 and 9.11) east of the Burrows. This map shows the details of the undrained condition of Braunton Marsh within the Study area in 1809, and the course of former river channels and which are now visible on modern satellite imagery as marks in the grassland over their water retentive areas. A former loop in the river which is recorded as MDV131397 by DHER was an extant watercourse in 1809. This is shown below at **Plate 8** in comparison to the landscape in 2022 at **Plate 9**. This loop within Braunton Marsh which was drained and partially bounded by 1840, as shown on the Braunton Tithe map at **Figure 15**.



Plate 8: Branton Marsh in 1809



Plate 9: Branton Marsh in 2022, from Google Earth, modern appearance following drainage of the marsh

93. Part of the southern area of the Study area in Instow parish was enclosed and mapped by the Devon Inclosure Commission in 1848. The Instow enclosure map is shown at **Figure 12**. The area away from the coast to the south of the River Taw is laid to enclosed fields. The Inclosure map which was consulted as an original document in the Devon Records Office in Exeter has a pencil sketched annotation which indicates the course of the London and South West Railway (L&SWR). The L&SWR was constructed after the publication of this map and is now disused and the former course laid to a hard surface, likely for leisure or cycle access use.

5.5 Tithe Maps

94. Tithe maps and their accompanying apportionments provided a detailed survey of the rural landscape within the ecclesiastical parish boundaries which were in force at the time of their survey. Tithe apportionment documents show the landholders and tenants of areas which were enclosed and tithed and may be considered in the same manner as their modern digital equivalents, the GIS attribute tables which carry information about the linked vectorised geomatic mapped data. The primary function of the Tithe records is to provide a written and visual index relating to each land parcel or area within the ecclesiastical parish, for taxation purposes. Each piece of land liable to tithes was depicted and given a plot number, unique within that parish, by which it could be identified in the apportionment. The maps are detailed and present a point-in-time surveyed record of the land (Kain and Oliver 1995), its ownership, tenancy and boundaries.
95. The parish index for the Tithe maps is shown at **Figure 13** and the maps are considered at **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Tithe Maps

Parish Tithe map	Date	Figure number	Observation
Heanton Punchardon	1838	14	Area of this parish within the Study area lay within the Taw Estuary, largely offshore. A road along the coast to the northeast of Crow Point and Crow Beach House which is depicted on this 1838 map is still extant.
Braunton	1840	15	By 1840, Braunton Marsh has been drained and enclosed, and the meandering loops of the watercourse have been drained and constrained to formal land drains which are depicted on this map alongside the field boundaries which have been laid down since 1809. The limit of the enclosed land is defined by the edge of Braunton Burrows to its west. The coastline in 1840 was a little further inland than at present.
Fremington	1840	16	The area of the Study area within Fremington parish was laid to agricultural bounded fields away from the coastal area with connecting small roads and access ways in an established rural landscape.
Instow	1841	17	As at Fremington, Instow parish was enclosed away from the coast to regular bounded agricultural fields. The Tithe map is in accordance with the Instow enclosure map which is shown at Figure12 .

96. Early enclosure and Tithe maps show the development of enclosed fields outside of the baulk-divided strips at Braunton Great Field between 1809 and 1840, as Braunton Marsh was drained and laid to pastoral enclosed land. Other parishes are shown to contain regular bounded rural fields and access ways.

5.6 Historic Ordnance Survey maps

97. From the mid-19th century, the OS surveyed, published then revised mapping which in this area were published from 1885, at 1:2,500 (the 'County series') and 1:10560 scale (Oliver, 2013).

98. The following map dates which are considered at **Table 3** are shown in mapbooks, which cover the entire site at 1885-1887, 1903-1907, 1963, 1981-1982 and 1991-1992.

Table 3: Historic Ordnance Survey maps

OS Map date	Figure number and mapbook pages	Observation
1885-1887	Figure 18 pages 1-7	The first editions of the OS mapping clearly indicate the regularisation and clearly mapped zoning of the site from the coastal sands to the burrows with a clearly demarcated change to enclosed farmland which was in 1809 still a transitional marshland area to the Braunton Great Field. By 1885-7 the North Devon Line of the L&SW railway is mapped, which was sketched in pencil on the 1841 Instow Tithe map, possibly at a later date during its planning phase, and prior to construction. The coastal sands were slightly wider than in modern times, and the Burrows has expanded further to the coast since the depiction by the OS in the late 19 th century.
1903 - 1907	Figure 19 pages 1-7	The map reflects the same environment as in 1885-87. Some small quarries are marked in the north part of the site, but these areas have not been defined with a quarrying boundary. An antiquity is labelled as a 'camp' adjacent to depictions of the Medieval lynchet banks which are now scheduled as NHLE list number 1424711. A lifeboat house is depicted to the east of Saunton Sands. The L&SW Railway is depicted near Instow.
1963	Figure 20 pages 1-7	None of the WWII features are marked on the 1963 OS map, which is to be expected. The landscape is broadly as it was in 1903-1907 and the L&SW Railway is still extant.
1981 - 1982	Figure 21 pages 1-7	The landscape is once again broadly static and stable as it was, but it is noticeable that some of the baulk boundaries at Braunton Great field are marked as dashed lined which indicates the attrition of the hard boundaries in this area.
1991 - 1992	Figure 22 pages 1-7	The landscape is again as in 1981-1982, and the North Devon branch of the L&SW Railway line is marked as a Dismantled railway by this time.

5.7 Modern military maps

99. In 1943, the site underwent changes when military training features were widely installed by the US Army. These installations are not depicted at all by the civil cartographic sources and are best recorded *via* contemporary USAAF and RAF aerial photographs, by the AIMP (NMP), as presented in this assessment, and *via* the contemporary US Army mapping. This mapping was published by Bass (ibid.) and the Assault Training Center Friends at [History \(assaulttrainingcenterfriends.co.uk\)](http://History(assaulttrainingcenterfriends.co.uk)).
100. The US Army mapping published by Bass shows the site in 1943. The map is presented at low resolution in both the first and subsequent editions of the publication. **Plate 10** shows this map as published by Bass (ibid.) **Appendix 4**,

page 171. **Plate 11** shows an enlarged area of the map, which centres upon the Study area. Although it was produced at a lower resolution, the map indicates the accessways and some of the training installations which were constructed in 1943.

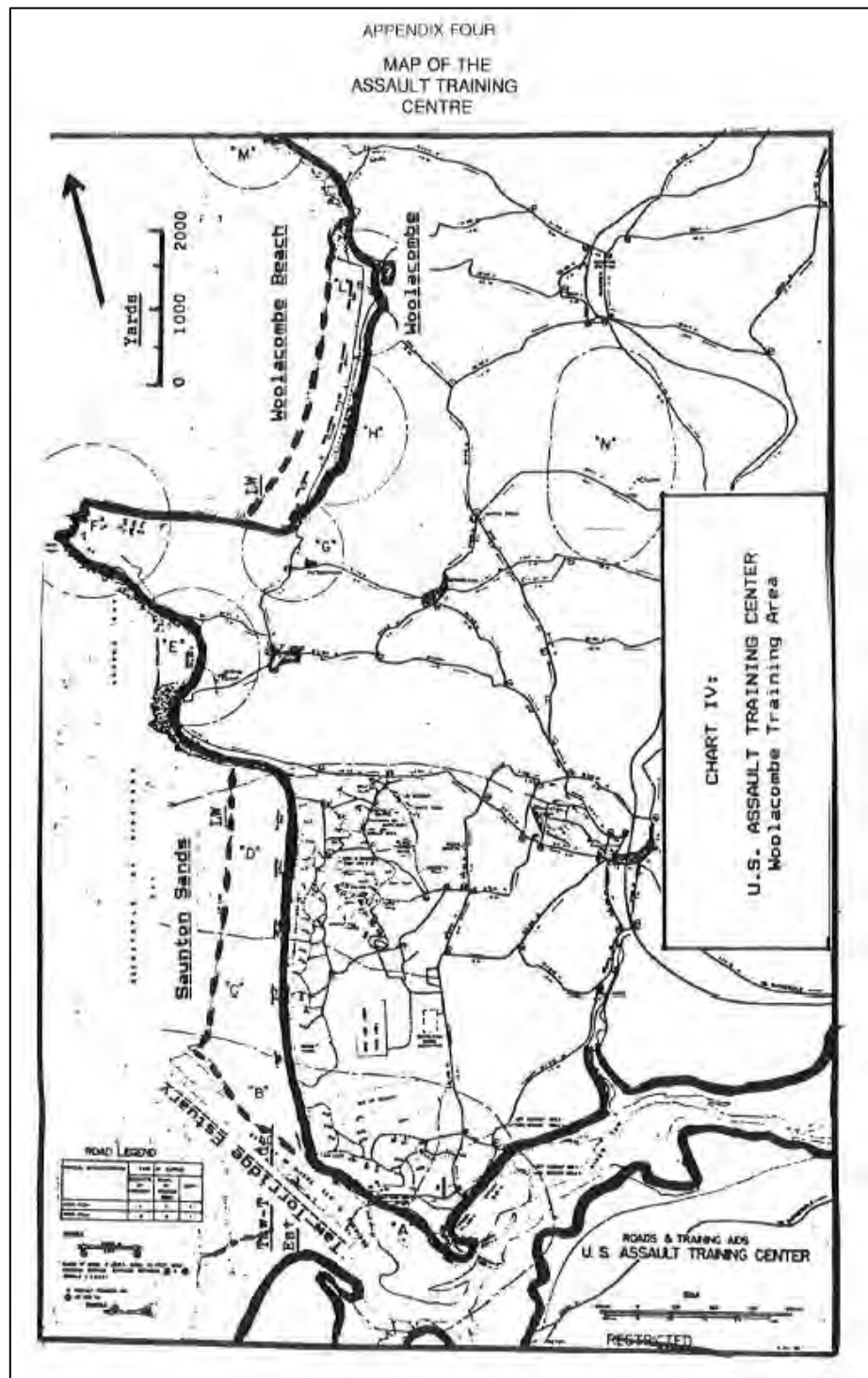


Plate 10: US Army map, 1943, after Bass 1992 page 171

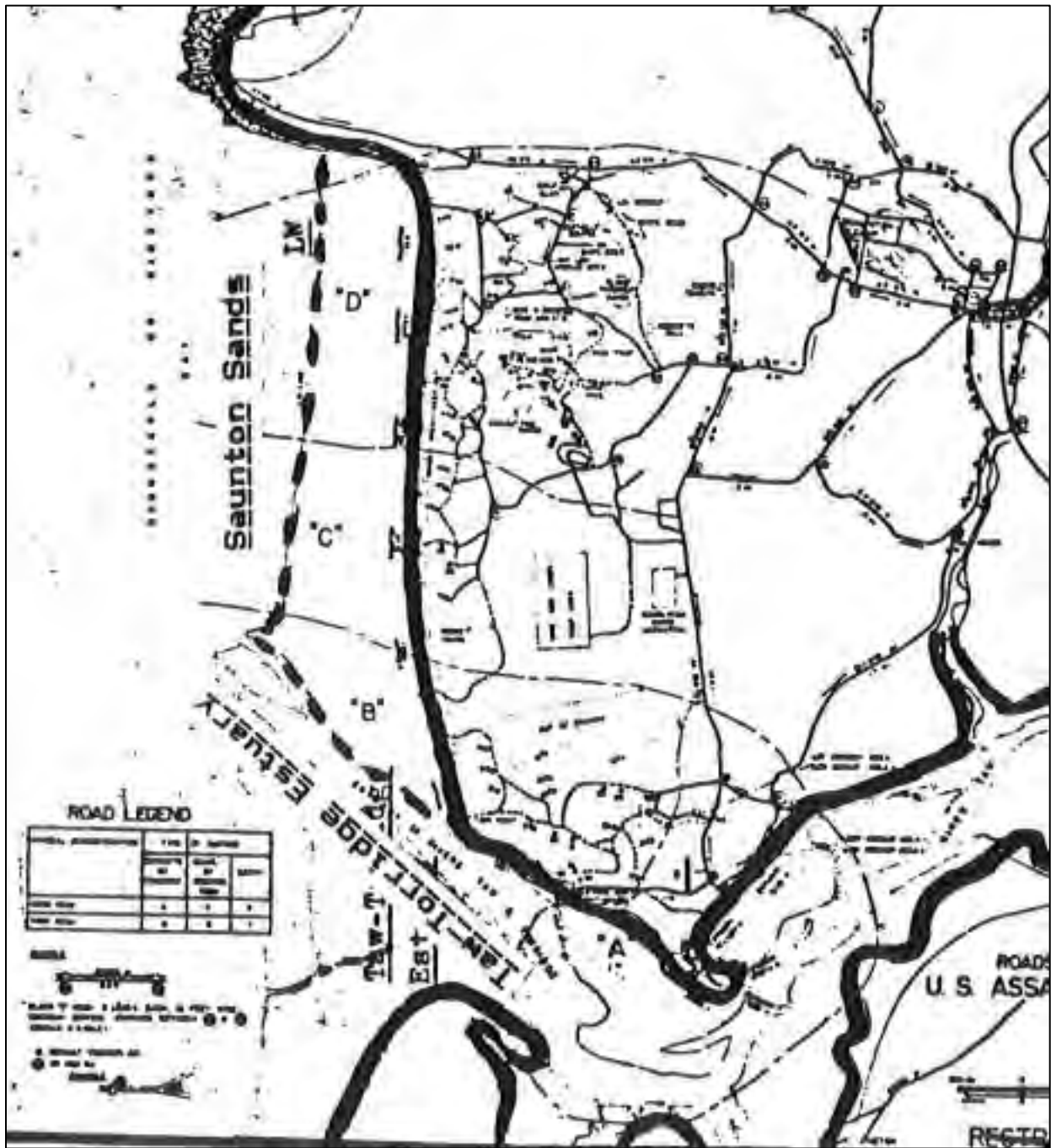


Plate 11: Enlarged portion of US Army map, 1943, after Bass 1992 page 171, which shows the site and designated training areas and installations

101. A coloured map presented at [History \(assaulttrainingcenterfriends.co.uk\)](http://History.assaulttrainingcenterfriends.co.uk) is shown below at **Plate 12**. This map shows training areas labelled F and E, but less detail than the US Army map shown at **Plate 10** and **Plate 11**.



Plate 12: Enlarged portion map presented by Assault Training Centre Friends, which shows the site and its environs

5.8 Map regression analysis conclusion

102. The historic mapping, which depicts boundaries and landscape details fully from 1809, reflects the distinct environmental zoning of the site. The landscape changes distinctly from west to east, from the intertidal littoral area, to wide flat beach rising to scarp sandhills known as burrows, to marsh, open strip fields and rural enclosed agricultural fields near small settlements. All the maps, from the late 18th century show the following features.
103. The drainage and formal bounding of Braunton Marsh which is illustrated by comparison of the 1809 enclosure map at **Figure 11** with the 1840 Parish Tithe map at **Figure 15**, by which time the marsh was drained and enclosed.
104. The appearance of Braunton Great Field and its baulks which delineate the strips in the open field area are recorded historically in 1797 (**Figure 10**) and subsequently *via* the sequence of maps which indicate attrition of the majority of the baulks. This map sequence is augmented and elucidated by their recording from historic 1940s aerial photographs by the AIMP (NMP). A comparison to the modern landscape is shown at **Plate 5** above, *via* satellite imagery captured by Google and displayed at Google Earth on the 2022 timeline.

105. The coastal and sandhill areas are well depicted and have remained intact and undisturbed, with some shifting of the extent of the beach and its rise to the sandhills, until the modern period.
106. The course of the North Devon branch of the L&SWR was first seen as a pencil sketch on the 1848 Instow Parish Enclosure map (**Figure 12**). The L&SWR was next depicted as a completed railway on the 1885-87 first editions of the OS map, and depicted as a dismantled railway on the 1981-2, and was thereafter depicted as a dismantled railway in the 1980s and 1990s.
107. In the mid-20th century, the site underwent changes when military training features were widely installed by the US Army, in 1943.

6 References

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Štular, B. Kokalj, Ž. Oštir, K. Nuninger, L. 2012. 'Visualisation of LiDAR – derived relief models for detection of archaeological features' in *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39. PP. 3354-3360.

Figure 1: Site Location

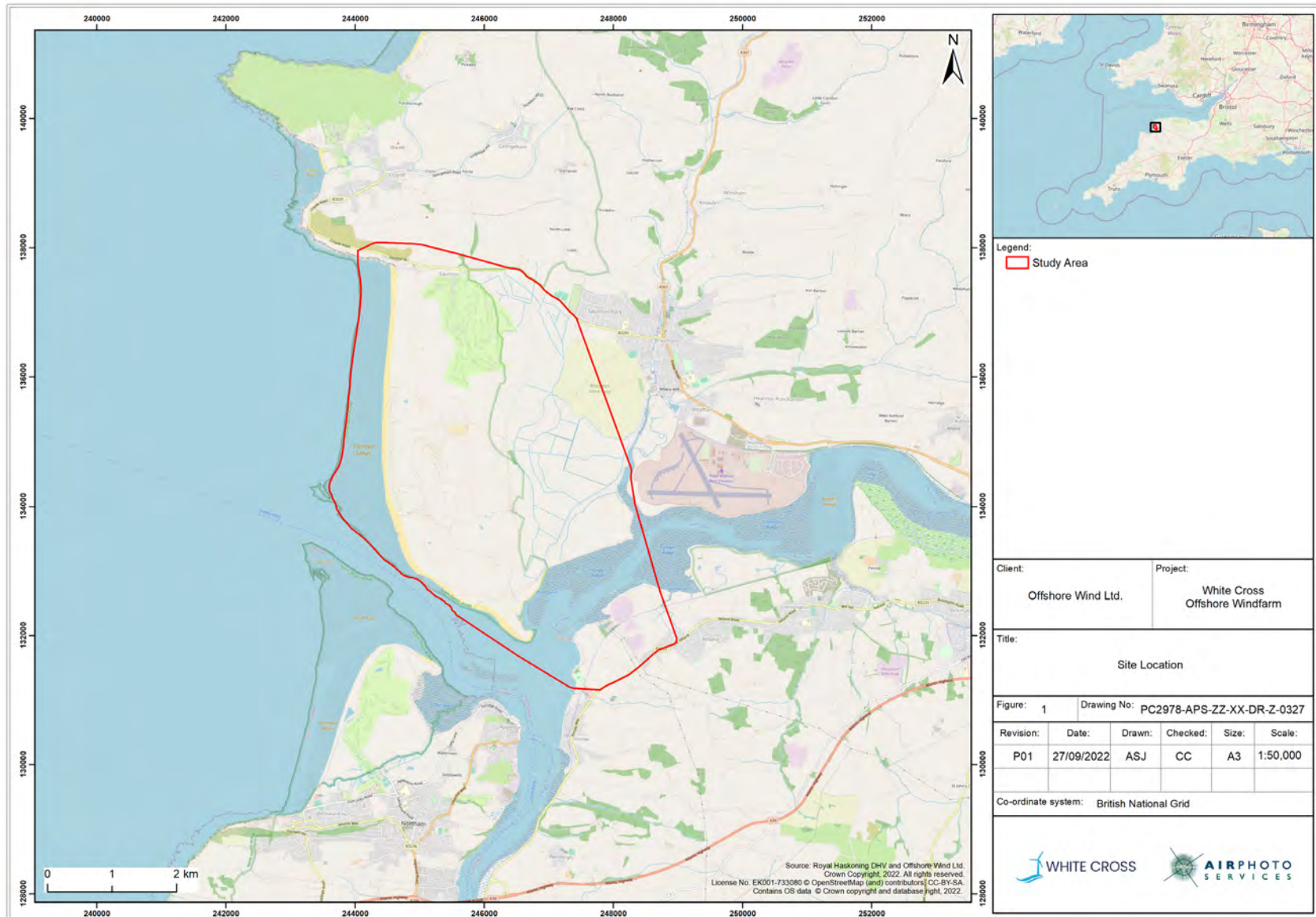


Figure 2: Historic England Aerial Photograph Coverage

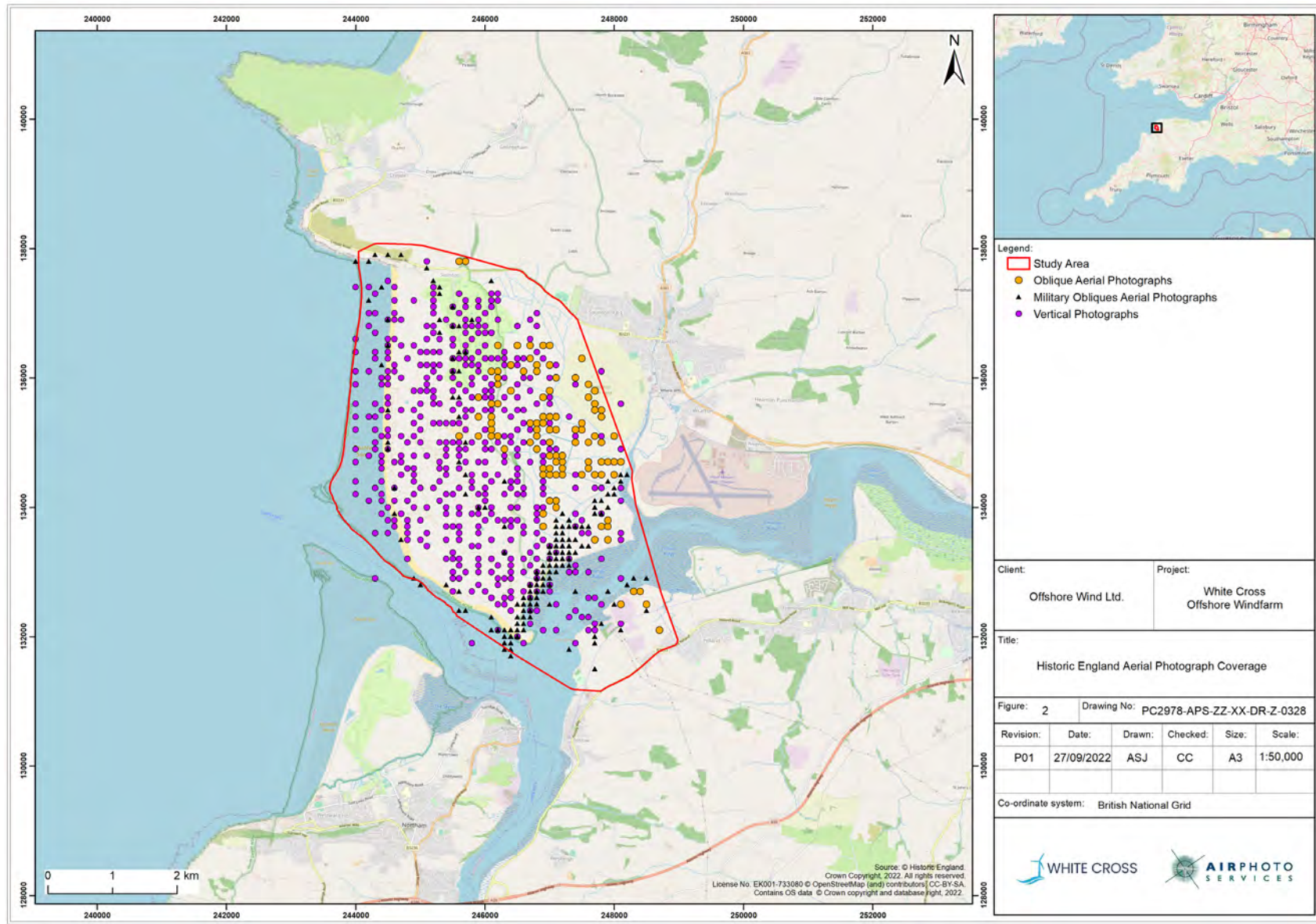


Figure 3: Cambridge University Collection of Aerial photographs Coverage

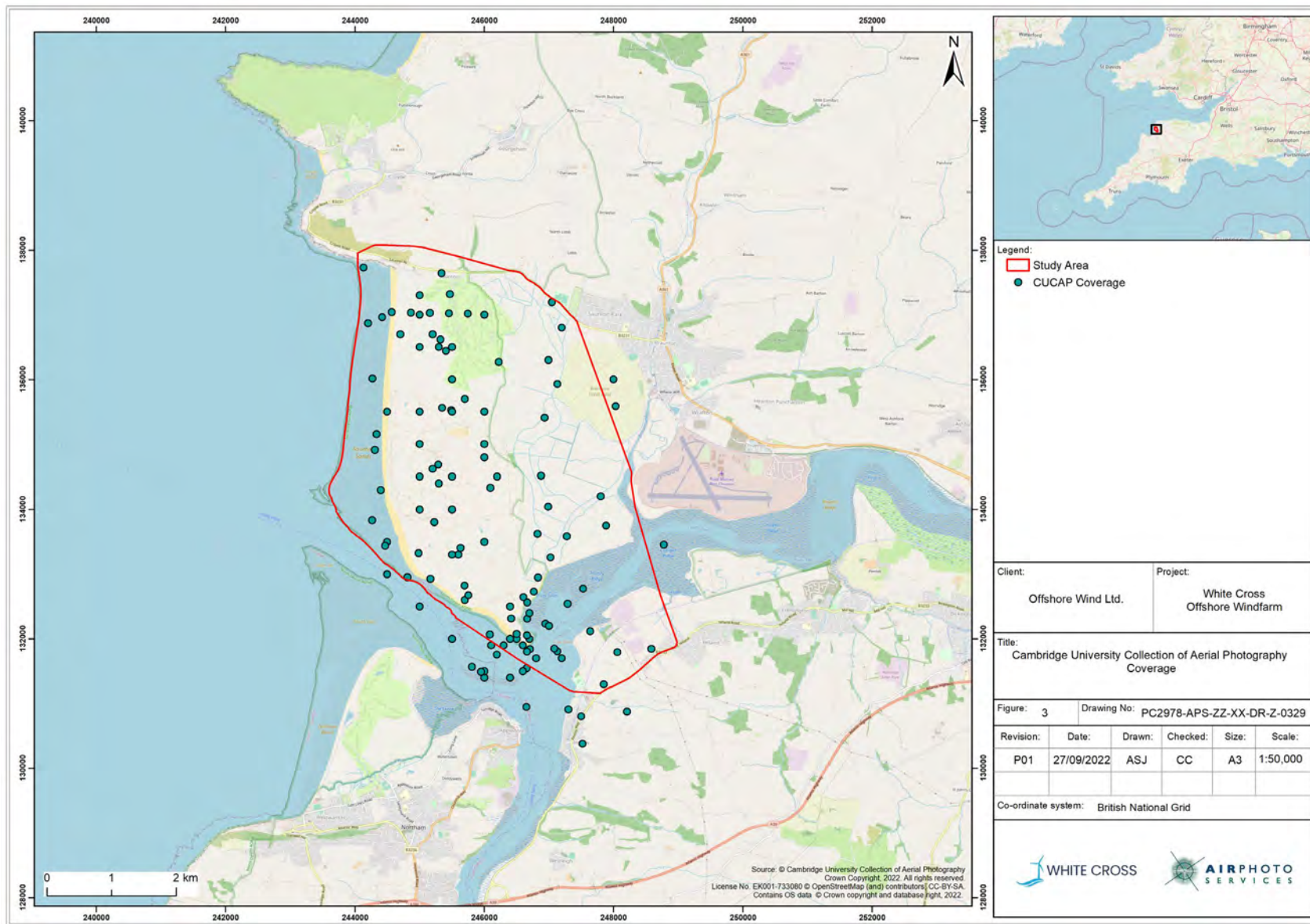


Figure 4: North Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Aerial Investigation and Mapping Project Coverage

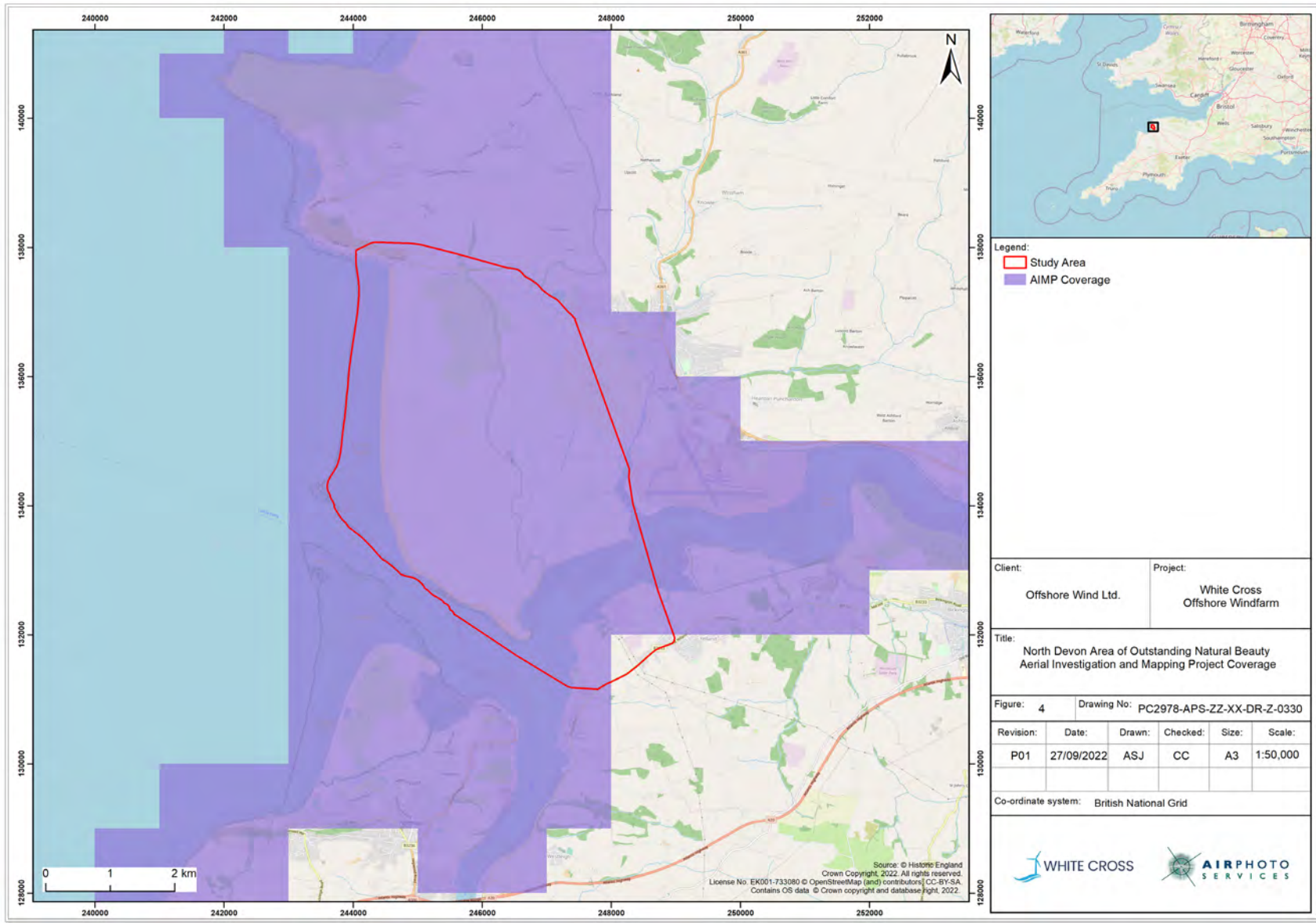


Figure 5: LiDAR Data Coverage

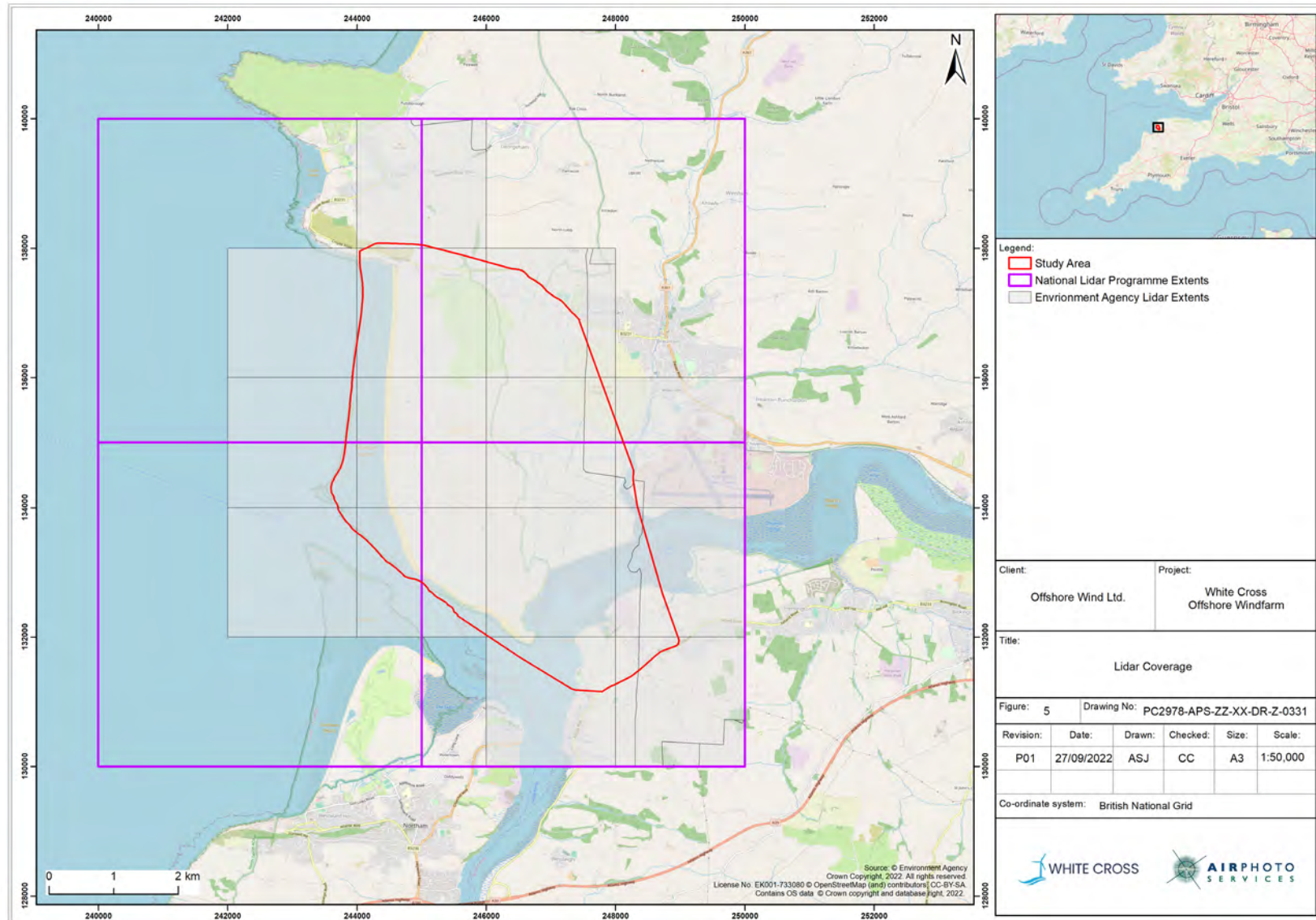


Figure 6: Geology

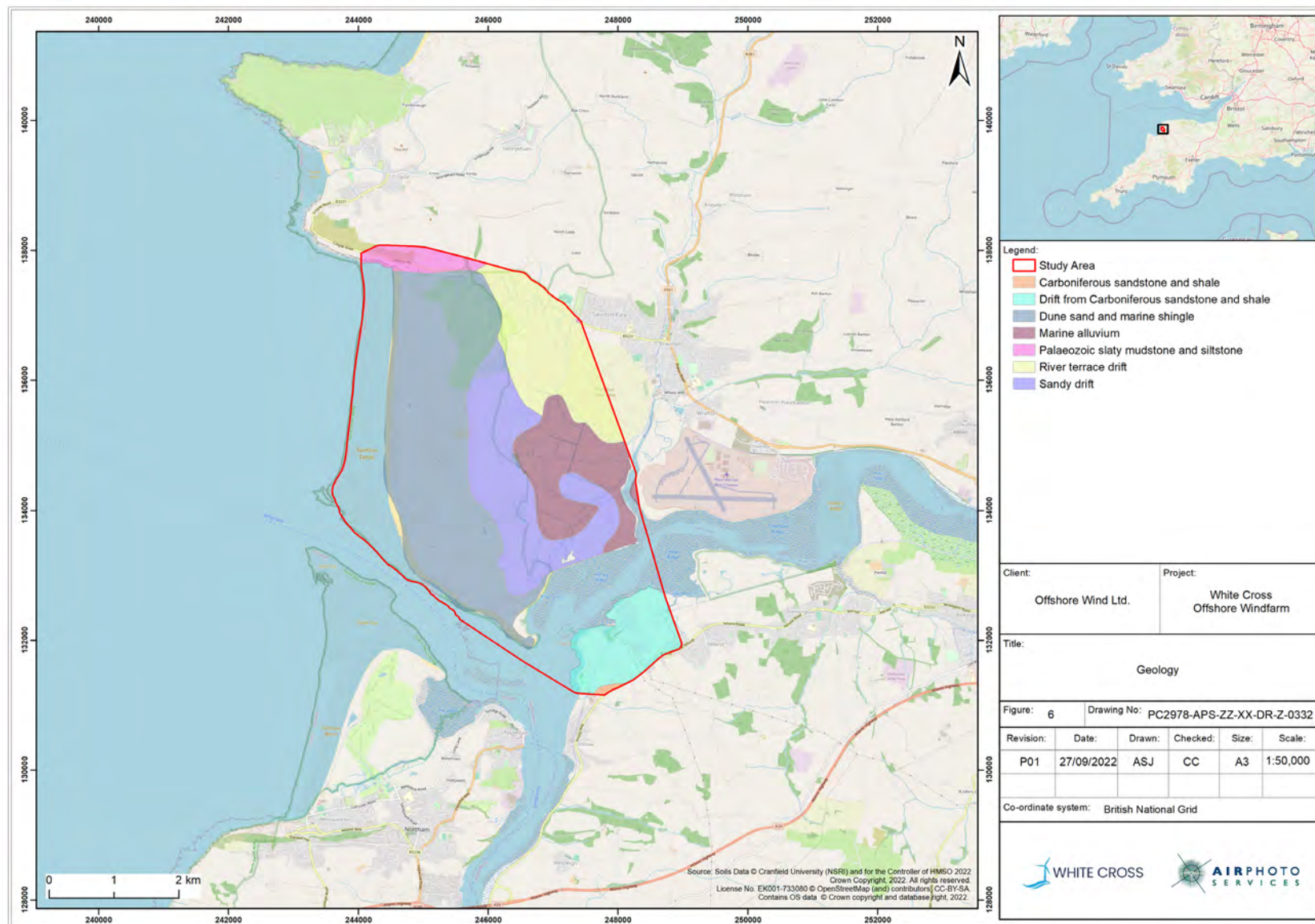


Figure 7: Soils

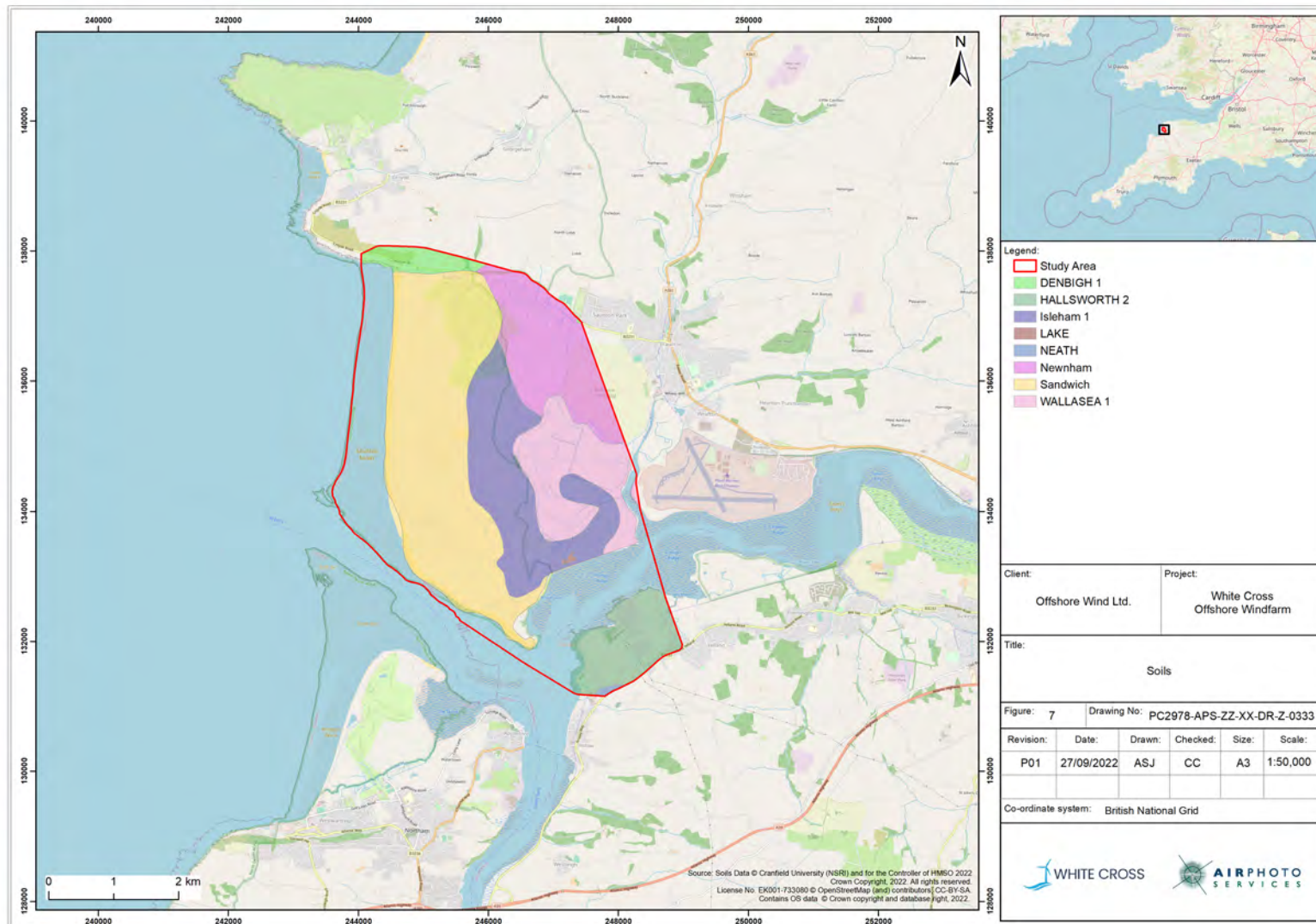
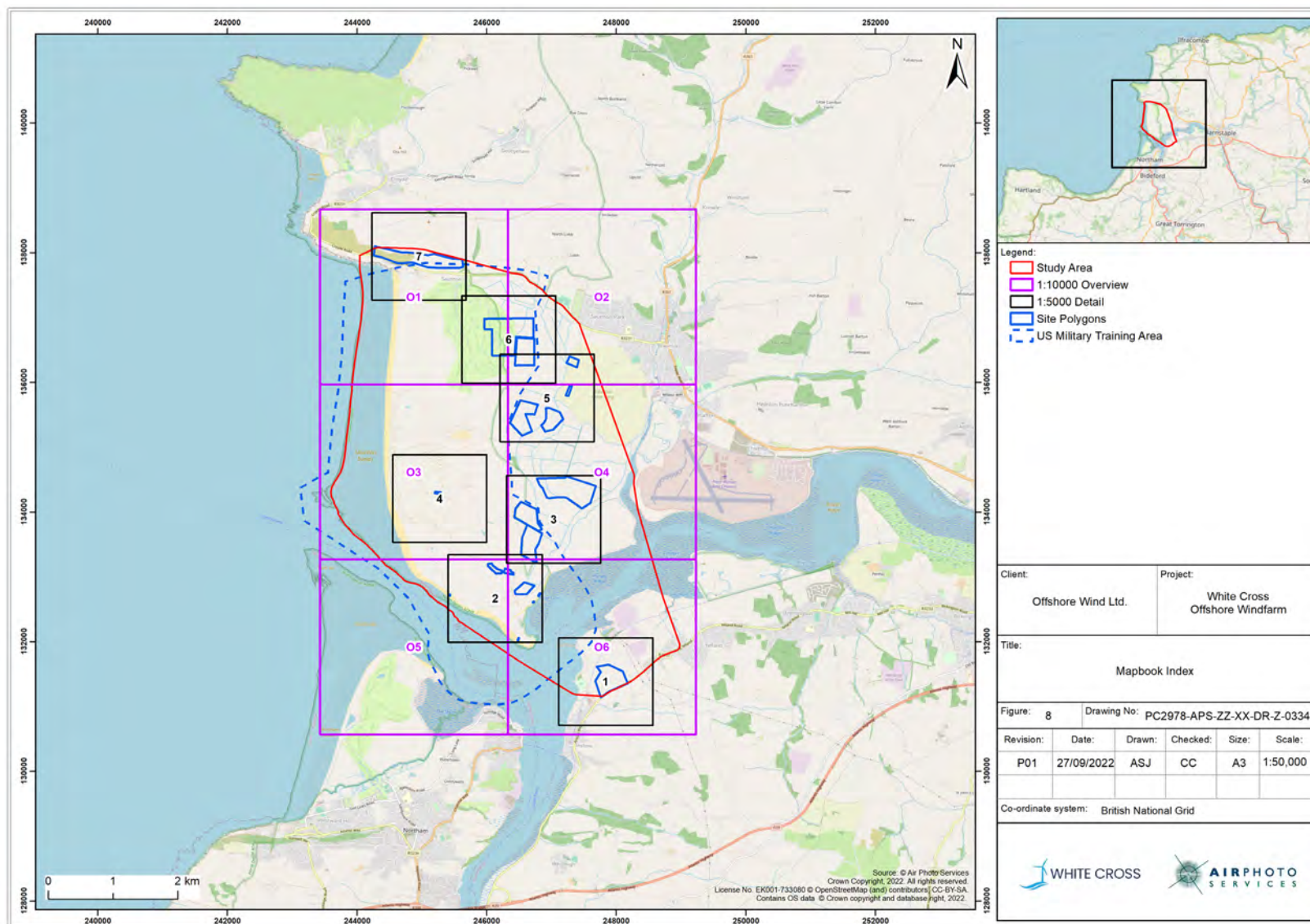


Figure 8: Mapbook Index



The following figures are supplied at the end of this report:

Figure 9: Mapbook

Figure 10: Map of the Manor of Braunton Abbots 1797

Figure 11: Enclosure Map, Braunton Canal to Braunton Pill, 1809

Figure 12: Inclosure Commission Map of Instow, 1848

Figure 13: Tithe Map Index

Figure 14: Heaton Punchardon Tithe Map 1838

Figure 15: Braunton Tithe Map 1840

Figure 16: Fremington Tithe Map 1840

Figure 17: Instow Tithe Map 1841

Figure 18: OS Mapping 1885-1887

Figure 19: OS Mapping 1903-1907

Figure 20: OS Mapping 1963

Figure 21: OS Mapping 1981-1982

Figure 22: OS Mapping 1991-1992

Appendix 1: Technical Appendix

1 Online Aerial and Satellite-Derived Images

1. Since 1999, digital mosaics of multiple timelines of georeferenced aerial photographs have been uploaded to geoportals such as Google Earth and at Bing.com. The dates attributed to these images are not 100% assured or authenticated, but for heritage survey purposes this has no legal implication in this instance. They are available in real time as open-source imagery online, with some copyright requirements. The imagery may change when new sources are uploaded.
2. All available online aerial and satellite derived images which constitute the open-source mosaics of aerial imagery displayed on Google Earth and Bing.com/Maps (aerial and birds-eye if available) were consulted for this survey. All timelines available on these geoportals were systematically consulted, between June and September 2022.
3. Following magnification, relevant images were captured at the highest resolution using the 'save-image' function in Google Earth Pro or a screen snipping tool. They were saved, labelled and filed for geo-referencing.
4. Summer timelines at Google Earth were very helpful in the recording of cropmarked buried sites.
5. Aerial images displayed at Bing Maps was used in the same manner but with the limitations that there was a restricted single view timeline and less flexible image capture mechanisms. The Microsoft 'snipping tool' was used to capture the relevant images which generally were not as informative as the comprehensive timeline datasets at Google Earth.

2 Aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archive

6. The Historic England Archive contains vertical and oblique aerial photographs which were the main source of historic aerial imagery used for this project. Overlapping runs of vertical aerial photos allowed stereoscopic viewing whilst military obliques depicted the coastal areas. Photographs taken by the RAF in the 1940s provided information for the AIMP/NMP mapping and were re-examined in detail for this assessment alongside later verticals, specialist oblique images and modern digital images. Four hundred and sixty-eight vertical aerial photos taken between 1940 and 1989, 276 military oblique aerial photos taken in 1941, 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1960 and 146 specialist oblique aerial photos taken between 1984 and 2014 were

7. examined as prints and as digital files at the Historic England archive in July 2022, under enquiry number 134129.

3 Aerial photographs held at The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial photographs (CUCAP)

8. The CUCAP collection has been closed to closed for consultation for some years and was thus not consulted by in this area. However, a CUCAP coversearch was obtained online at <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/map/> and a map showing the CUCAP aerial photograph coverage is presented at **Figure 3**.

4 Aerial photographs held at Devon Council

9. Digital images which are held at Devon Council within their GIS system replicate those displayed at Google Earth.

5 North Devon AONB AIMP/NMP Data

10. North Devon AONB NMP data were supplied in GIS-ready shapefiles. These data were integrated into this report as separate shapefile layers to maintain the integrity and acknowledgement of the source of these data. These data are fully digital, high quality and accurate and present the majority of the features observed since the 1940s on aerial photographs within the site in detail. This assessment added condition notes and some further features from more recent sources.

6 Environment Agency LiDAR metadata

11. The Environment Agency has collected LiDAR data from airborne survey platforms in recent years at varying resolutions, which are available for downloading, processing, visualising and interpreting *via* the EA website as open-source data, at <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=Survey>.
12. LiDAR data indicate variation in the height of the ground surface. Data is collected by an active laser beam fired in pulses which scans the ground surface. The reflected pulses are recorded by the sensor on board a geolocated airborne survey platform, fitted with an inertial measurement unit to record the roll, pitch and yaw of the aircraft.
13. The point cloud data derived from the survey are processed into a series of Digital Elevation Models (DEM) usually in American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format. These include Digital Surface Models (DSM) which contain tree cover and buildings, and Digital Terrain Models (DTM) which remove

14. tree cover and can reveal features beneath the tree canopy (Bennett *et al* 2012; Hesse 2010; Štular *et al* 2012, Historic England, 2018).
15. These data are of assistance in recording micro and macro topographic features which may indicate relict or extant archaeological features and historic landscapes alongside more modern features. LiDAR data are best interpreted and used in conjunction with modern and historic aerial photographs and maps to provide ground truth information for features and sites recorded *via* this prospection method.
16. The data needed were identified by using the EA timestamp shapefile detailing the LiDAR file names within the area of interest and the OS 10km and 5km grid square to identify the grids and quarter sheets. Digital Terrain Models were selected as the primary data source as the ability to remove the vegetation cover makes it ideal for prospection. All available LiDAR data for this site were downloaded for completeness of evidence. The metadata for the LiDAR downloaded for this assessment is shown in **Table 4**.
17. The whole study area was covered by NLP LiDAR data at 1m resolution with other data available in individual survey areas. A map detailing the LiDAR data coverage is presented at **Figure 5**.
18. LiDAR data were visualised into Hillshade, Multi Directional Hillshade, Sky View Factor, Open Positive and Open Negative using the Relief Visualisation Toolbox (RVT) Version 2.2.1. These visualisations were chosen as they are of most use for archaeological prospection. The multiple ASCII tiles were merged before being visualised for ease of use in the GIS. The data were analysed alongside the aerial photographs and base mapping to double check the topography and nature of features interpreted from LiDAR data.
19. An additional visualisation was created using a simplified process based upon the methodology proposed by Hesse to create a Simple Local Relief Model (SLRM) (Hesse, 2010). A low pass filter was applied to nearest neighbour resampling, and the resampled model was removed from the original DTM, creating a Local Relief Model. This was then processed through the RVT with a smoothing factor of 20m.
20. **Plate 13** shows the appearance of the multi-hillshade visualisation which indicates the topography of the area. **Plate 14** shows the SLRM visualisation which is the most effective and accurate indicator of topographic and microtopographic features. These visualisations are best examined in detail in a GIS environment.

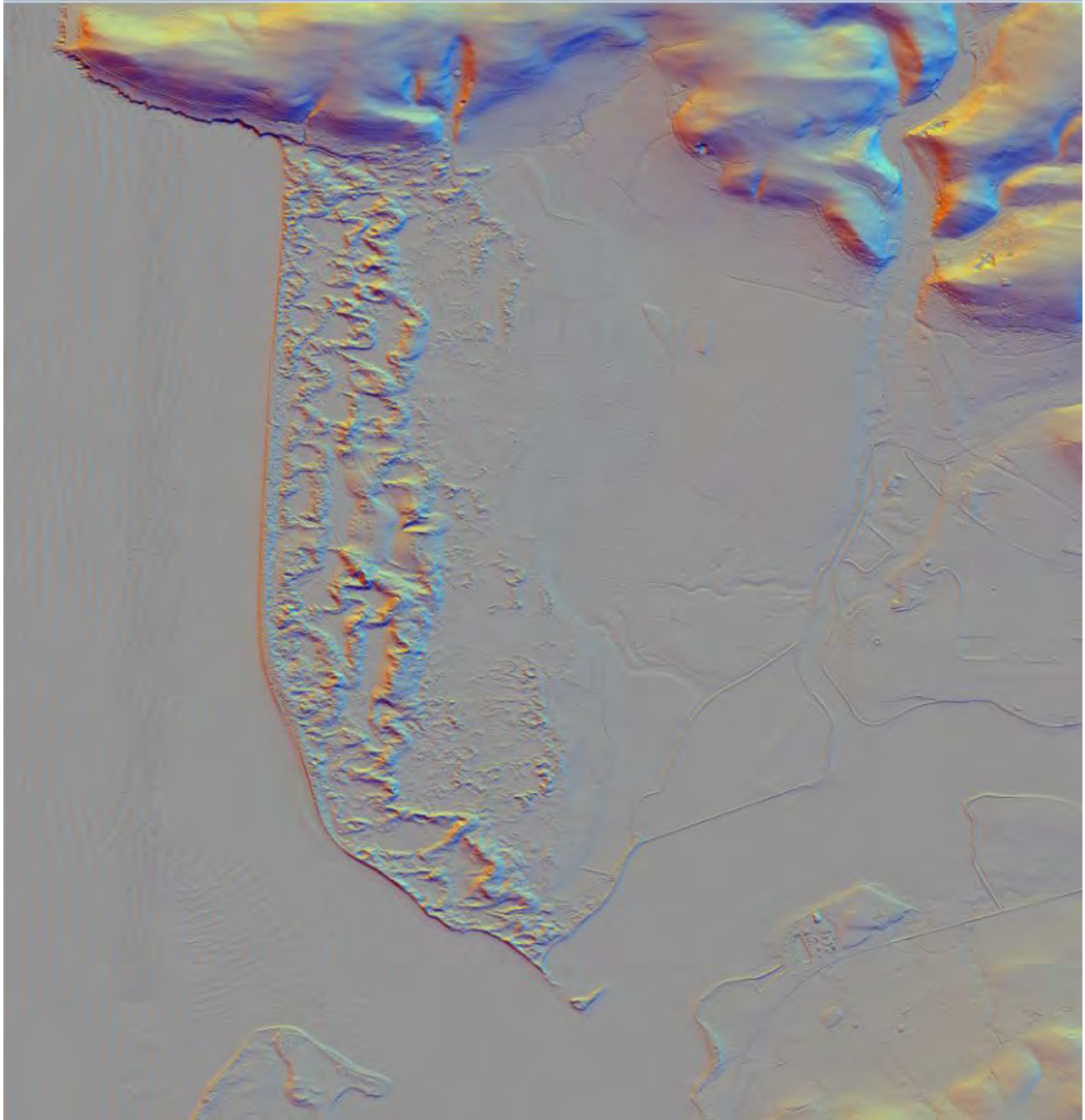


Plate 13: NLP 1m DTM 2020 LiDAR data multi-hillshade visualisation



Plate 14: NLP 1m DTM 2020 LiDAR data SLRM visualisation

Table 4: LiDAR data tiles used for this assessment

OS Tilename	Year Captured	Resolution (m)
SS4234	2003	2
SS4236	2003	2
SS4432	2003	2
SS4432ne	2006	1
SS4433ne	2006	1
SS4433se	2006	1
SS4434	2003	2
SS4434ne	2006	1
SS4434se	2006	1
SS4435ne	2006	1
SS4435se	2006	1
SS4436	2003	2
SS4436ne	2006	1
SS4436se	2006	1
SS4437ne	2006	1
SS4437se	2006	1
SS4438	2003	2
SS4438se	2006	1
SS4535nw	2006	1
SS4536nw	2006	1
SS4536sw	2006	1
SS4537nw	2006	1
SS4537sw	2006	1
SS4538sw	2006	1
SS4630	2003	2
SS4631ne	2006	1
SS4631nw	2006	1
SS4631se	2006	1
SS4632	2003	2
SS4632ne	2006	1
SS4632nw	2006	1
SS4632se	2006	1
SS4632sw	2006	1
SS4633ne	2006	1
SS4633nw	2006	1
SS4633se	2006	1
SS4633sw	2006	1
SS4634	2003	2
SS4634nw	2006	1

OS Tilename	Year Captured	Resolution (m)
SS4634sw	2006	1
SS4635nw	2006	1
SS4635sw	2006	1
SS4636	2003	2
SS4636nw	2006	1
SS4636sw	2006	1
SS4637nw	2006	1
SS4637sw	2006	1
SS4830	2003	2
SS4832	2003	2
SS4834	2003	2
SS4634se	2006	1
SS4634ne	2006	1
SS4635se	2006	1
SS4234	2006	1
SS4635ne	2006	1
SS4636se	2006	1
SS4636ne	2006	1
SS4630	2006	1
SS4632	2006	1
SS4634	2006	1
SS4637se	2006	1
SS4636	2006	1
SS4732sw	2006	1
SS4232	2006	1
SS4732nw	2006	1
SS4432	2006	1
SS4434	2006	1
SS4436	2006	1
SS4830	2006	1
SS4832	2006	1
SS4834	2006	1
SS4733sw	2006	1
SS4733nw	2006	1
SS4734sw	2006	1
SS4734nw	2006	1
SS4735sw	2006	1
SS4735nw	2006	1
SS4736sw	2006	1
SS4736nw	2006	1
SS4737sw	2006	1

OS Tilename	Year Captured	Resolution (m)
SS4736se	2006	1
SS4832sw	2006	1
SS4832nw	2006	1
SS4833sw	2006	1
SS4833nw	2006	1
SS4834sw	2006	1
SS4834nw	2006	1
SS4835sw	2006	1
SS4333ne	2006	1
SS4334se	2006	1
SS4334ne	2006	1
SS4335se	2006	1
SS4335ne	2006	1
SS4336se	2006	1
SS4336ne	2006	1
SS4433sw	2006	1
SS4433nw	2006	1
SS4434sw	2006	1
SS4434nw	2006	1
SS4435sw	2006	1
SS4435nw	2006	1
SS4436sw	2006	1
SS4436nw	2006	1
SS4437sw	2006	1
SS4437nw	2006	1
SS4438sw	2006	1
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SS4532nw	2006	1
SS4533sw	2006	1
SS4533nw	2006	1
SS4534sw	2006	1
SS4534nw	2006	1
SS4535sw	2006	1
SS4532se	2007	1
SS4532ne	2006	1
SS4533se	2006	1
SS4533ne	2006	1
SS4534se	2006	1
SS4534ne	2006	1
SS4535se	2006	1
SS4535ne	2006	1

OS Tilename	Year Captured	Resolution (m)
SS4536se	2006	1
SS4536ne	2006	1
SS4537se	2006	1
SS4537ne	2006	1
SS4637ne	2006	1
SS4731sw	2006	1
SS4731nw	2006	1
SS4736ne	2006	1
SS4731se	2006	1
SS4731ne	2006	1
SS4732se	2006	1
SS4732ne	2006	1
SS4733se	2006	1
SS4733ne	2006	1
SS4734se	2006	1
SS4734ne	2006	1
SS4735se	2006	1
SS4735ne	2006	1
SS4831sw	2006	1
SS4831nw	2006	1
SS4831ne	2006	1
SS4832se	2006	1
SS4832ne	2006	1
SS4833se	2006	1
SS4234	2008	1
SS4236	2008	1
SS4630	2008	1
SS4232	2008	1
SS4432	2008	1
SS4434	2008	1
SS4436	2008	1
SS4438	2008	1
SS4632	2008	1
SS4634	2008	1
SS4636	2008	1
SS4232	2009	1
SS4234	2009	1
SS4236	2009	1
SS4432	2009	1
SS4434	2009	1
SS4436	2009	1

OS Tilename	Year Captured	Resolution (m)
SS4438	2009	1
SS4630	2009	1
SS4632	2009	1
SS4634	2009	1
SS4636	2009	1
SS4830	2009	1
SS4832	2009	1
SS4436	2015	1
SS4438	2015	1
SS4634	2015	1
SS4636	2015	1
SS4834	2015	1
SS4736ne	2015	0.25
SS4736nw	2015	0.25
SS4737sw	2015	0.25
SS4736se	2015	0.25
SS4832	2017	1
SS4834	2017	1
SS4232	2017	1
SS4234	2017	1
SS4236	2017	1
SS4432	2017	1
SS4434	2017	1
SS4436	2017	1
SS4438	2017	1
SS4630	2017	1
SS4632	2017	1
SS4634	2017	1
SS4636	2017	1
SS4830	2019	1
SS4832	2019	1
SS4834	2019	1
SS4232	2019	1
SS4234	2019	1
SS4236	2019	1
SS4432	2019	1
SS4434	2019	1
SS4436	2019	1
SS4438	2019	1
SS4630	2019	1
SS4632	2019	1

OS Tilename	Year Captured	Resolution (m)
SS4634	2019	1
SS4636	2019	1
SS4232	2020	1
SS4234	2020	1
SS4236	2020	1
SS4432	2020	1
SS4434	2020	1
SS4436	2020	1
SS4438	2020	1
SS4630	2020	1
SS4632	2020	1
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SS4636	2020	1
SS4830	2020	1
SS4832	2020	1
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SS4630	2010	1
SS4632	2010	1
SS4634	2010	1
SS4636	2010	1
SS4832	2010	1
SS4834	2010	1
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SS4830	2018	1
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SS4234	2018	1
SS4236	2018	1
SS4432	2018	1
SS4434	2018	1
SS4436	2018	1
SS4438	2018	1
SS4634	2018	1
SS4636	2018	1

OS Tilename	Year Captured	Resolution (m)
SS4630	2018	1
SS4632	2018	1
SS4832	2018	1
SS4834	2018	1
SS4530	2020	1
SS4035	2020	1
SS4030	2020	1
SS4535	2020	1

7 Data Presentation

21. The data were presented in shapefile data format within the project GIS. A shapefile contains geographical reference data as individual objects such as a ditch, a bank, a structure or a coordinate area. Features exist as 'objects' and their 'attributes' where the interpretations are recorded within the shapefile.
22. In addition to the shapefile, the data derived from the survey are presented in the heritage mapbook which is indexed at **Figure 8**.
23. The mapbook presents keyed, labelled and individually numbered illustrations at a consistent scale.
24. The data are also presented as a gazetteer of sites at **Table 1**. The gazetteer is derived from selected attributes within the extent of area mapping shapefile. It summarises the location, type, condition and interpretation of each individually identified site or area of features.

8 Interpretative Mapping

8.1 Extent of Area Mapping

25. Extent of area mapping was undertaken initially to identify archaeological assets through 'APS Study area Polygons.' These polygons indicate the extent of area around a feature or group of archaeological features. A detailed supporting attribute table was compiled at this stage detailing the following for each feature:
 - APS Study area Number;
 - Asset Type;
 - Broad Type;
 - NMP coverage;
 - APS derived records;
 - Evidence Type (1-10);

- Source (1-10);
 - Period;
 - Monument UID Number;
 - Source HER/SMR;
 - Comment;
 - NMP Additions/Remapping;
 - By;
 - Supplier;
 - Client;
 - Project;
 - Easting;
 - Northing;
 - National Grid Reference;
 - Map Source; and
 - Mapbook Number.
26. This process created a database which forms the basis for all detailed mapping and analysis.
27. Aerial imagery and LiDAR analysis is a non-intrusive survey method, and not all features which are identified may be accurately dated by this means alone.

9 Assumptions and Limitations

9.1 Historic Aerial Photographs

28. The assumption that aerial photographic survey and vertical and oblique aerial photographs show all features and will reveal a complete archaeological record in any given area is erroneous. This is due to many interactive survey, seasonal, environmental, meteorological and perception and interpretation issues which are set out below.
29. Interpretation of aerial photographs relies either on visual identification of the effect heritage assets have on crops and other vegetation, marks in soils or visible features or earthworks which are more visible at times of clear low light.
30. It is important to note that aerial photographs usually only show part of the horizontal and vertical extent of buried and upstanding features. Their capacity to reveal features as cropmarks, vegetation marks, soil marks or as the shadows cast

by banks, ditches and walls, depends upon several environmental and agricultural factors prevalent at the time of the photographic survey. It is possible for many years' photography over one site to show nothing at all, and then during one instance of survey to reveal complex buried cropmark features. The direction of light at the time of photography, with reference to shadows cast and crop or soil marked features highlighted, can also affect the visibility of features on aerial photographs. Unlike digitally processed LiDAR and other data, the azimuth of the sun cannot be changed on a conventional aerial photograph.

31. Past and present land use also presents limitations to visibility of features. A cropped arable regime of cereals often allows the formation of cropmarks, whereas grassland, unless seen in times of extreme moisture stress, can mask the appearance of buried features. The time of year is thus important in gaining maximum benefit from aerial photographic sorties. In winter, the low leaf index and lower light angle assists visibility of topographic and earthwork features. In summer, ripening crops, often from April through to harvest in July/August, may show differential marks over buried features. Dry conditions will often cause parching in grass, which will then reveal areas of former foundations as the grass dies over the harder less moisture retentive buried features.
32. Following harvest, weathering and ploughing, marks in soil often show where buried archaeological deposits are being actively ploughed and brought to the surface.
33. In this very particular coastal and marshland area of Devon, the arable areas have been intensively eroded by ploughing. The areas of lighter shallow soils over well drained substrates are conducive to the formation of cropmarks over both buried heritage assets and complex and extensive geological anomalies in the substrates. Upstanding features are visible *via* their shadows or as extant features which may be visually observed.
34. In constructing a comprehensive interpretation of the archaeological landscape, it is essential to examine a range of photographs, taken under a variety of environmental conditions, as has been done in this case.
35. The aerial photographs taken in the 1940s recorded then-extant landscapes which have been altered or carry evidence for pre-modern fields and military features, particularly in Braunton Burrows and on the beach. These historic photos provide a strong baseline for the assessment of historic landscape and landscape change, in conjunction with the study of historic maps and modern aerial and satellite-derived imagery.

36. The remit of past oblique aerial surveys, the survey areas chosen and the visibility of sites to the aerial archaeologist can often determine the content and coverage of oblique aerial photography. Observer led flights may be heavily biased and may miss features which were present but were not seen or recorded. This area has been surveyed carefully by aerial archaeologists and subject to past mapping by the NMP, but some small additions and clarifications to former mapping and interpretations have been made as expected.
37. It is also important to note that the perception of the environment and expectation of what is to be found may often limit the air photo analyst's mental 'openness' to features. This perception factor is mitigated by repeated examination of imagery taken in different years and under different conditions, and by teamwork between two or more interpreters checking the data. 'Photo fatigue' is also a factor in drop-off rates of discovery or perception of features. It is mitigated by alternating activities and personnel, checking interpretations with other team members and taking adequate visual breaks.

10 Online aerial photographs and satellite-derived images

38. Google Earth regularly uploads new images and attributes some images with the name of the provider and a date of capture. These dates are not verified, but for archaeological survey this is not a legally essential element of the metadata. The issue with data derived from geoportals such as Google Earth is that it changes and is added to; it is a dynamic collection of varied mosaiced dated images and varied resolutions of data derived from aerial photography and satellite imagery. During 2017-2018, Google began to capture its own data, and these layers are largely 'unattributed' in terms of provider. The main UK providers to Google Earth include Getmapping, Infoterra and Bluesky, The GeoInformation Group, Maxar and CNES/Airbus. The mosaic 'cuts' where images have been blended together and captured in different seasons are readily apparent, often within the same 'timeline' data.

11 Aerial Imagery Limitations: Conclusion

39. Aerial photograph assessments are often based on sequences of historical imagery which provide a series of 'snapshots' of the landscape under different conditions. In contrast, LiDAR and multi-spectral data are typically gathered at a single or series of closely spaced points in time. Levelled features which are now only visible as crop or soil marks are not usually visible *via* LiDAR data unless they are

recorded as substantially differing vegetation heights within a DSM, or the features causing the cropmarks are still extant as micro topographic differences in the ground surface.

40. The limitations of these data sources are appreciated and considered during survey and use of multiple data sources. Multiple times of survey increases the discovery rate and certainty of interpretation from all airborne data sources when they are examined concurrently.

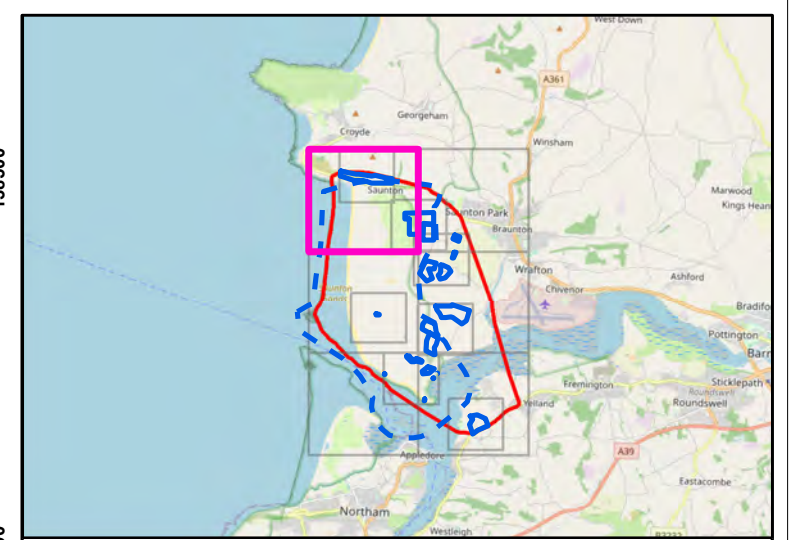
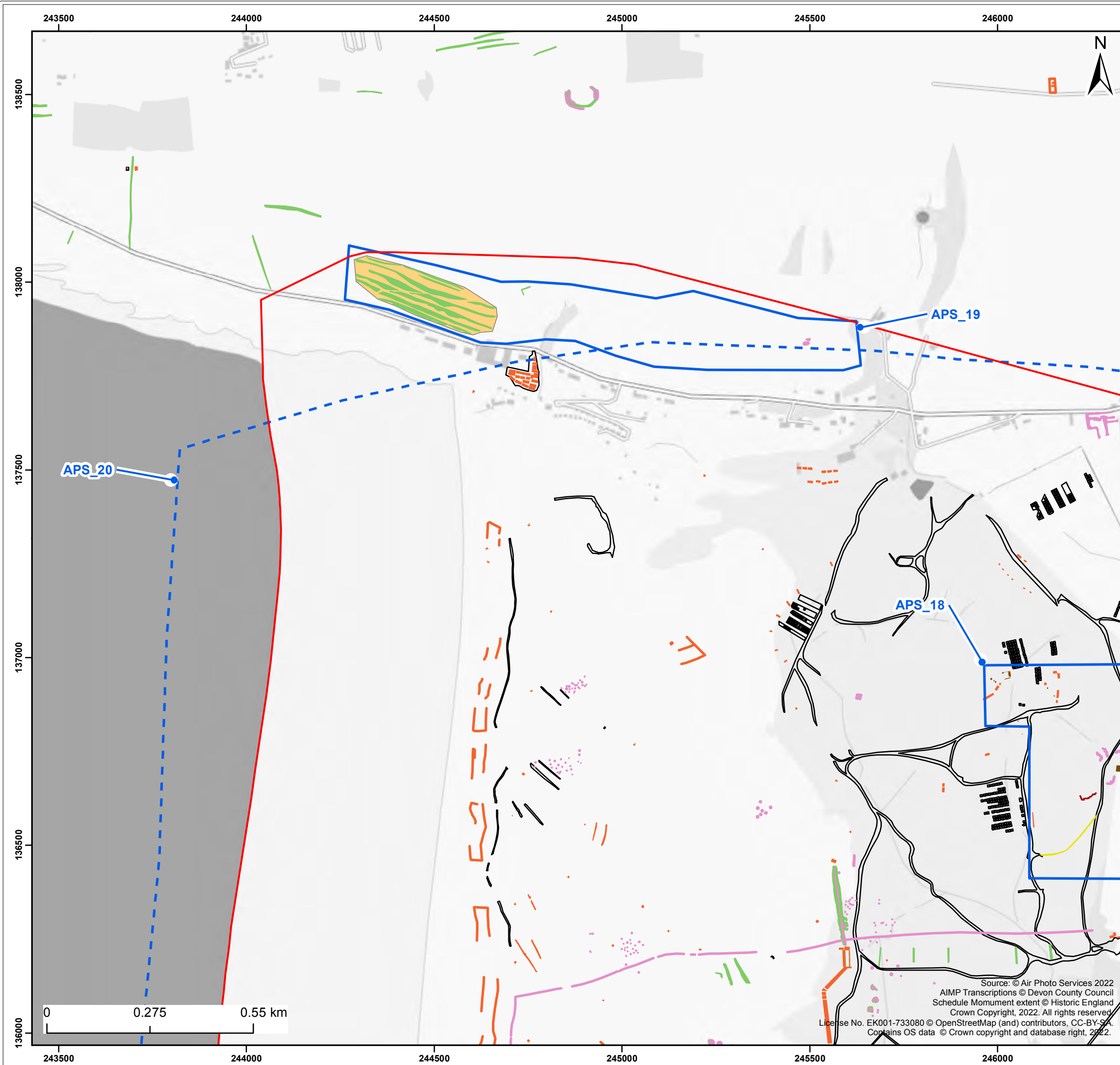
12 LiDAR Data

41. LiDAR data are collected for multiple environmental and engineering survey purposes and are therefore sometimes not in compliance with optimum timeframes for heritage survey requirements. An optimum LiDAR survey date for recovery of micro and macro topographic heritage data spans late November to mid-March in the northern hemisphere. This is when leaf canopy and vegetation are at their lowest and a higher proportion of bare earth is exposed in both woodland and open areas to ensure that the laser pulses reach and return to and from the ground in sufficient density to record topography to create an accurate and detailed DTM.
42. Whilst of excellent high resolution, some data are not gathered at an optimal time for specific heritage survey purposes, as they are provided to serve the needs of multi-disciplinary surveys. A lower resolution survey captured during the winter months very often provides more data due to the lack of intervening vegetation which prevents sufficient laser points from reaching the ground surface. A low density of vegetation and leaf canopy is essential to the effectiveness of LiDAR survey in that it ensures maximum penetration of light signals to the ground surface in vegetated areas.
43. The LiDAR data are, however, of assistance in recording some micro and more macro topographic features which may indicate relict or extant archaeological features and historic landscapes. They were used over the survey area in multiple visualisations alongside the aerial photographs and satellite image data. LiDAR data are best interpreted and used in conjunction with modern and historic aerial photographs and maps to provide ground truth information, and this was achieved in this survey.
44. For LiDAR data captured during 'leaf / crop on' conditions, less data is recorded due to foliage and vegetation masking the route of the laser. Similarly, areas of water will absorb the laser giving no returned points.

45. The majority of the NLP LiDAR data were collected between October and March, with varied dates for smaller surveys.
46. When the point cloud is processed into a DTM, reduced ground coverage results in a simplified geometry surface interpolated from the few available data points which can obstruct features of interest.
47. The horizontal cell resolution of LiDAR data can also influence the detection rates of archaeological features. This can occur where the spacing of point measurements is sufficiently wide to conceal or reduce the visibility of small archaeological features. This may have affected this assessment in areas where LiDAR data were gathered at 2m, 1m and 50cm resolutions as opposed to the more detailed 25cm resolution data.

13 LiDAR Data Limitations: Conclusion

48. It is also important to note that LiDAR visualisation techniques are continually developing and advancing. The multiple visualisations now applied to DSM and DTM data *via* the RVT used for this survey are effective in heritage interpretation for above-ground or microtopographic features only. Hillshade, and particularly fixed-direction Hillshade, visualisations do not show the correct position of the actual features, only the position of their virtual 'shadows' on the ground. It is thus important to use multiple visualisations of LiDAR data to ensure accurate positioning of recorded features and optimise the result.



Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area

Air Photo Services Additional Mapping 2022

- Road
- Structure
- Trench

AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Structure
- Scheduled Monuments

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

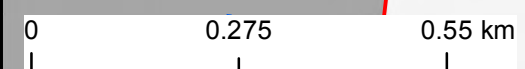
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**Map Book
Page 9.1**

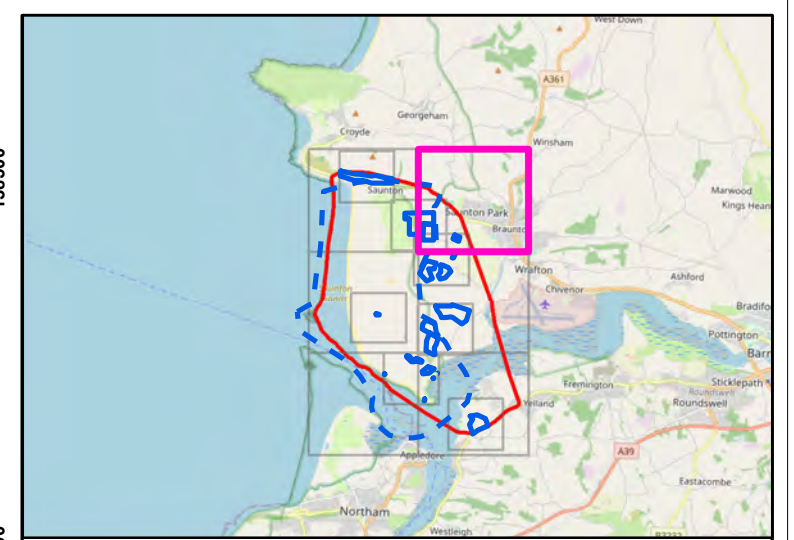
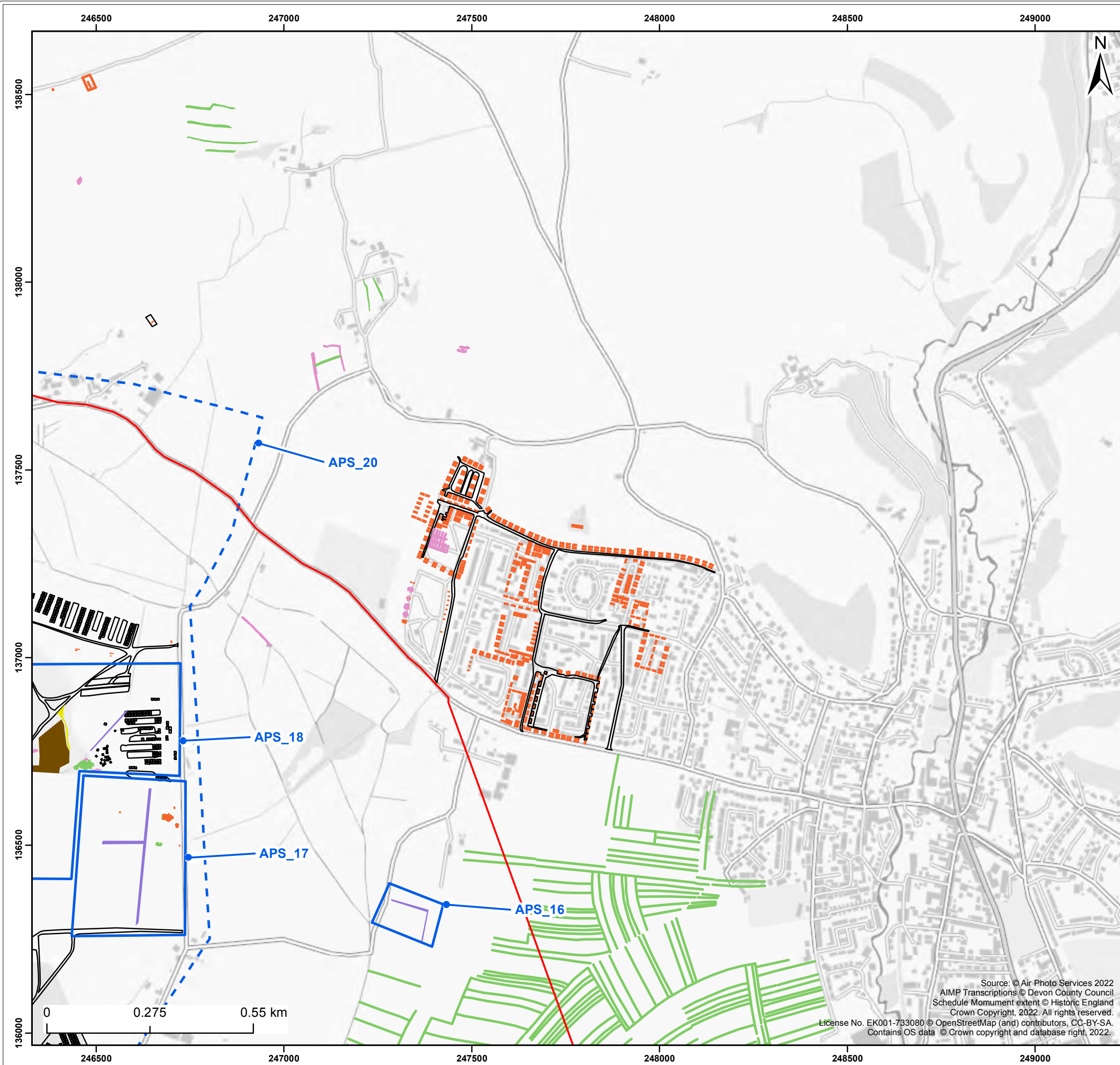
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P01	16/11/2022	ASJ	CC	A3	1:10,000

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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area

Air Photo Services Additional Mapping 2022

- Boundary
- Road
- Structure

AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Structure

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

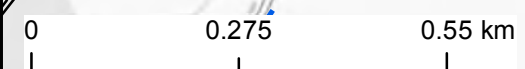
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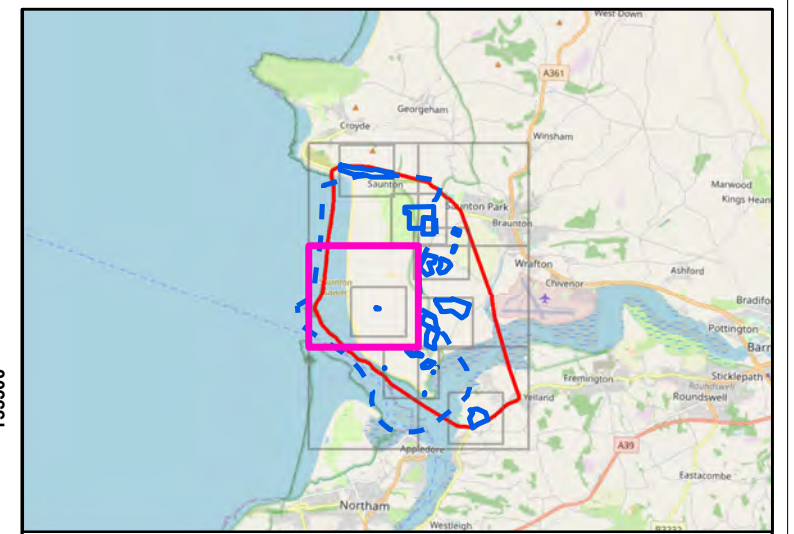
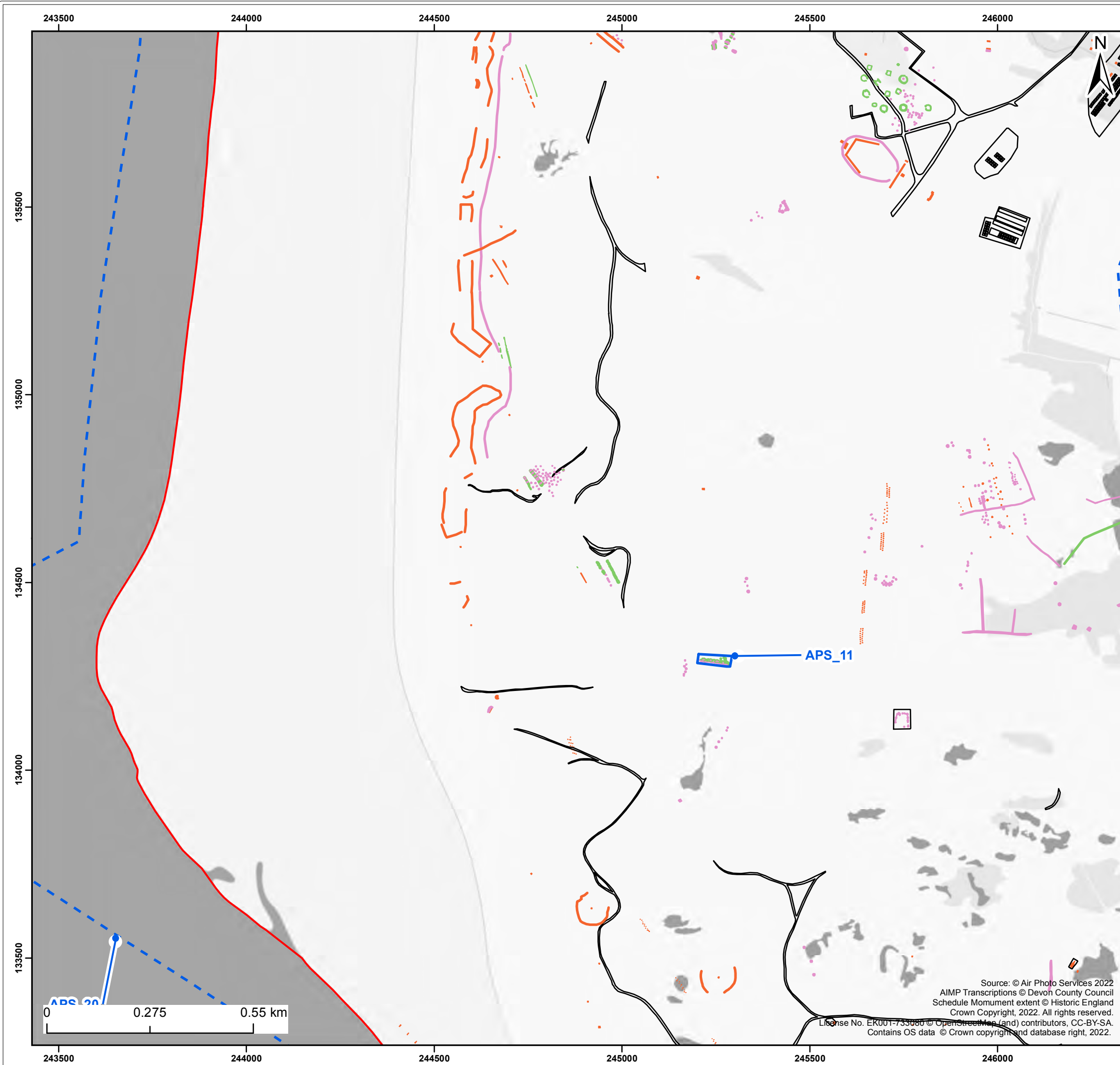
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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area

AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Structure

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

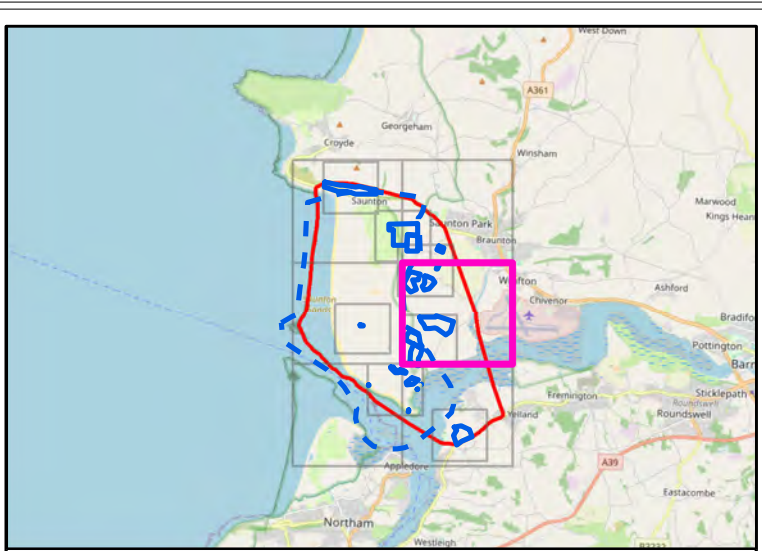
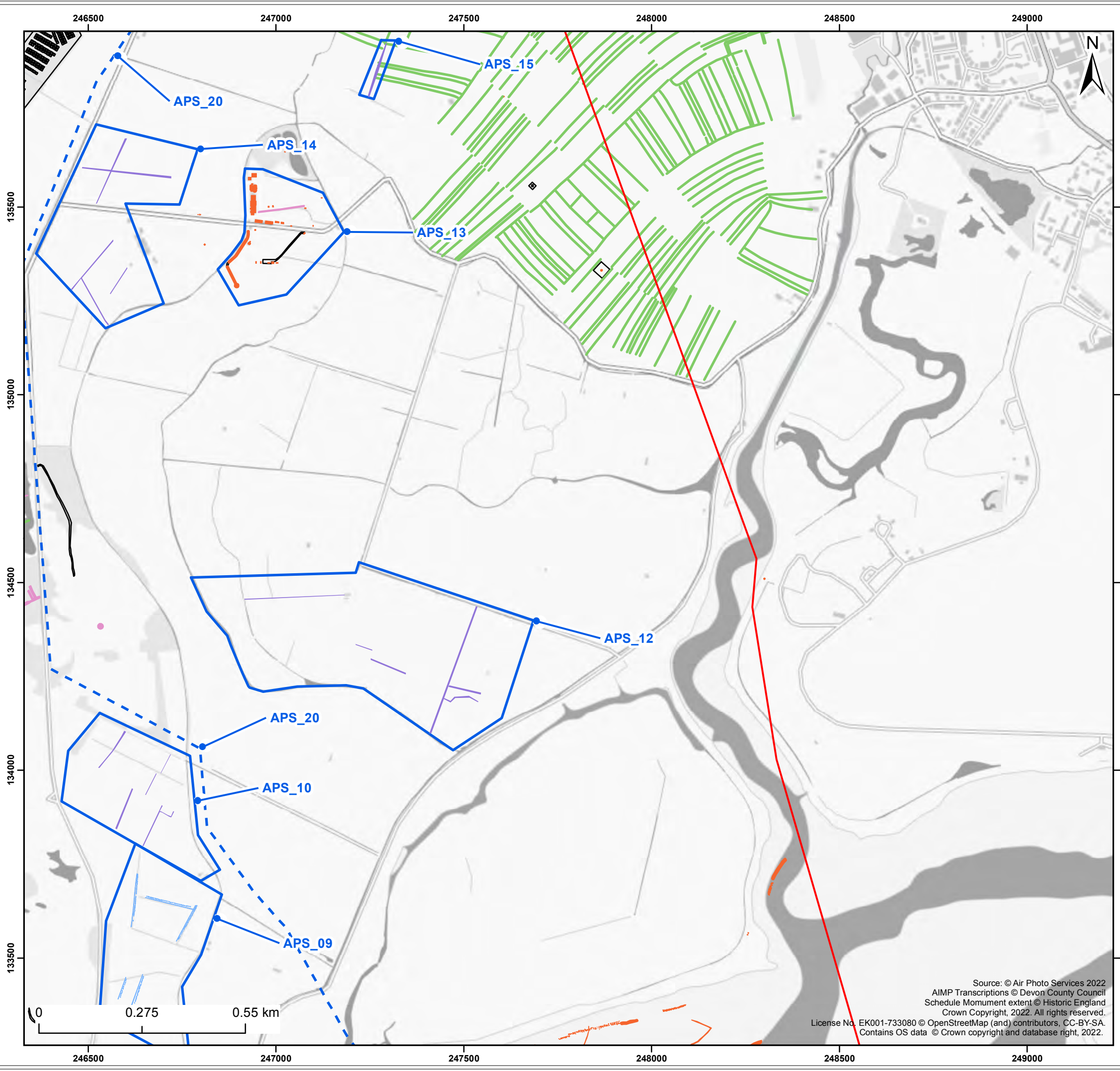
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Page 9.3**

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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area

Air Photo Services Additional Mapping 2022

- Boundary
- Defensive Site

AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site
- Ditch
- Structure

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

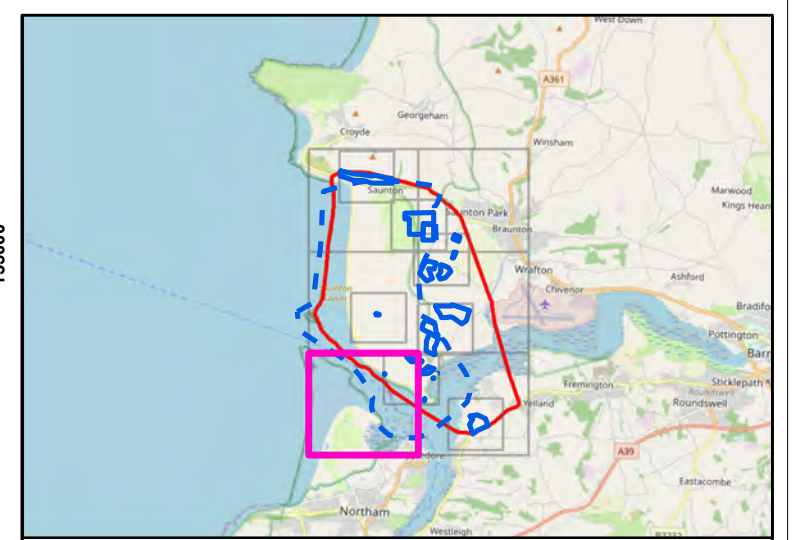
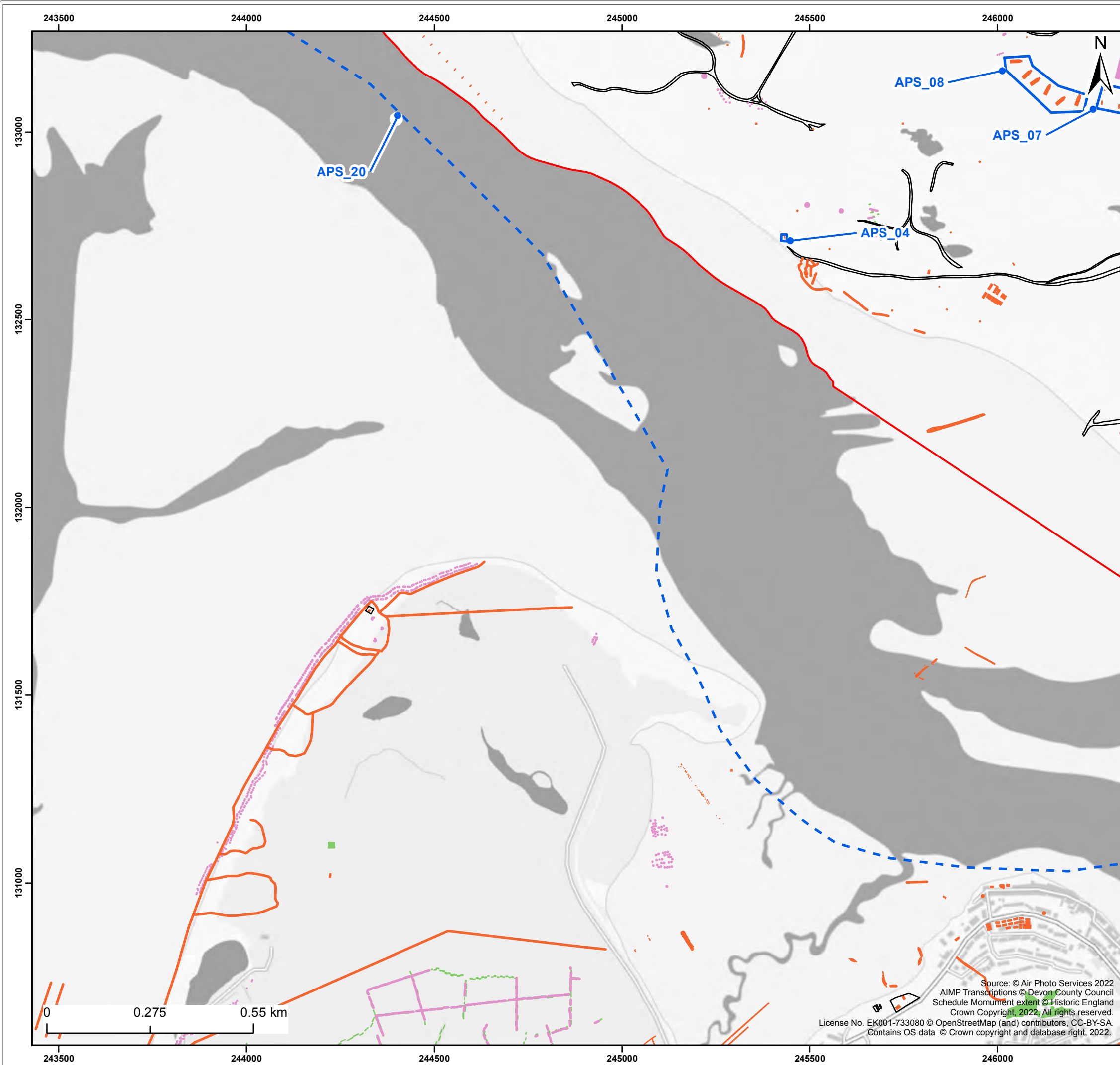
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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area

AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Structure

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

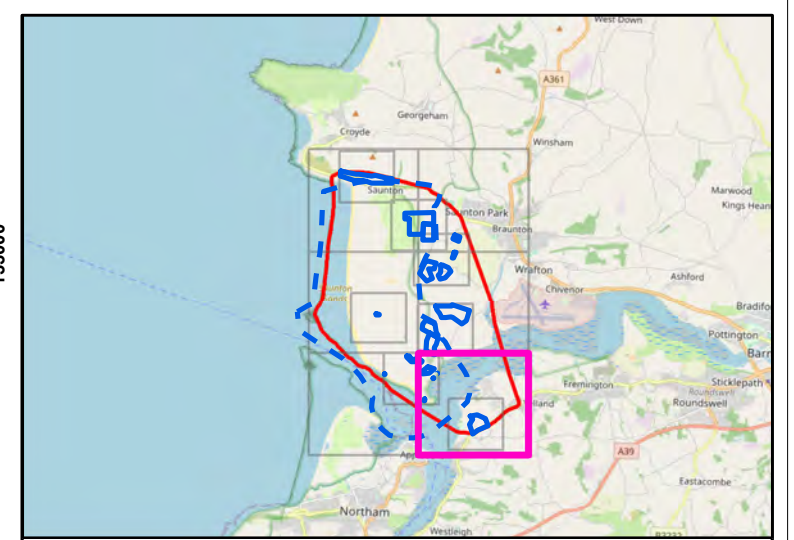
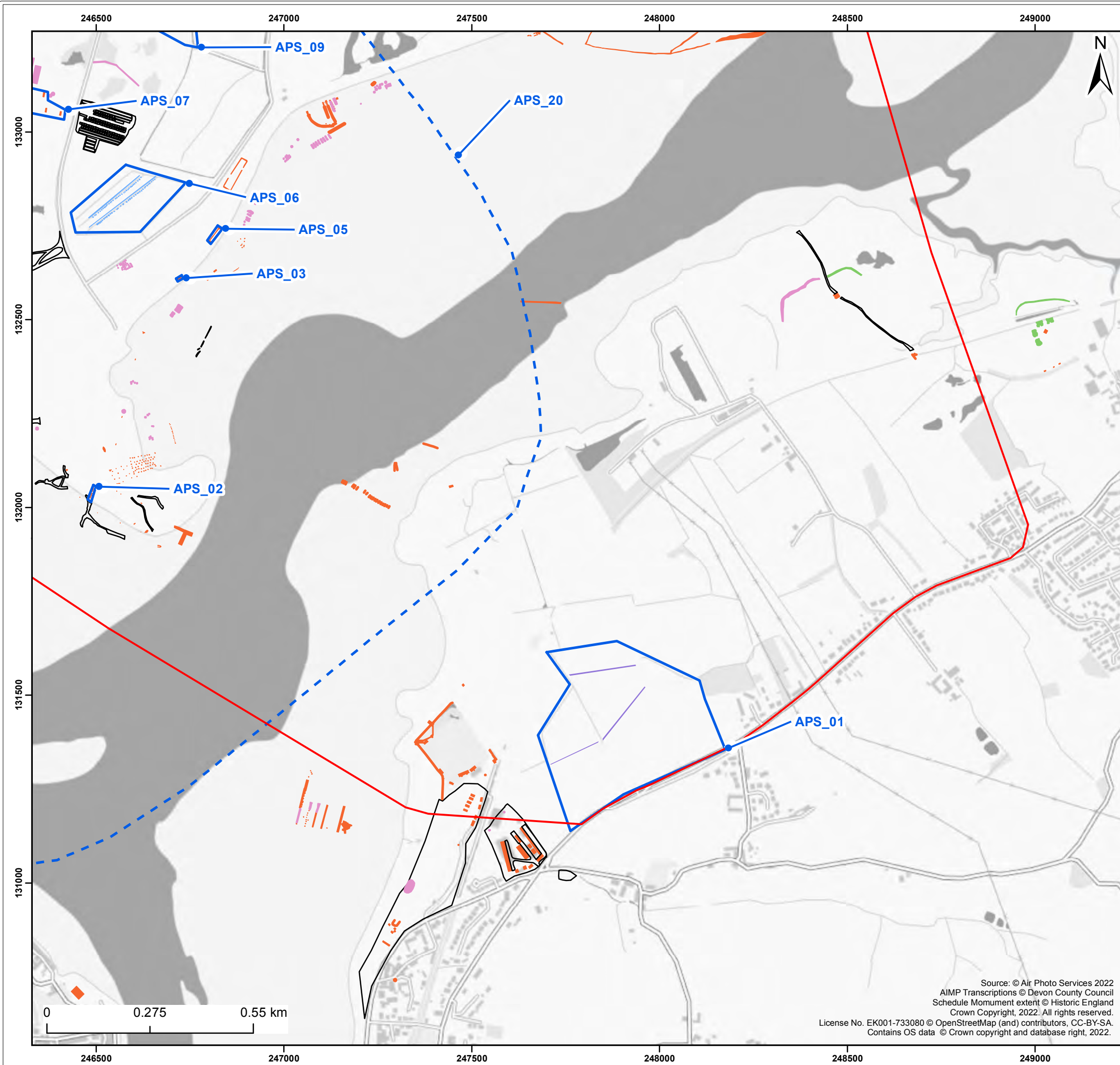
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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area

Air Photo Services Additional Mapping 2022

- Boundary
- Defensive Site

AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Structure

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

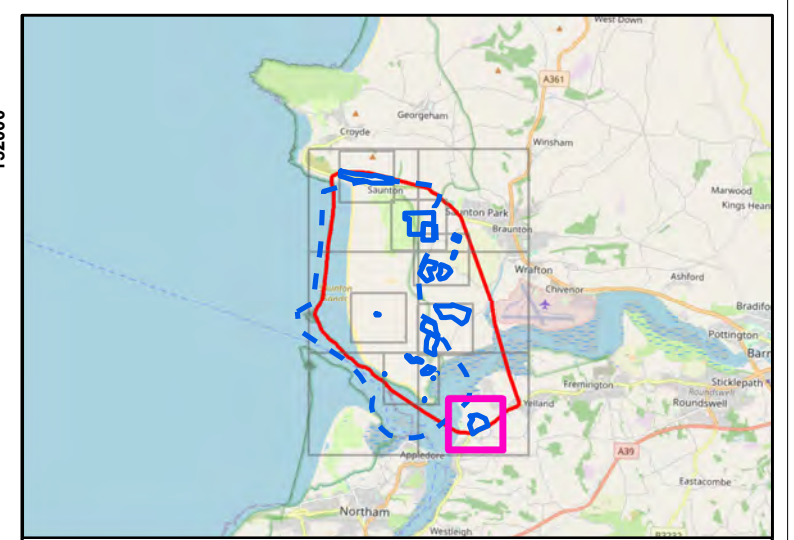
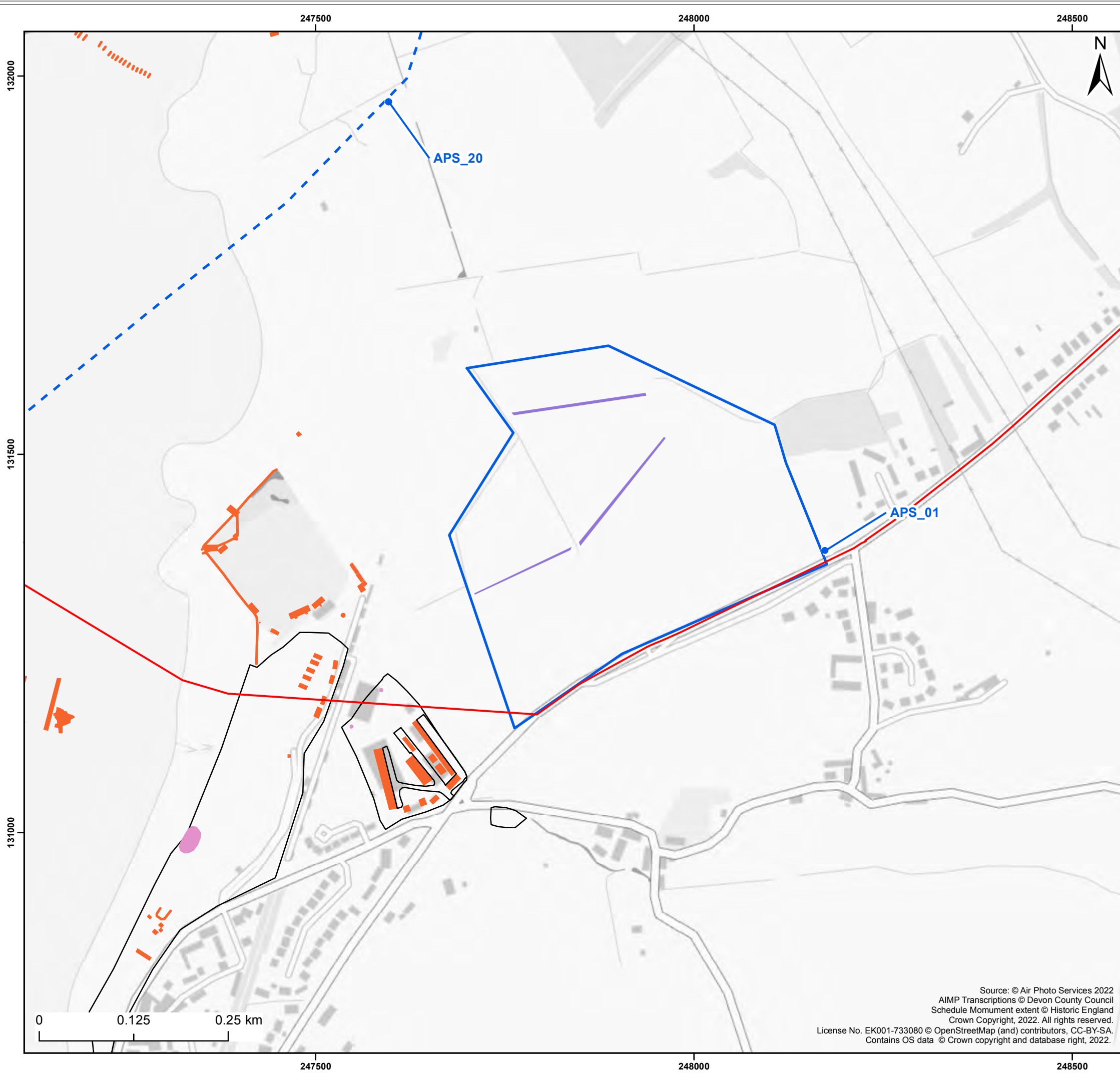
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Figure: g	Drawing No: PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0335
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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area

Air Photo Services Additional Mapping 2022

- Boundary

AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site
- Ditch
- Structure

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

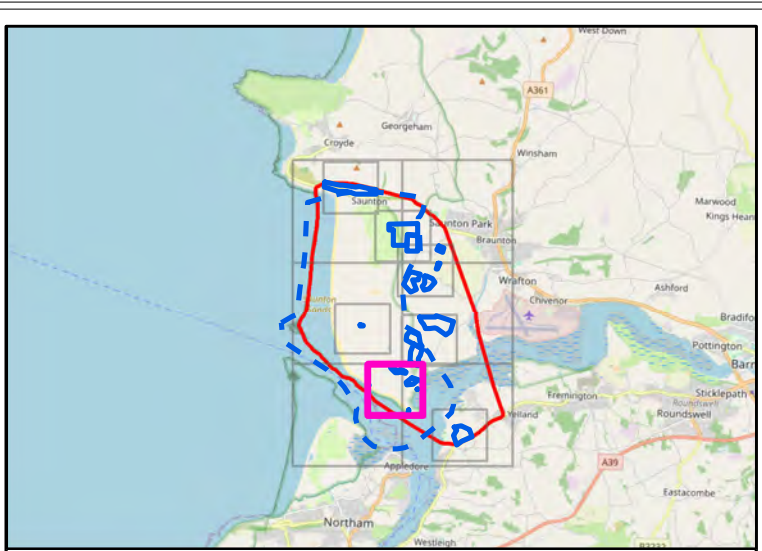
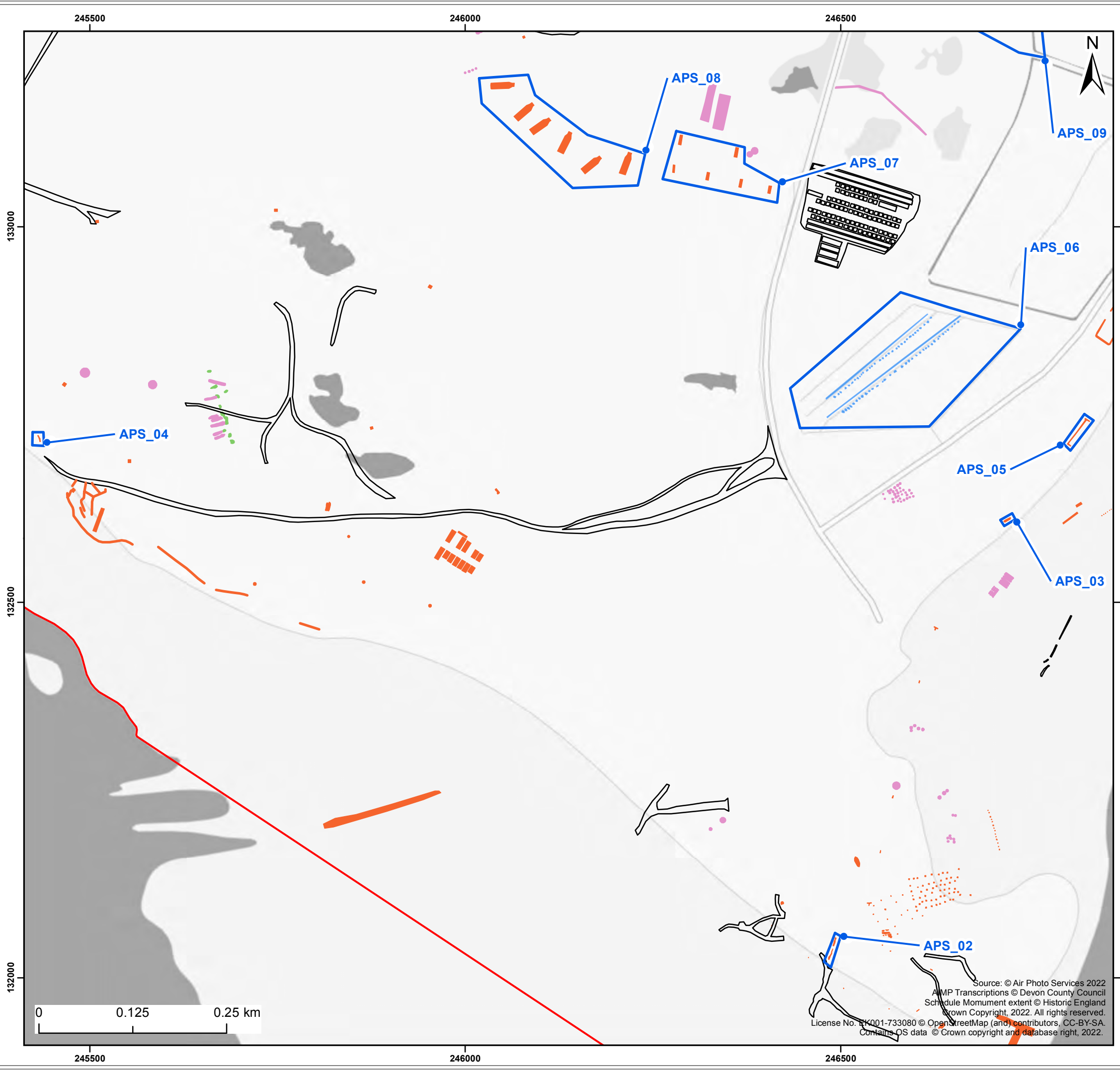
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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area

Air Photo Services Additional Mapping 2022

- Defensive Site

AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Structure

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title: Map Book Page 9.8
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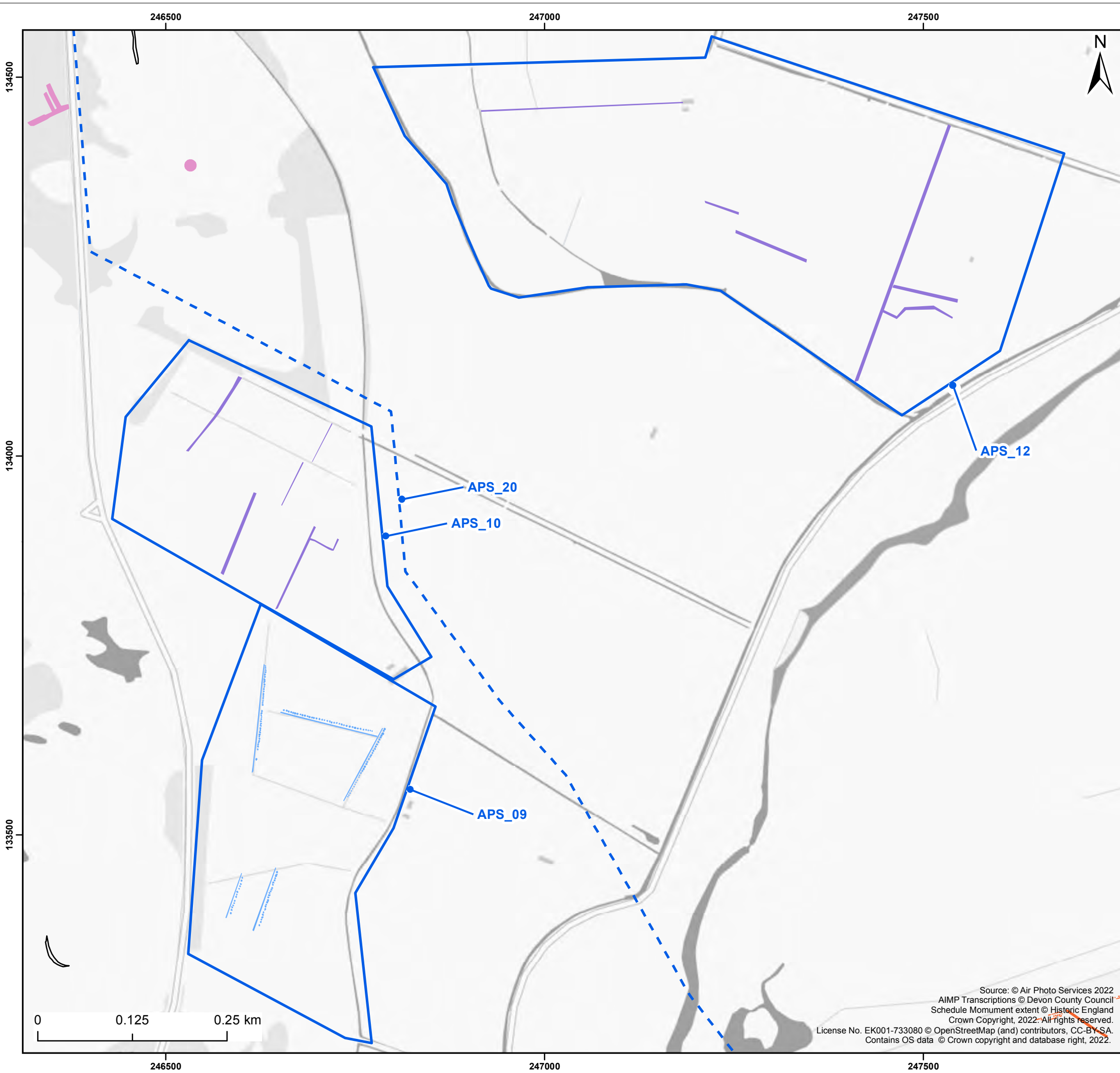
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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area

Air Photo Services Additional Mapping 2022

- Boundary
- Defensive Site

AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site
- Ditch
- Structure

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

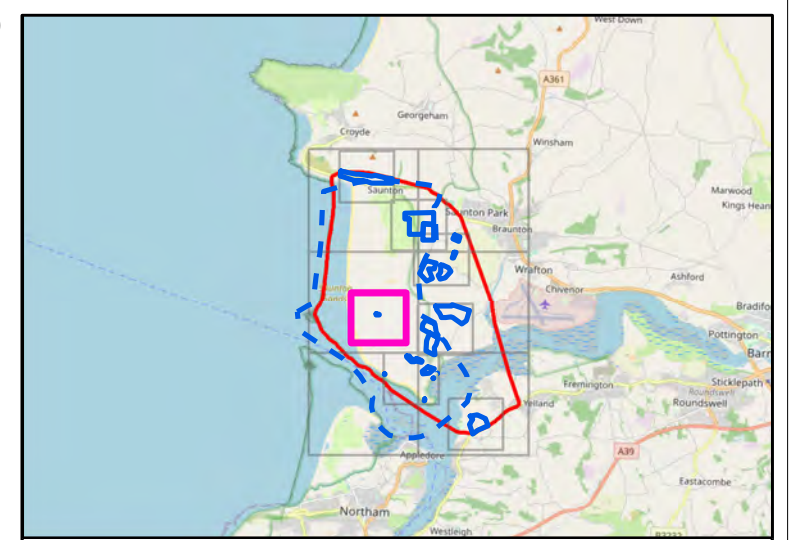
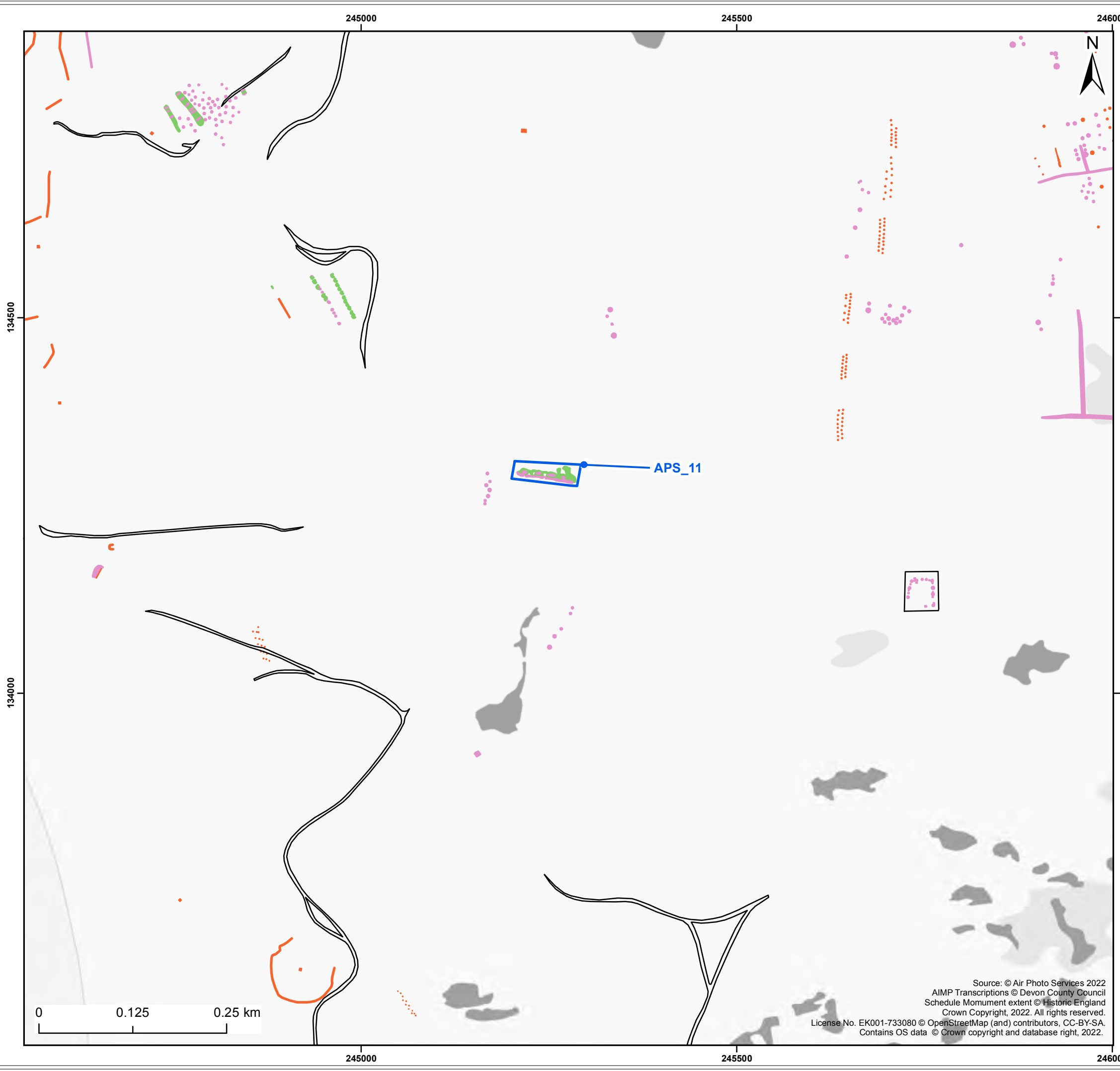
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**Map Book
Page 9.9**

Figure: **g** Drawing No: **PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0335**

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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area

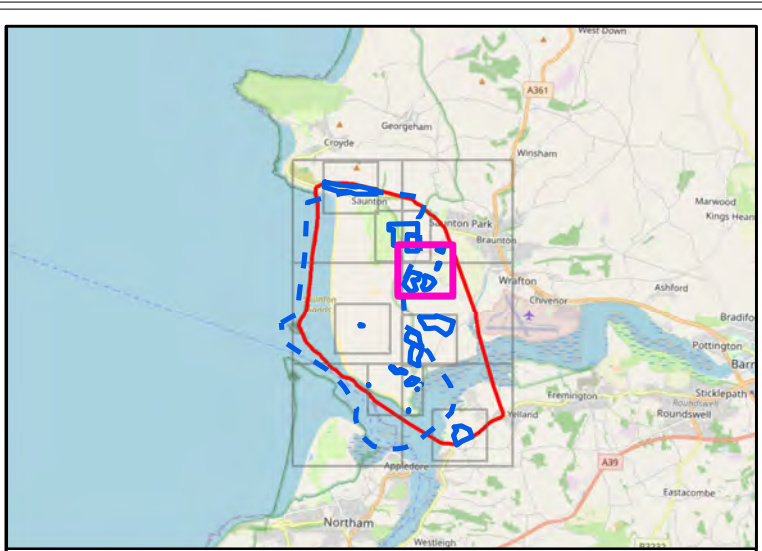
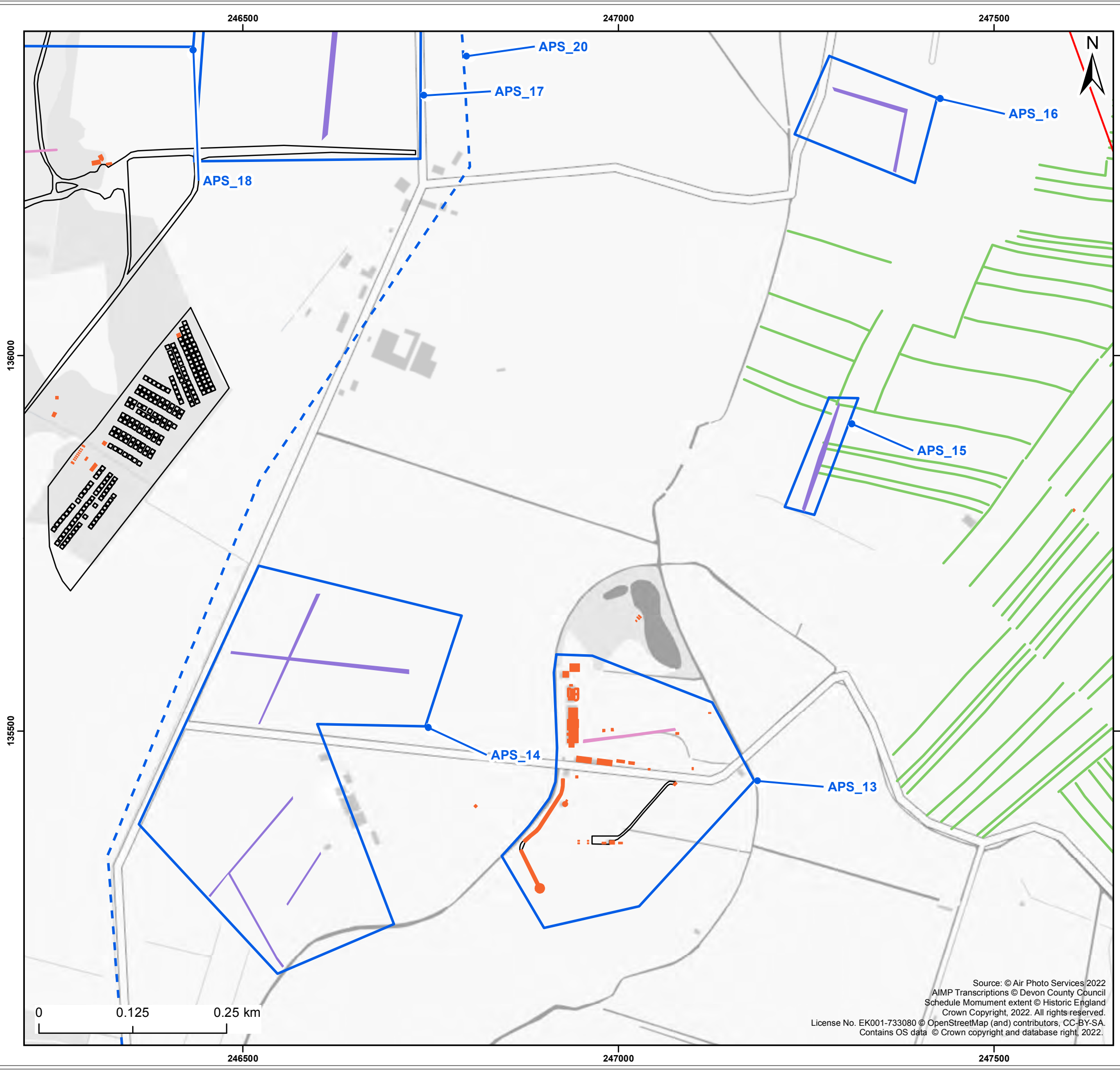
AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Structure

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm				
Title: Map Book Page 9.10					
Figure: g	Drawing No: PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0335				
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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area
- Air Photo Services Additional Mapping 2022
- Boundary
- AIMP Mapping 2013
- Extent of Site
- Ditch
- Structure

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
-------------------------------	---

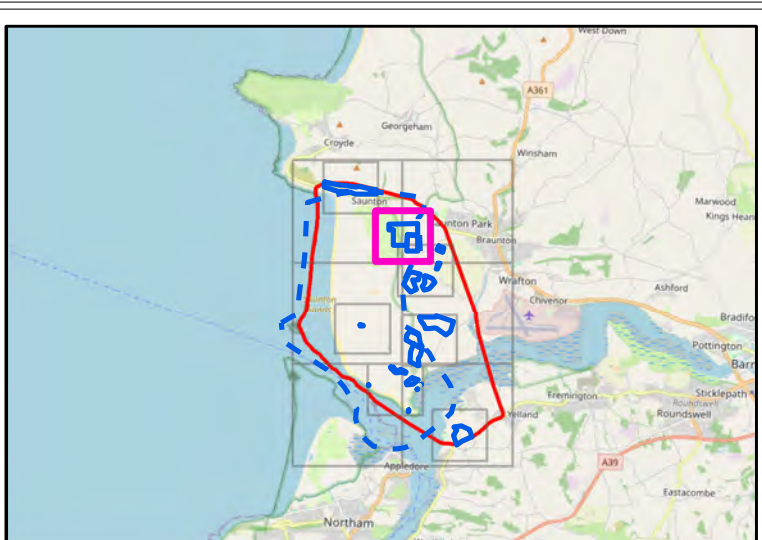
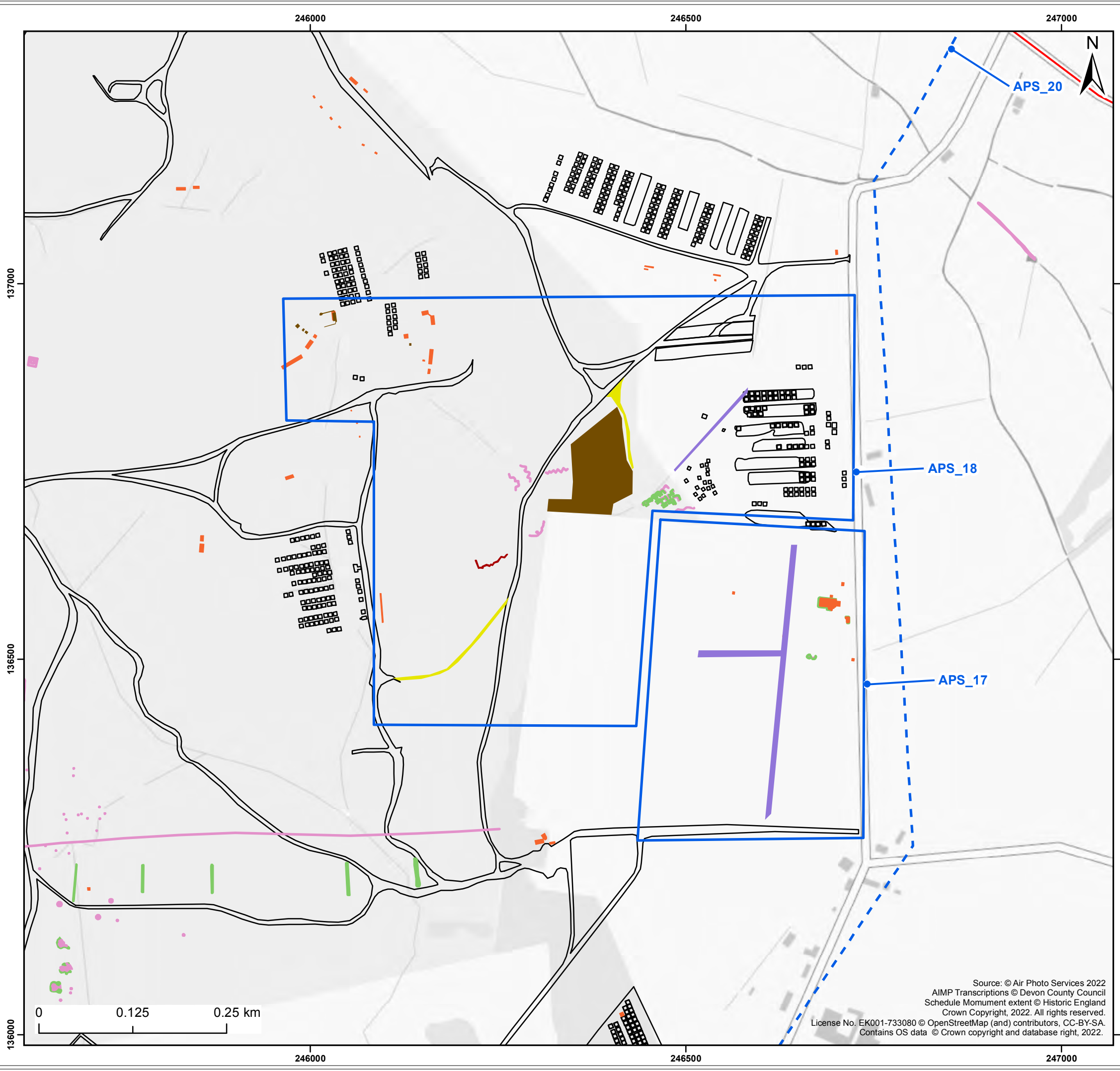
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Figure: 9	Drawing No: PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0335
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Legend:

- Study Area (Red outline)
- Site Extents (Blue outline)
- US Military Training Area (Dashed blue outline)

Air Photo Services Additional Mapping 2022

- Boundary (Purple line)
- Road (Yellow line)
- Structure (Brown polygon)
- Trench (Red line)

AIMP Mapping 2013

- Extent of Site (White outline)
- Bank (Green line)
- Ditch (Pink line)
- Structure (Orange line)

Client:	Project:
Offshore Wind Ltd.	White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Map Book Page 9.12

Figure: 9 Drawing No: PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0335

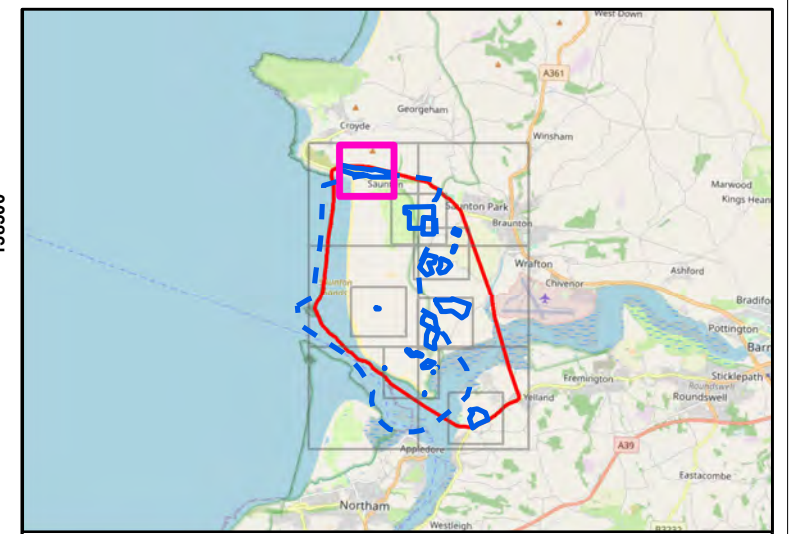
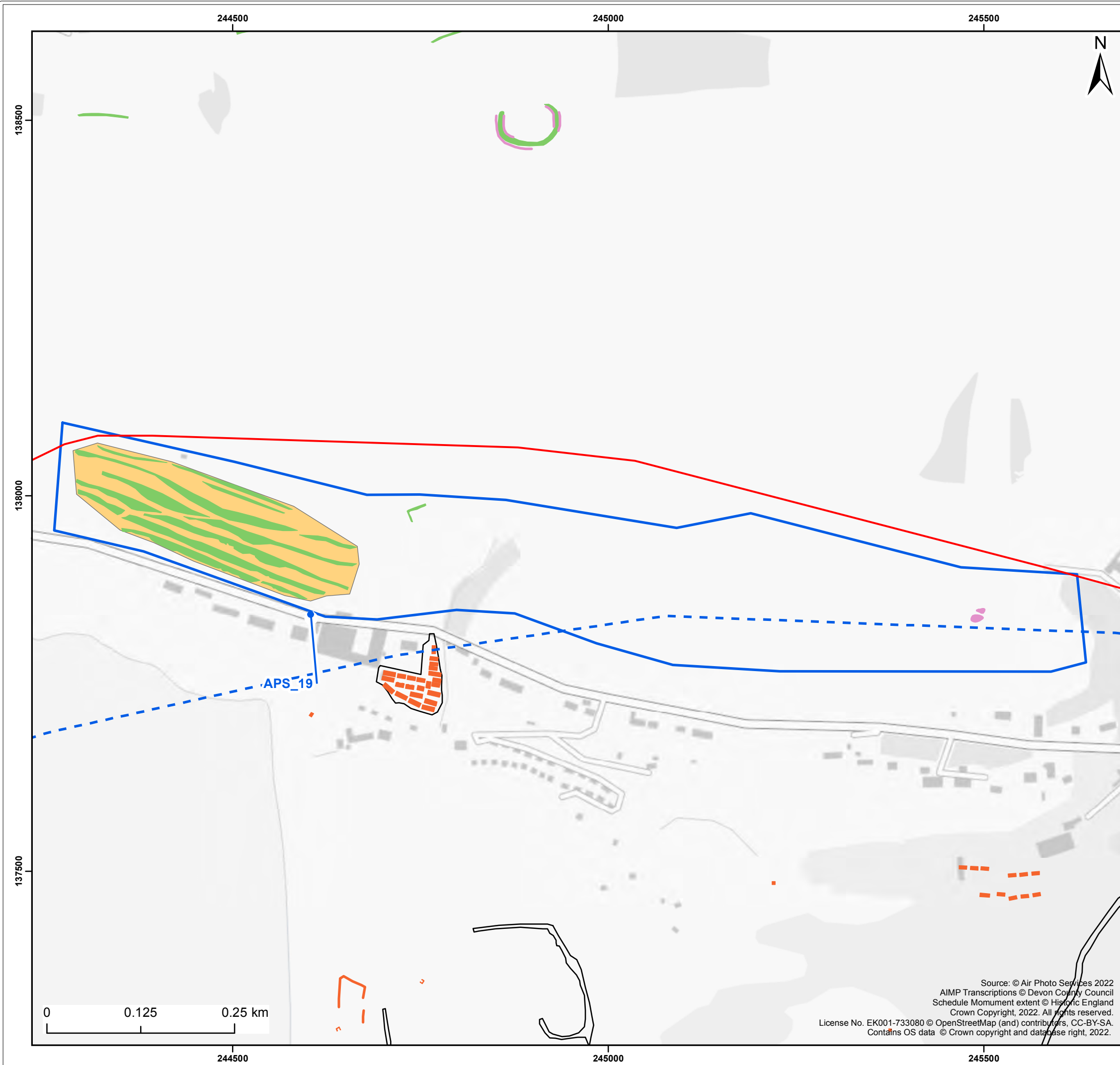
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Co-ordinate system: British National Grid

Logos for White Cross and Airphoto Services are displayed at the bottom right of the page.

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Legend:

- Study Area
- Site Extents
- US Military Training Area
- AIMP Mapping 2013**
- Extent of Site
- Bank
- Ditch
- Structure
- Scheduled Monuments

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

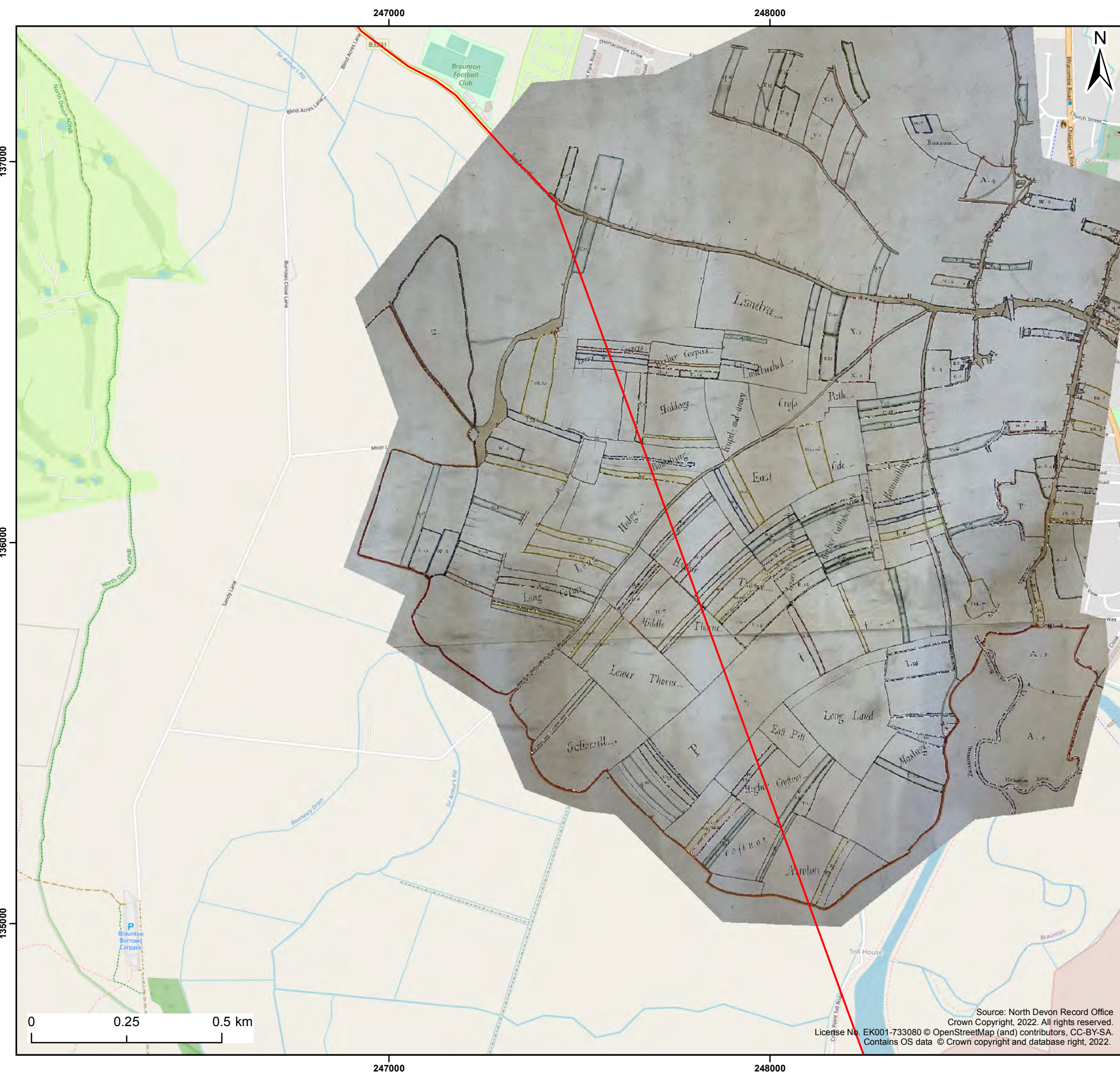
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**Map Book
Page 9.13**

Figure: **g** Drawing No: **PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0335**

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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

Title:
**Map of the Manor of
Braunton Abbots 1797**

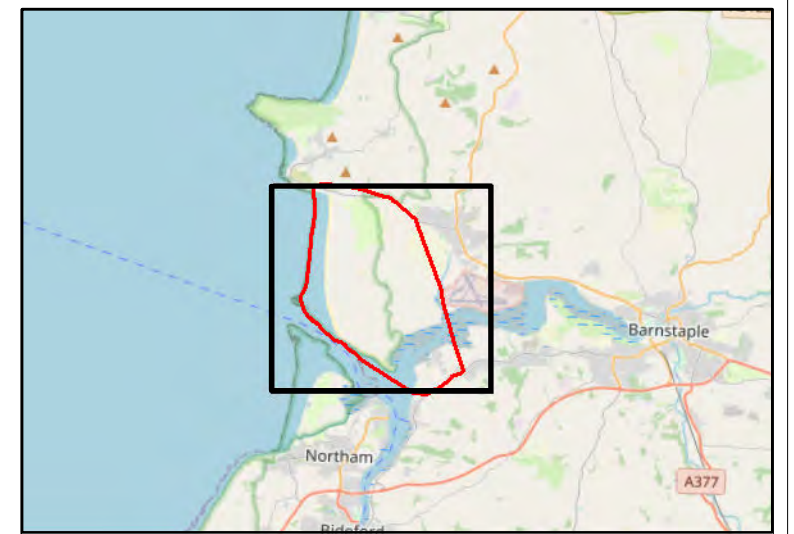
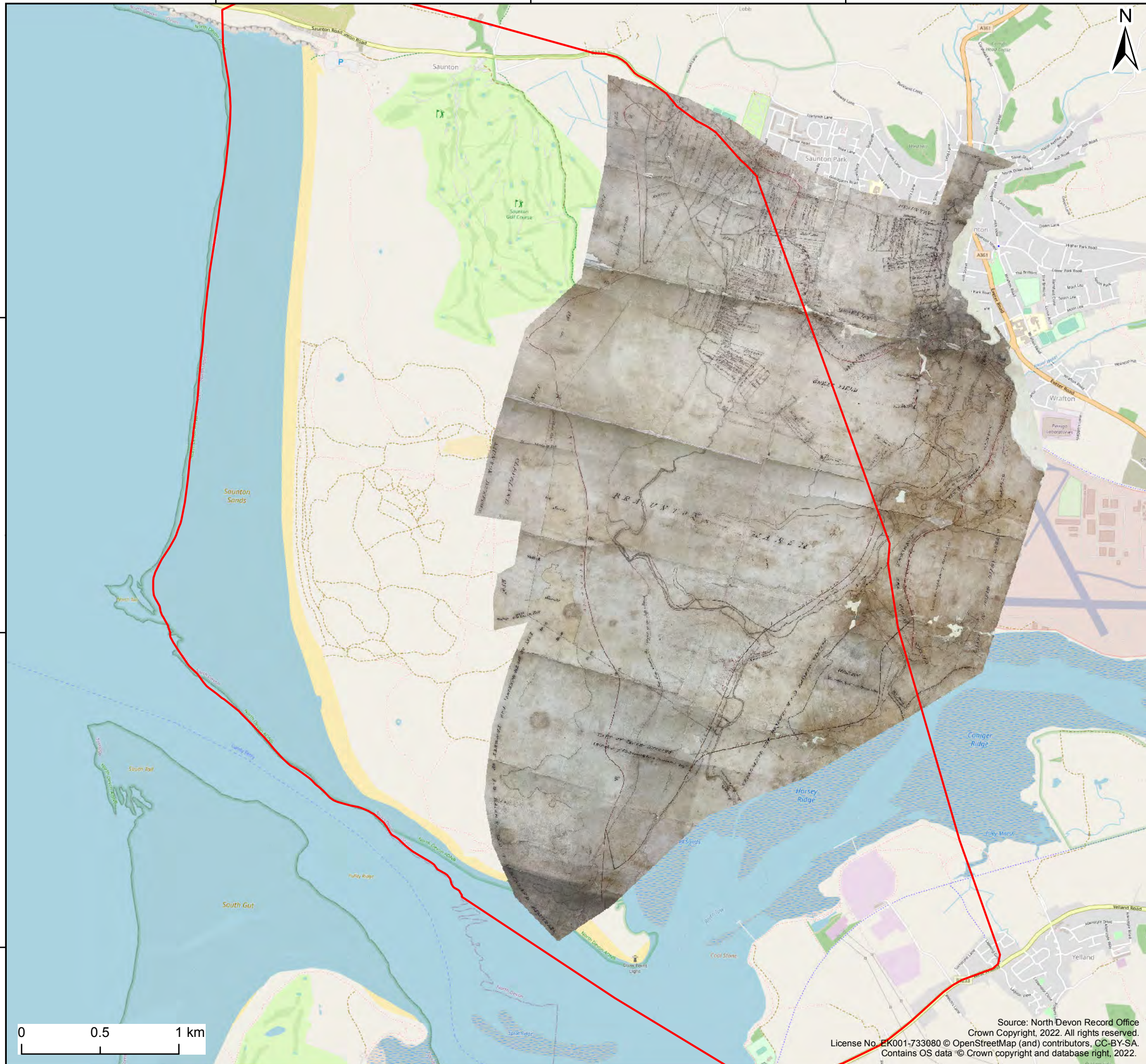
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.
 Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Braunton Canal:
 Broad Pill to Braunton 1809

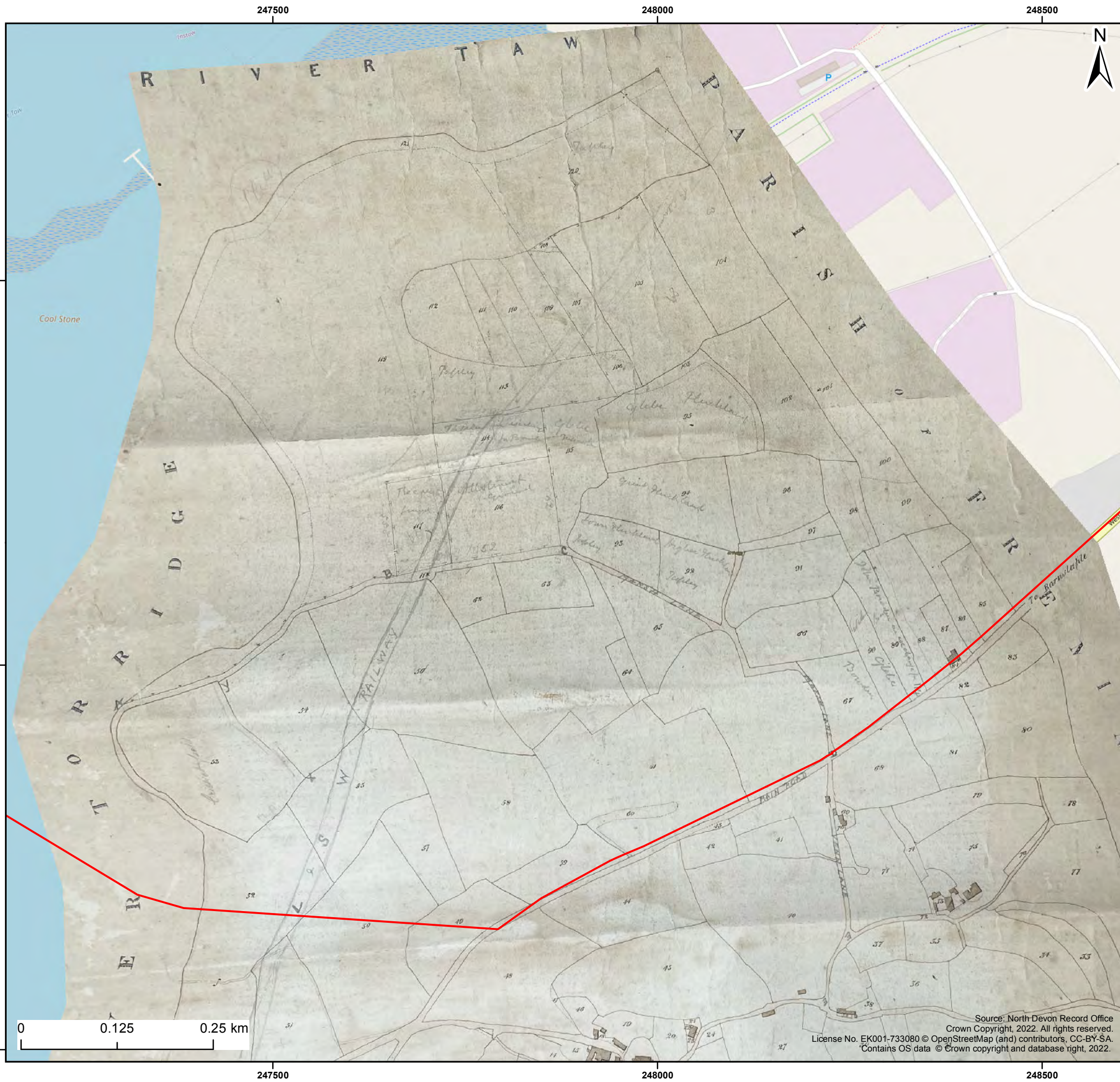
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.
 Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Devon Inclosure Commission Instow 1848

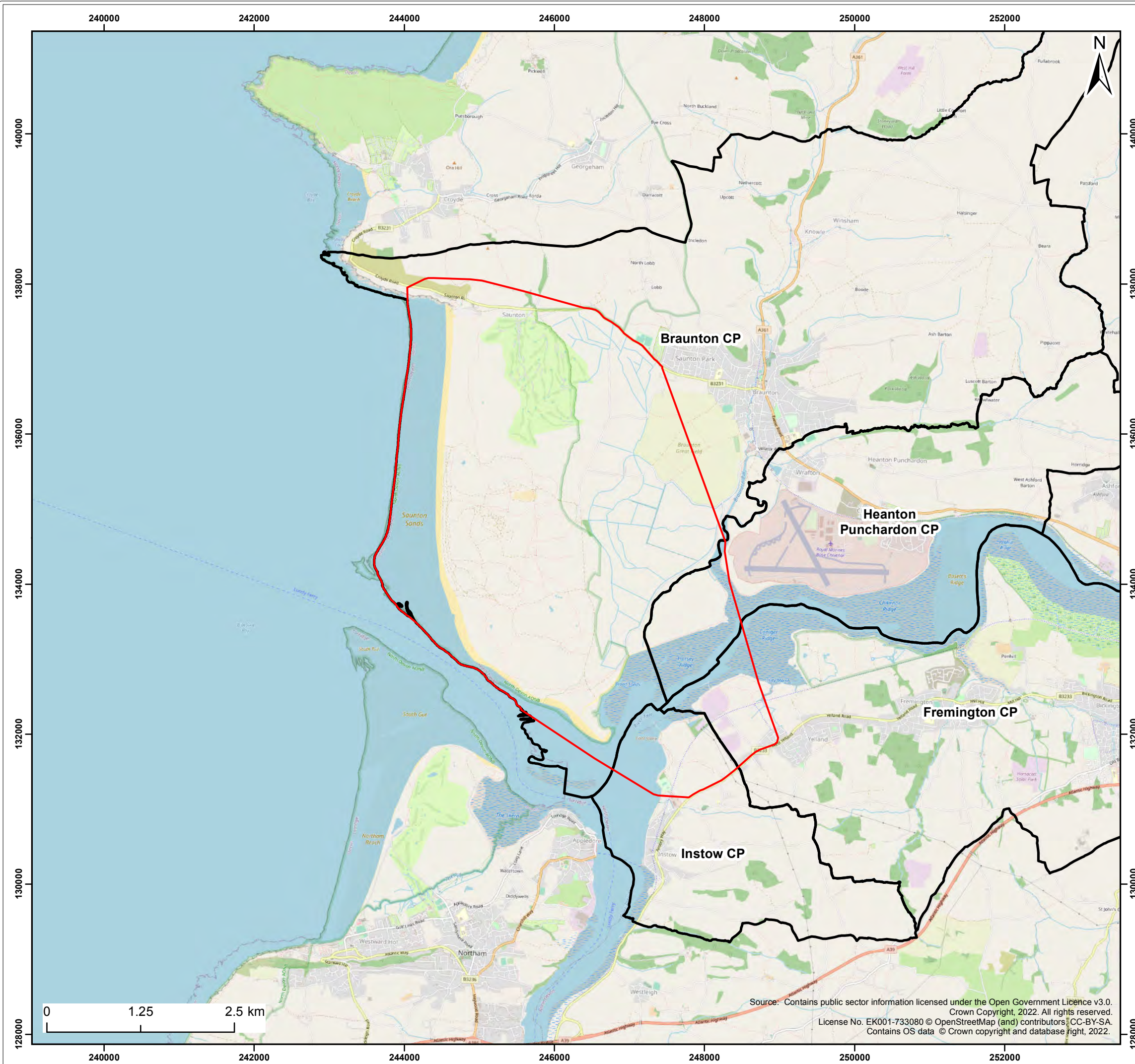
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Co-ordinate system: British National Grid




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Legend:
 Study Area

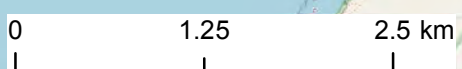
Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title:
Tithe Map Index

Figure: 13 Drawing No: PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0339

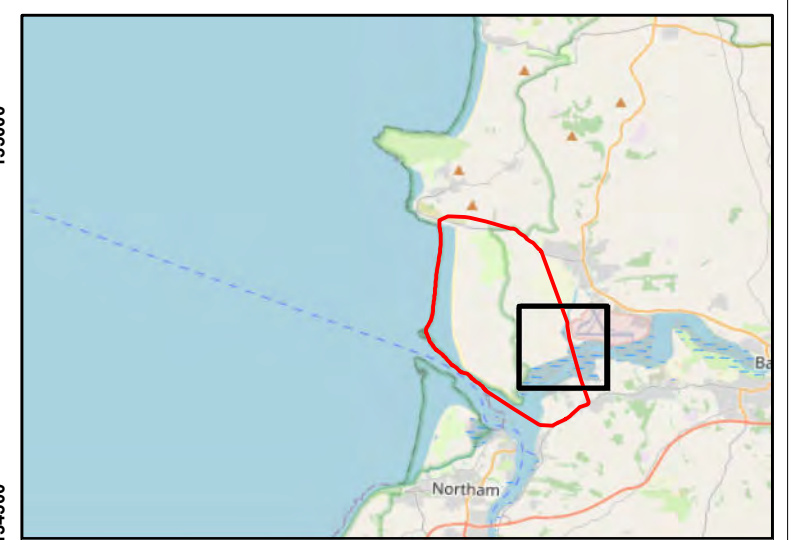
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Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



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Legend:

Study Area

Client:	Project:
Offshore Wind Ltd.	White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title:
Heanton Punchardon Tithe Map 1838

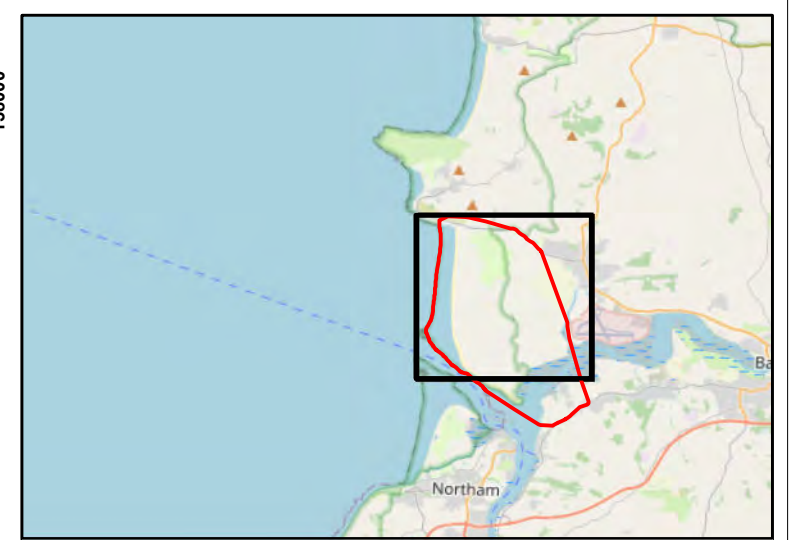
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Legend:

Study Area

Client:	Project:
Offshore Wind Ltd.	White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Branton Tithe Map 1840

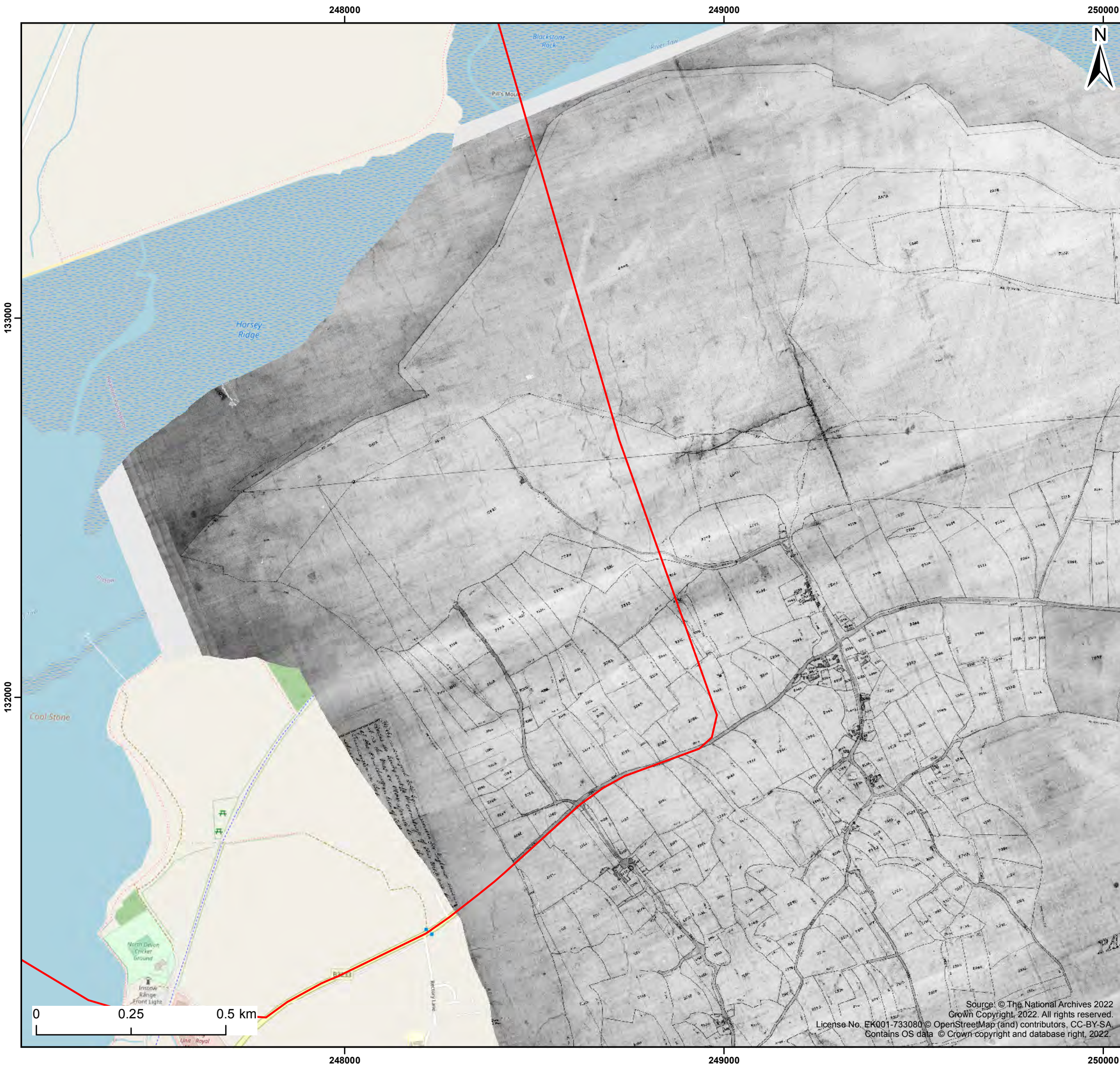
Figure: 15 Drawing No: PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0341

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Legend:

Study Area

Client:	Project:
Offshore Wind Ltd.	White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title:

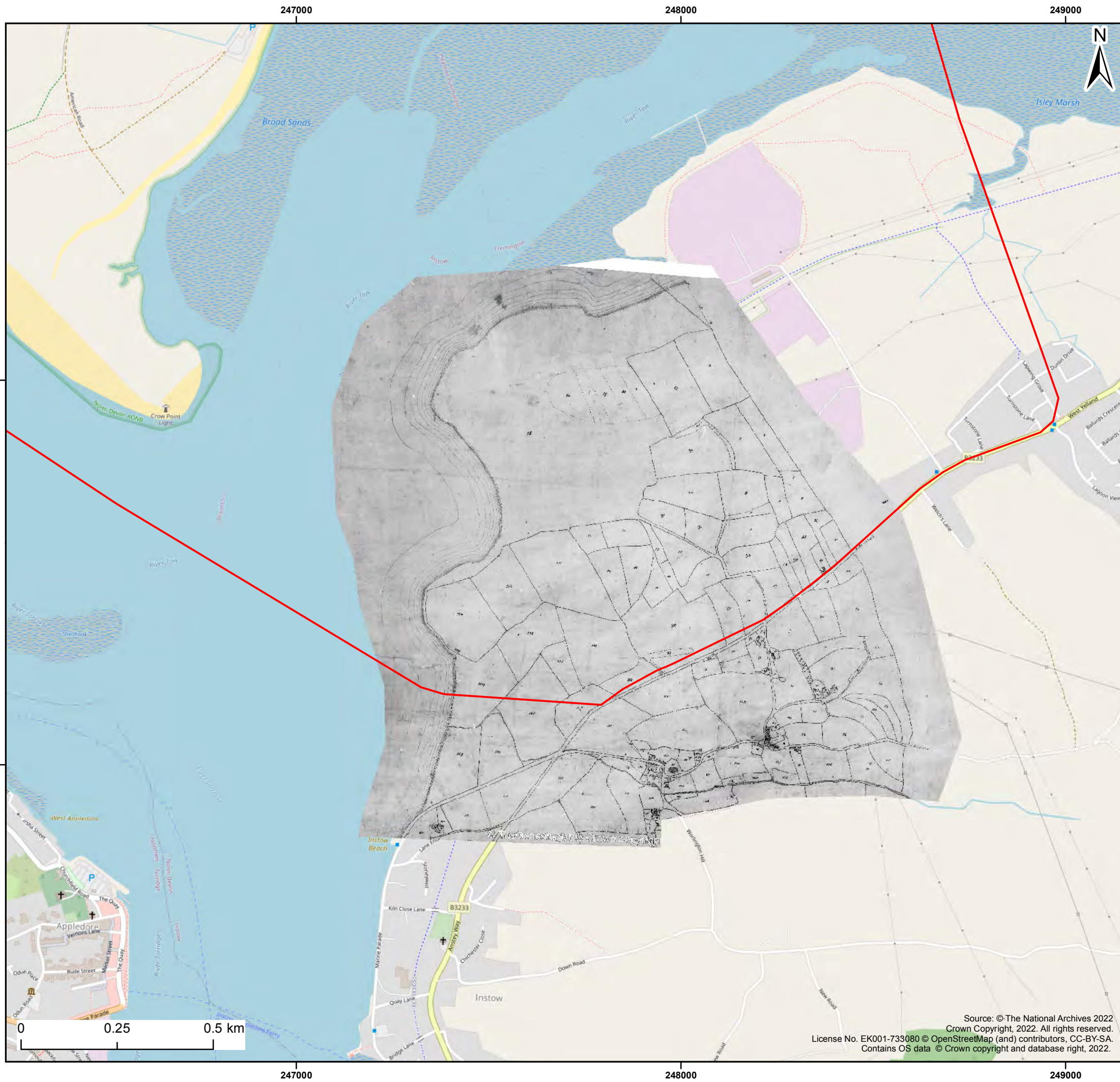
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Figure: 16 Drawing No: PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0342

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Co-ordinate system: British National Grid



Legend:

Study Area

Client:	Project:
Offshore Wind Ltd.	White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title:

Instow Tithes Map 1841

Figure: 17 Drawing No: PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0343

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

Title:
Ordnance Survey Mapping 1885 - 1887
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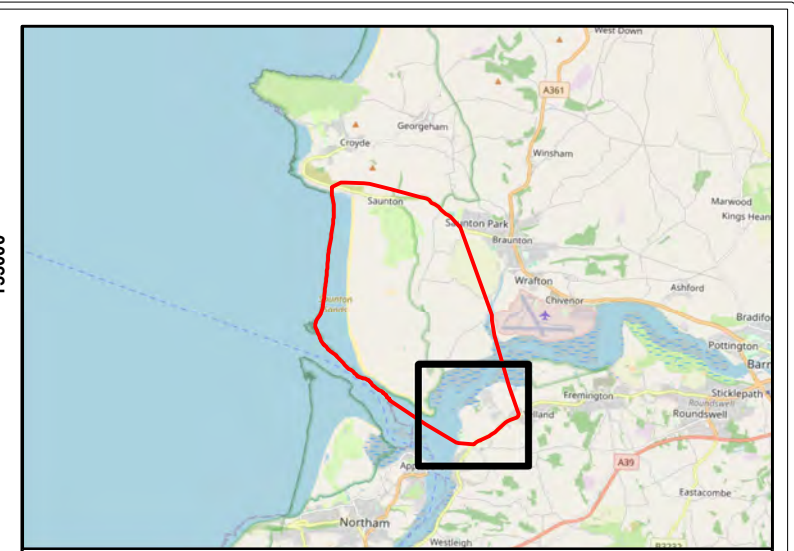
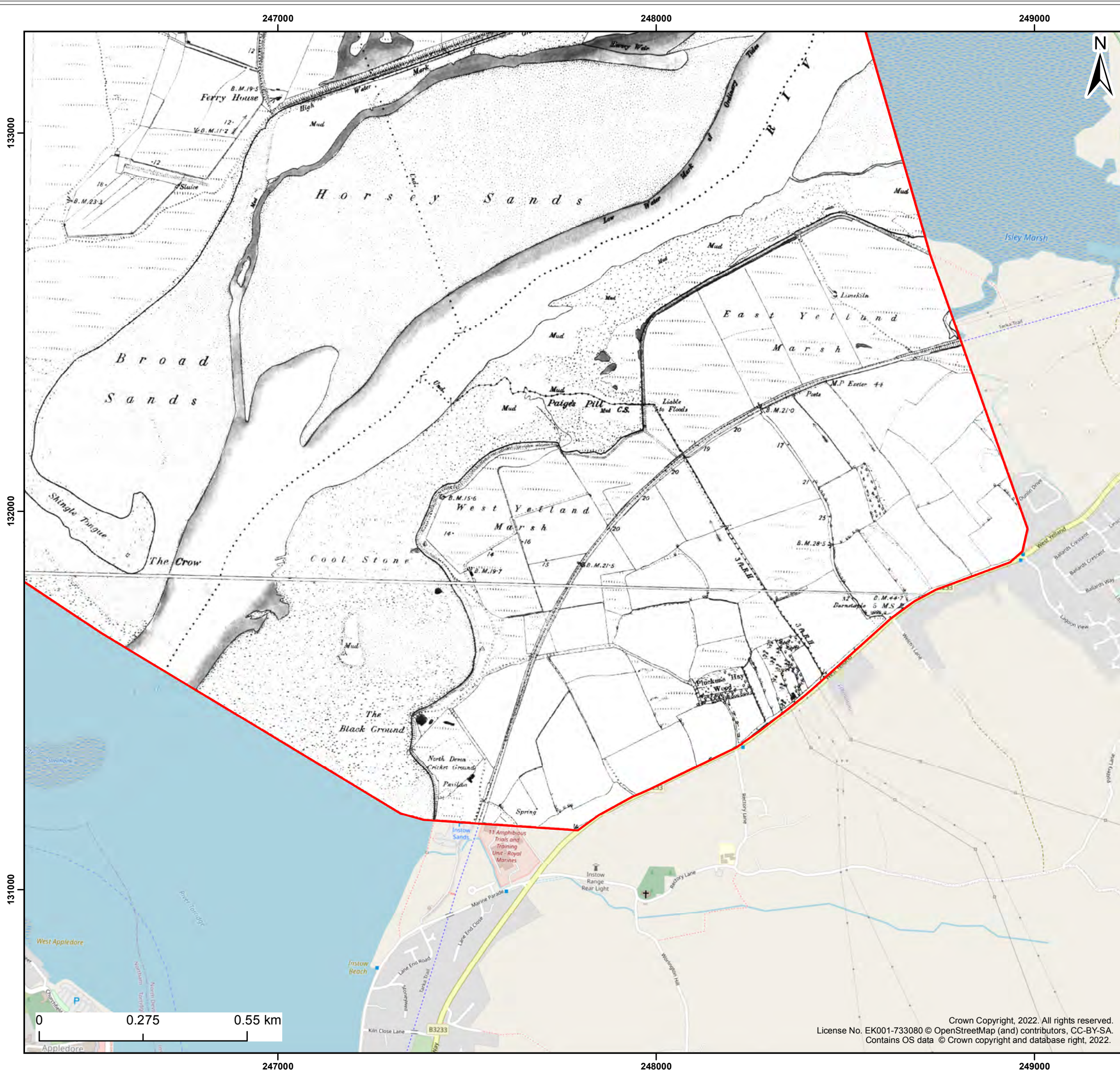
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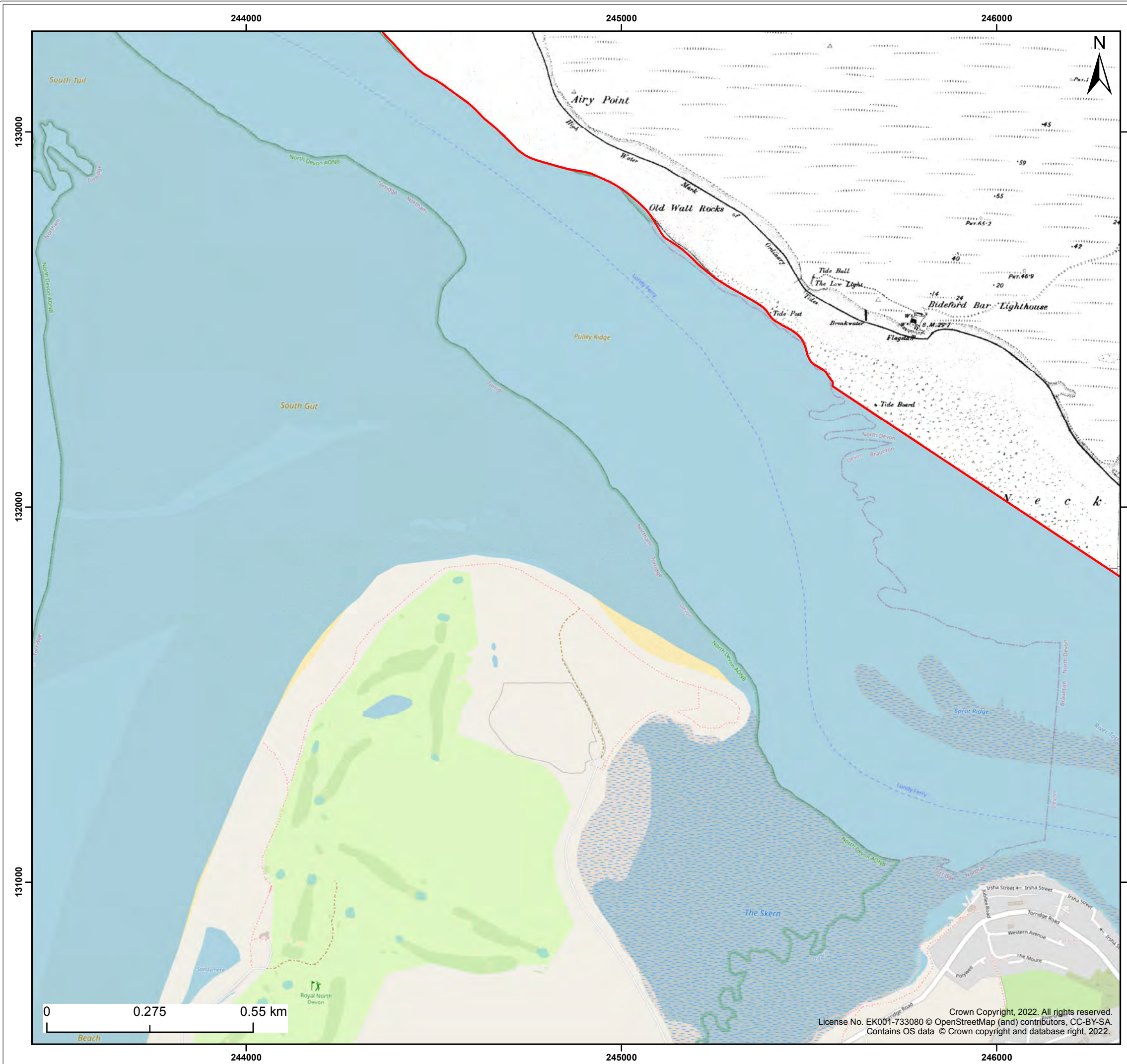


Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm				
Title: Ordnance Survey Mapping 1885 - 1887 Page 02 of 07					
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

Title:
Ordnance Survey Mapping 1885 - 1887
 Page 03 of 07

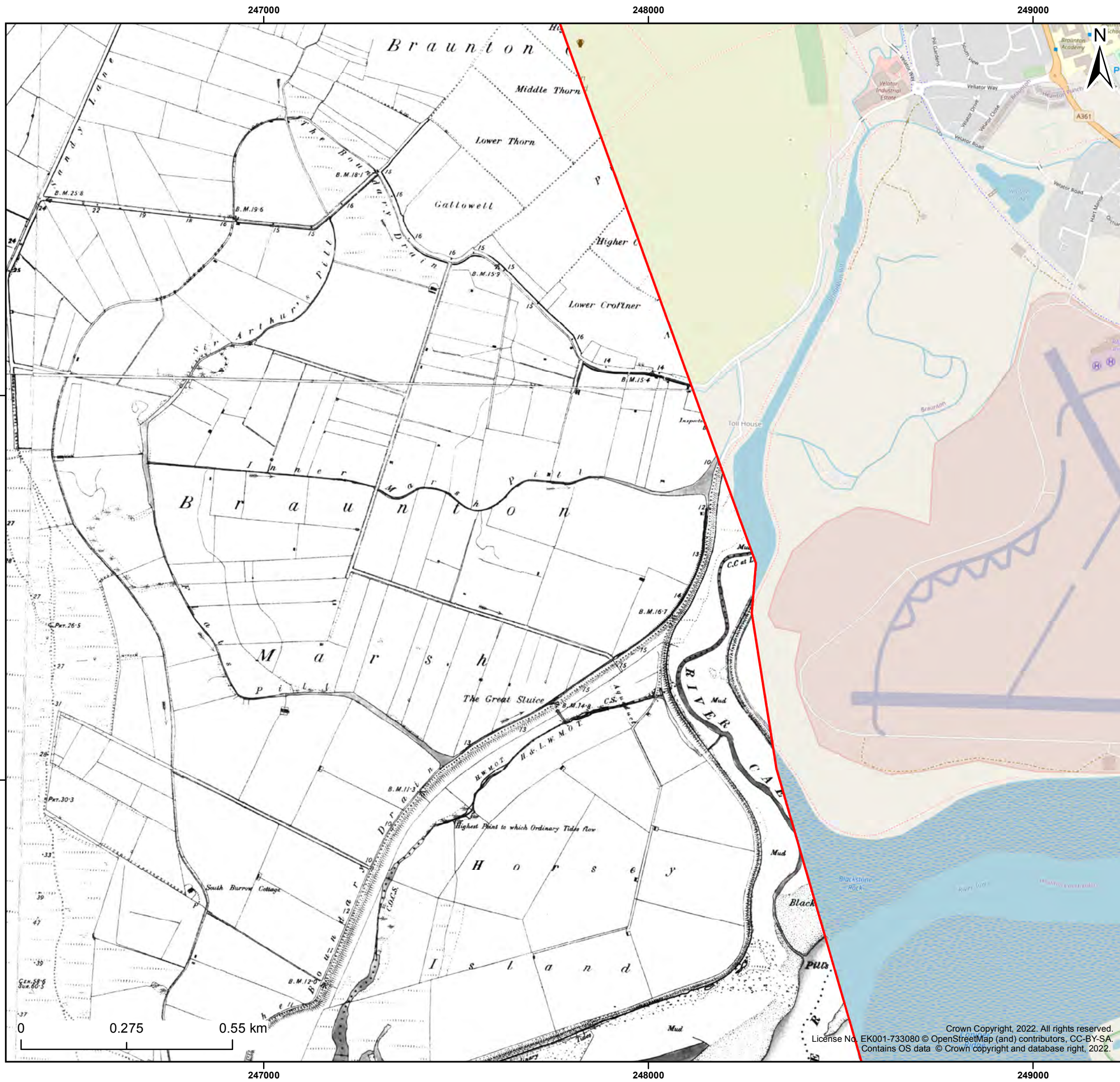
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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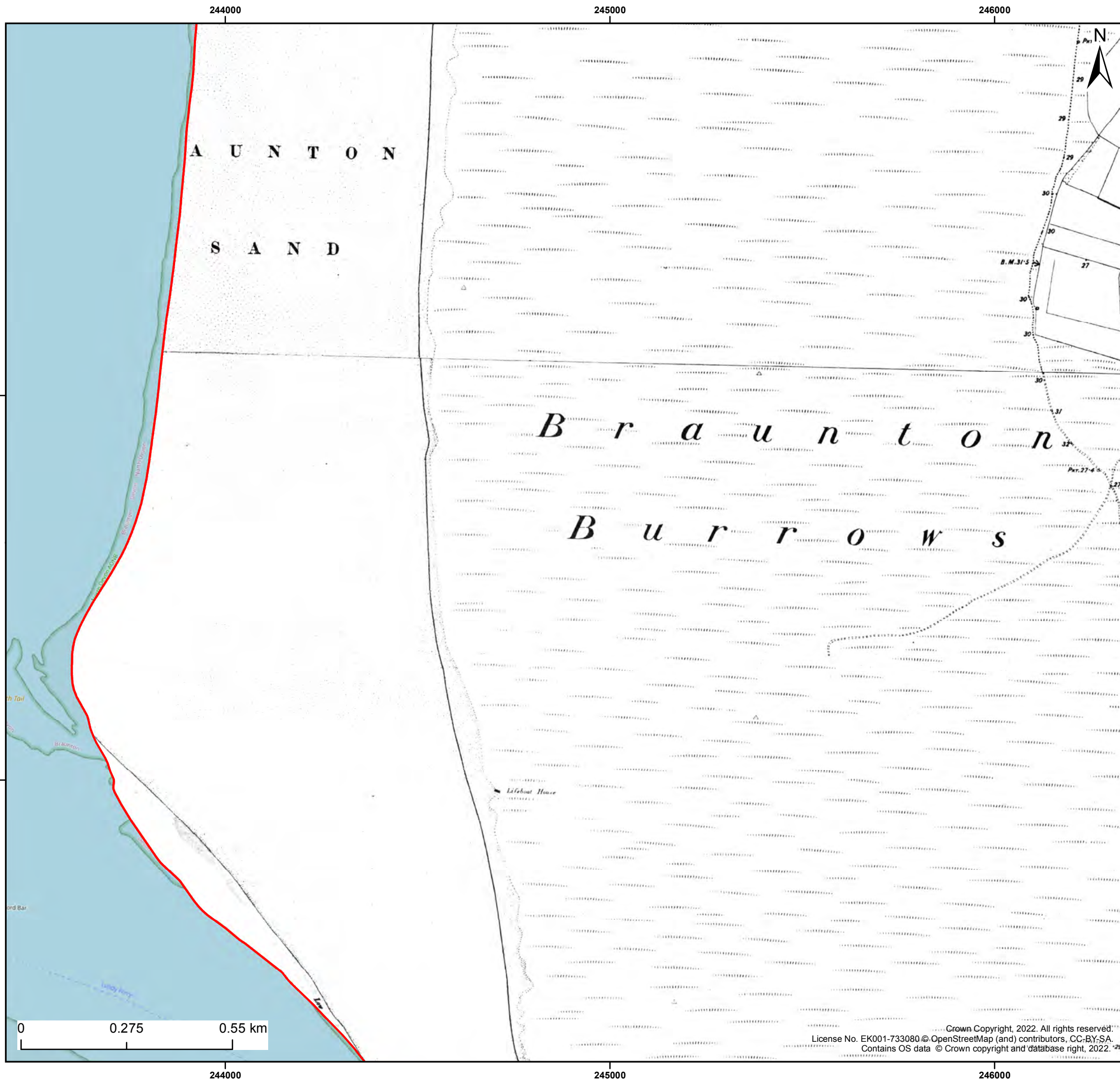
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client:
 Offshore Wind Ltd.

Project:
 White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title:
 Ordnance Survey Mapping 1885 - 1887
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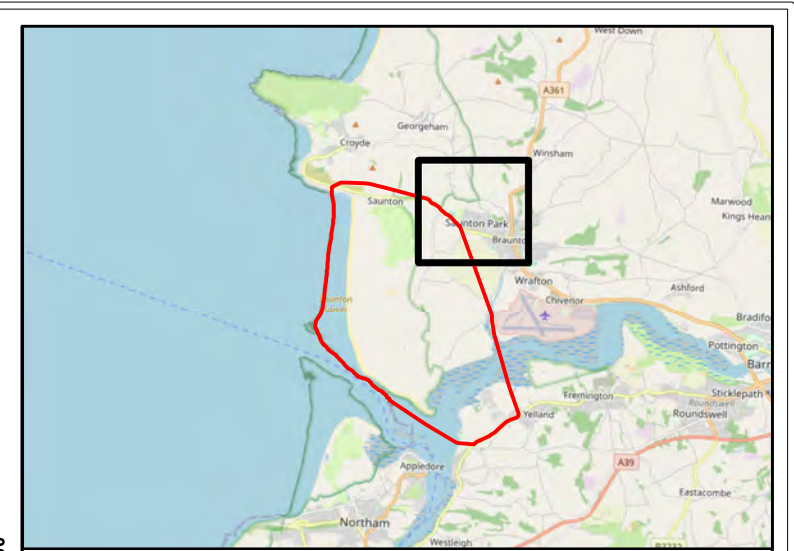
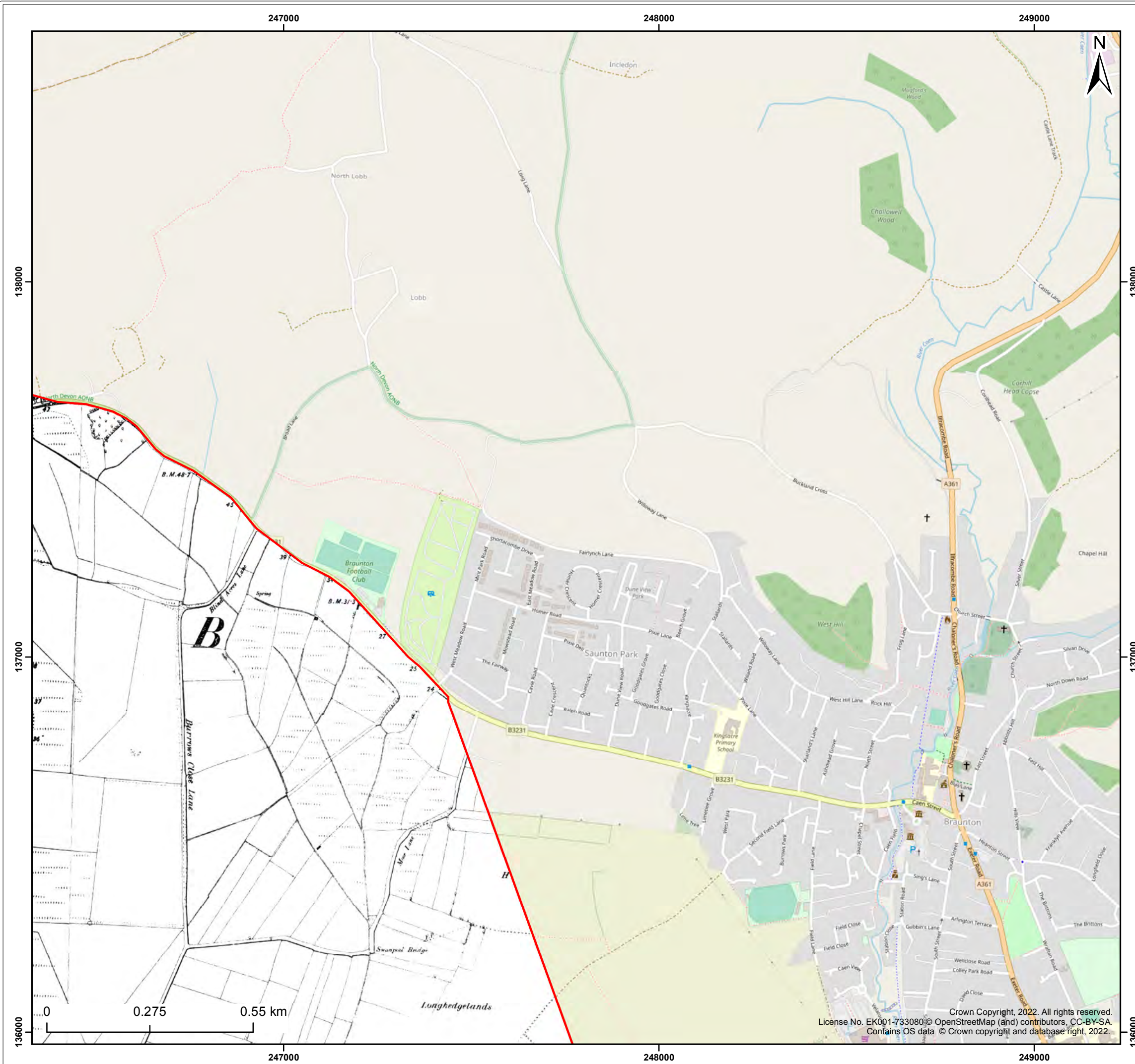
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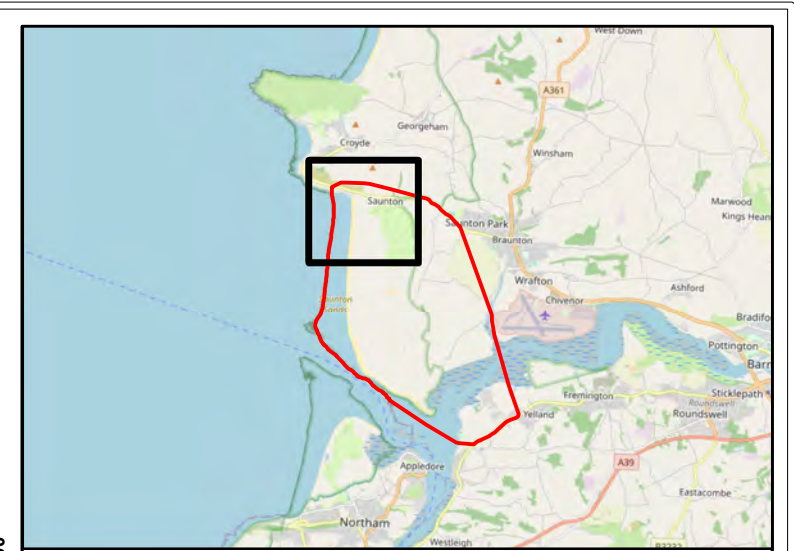
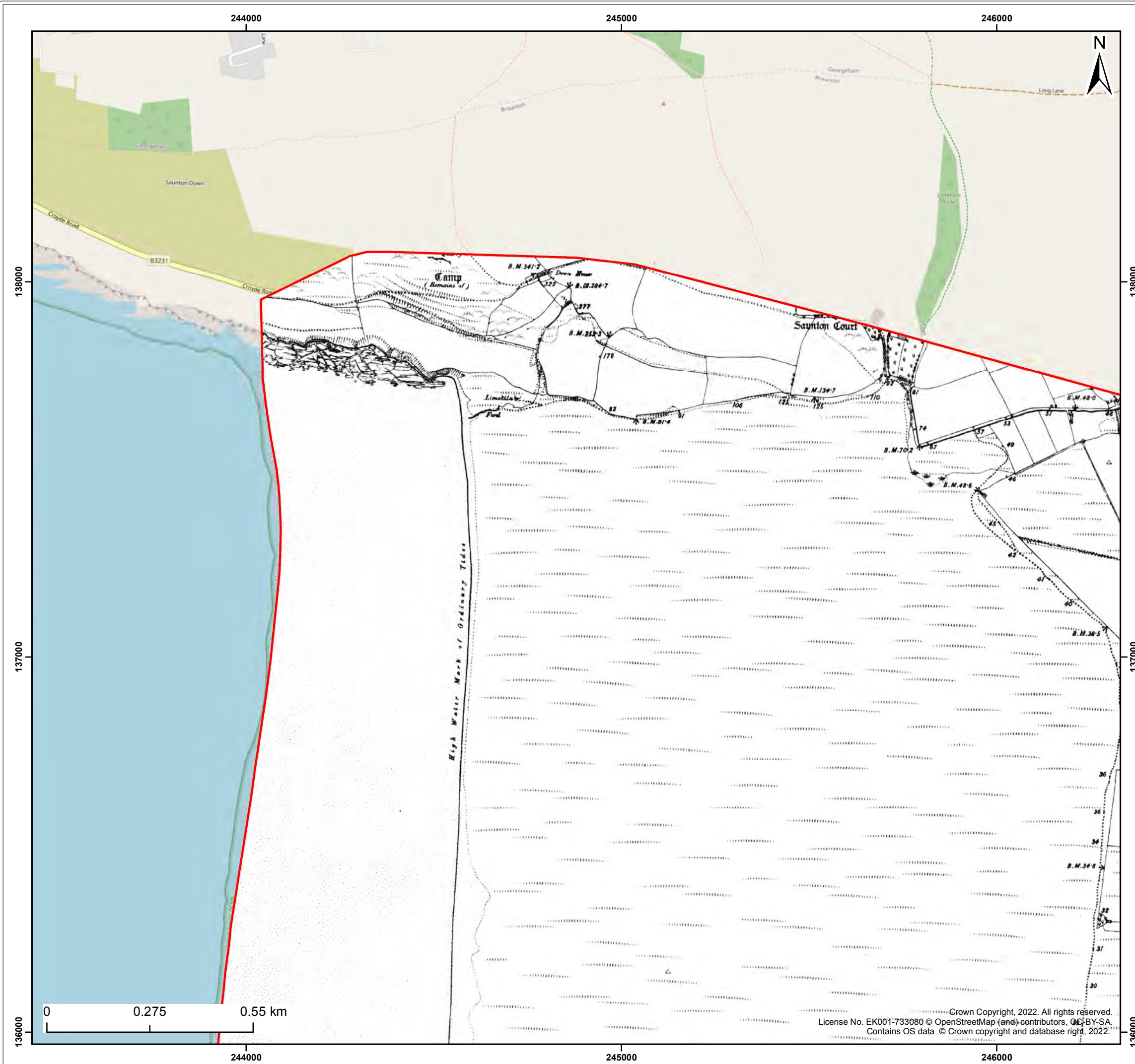
Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
Title: Ordnance Survey Mapping 1885 - 1887 Page 06 of 07	

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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.
 Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Ordnance Survey Mapping 1885 - 1887
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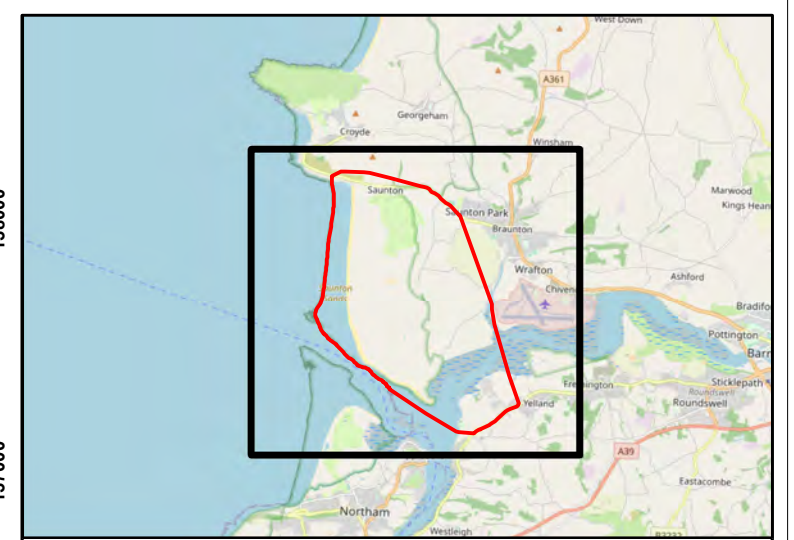
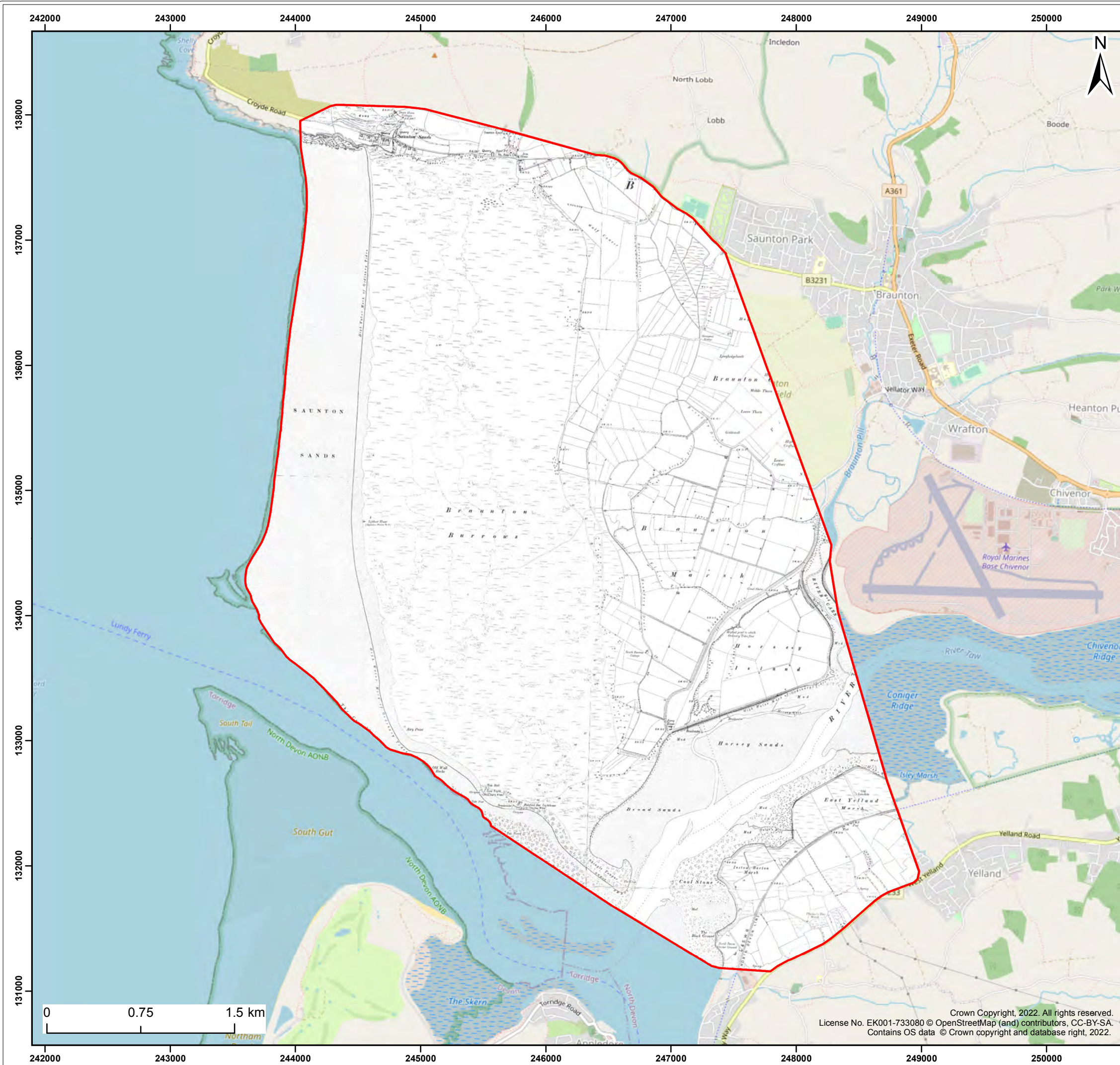
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Legend:

Study Area

Client:	Project:
Offshore Wind Ltd.	White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title:
Ordnance Survey Mapping 1903 - 1907
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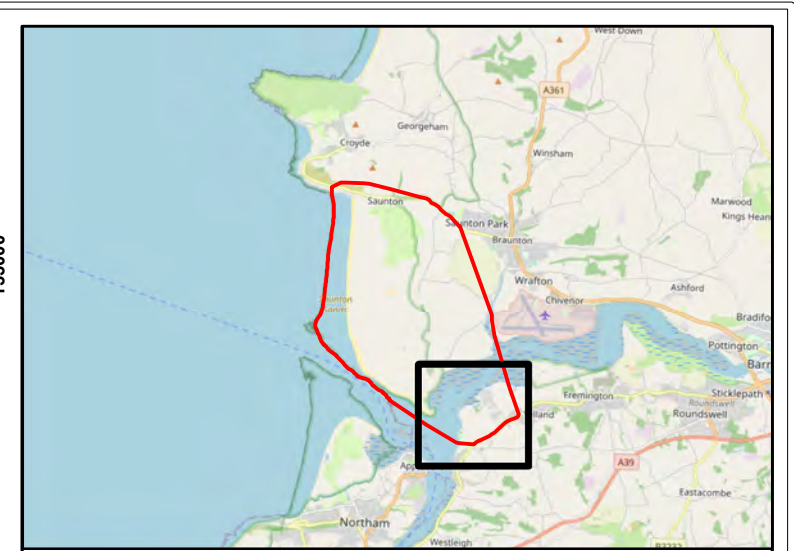
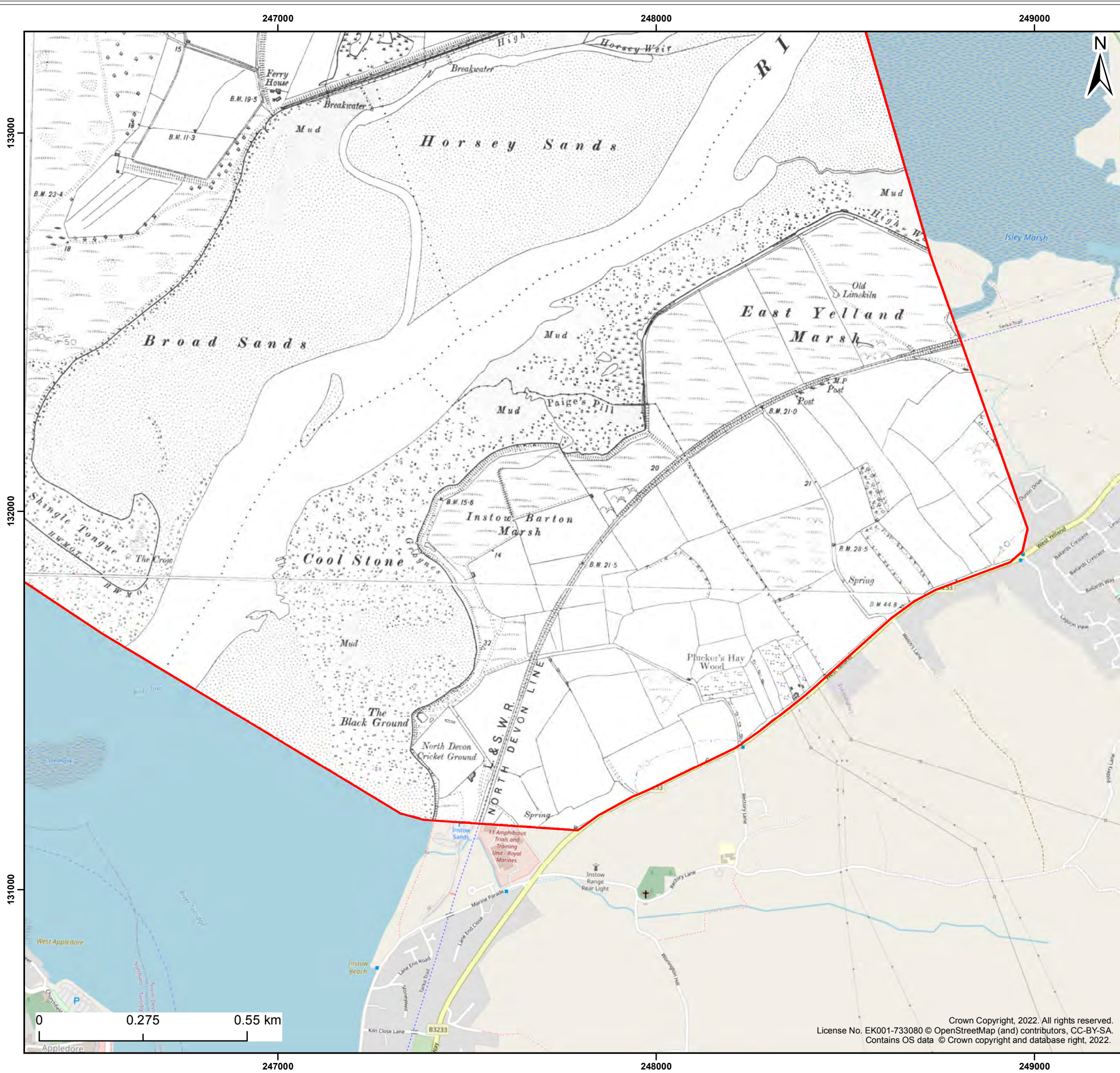
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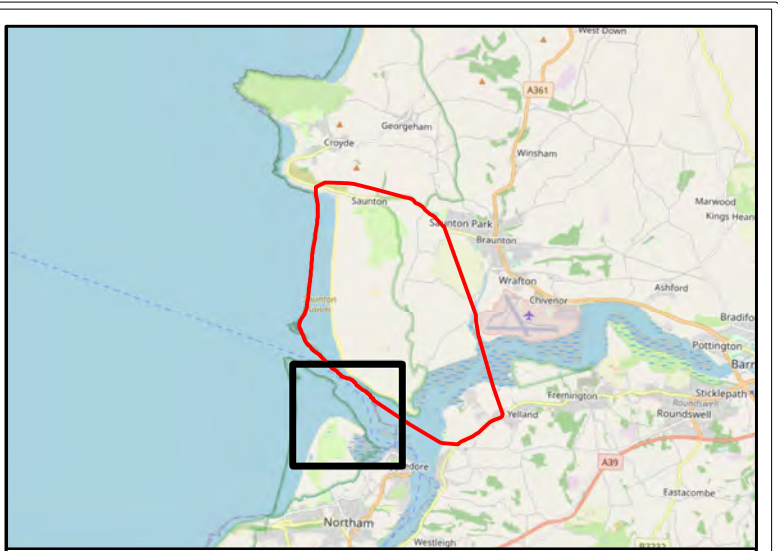
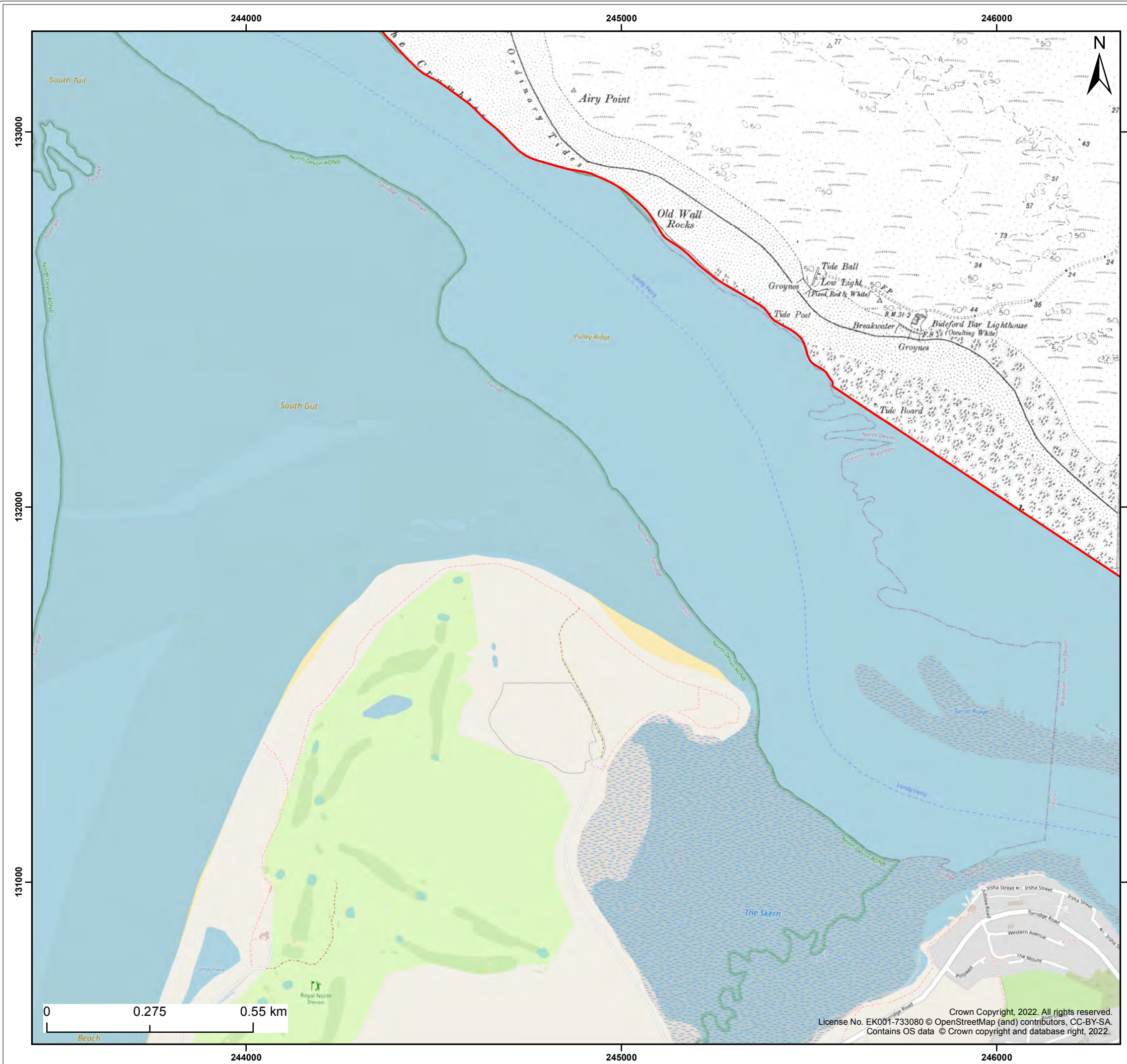


Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm				
Title: Ordnance Survey Mapping 1903 - 1907 Page 02 of 07					
Figure: 19	Drawing No: PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0345				
Revision: P01	Date: 06/10/2022	Drawn: ASJ	Checked: CC	Size: A3	Scale: 1:10,000

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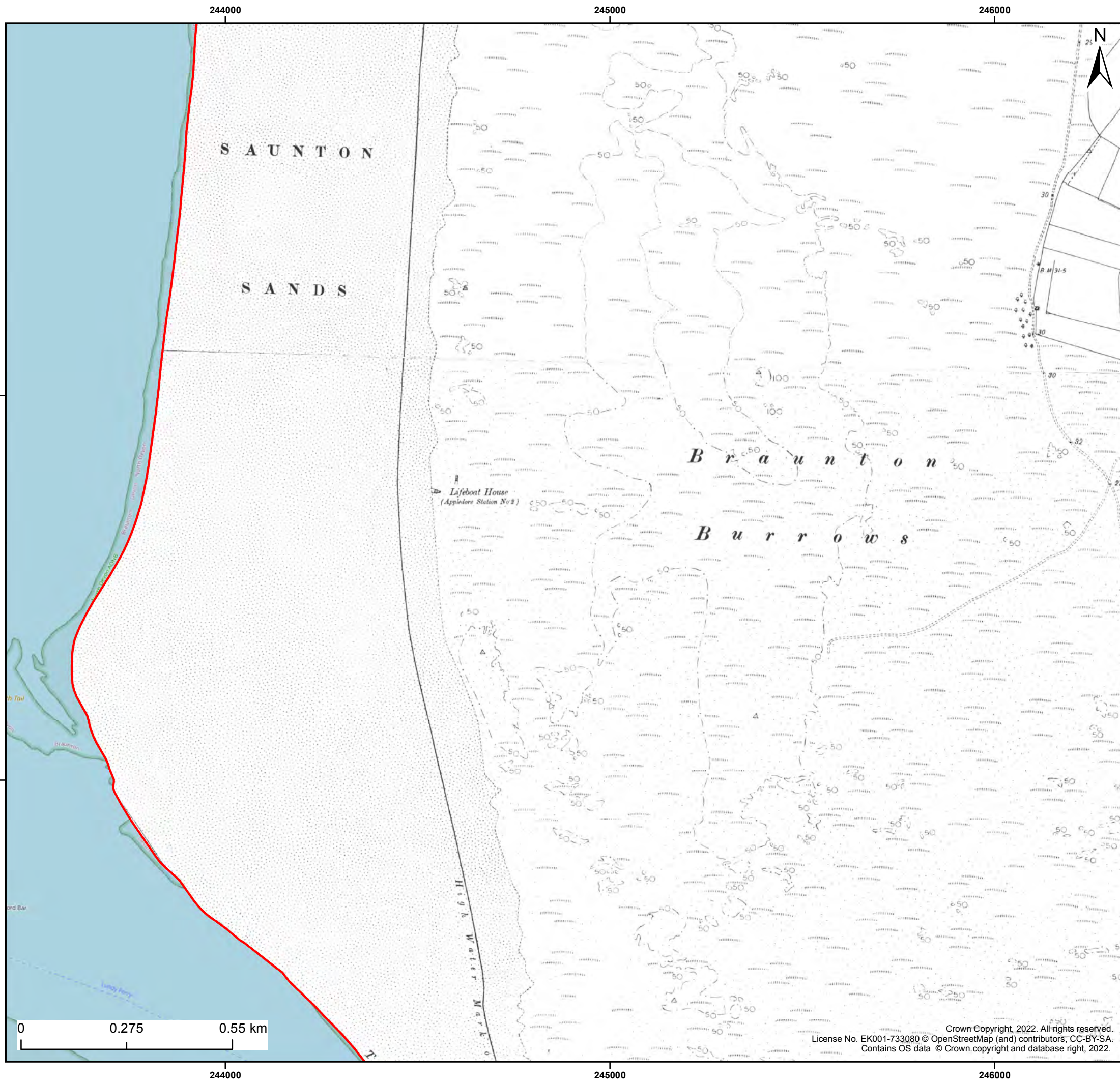


Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm				
Title: Ordnance Survey Mapping 1903 - 1907 Page 03 of 07					
Figure: 19	Drawing No: PC2978-APS-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0345				
Revision: P01	Date: 06/10/2022	Drawn: ASJ	Checked: CC	Size: A3	Scale: 1:10,000

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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
-------------------------------	---

Title:
 Ordnance Survey Mapping 1903 - 1907
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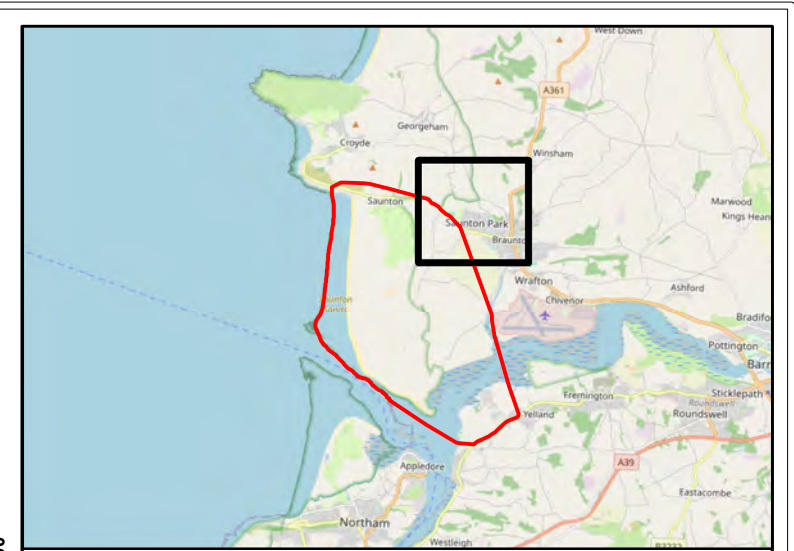
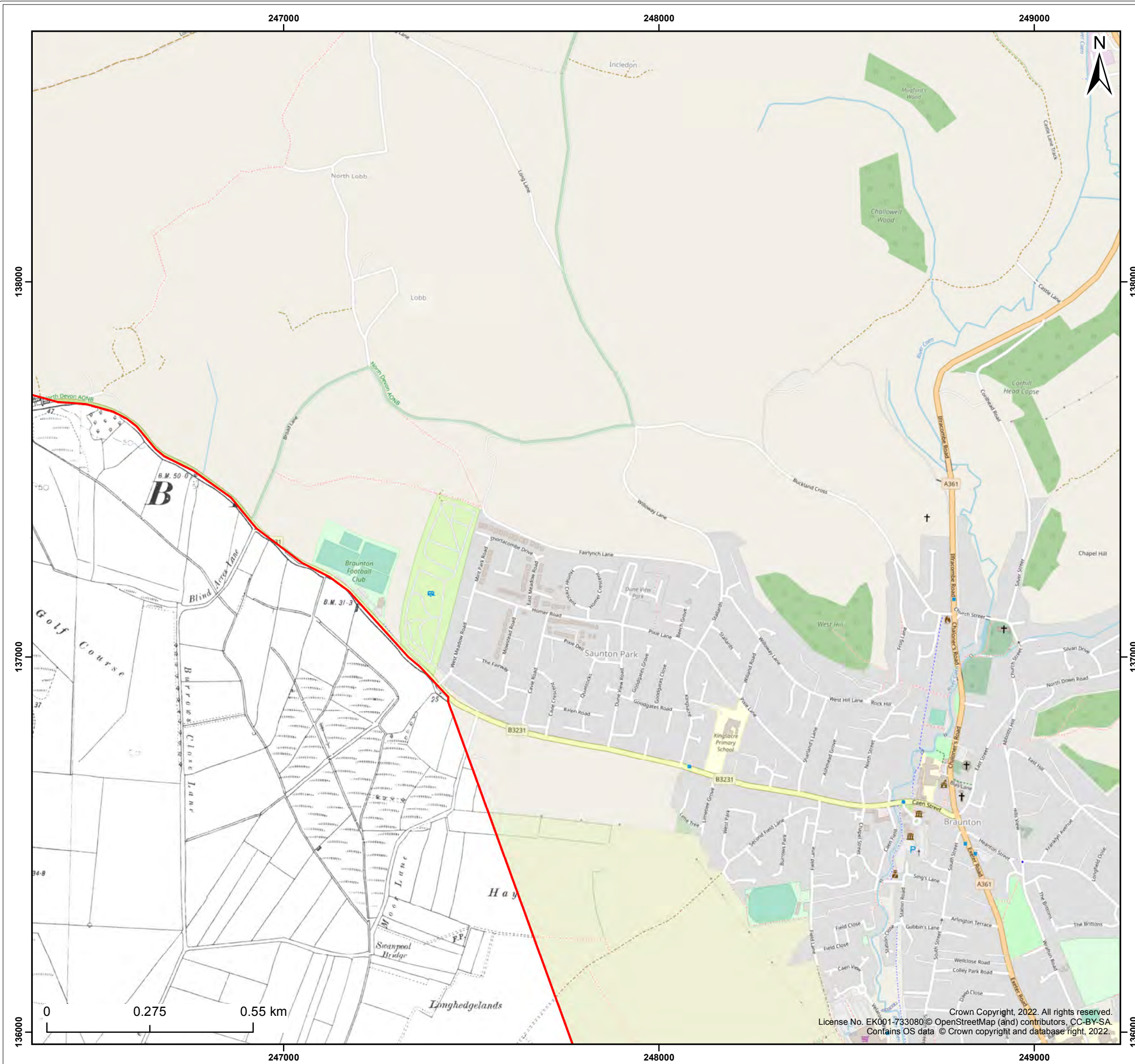
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client:
Offshore Wind Ltd.

Project:
White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title:
Ordnance Survey Mapping 1903 - 1907
 Page 06 of 07

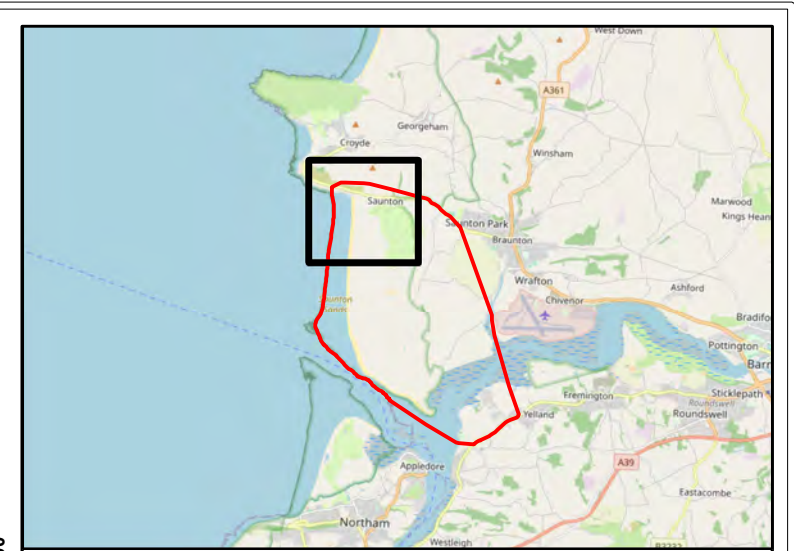
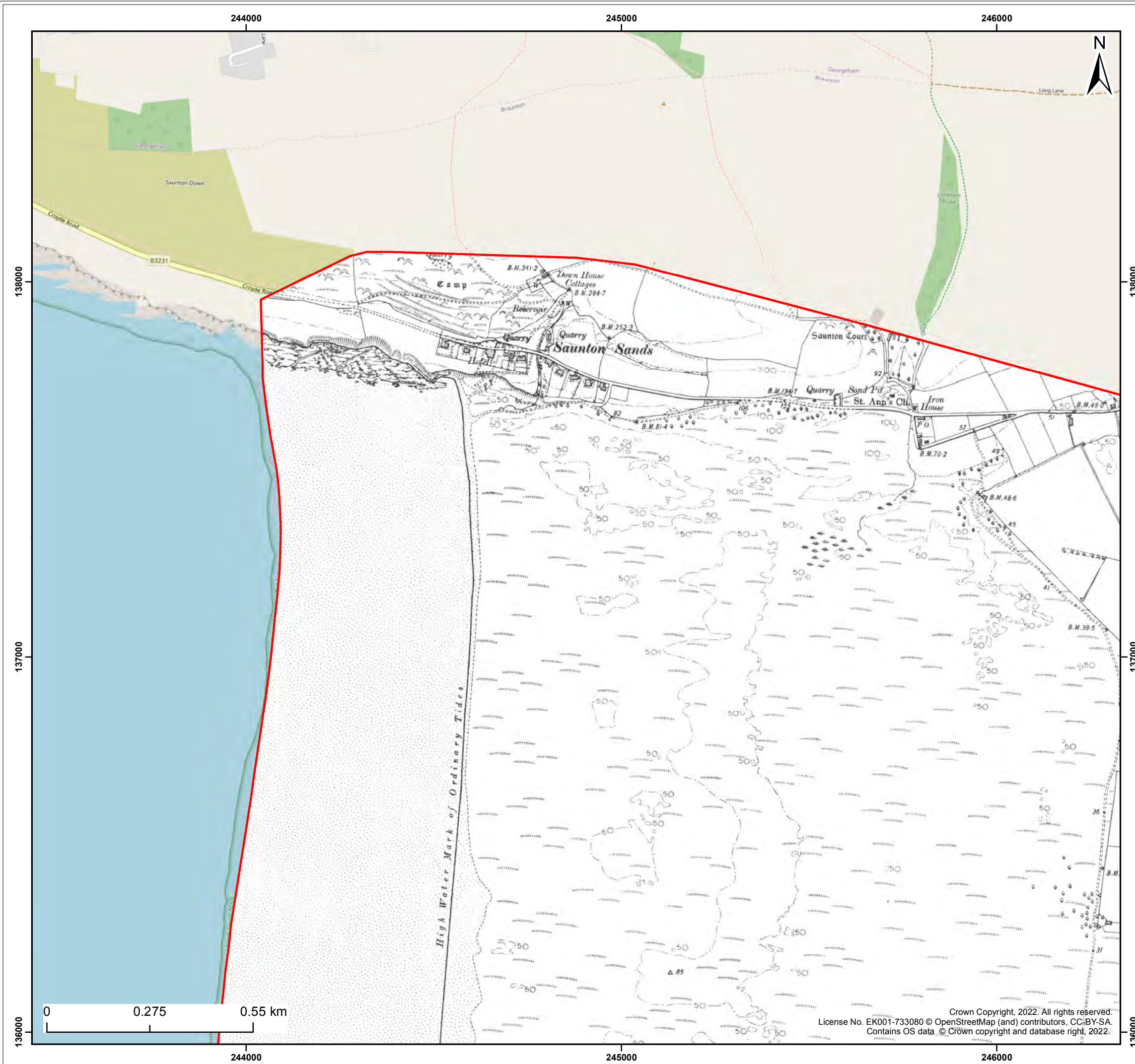
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.
 Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Ordnance Survey Mapping 1903 - 1907
 Page 07 of 07

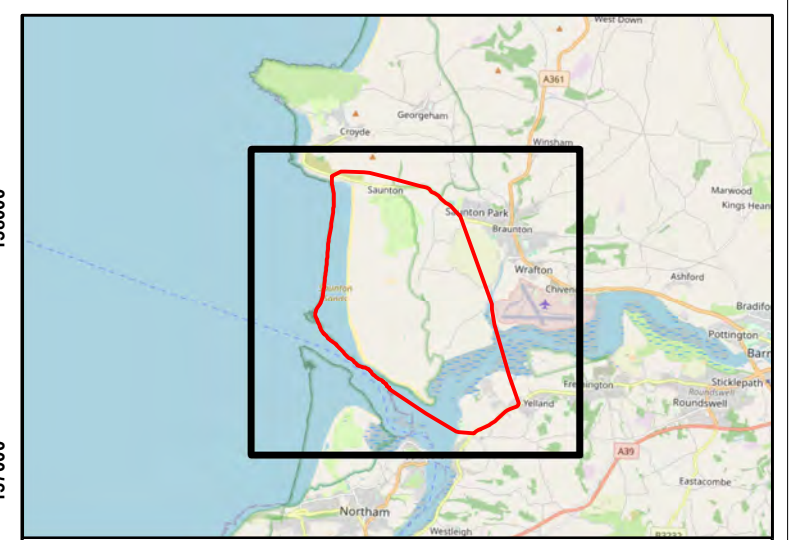
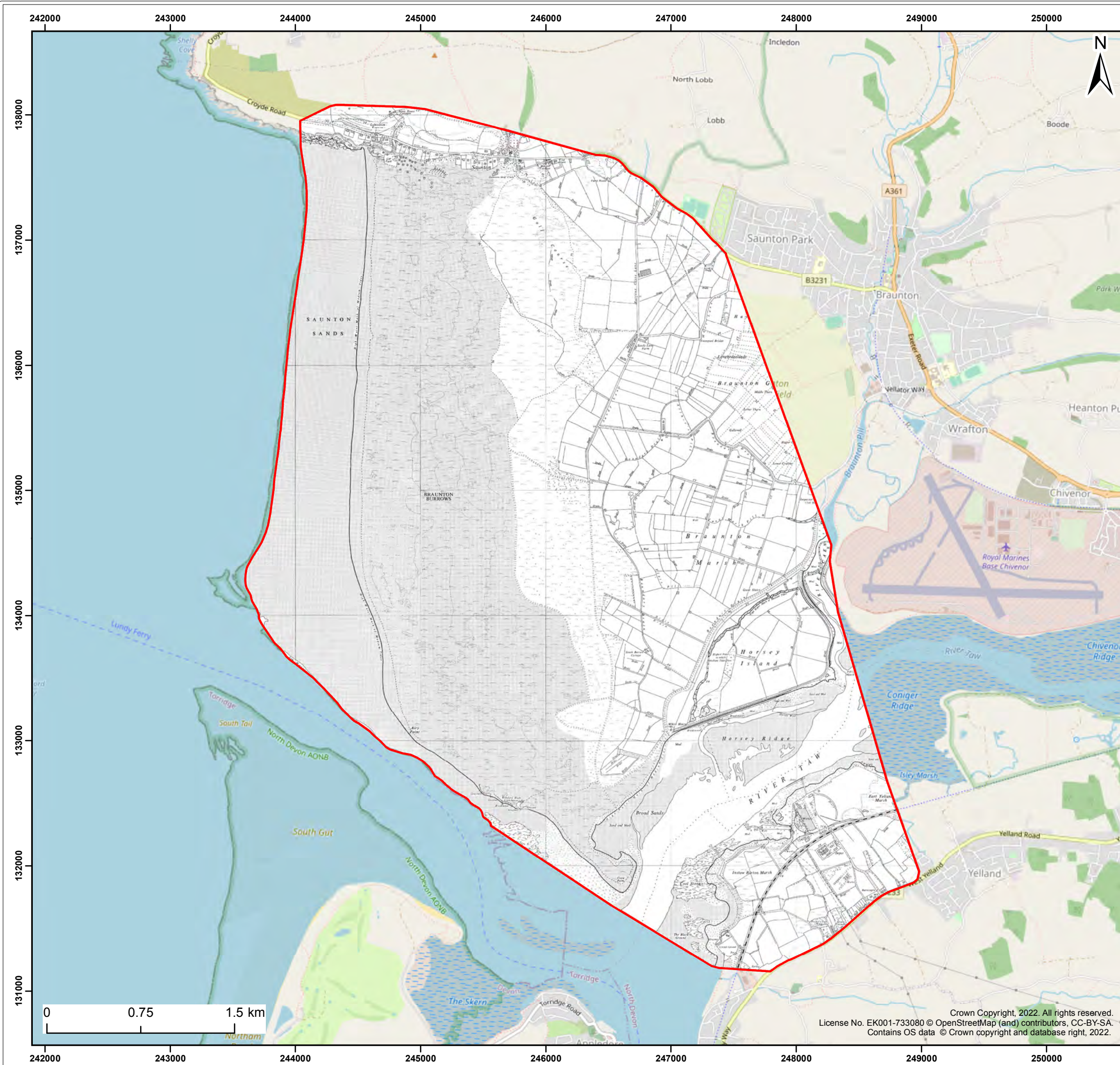
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Legend:

Study Area

Client:	Project:
Offshore Wind Ltd.	White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title:
Ordnance Survey Mapping 1963
Page 01 of 07

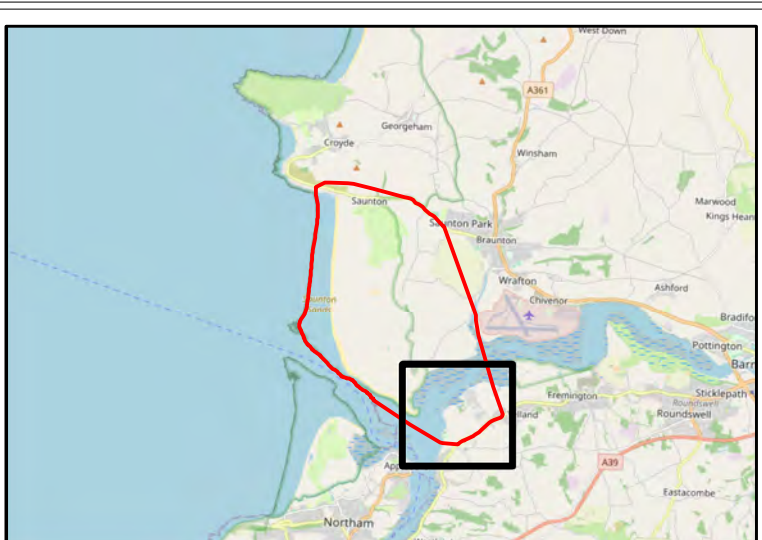
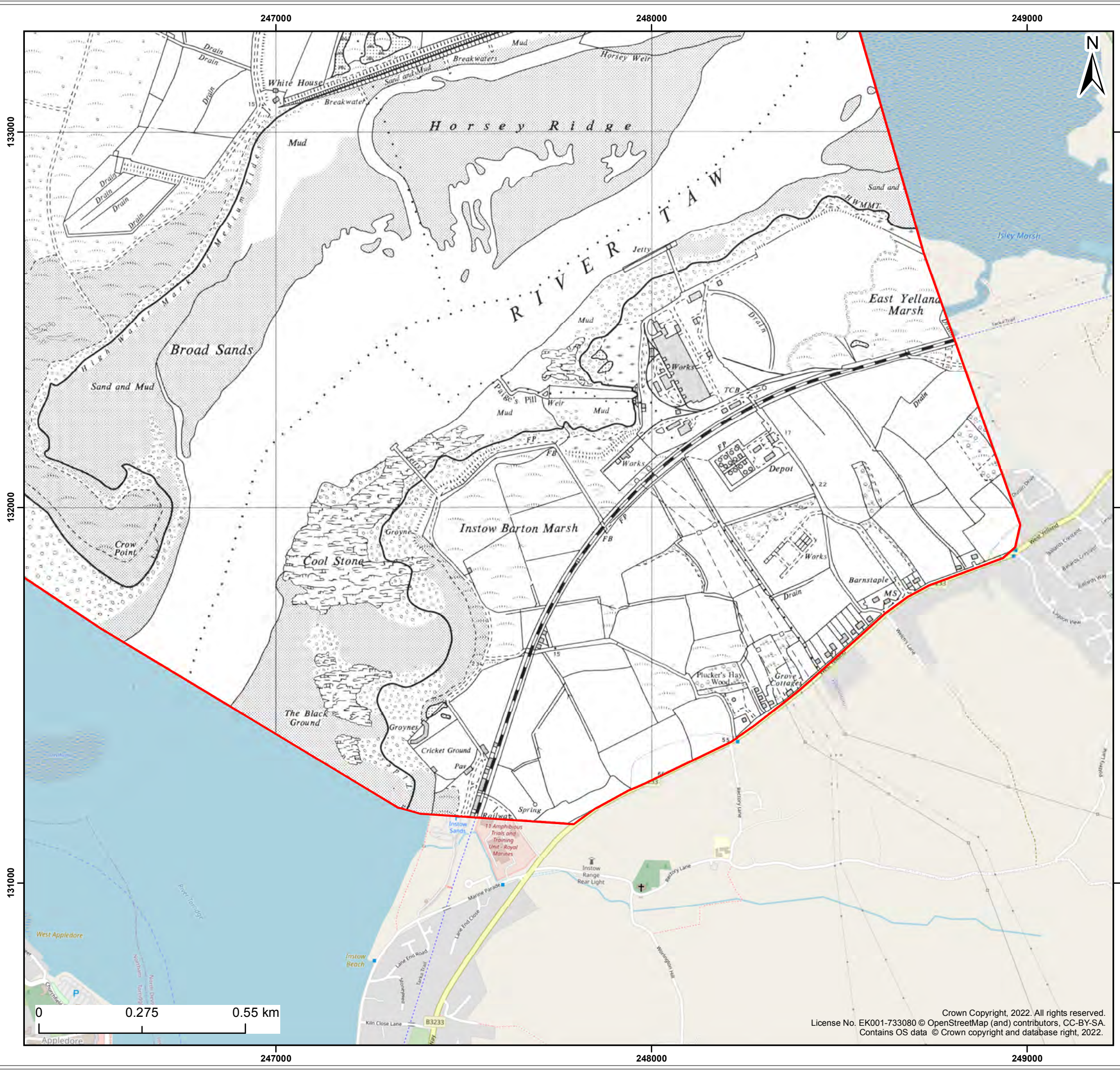
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title:
Ordnance Survey Mapping 1963
 Page 02 of 07

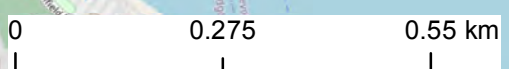
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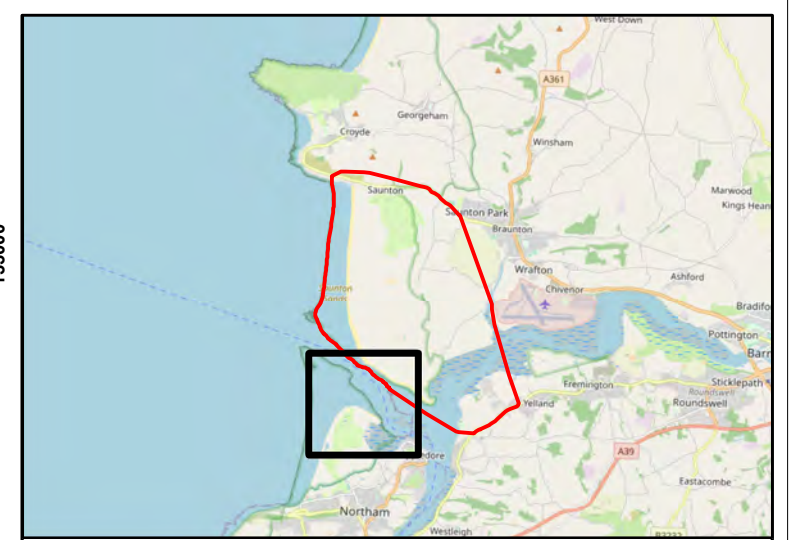
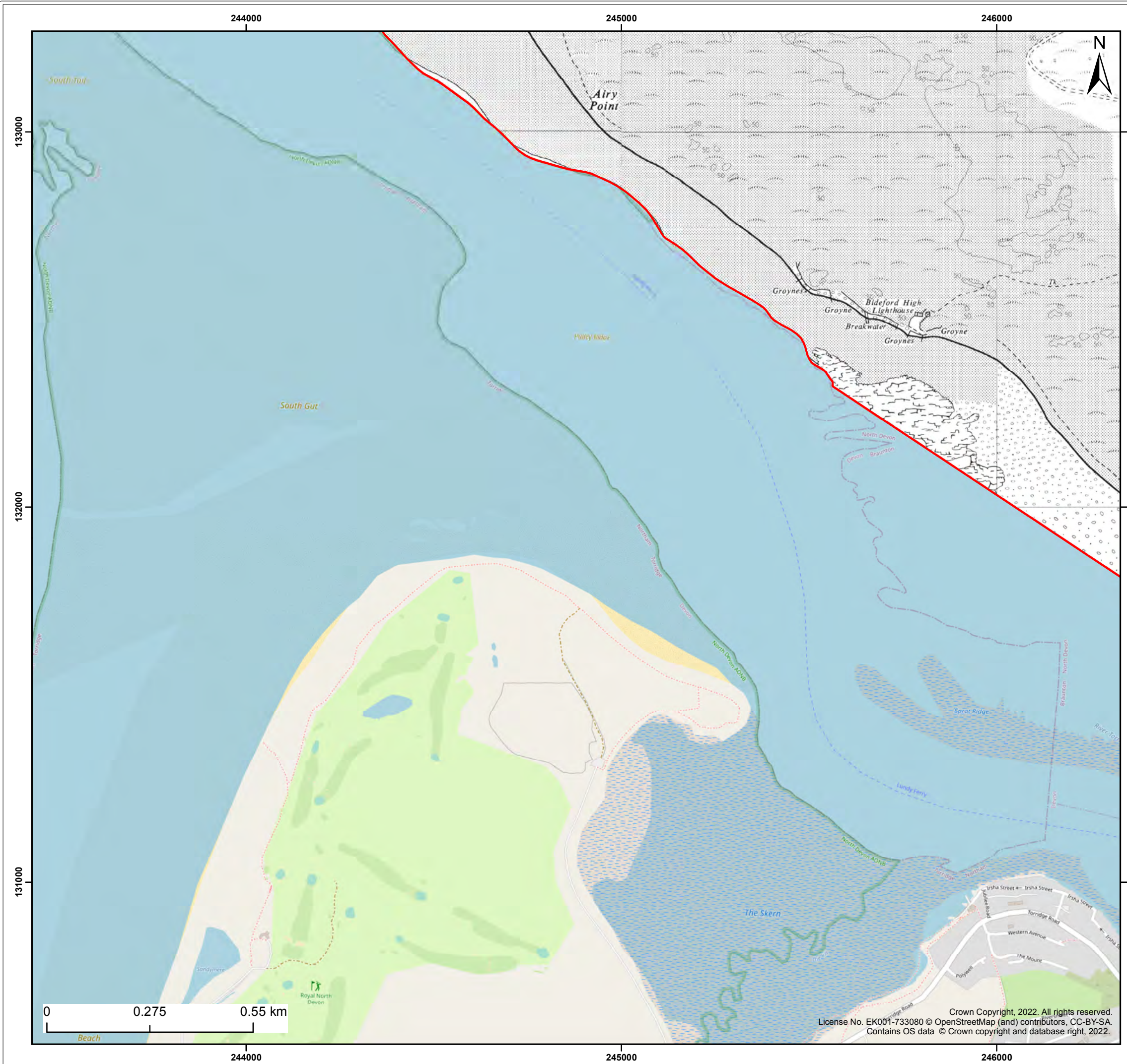
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title:
Ordnance Survey Mapping 1963
 Page 03 of 07

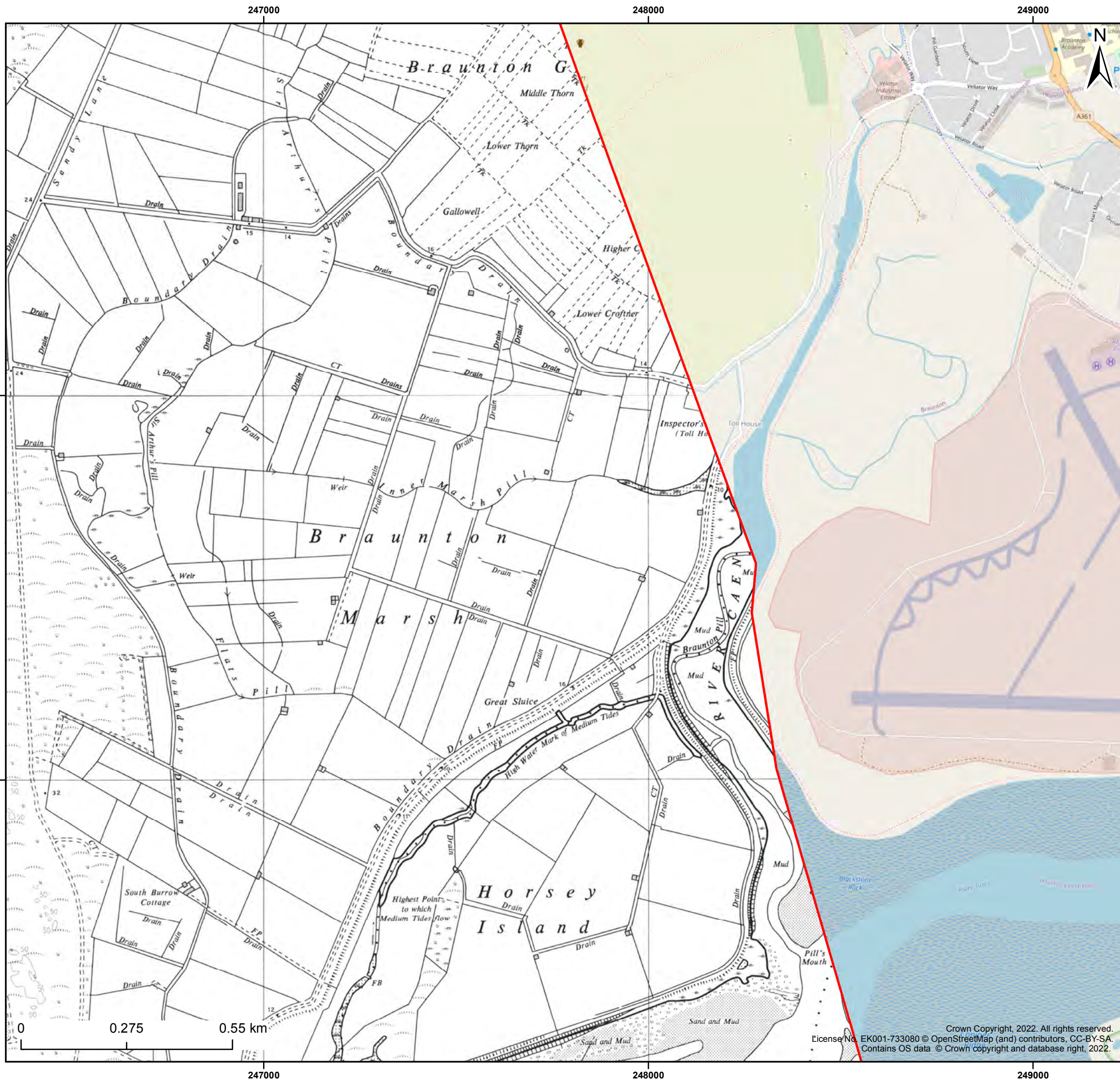
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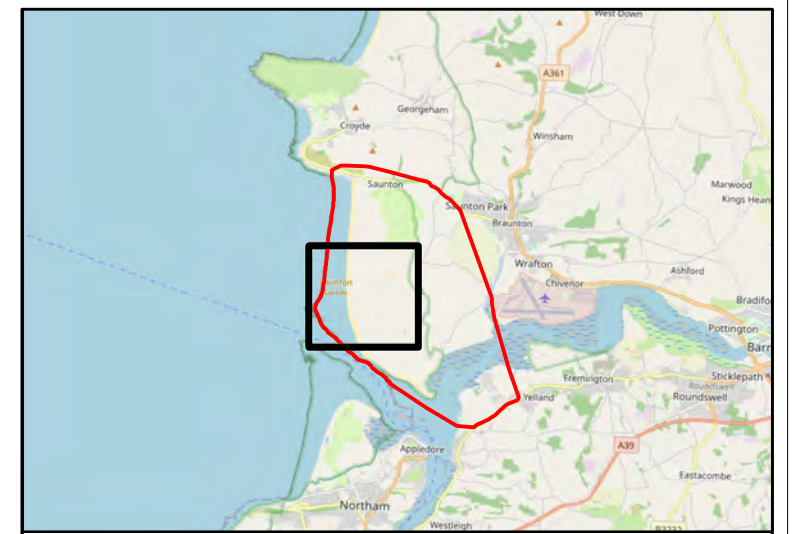
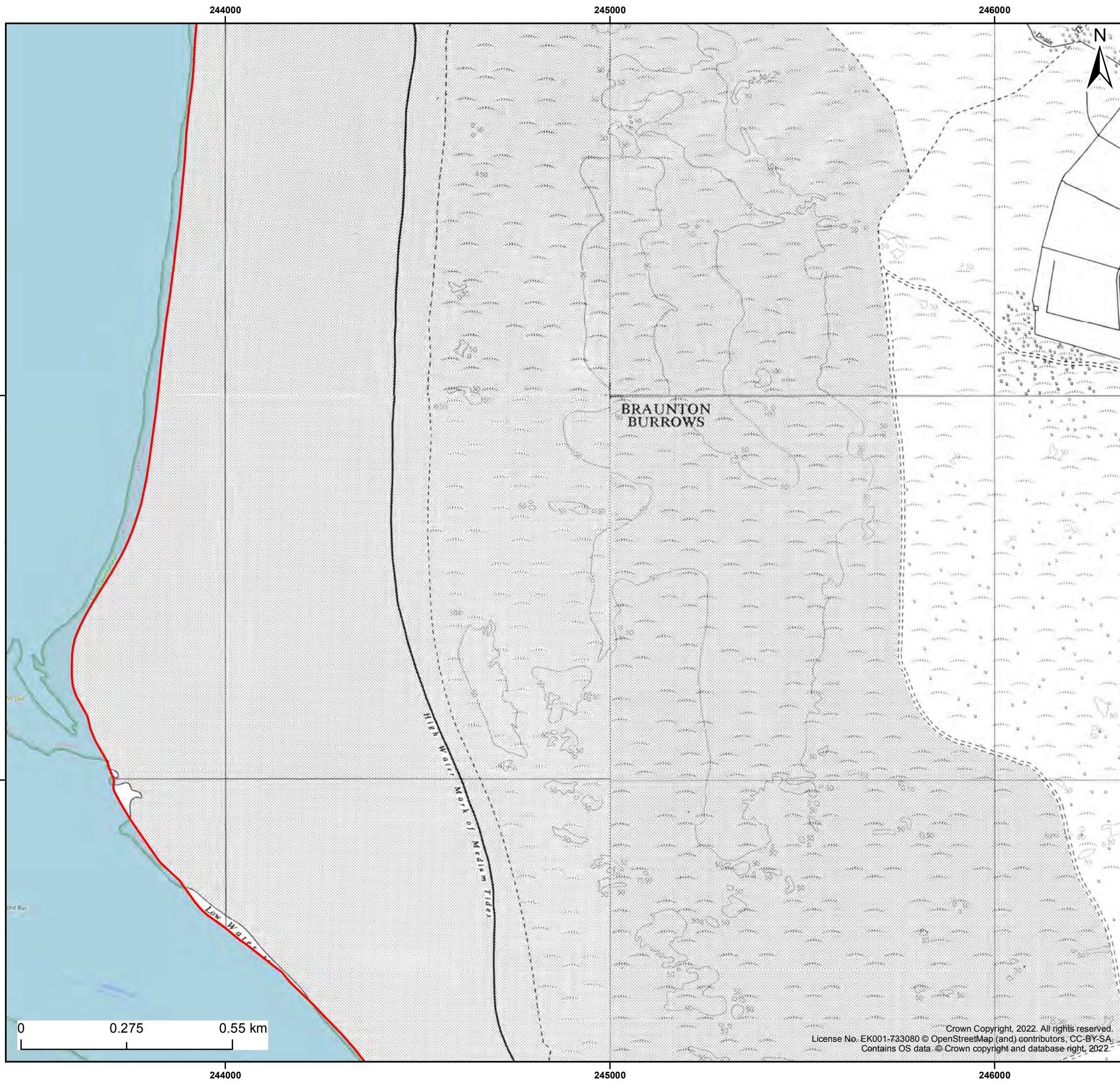
Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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 Study Area

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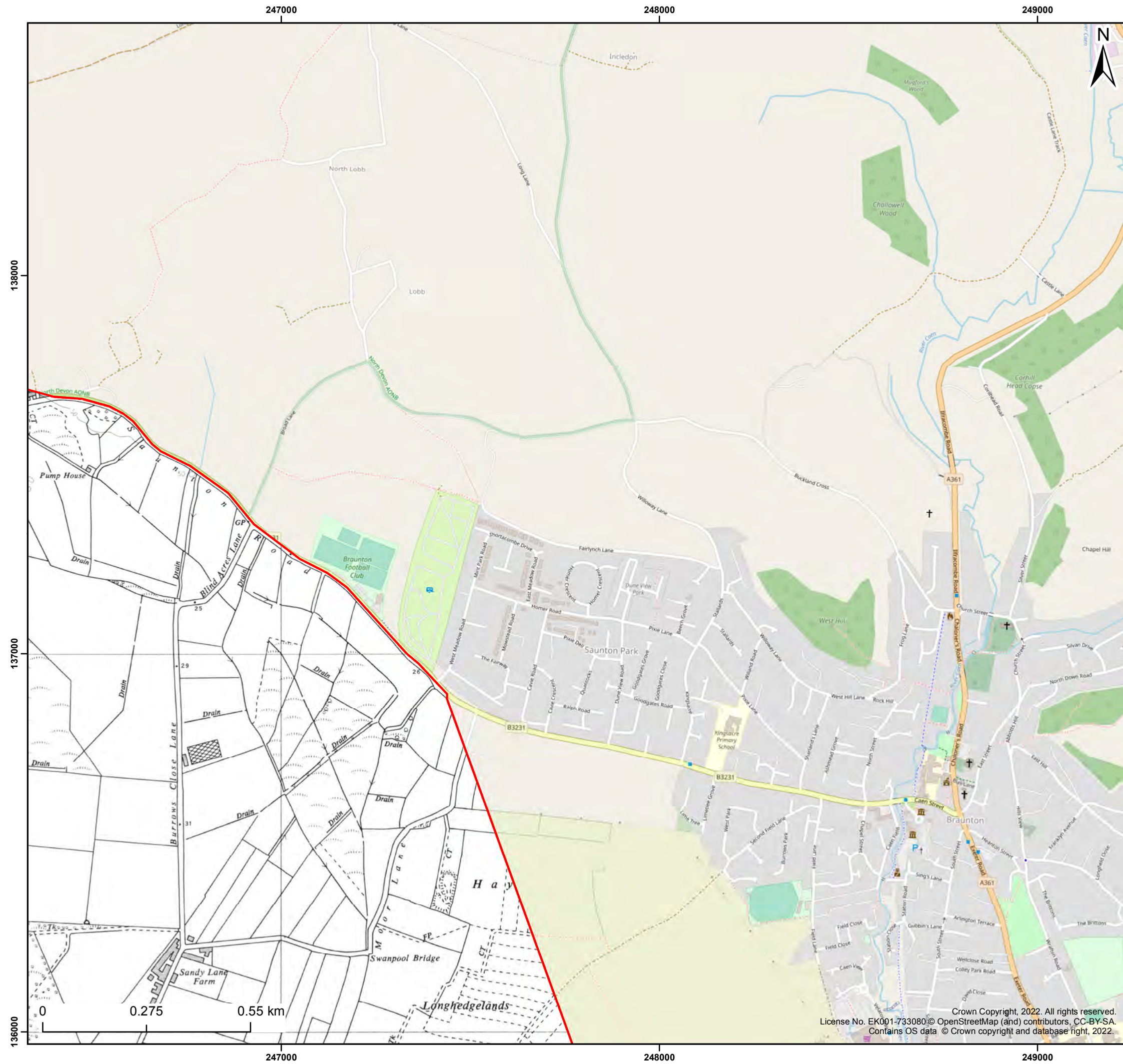
Title:
Ordnance Survey Mapping 1963
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Legend:
 Study Area

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.
 Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Ordnance Survey Mapping 1963
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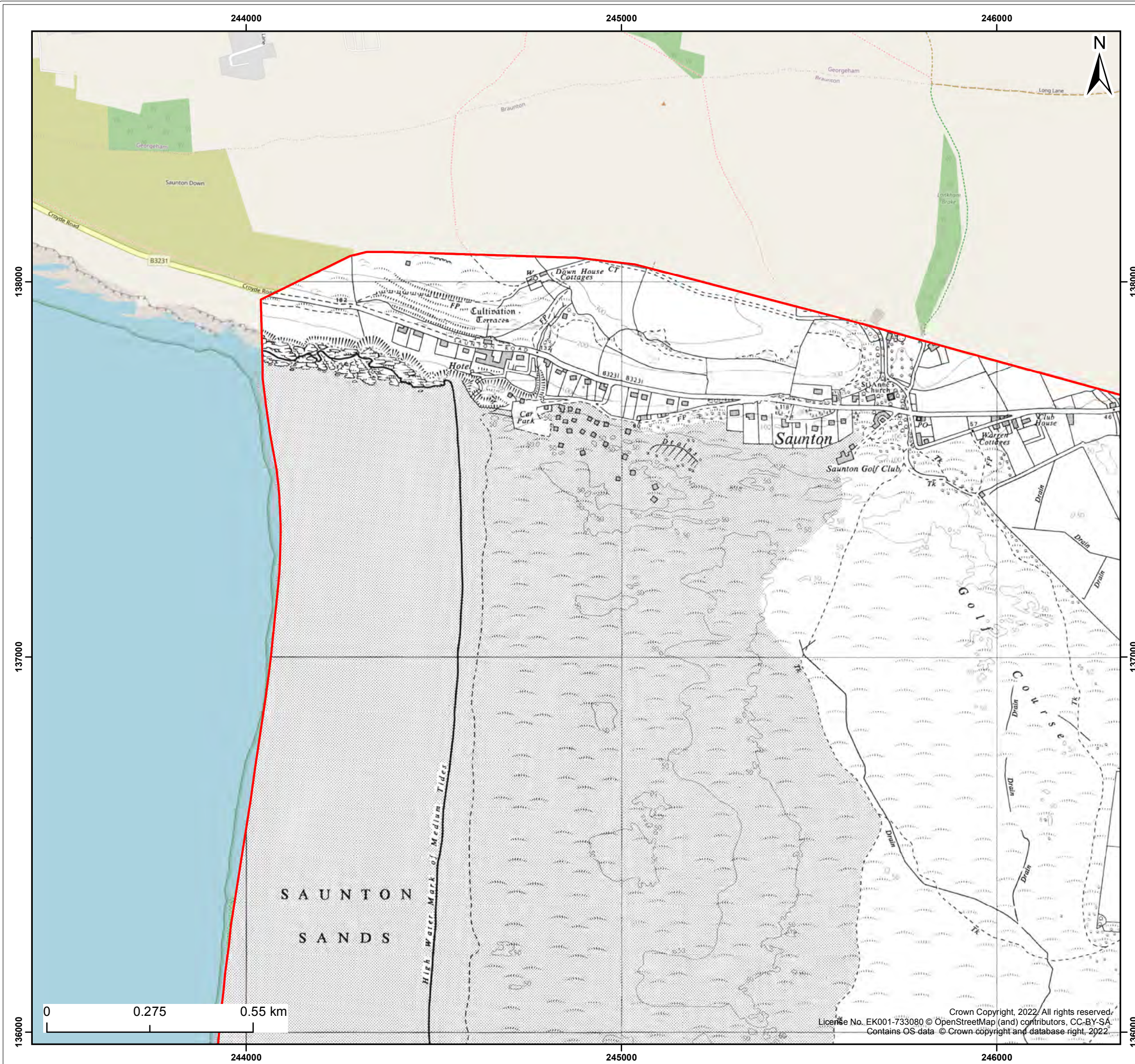
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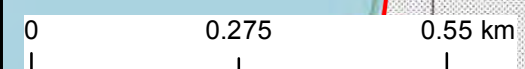


Legend:
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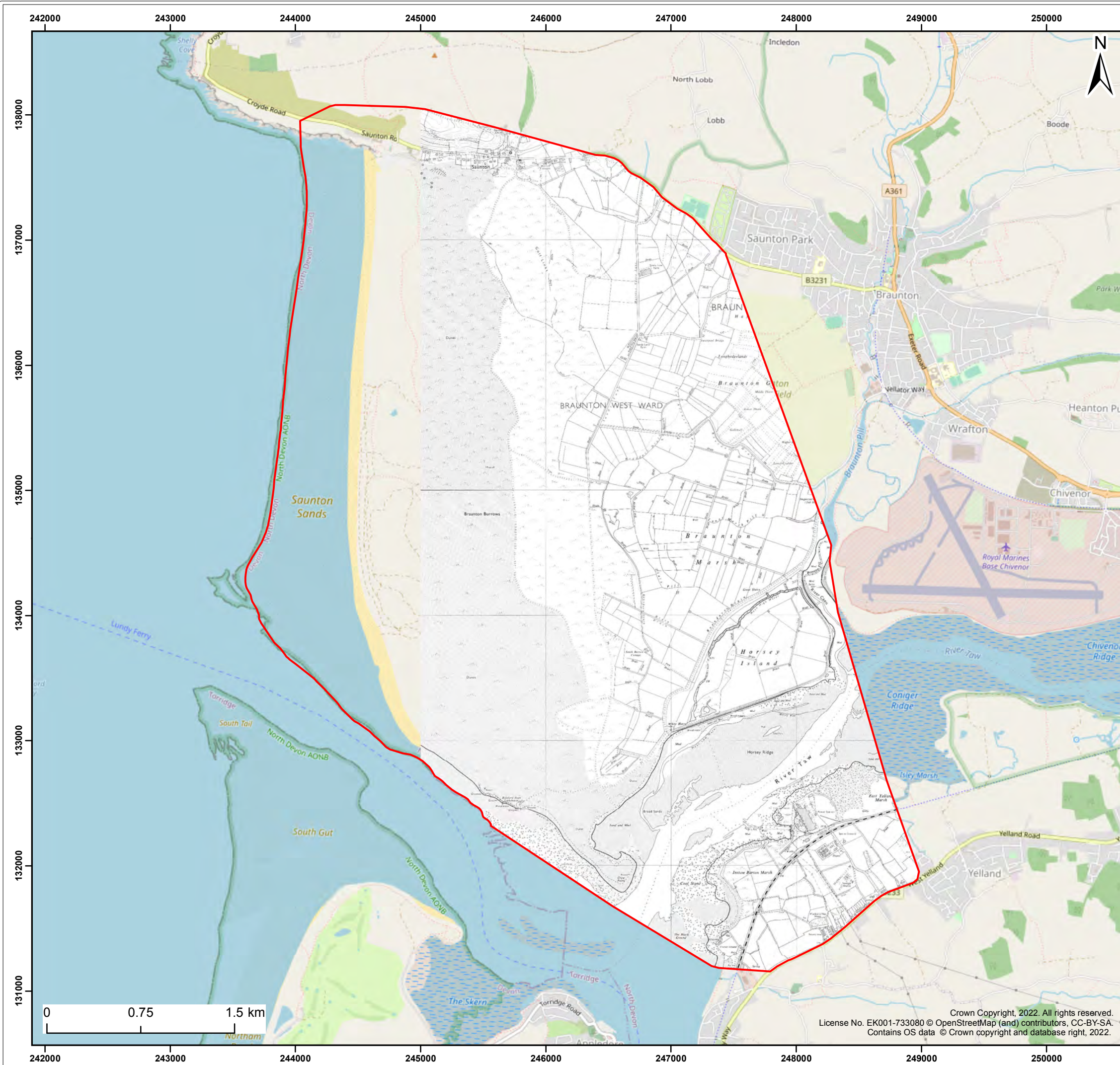
Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
Title: Ordnance Survey Mapping 1963 Page 07 of 07	
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Legend:

Study Area

Client:	Project:
Offshore Wind Ltd.	White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title:
 Ordnance Survey Mapping 1981 - 1982
 Page 01 of 07
 (not full coverage of site)

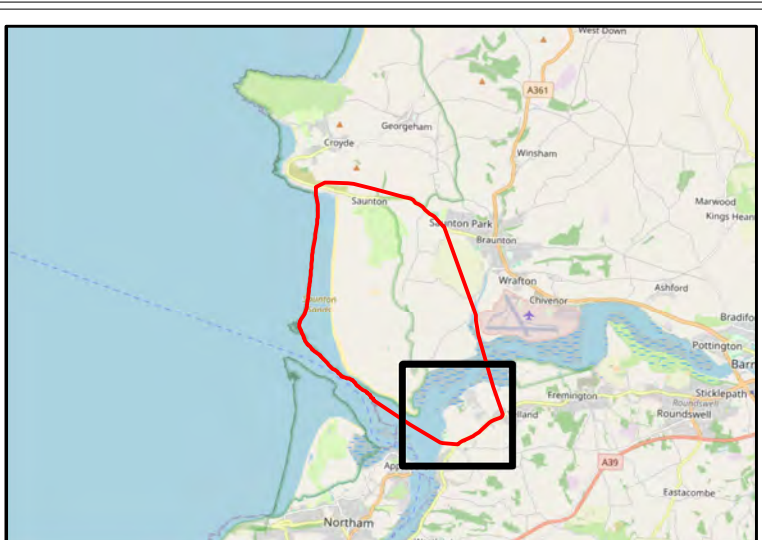
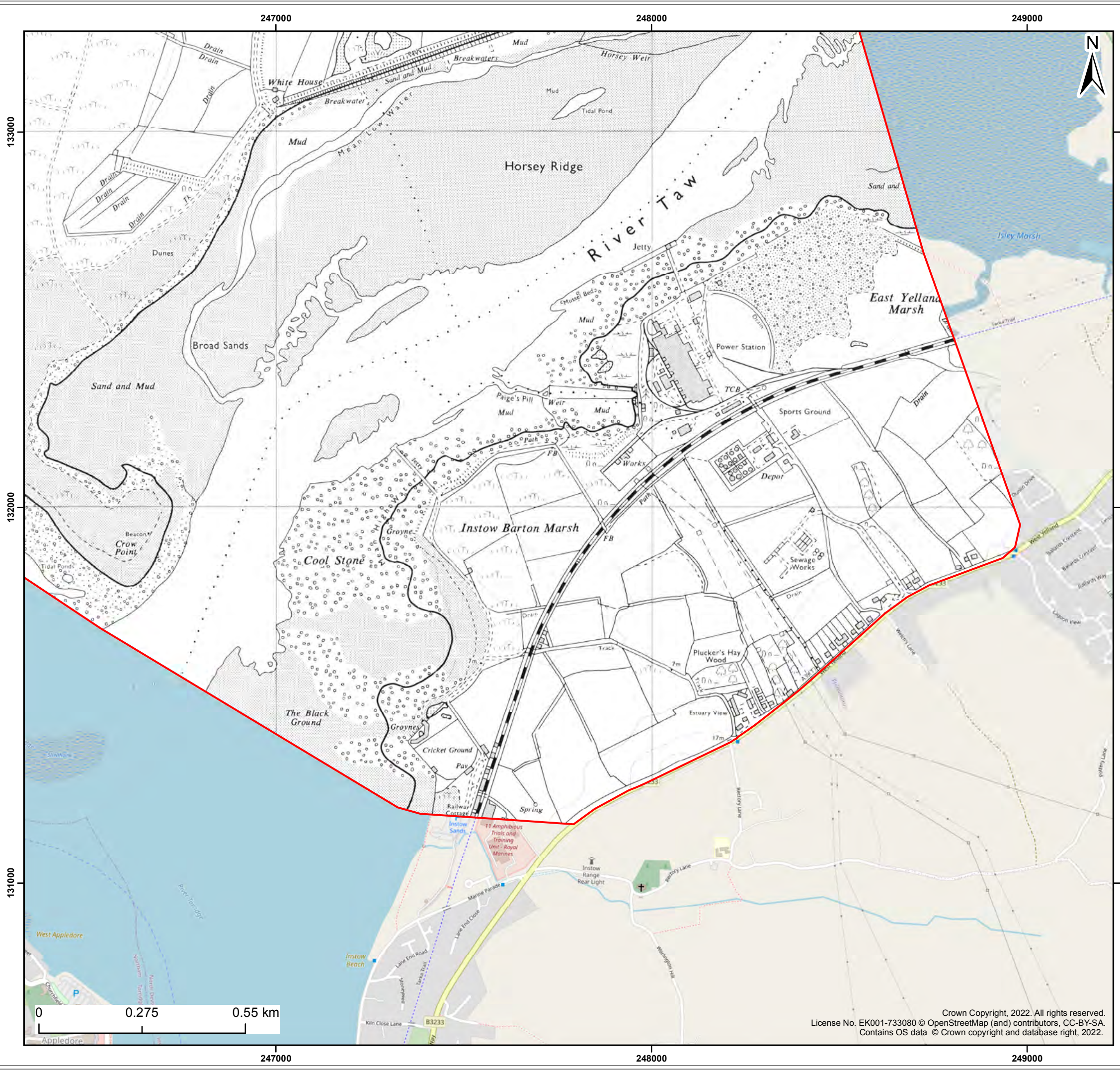
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Title:
 Ordnance Survey Mapping 1981 - 1982
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 (not full coverage of site)

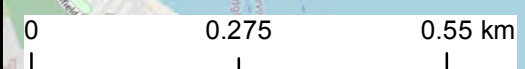
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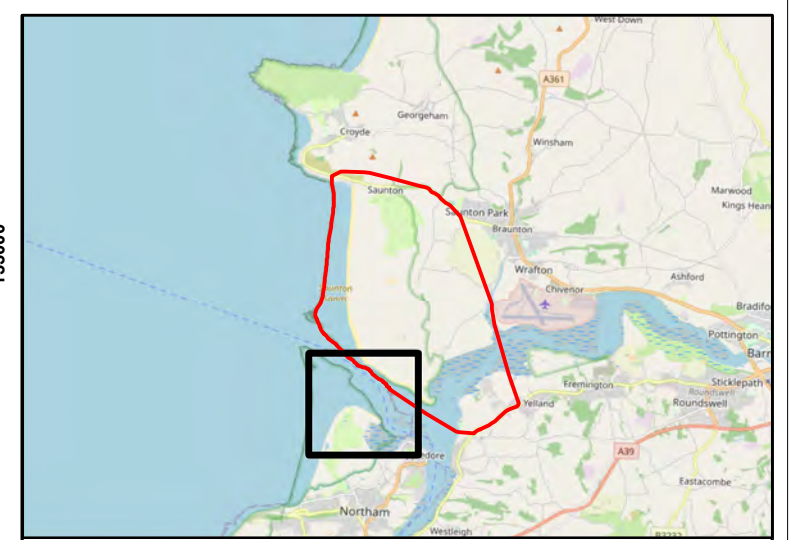
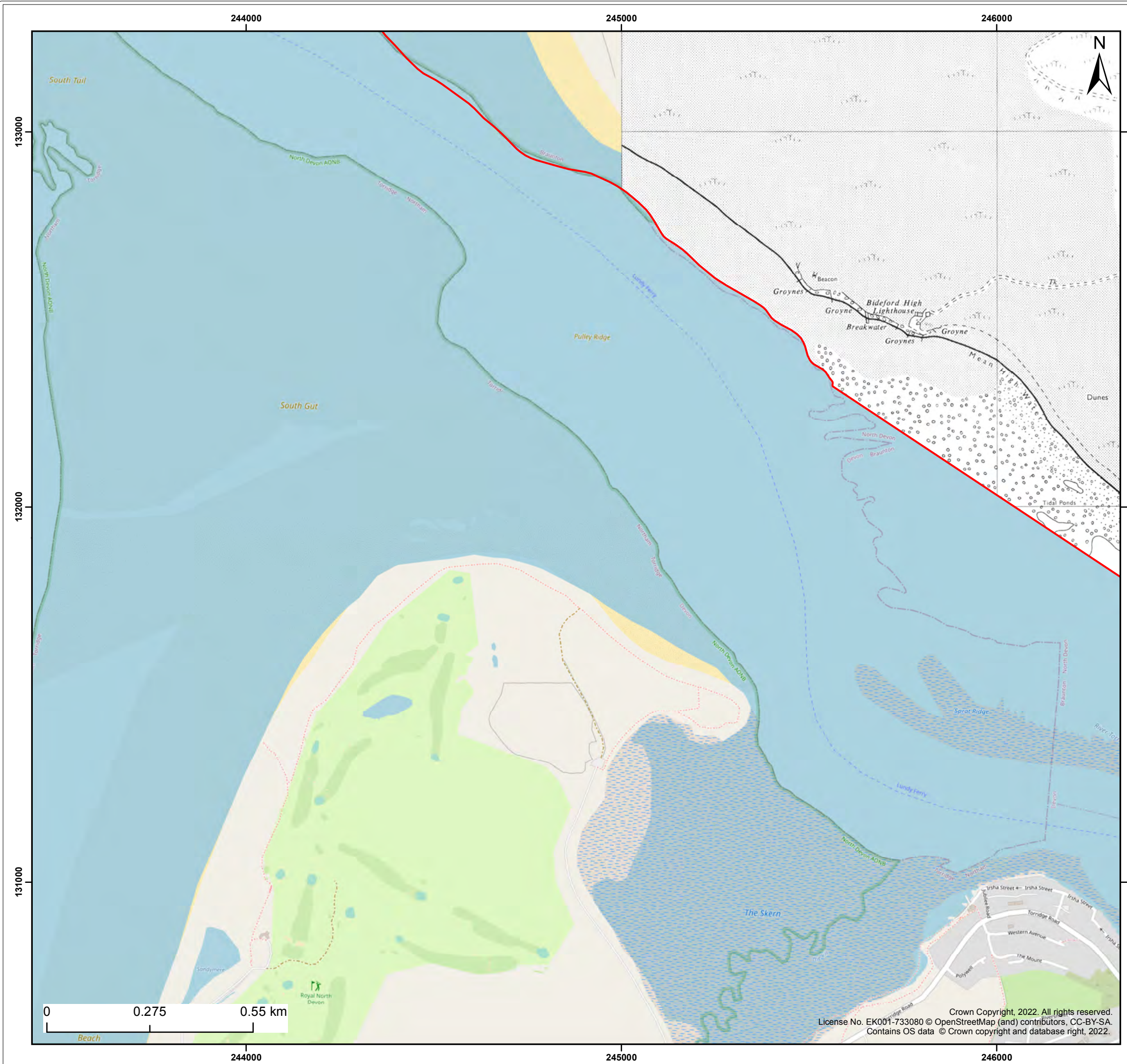
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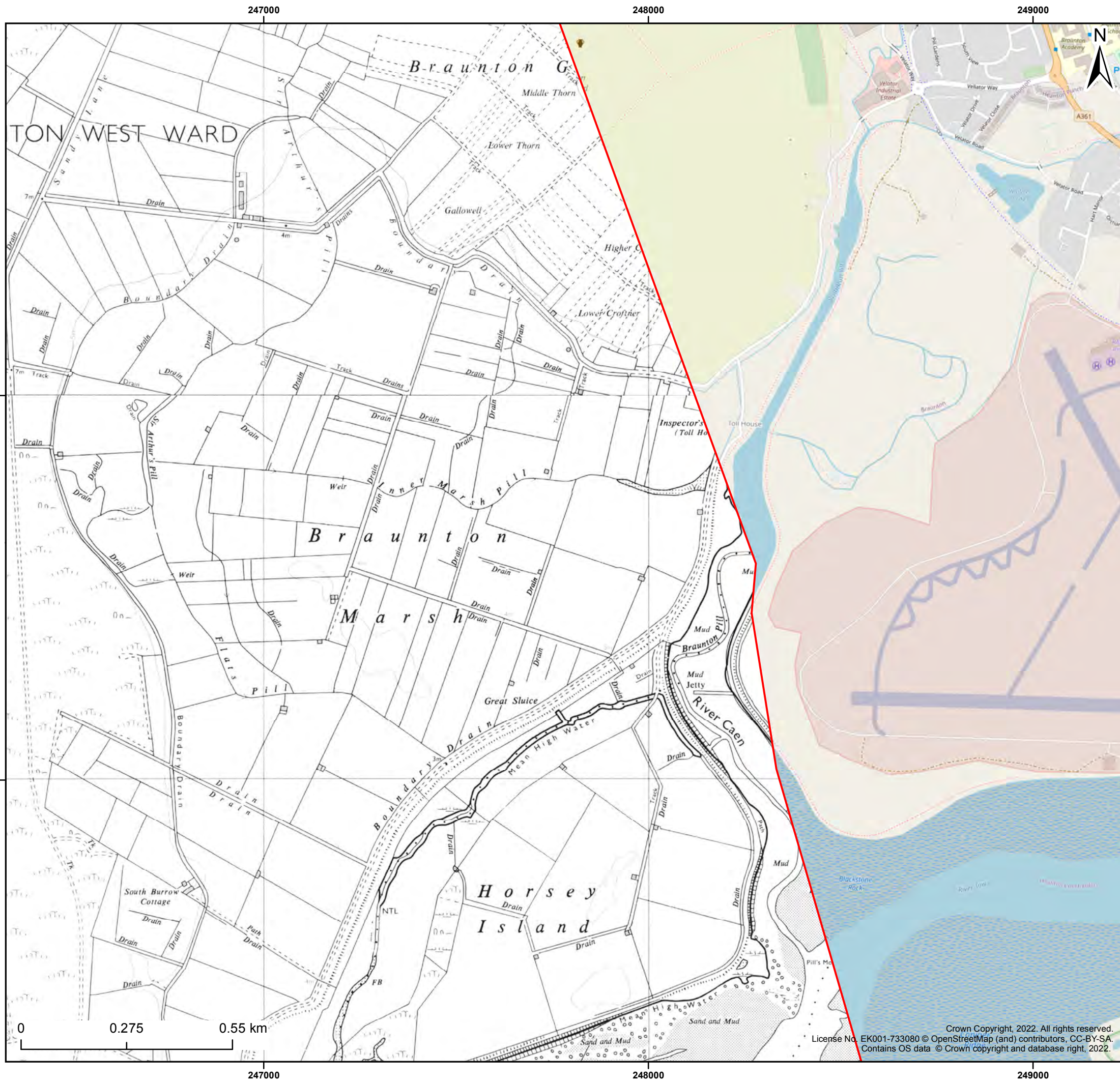
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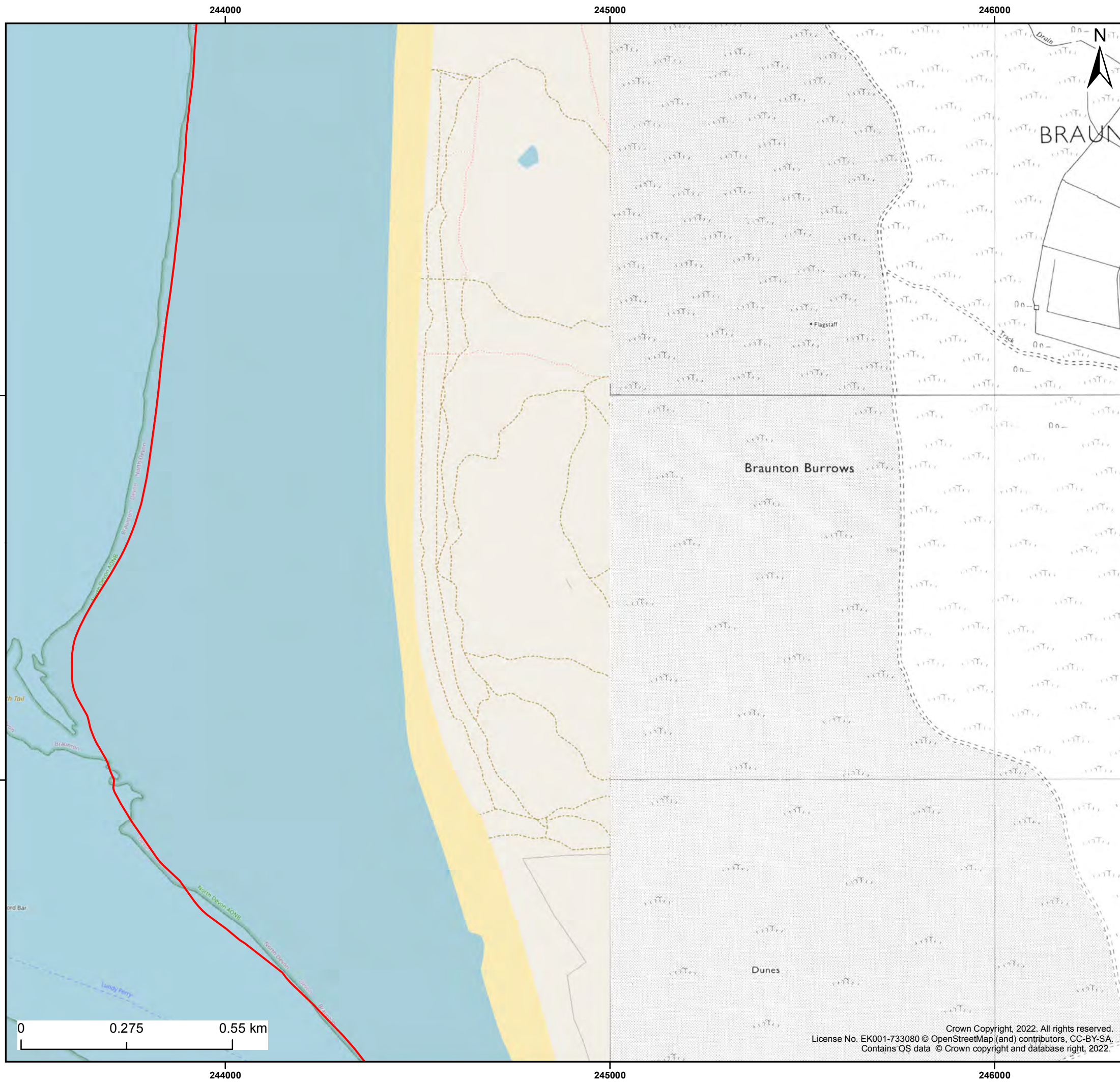
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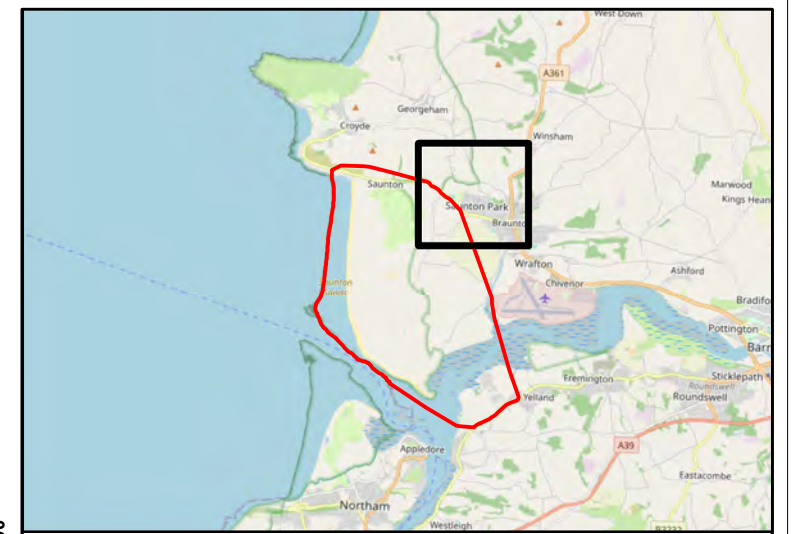
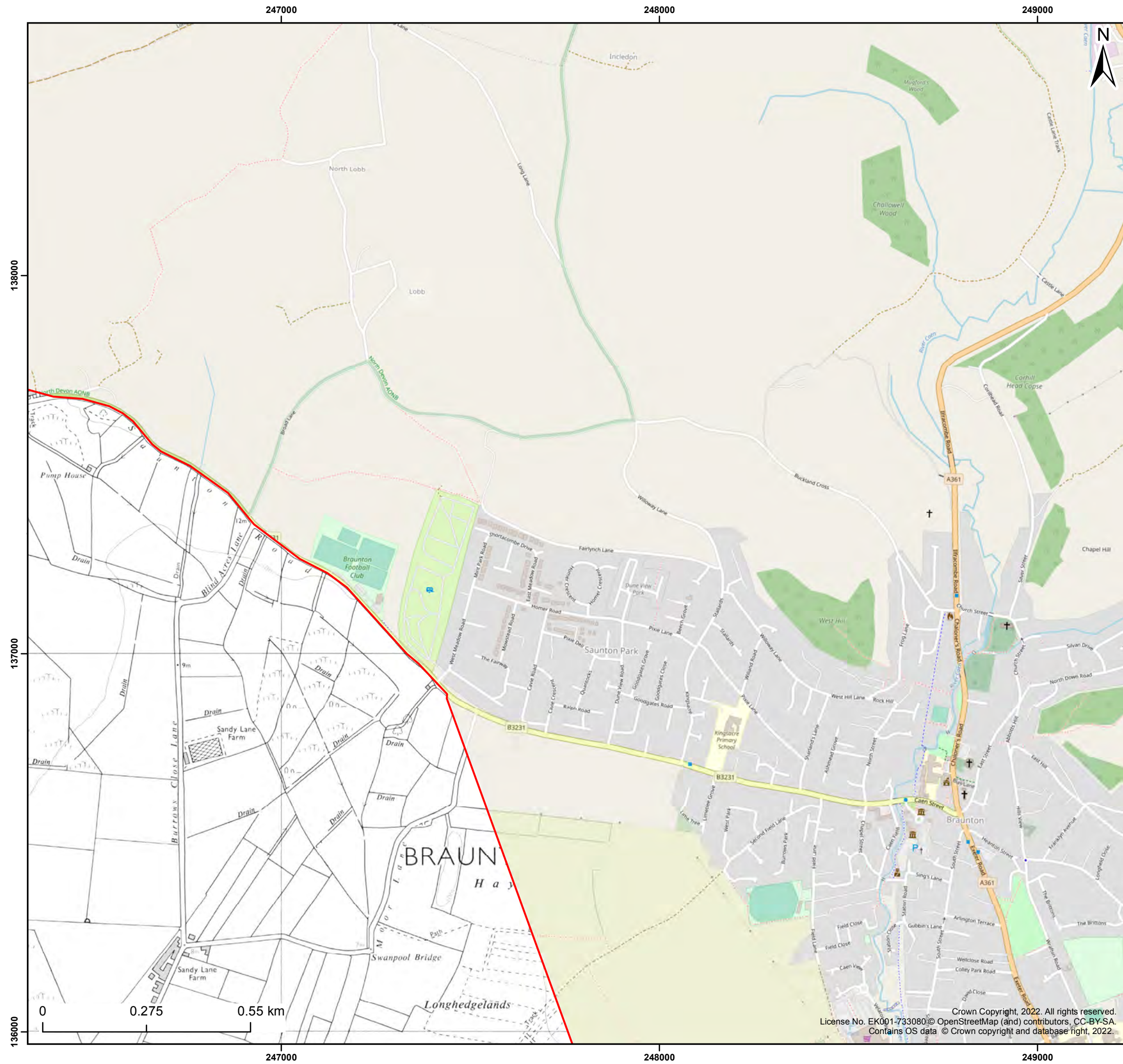
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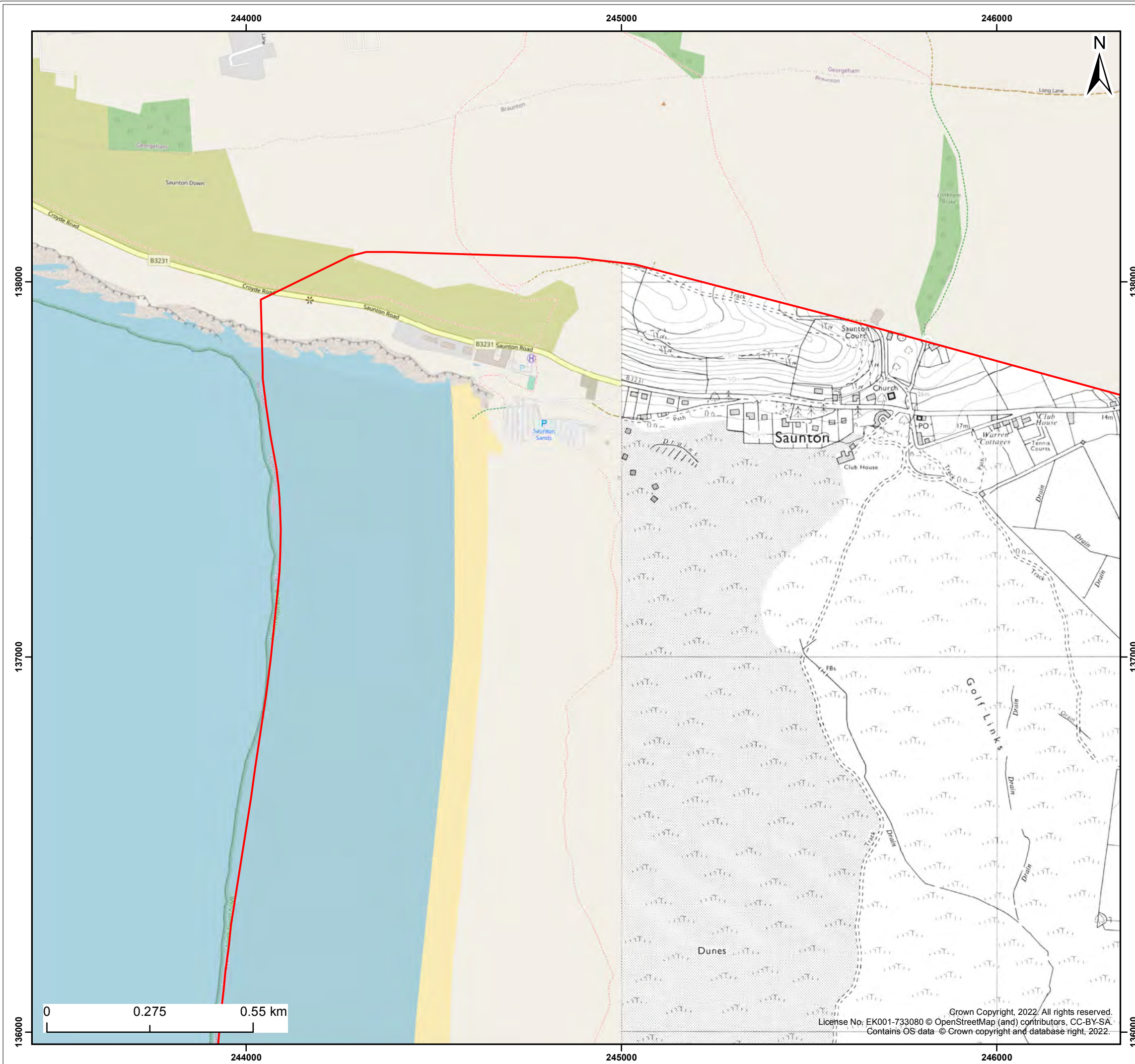
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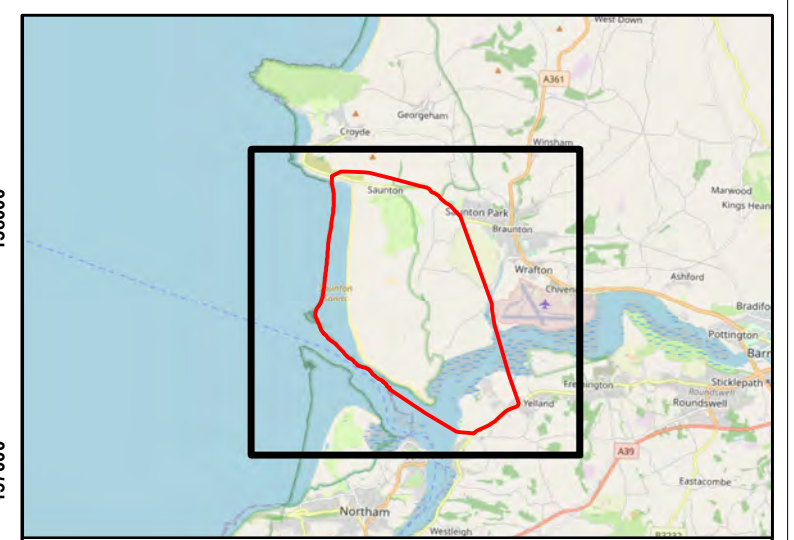
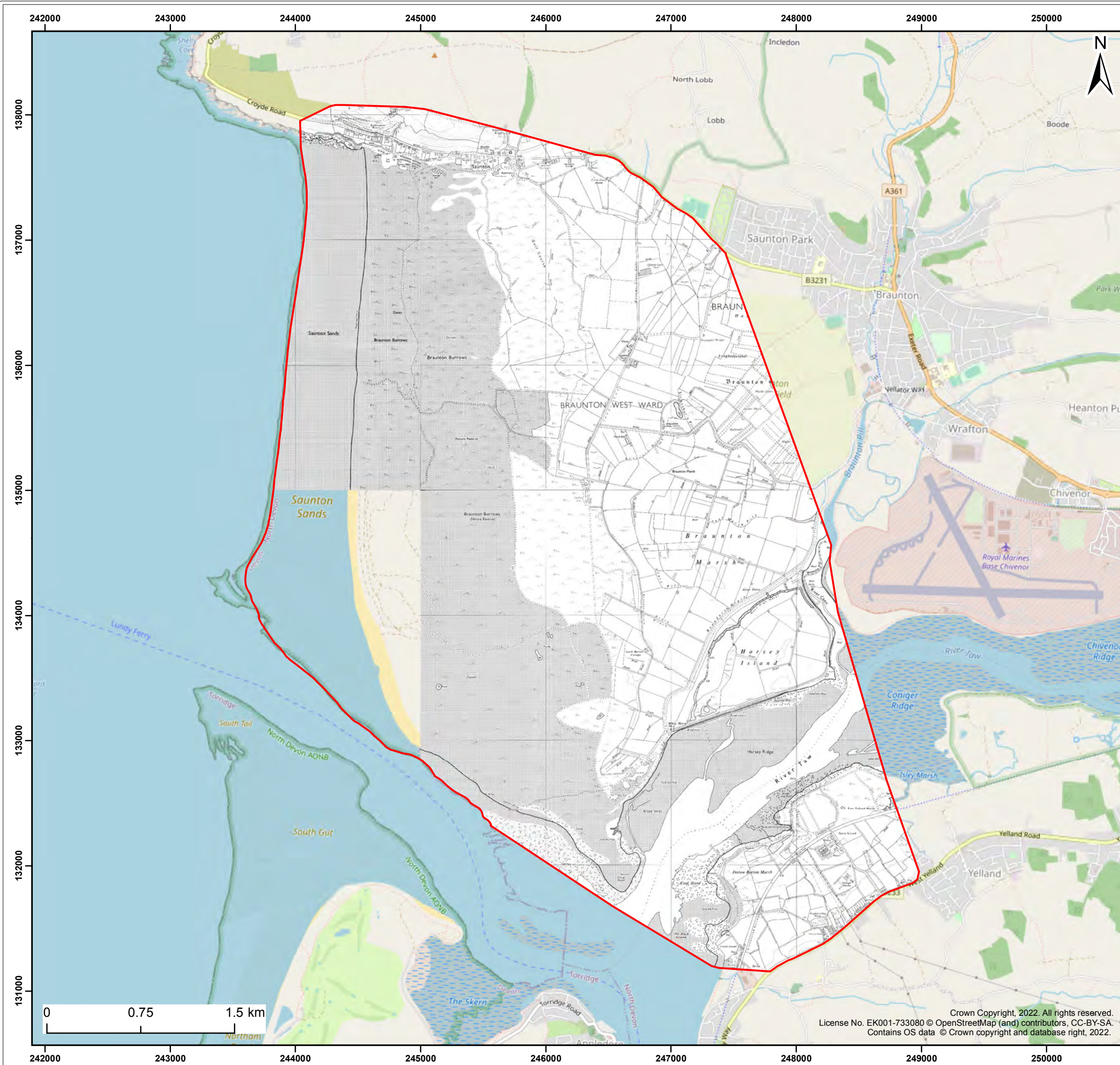
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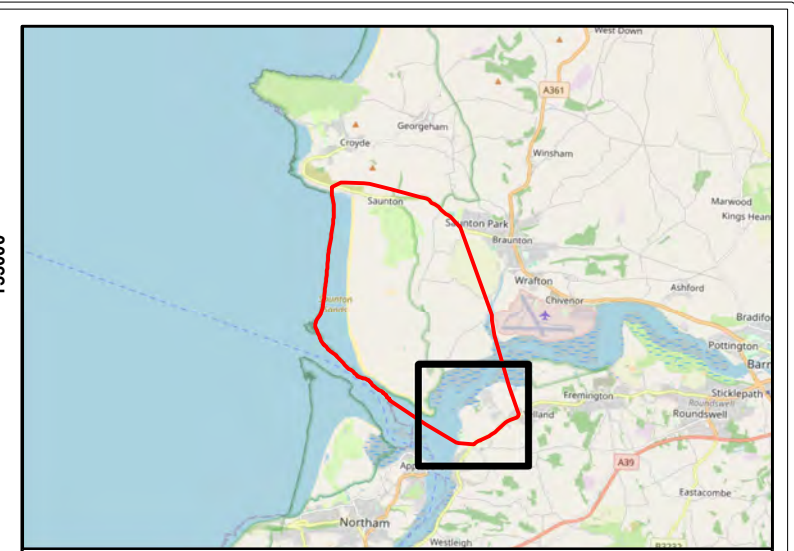
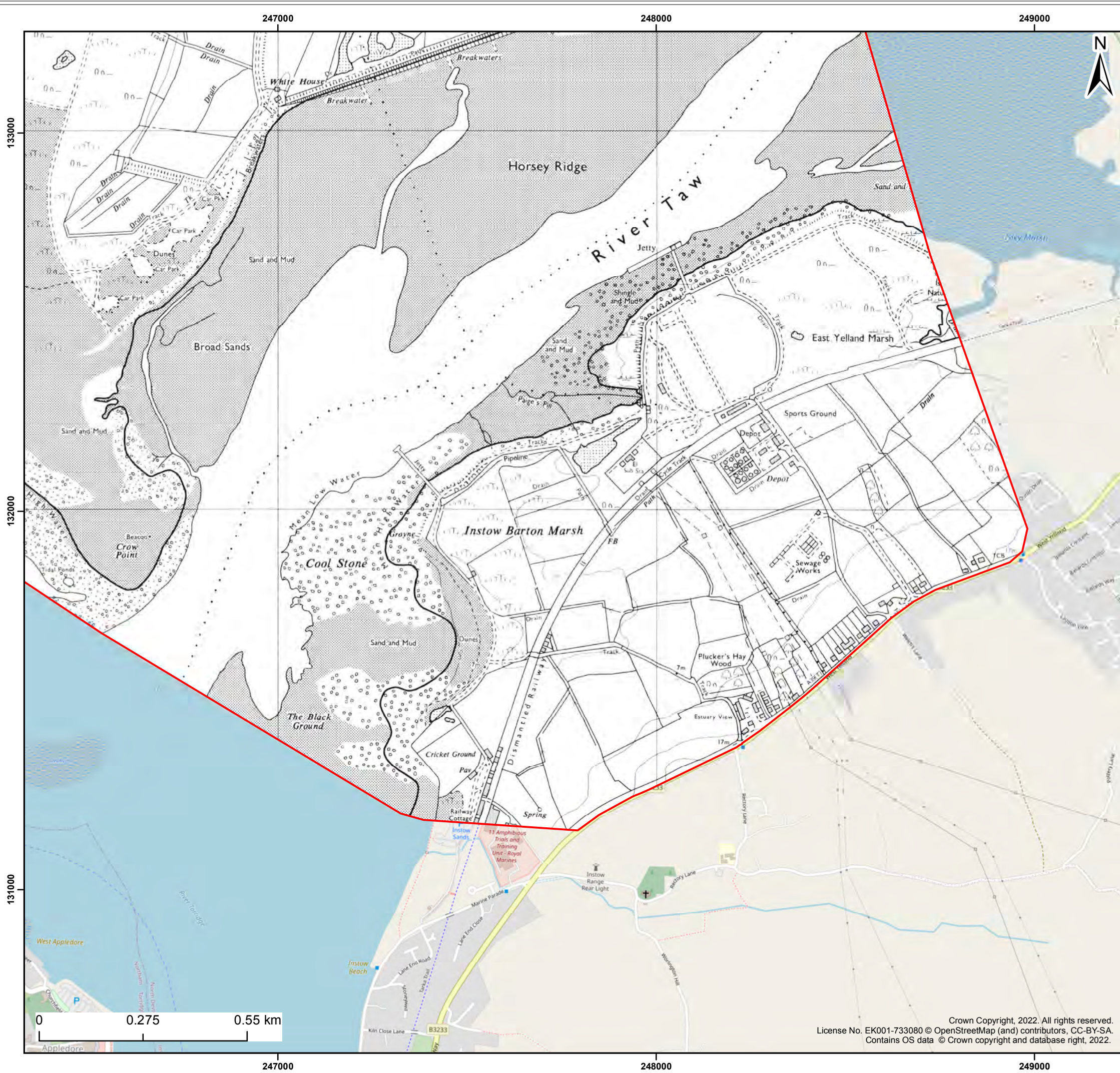
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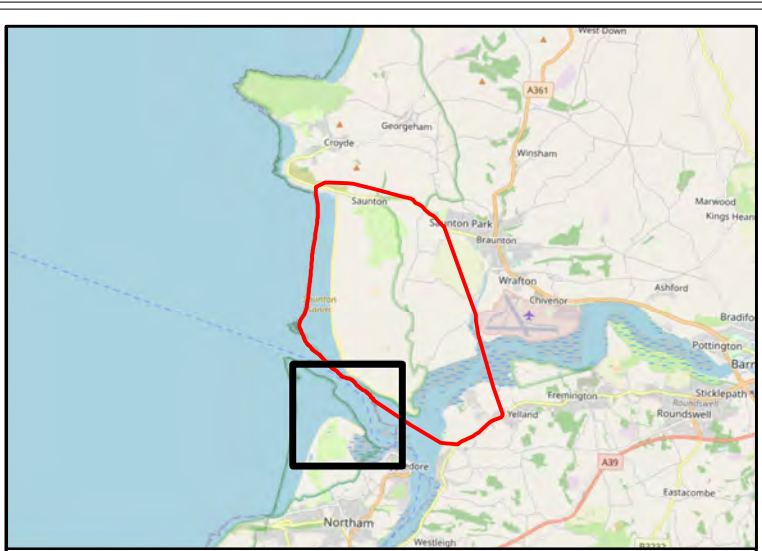
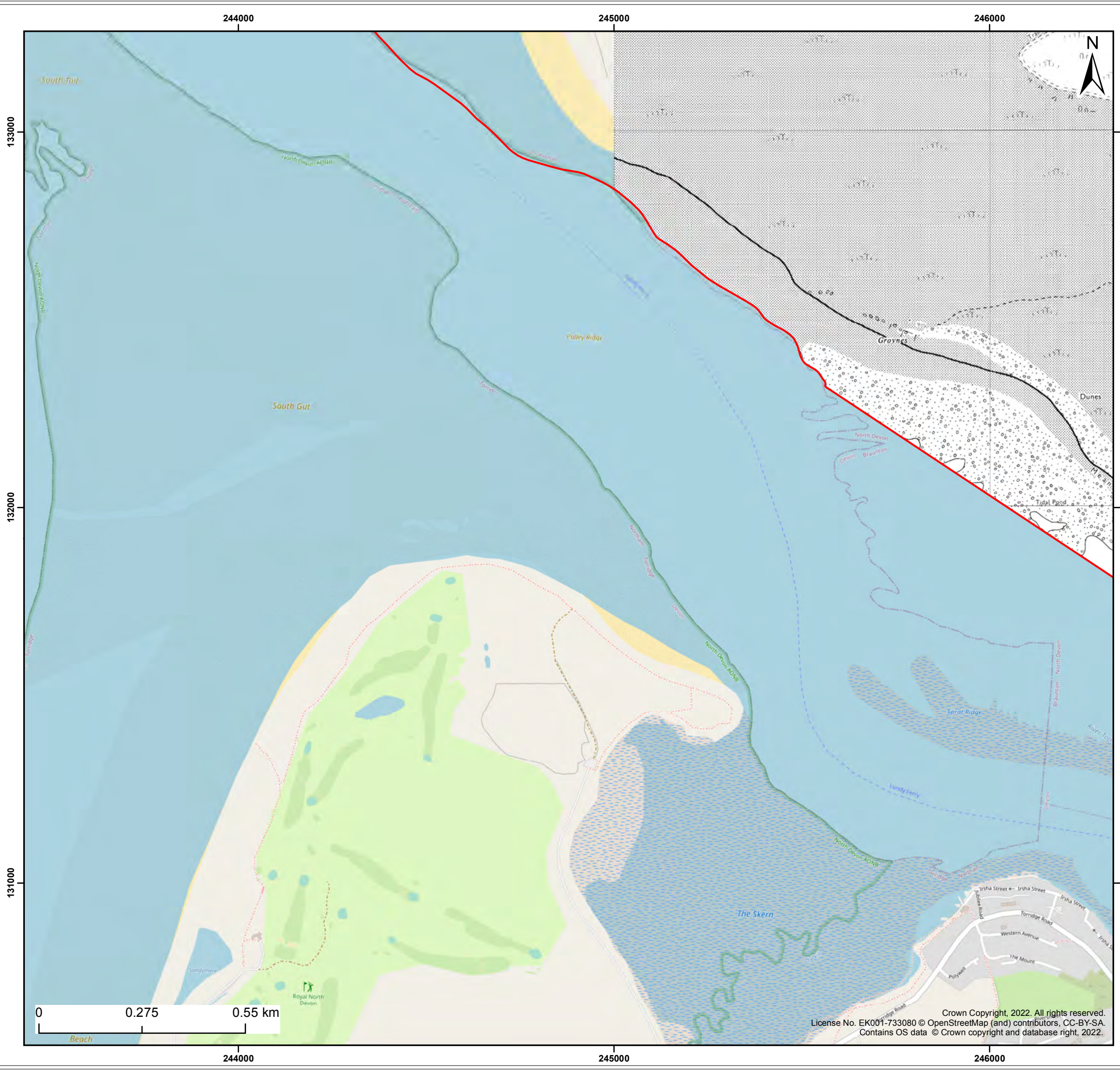
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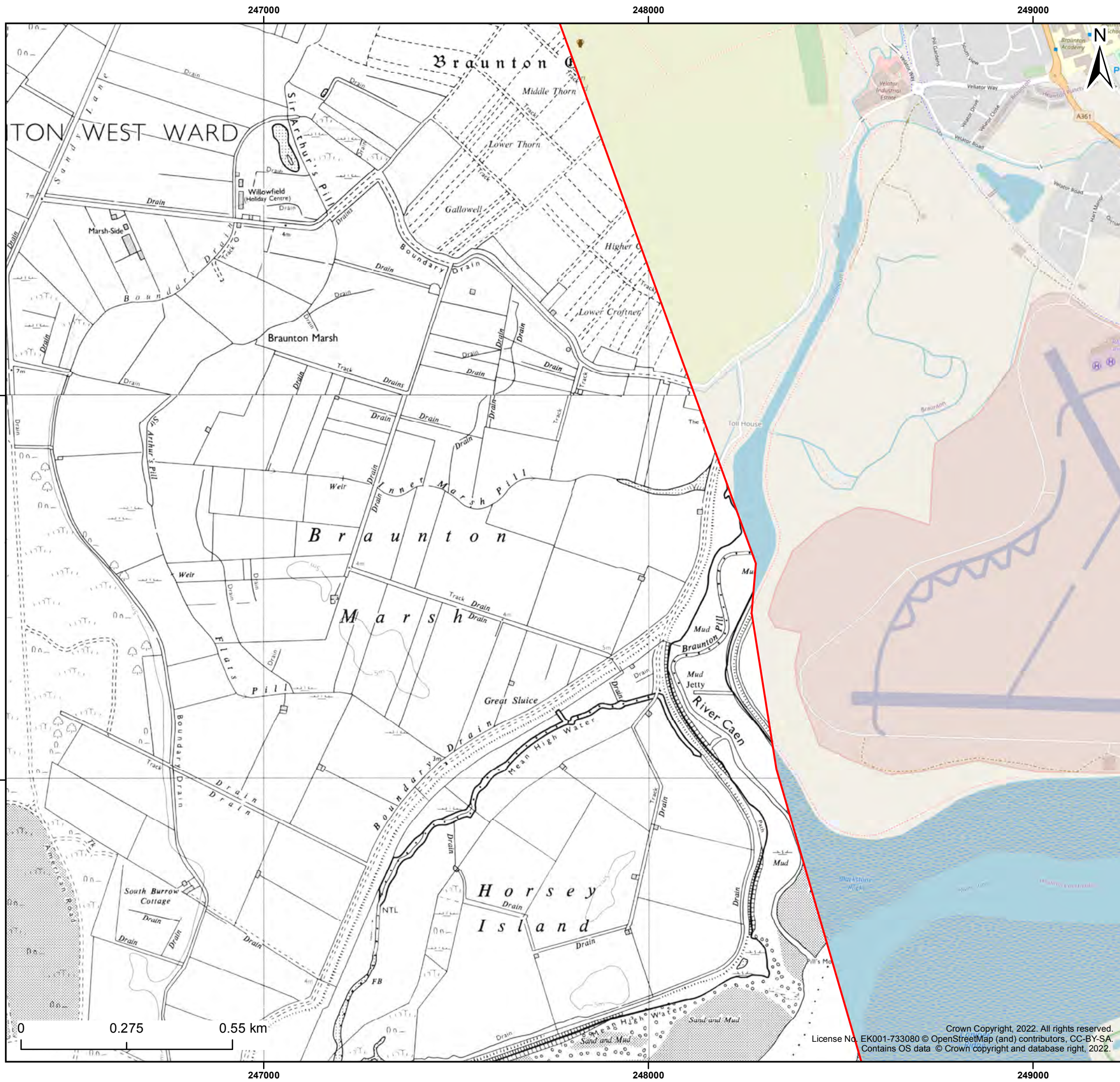


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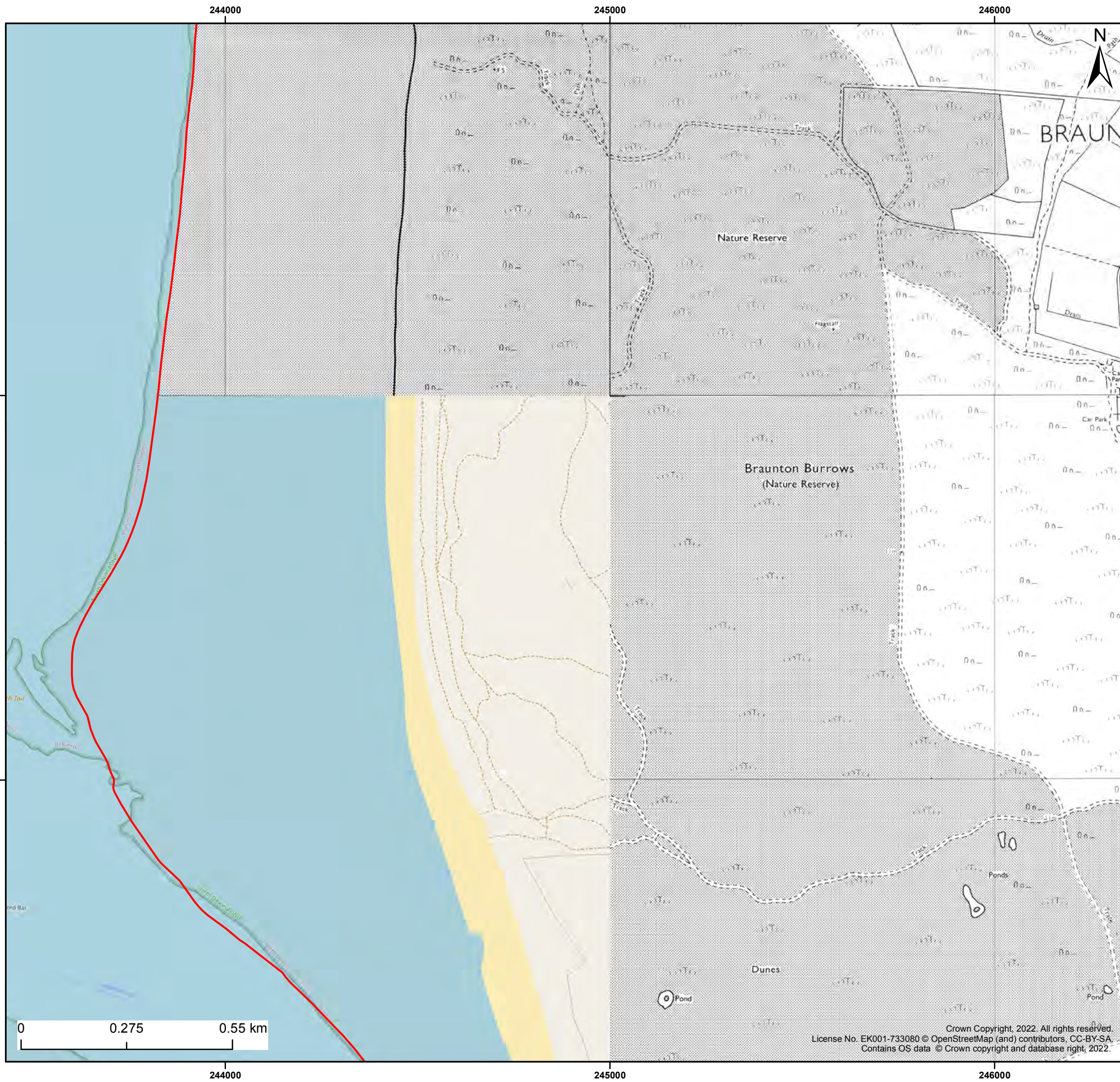
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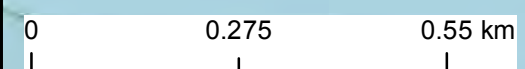
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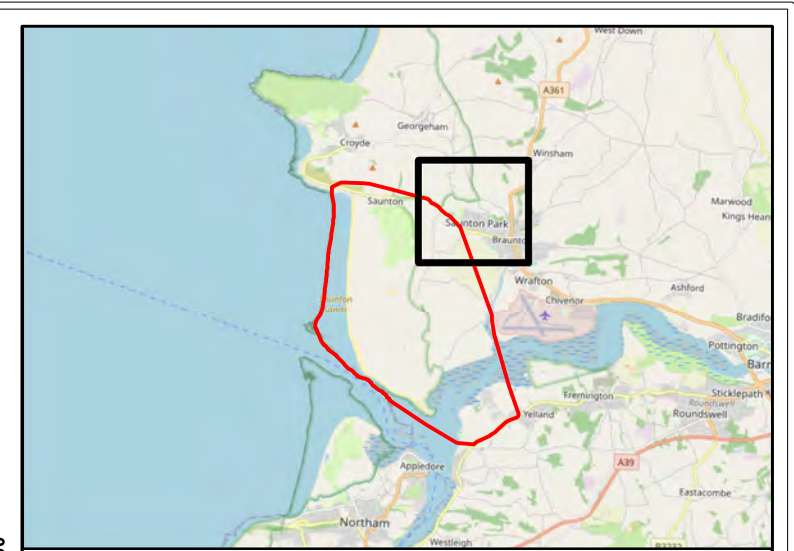
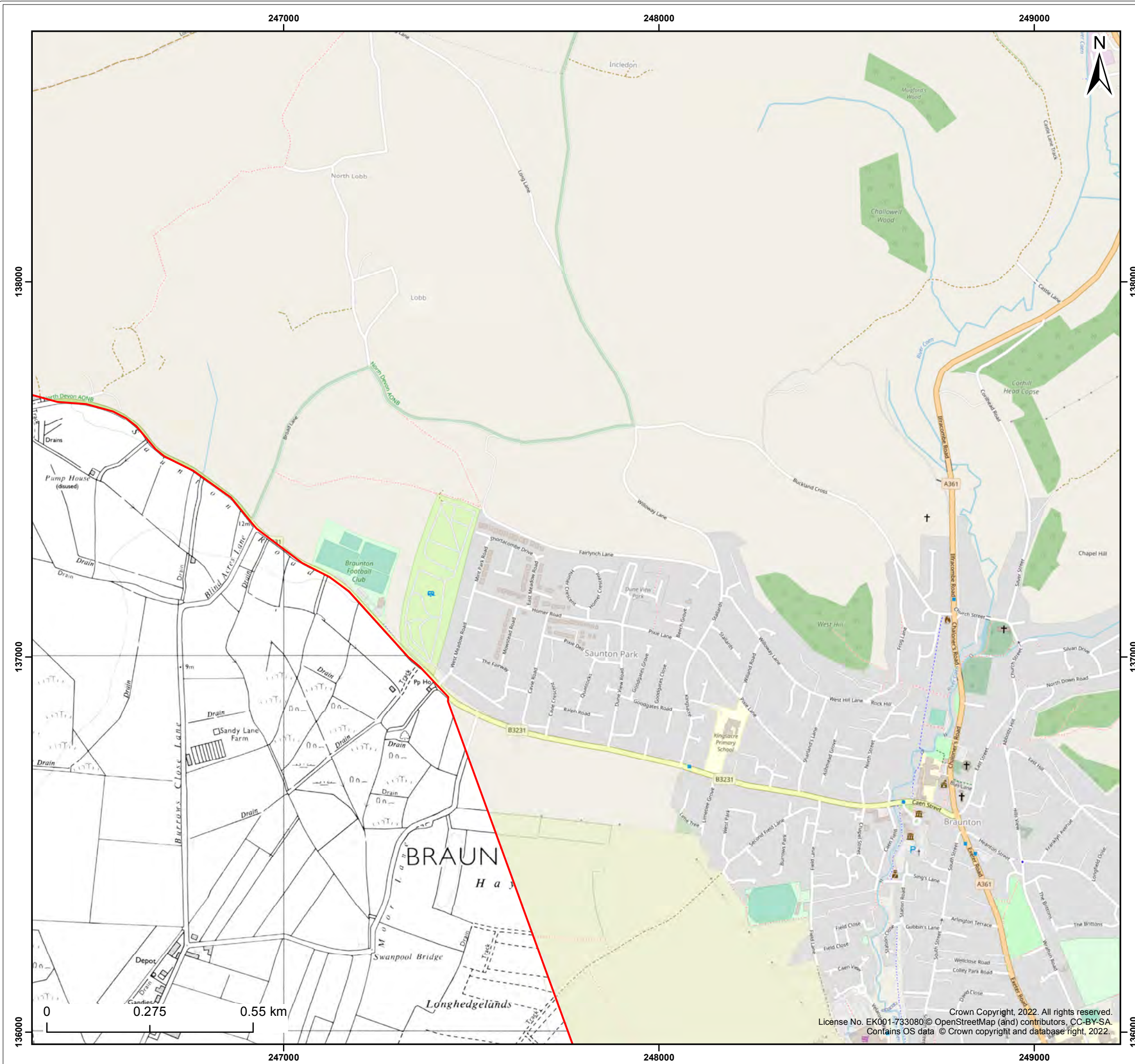
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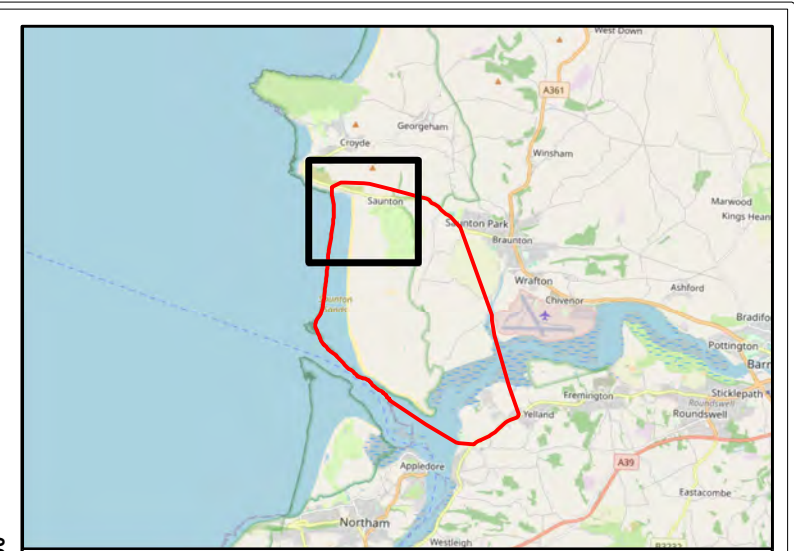
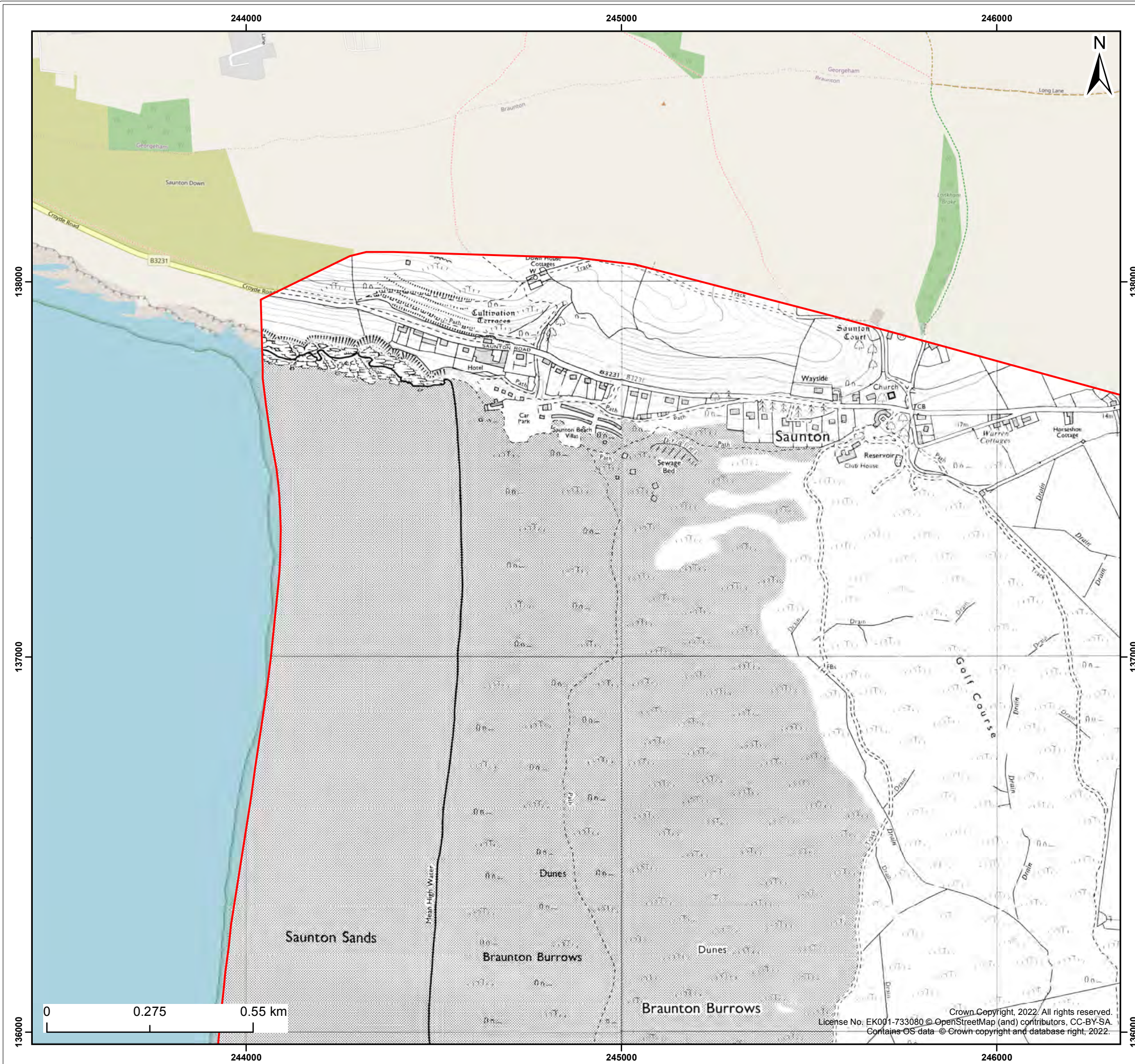
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White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

**Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural
Heritage**

Appendix 17.C: Geophysical Survey Report





White Cross Offshore Windfarm, Braunton, Devon

Gradiometer and Electromagnetic Survey Report

Document Ref.: 264500.03
May 2023



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Document Information

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Document subtitle Gradiometer and Electromagnetic Survey Report
Document reference 264500.03

Commissioned by Royal Haskoning DHV
Address 2 Abbey Gardens,
Great College Street,
Westminster,
London,
SW1P 3NL

On behalf of Offshore Wind Ltd (OWL)

Site location Sandy Lane,
Braunton,
EX33 2NX

County Devon

National grid reference Northern Extent NGR: 245655 137581
Southern Extent NGR: 247718 131495

Planning authority North Devon Council

WA project name White Cross Offshore Windfarm, Braunton, Devon

WA project code 264500

Dates of fieldwork 26/09/2022 – 23/03/2023

Fieldwork directed by Jake Bishop; Jo Instone-Brewer



Project management by Tom Richardson

Document compiled by Brett Howard

Contributions from Rok Plesnicar, Andrés Pérez Arana, Lydia Jones

Graphics by Brett Howard

Quality Assurance

Issue	Date	Author	Approved by
1	20/12/2022	BH	 (RP)
2	03/05/2023	BH	 TR



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Summary

A detailed gradiometer and electromagnetic survey was conducted over a linear scheme of land at White Cross Offshore Windfarm, Braunton, Devon (Northern Extent NGR: 245655 137581; Southern Extent NGR: 247718 131495). The project was commissioned by Royal Haskoning DHV, on behalf of Offshore Wind Ltd (OWL), a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones Servicios, S. A., and Flotation Energy Ltd, with the aim of establishing the presence, or otherwise, and nature of detectable archaeological features in support of the onshore cable route of White Cross Offshore Wind Farm.

The site is located along a linear route, of which the centre is 2 km west of the village of Braunton and 9.3 km north-west of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, covering a total area of 183 ha. The geophysical survey was undertaken between 26 September 2022 and 23 March 2023.

The survey has not identified any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. There are however several areas of possible archaeological activity.

Possible evidence of Second World War military activity can be seen across the north of the site and the dunes. In the north of the site there are several anomalies that appear to relate to former barrack blocks, with associated infrastructure, as shown on aerial photography from 1946. There is potential evidence of training activity within the dunes, with several areas of strong metallic responses identified. However, the majority of the anomalies only occur near the surface and may therefore be attributed to reinforcement used to inhibit anthropogenic erosion along pathways through the dunes.

Further possible archaeological activity is noted to the south, both immediately north and south of the Taw Estuary, which bisects the southern portion of the site. The possible archaeological features north of the estuary may be attributable to extraction activity. However, further information is not available, and these anomalies may be the by-product of military activity, modern agricultural practices, or variation in the geomorphology of the site.

The possible archaeological activity south of the estuary may be associated with archaeological ditch features, such as land or animal management boundaries. However, the majority of these features lie on an east – west orientation and may pertain to water management of the site, such as drainage ditches.

Extensive geomorphological activity is evident across a large percentage of the site. This is characterised by variation in the magnetic data along paleochannels, drainage basins, and marshland. The entirety of the site is situated within the UNESCO North Devon Biosphere Reserve and forms the edge of one of the largest dune systems in the British Isles which has resulted in these magnetic features being prevalent. There are areas within this that appear to have a more man-made form and may relate to former boundary features, but they are interpreted with a low level of confidence.

Areas of increased magnetic response are noted across the site. These are attributed to landscaping practices, either correlating with the golf course, trackways, or modern agricultural practices.

The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern. These include land drains, former field boundaries, modern trackways, and modern services.



Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Royal Haskoning DHV for commissioning the geophysical survey. The assistance of Conor Barron and George Stewart-Phillips is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Jake Bishop, Callum Jervis, Jo Instone-Brewer, and Ffion Lister. Brett Howard processed, interpreted the geophysical data, and prepared the illustrations. Brett Howard wrote the report. The geophysical work was quality controlled by Rok Plesnicar and managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Tom Richardson.



White Cross Offshore Windfarm, Braunton, Devon

Gradiometer and Electromagnetic Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Royal Haskoning DHV, on behalf of Offshore Wind Ltd (OWL), a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones Servicios, S. A., and Flotation Energy Ltd, to carry out a geophysical survey west of Braunton, Devon (southern extent NGR: 247718 131495; northern extent NGR: 245655 137581) (**Figure 1**). The survey forms part of an ongoing programme of archaeological works being undertaken in support of the onshore cable route for White Cross offshore windfarm.

1.2 Scope of document

1.2.1 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed by the detailed survey results and the archaeological interpretation of the geophysical data.

1.3 The site

1.3.1 The site is located along a linear route, of which the centre is 2 km west of the village of Braunton and 9.3 km north-west of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon.

1.3.2 The survey comprises 183 ha of agricultural land currently utilised for pasture and crops, sand dunes, and a golf course. The site is bounded by Saunton Golf Club facilities to the north; Burrows Close Lane, Sandy Lane, east Yelland and further fields to the west, the Taw estuary to the south, and American road, Saunton Golf Club and the Taw estuary to the west.

1.3.3 The site is on a slight incline sloping towards the south and west from 20 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northern edge to 4 m aOD at the southern edge.

1.3.4 The solid geology of the northern and central extent of the site comprises Mudstone of the Pilton Mudstone Formation. The southern extent of the site comprises Mudstone and Siltstone of the Ashton Mudstone Member and Crackington, a further band of Mudstone of the Doddiscombe Formation and Codden Hill Chert Formation runs between the northern/central and southern extent of the site. Superficial deposits are mainly composed of clay, silt, and sand from tidal flat deposits across most of the survey area, except for small zones of blown sand on the westernmost edges, and clay, silt, sand, and gravel alluvial deposits in the southern fields (BGS 2022).

1.3.5 The soils underlying the north of the site are likely to consist of sand-pararendzinas of the 361 (Sandwich) association and brown earths of the 541w (Newnham) association. The central section of the site is likely to consist of humic-sandy gley soils of the 861a (Isleham 1) association. The soils underlying the south of the site are likely to consist of pelo-stagnogley soils of the 712e (Hallsworth 2) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983). Soils derived from such geological parent material have been shown to produce magnetic contrasts acceptable for the detection of archaeological remains through magnetometer and electromagnetic survey.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An archaeological background was prepared in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Royal Haskoning DHV (2022) for the White Cross Windfarm's onshore elements. This examined the potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains within the onshore development area, and a 1 km study area. The following background is not exhaustive but is summarised from aspects of the WSI and publicly available online resources including Devon and Dartmoor Historic Environment Record (HER), which are considered relevant to the interpretation of the geophysical survey data.

2.2 Summary of the archaeological resource

2.2.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the geophysical site boundary. However, there is 1 scheduled monument, 1 scheduled park and garden, 1 Grade I, 1 Grade II* listed building, and 37 Grade II listed buildings within the wider landscape study area.

Designated Assets

2.2.2 The scheduled monument of lynchets 34 m north-west of Saunton Sands Hotel (NHLE: 1424711) is situated 300 m north of the site. They are believed to be of medieval origin and are an example of well-preserved lynchets free from later agricultural damage.

2.2.3 The Grade I listed Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE1107600) is located 785 m to the south of the site. In its immediate surrounds are 11 Grade II listed entries for grave and headstones (NHLE: 1107601 – 3, NHLE: 1163562, NHLE: 1163583, NHLE: 1318173, NHLE: 1318187, NHLE: 1318191, NHLE: 1325307 – 8 & NHLE: 1325345), a lychgate (NHLE: 1163595), and a Sunday school room and storage shed (NHLE: 1325310).

2.2.4 The Grade II* listed Saunton Court (NHLE: 1107095) is a 15th century manor house 450 m to the north of the site. The early 20th century formal terraced garden attached to it is a Grade II listed park and garden (NHLE: 1000700). Just to the south of Saunton Court is The Chapel of St Anne with Lych Gate (NHLE: 1444584), a post-medieval Grade II listed building.

2.2.5 In a hamlet located 450 m to the north of the northern extent of the site is a collection of eight Grade II post-medieval agricultural buildings including farmhouses (NHLE: 1325554 & NHLE: 1107096), a cottage (NHLE: 1161840), houses and attached barn (NHLE: 1107111), barns (NHLE: 1325555 & NHLE: 1161245), general farm buildings (NHLE: 1107110), and a shippon (NHLE: 1107109).

2.2.6 Other Grade II post-medieval buildings in the wider study area consist of several in and around Instow Town located 750 m to the south of the southern extent of the site. These include a war memorial (NHLE: 1449685), windmill (NHLE: 1107604), Knill Cottage (NHLE: 1163463), and a former rectory (NHLE: 1163640). A cider mill (NHLE: 1325289) is located 770 m to the south-east of the southern extent of the site.

2.2.7 To the east of the central extents of the site are five Grade II post-medieval cattle shelters or lincays (NHLE: 1107116, NHLE: 1107119, NHLE: 1107117, NHLE: 1107118 & NHLE: 1310131) located 900 m, 890 m, 520 m, 310 m, and 175 m from the site boundary respectively. These are located on Braunton Marsh which was originally reclaimed in the medieval period and then more intensively drained after 1811 when 949 acres were drained.

2.2.8 There are three Grade II listed buildings related to water management in the wider area to the east of the southern area of the site (on the northern bank of the River Taw) including the Great Sluice (NHLE: 1310114) located 540 m to the east, and two stile and flanking walls (NHLE: 1310081 & NHLE: 1107120) 190 m and 405 m to the east respectively.



2.2.9 In the southern area of the site (on the northern bank of the River Taw) located 300 m to the east of the site boundary are eight WWII concrete replica landing craft structures (NHLE: 1463671). A cricket pavilion, scoreboard, and a former pillbox (NHLE: 1163454) are located 430 m to the south-west of the southern extent of the site.

Non-Designated Assets

Mesolithic

2.2.10 A scatter of Mesolithic flint flakes was found 250 m west of the centre of the site, at Braunton Burrows (MDV12393). These comprised flint flakes, suggestive of encampment or other human activity in the area.

Bronze Age

2.2.11 A barbed and tanged Bronze Age arrowhead was found in the 1950s 1 km to the north of the northern extent of the site.

Medieval

2.2.12 A large area of early medieval open field agriculture on Braunton Marsh is located 280 m east of the northern sector of survey area (MDV199). The latter survives as one of three open field systems still operating in England (Harris 1985).

Post-medieval

2.2.13 The abandoned North Devon railway line (MDV18646), dating to 1855, crosses the southern zone of the survey area.

2.2.14 Within the survey area are located a post-medieval post alignment (MDV74019), a post-medieval stone building (MDV57286), an 18th century building (MDV131395), and a 19th century house (MDV77679).

2.2.15 Within the wider area are located various post-medieval features, the majority being associated with the surrounding villages, old quarries and sand pits and agricultural land of Braunton Marsh.

Modern

2.2.16 The whole survey area and its surroundings present WWII records related to the North Devon US Assault Training Centre (MDV73990). From September 1943 when the Assault Training Centre opened the North Devon Coast became an assault training centre for the US Army to prepare for the assault on northern France. Americans constructed a variety of fortifications and obstacles modelled on German coastal defences. The Assault Training Centre covered 11 separate areas from Morte Point in the north to Braunton Burrows in the south. The southern part of Braunton Burrows, near Crow Point, was used for training personnel in the loading, embarkation, and disembarkation of landing craft. Concrete replica landing craft structures were built to the north of Broad Sands Beach and 13 craft structures were built at Braunton Burrows. The training structures were abandoned, and a large number demolished in the late 20th century. Extensive crop marks associated with the North Devon US Assault Training Centre (MDV73990) have been recorded by the Historic England National Mapping Programme (NMP).

2.2.17 East Yelland Power Station, a coal-fired power station (MDV62888) is located 400 m north-east of the southern part of the survey area. It was built in the early 1950s and operative until 1974.

2.2.18 The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) records 33 'Named Locations' of aircraft and shipwrecks within the survey area. 'Named locations' do not indicate known identified remains, moreover, a general record of loss. As such, archaeological remains are not necessarily associated with these locations.



Unknown

- 2.2.19 An undated trackway runs north – south along the western boundary of the central area of the survey area and the eastern edge of Braunton Burrows. It crosses over the survey area further to the south and in the north. At points it runs along current rights of way, so may be an old footpath.
- 2.2.20 A former watercourse is in the centre of the site, depicted on the 1889 Ordnance Survey map, and an aerial photograph from 1999/2000.
- 2.2.21 An undated enclosure is located 1 km to the north of the northern extent of the site. It was identified from cropmarks in aerial photographs from 1973.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The geophysical survey was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology's in-house geophysics team between 26 September 2022 and 23 March 2023. Field conditions were variable, with vegetation and ground conditions proving to be challenging due to overgrowth, crop, or waterlogging. These conditions have meant a reduction in surveyable area of the site. An overall coverage of 86 ha was achieved with the gradiometer survey, and 15.6 ha of electromagnetic (EM) survey.
- 3.1.2 The methods and standards employed throughout the geophysical survey conform to that set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Royal Haskoning DHV 2022), as well as to current best practice, and guidance outlined by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA 2014) and European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

3.2 Aims and objectives

- 3.2.1 The aims of the survey comprise the following:
- To determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the nature of the detectable archaeological resource within a specified area using appropriate methods and practices.
 - Discount areas within the survey area that are found to have been subject to previous 'modern' disturbance, for example where the geophysical survey data indicate the presence of 'made' or previously heavily disturbed ground.
 - To inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.
- 3.2.2 In order to achieve the above aims, the objectives of the geophysical survey are:
- To conduct a geophysical survey covering as much of the specified area as possible, allowing for on-site obstructions;
 - Provide an interpretation of all recorded geophysical anomalies in order to inform the onshore project boundary refinement process, as well as the design of a programme of priority archaeological evaluation trial trenching, proposed to be undertaken pre-determination.
 - Prepare a fully illustrated report on the results of the archaeological geophysical survey that is compliant with all relevant standards, guidance, and good practice



3.3 Fieldwork methodology (Gradiometer)

- 3.3.1 The cart-based gradiometer system used a Leica RTK GNSS instrument, which receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey (OS). Such instruments allow positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceeds European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).
- 3.3.2 The detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken using either: four Bartington Grad-01-1000L gradiometers spaced at 1 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart; or, four Sensys FGM650/3 gradiometers spaced at 1 m intervals and mounted on a non-magnetic cart. Data were collected with an effective sensitivity of 0.01 nT – 0.03 nT at a rate of 10 Hz – 100 Hz, producing intervals of 0.15 m or better along transects spaced 4 m apart.

3.4 Fieldwork methodology (EM)

- 3.4.1 The EM survey was conducted using a GF Instruments CMD Explorer. This is a multi-receiver EM conductivity instruments with pairs of coils (one as transmitter and the other as a receiver) at three inter-coil separations (1.48, 2.82 and 4.49 m). This provides measurements from several depths consecutively, up to approximately 6.7 m when collected in the horizontal coplanar (HCP) formation. It has measuring ranges of 1000 mS/m for the apparent conductivity and ± 80 ppt for the magnetic susceptibility.
- 3.4.2 The EM survey works by measuring the conductivity of different subsurface materials by transmitting electrical currents into the ground with a transmitter coil and measuring the secondary induced magnetic field with a separate tuned receiver coil. Readings are simultaneously recorded for the quadrature component (apparent conductivity) and the in-phase component (magnetic susceptibility). High conductivity values can be associated with clays and silts, whilst low conductivity values are likely to relate to deposits of sands and gravels, which have higher electrical resistance. If anomalies of both high magnetic susceptibility and high conductivity are coincident, then it is likely that the feature is metallic and therefore likely to be modern or artificial in origin.
- 3.4.3 The EM data was collected in transects at 5 m intervals with 2 readings taken per second throughout all survey areas using the zig-zag method. A SBAS GPS system was used in order to facilitate continuous measurement which is precise to ± 0.3 m. The location of these areas was compared against survey data collected using a Leica RTK GNSS GPS instrument, which is precise to approximately 0.02 m, in order to ensure accurate correspondence between the datasets.

3.5 Data processing (Gradiometer)

- 3.5.1 Data from the survey were subjected to minimal correction processes. These comprise a 'Destripe' function (± 5 nT thresholds), applied to correct for any variation between the sensors, and an interpolation used to grid the data and discard overlaps where transects have been collected too close together.

3.6 Data processing (EM)

- 3.6.1 The EM point data was gridded using ArcGIS in order to produce 2D depth slices of conductivity (mS/m) and magnetic susceptibility (ppt). This was undertaken for each nominal depth using the quadrature component (apparent conductivity), and in-phase component (magnetic susceptibility) data.
- 3.6.2 Data from the EM survey was not subject to any processes.
- 3.6.3 Further details of the geophysical and survey equipment, methods and processing are described in **Appendix 1**, **Appendix 2**, and **Appendix 3**.



4 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The gradiometer survey has identified magnetic anomalies across the site pertaining to possible archaeology, along with former field boundaries, drainage, superficial geology, and modern disturbance. Results are presented as a series of greyscale plots and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:2000 (**Fig. 12 to 37**), with overview greyscale and interpretation plots at a scale of 1:10000 (**Fig. 2 to 11**). The data are displayed at -2 nT (white) to +3 nT (black) for the greyscale image.
- 4.1.2 The EM survey has identified anomalies of high magnetic conductivity and high magnetic susceptibility across the site, pertaining to possible archaeology and superficial geology. Results are presented as a series of colour scale plots, greyscale plots, and archaeological interpretations at a scale of 1:6000 (**Fig. 38 to 49**).
- 4.1.3 The interpretation of the datasets highlights the presence of potential archaeological anomalies, ferrous responses, burnt or fired objects, and magnetic trends. Full definitions of the interpretation terms used in this report are provided in **Appendix 4**.
- 4.1.4 Numerous ferrous anomalies are visible throughout the dataset. These are presumed to be modern in provenance and are not referred to, unless considered relevant to the archaeological interpretation.
- 4.1.5 It should be noted that small, weakly magnetised features may produce responses that are below the detection threshold of magnetometers. It may therefore be the case that more archaeological features may be present than have been identified through geophysical survey.
- 4.1.6 Gradiometer and EM survey may not detect all services present on site. This report and accompanying illustrations should not be used as the sole source for service locations and appropriate equipment (e.g., CAT and Genny) should be used to confirm the location of buried services before any trenches are opened on site.

4.2 Gradiometer survey results and interpretation

- 4.2.1 Multiple areas of increased magnetic response with linear or rectilinear anomalies have been identified across the northern portion of the site. A weak positive rectilinear anomaly, situated within an area of increased magnetic response, is evident towards the north of the site, at **4000** (**Fig. 13 and 15**). The rectilinear anomaly is 25 m north – south by 23 m east – west, with an anomaly width of 2 m. The wider irregularly shaped increased magnetic response anomaly covers an area of 50 m by 50 m. Two further amorphous areas, and one triangular linear area, of increased magnetic response, have been identified south of **4000**, at **4001**, **4002**, and **4003** (**Figure 15**). The anomaly at **4001** is 87 m at its widest extent, whereas **4002** is 83 m at its widest extent. The triangular linear anomaly at **4003** appears equilateral with each side 26 m long. These features are likely to relate to World War Two military activity. The site and surrounding area were utilised during the war by the US troops in preparation for the D-Day Normandy landings. There appears to have been a building at **4000**, with other infrastructure, such as tracks and recently removed temporary buildings, visible in aerial photography taken just after the war.
- 4.2.2 Several positive and negative discrete anomalies of similar relative dimension are noted towards the southern portion of the site, at **4004 to 4008** (**Figure 27**). The diameter of the anomalies range between 4 m and 19 m across, with further smaller discrete positive anomalies scattered in the immediate vicinity. These anomalies could represent archaeological activity in the form of extraction pits. Equally, however, these anomalies may be a product of geological or agricultural activity.

- 4.2.3 In the southern-most portion of the site, numerous positive linear anomalies are present, at **4009 to 4018 (Fig. 31 and 33)**. The linear anomalies at **4009** are on a different orientation to the other linear anomalies across the area. They are predominantly north – south rather than on the more prevalent east – west orientation. From north to south, the anomalies measure first 13 m, with a break of 4 m, followed by a continuation of a further 10 m, a turn 90 degrees to the west and the last continuation of 7 m. The anomalies are all between 1 – 2 m in width. An amorphous positive anomaly, 4 m in diameter, is also immediately adjacent to the eastern side of **4009**. These anomalies indicate archaeological activity, such as boundary ditches associated with agricultural practices. However, they could equally be more modern activity such as agriculture or drainage.
- 4.2.4 A concentration of these positive linear anomalies is apparent at **4010**, where they are situated within a wider area of an increased magnetic background (**Fig. 31 and 33**). The anomalies cover an area of 59 m east – west by 53 m north – south. The anomalies indicate archaeological activity in the form of ditches, possibly used for land or animal management. However, it is possible that the anomalies relate to natural features occurring within the marsh land and estuary.
- 4.2.5 The positive linear anomalies at **4011 to 4018** are predominantly on an east – west orientation (**Fig. 31 and 33**). The longest of these is at **4011 and 4012**, which most likely serve as a single feature. These anomalies combined are 143 m long and 2 – 3 m wide. Stronger examples of these linear anomalies are evident at **4015 – 4018**. The linear anomalies across this portion of the site indicate field boundaries or ditches for agricultural land management that may be archaeological. However, it is equally likely that they are modern boundaries or relate to drainage.
- 4.2.6 A collection of discrete positive anomalies is apparent east and west of **4009**, at **4019 and 4020 (Fig. 31 and 33)**. These anomalies are between 1 – 3 m in diameter and indicate possible archaeological activity, such as pits used for refuse or extraction. Equally, however, these anomalies may pertain to more modern agricultural processes, cattle movement, or variation in the underlying superficial geology.
- 4.2.7 Two further weakly positive linear anomalies have been identified in the centre of the site at **4021 (Figure 23)** and **4022 (Figure 25)**. These have both been identified in areas of variable natural responses. While it is likely they are natural features, they do appear to have a more man-made form than the surrounding anomalies suggesting they are former boundary features of unknown date. The anomaly at **4019** is 115 m long north-west to south-east with a 37 m westerly projection. The anomaly at **4020** is 85 m north-east to south-west.
- 4.2.8 Numerous positive and dipolar linear anomalies are present across multiple areas of the site, at **4023 to 4029 (Fig. 13, 15, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33)**. These anomalies correspond to former field boundaries noted on multiple historic maps and in post-World War Two aerial photography taken of the area.
- 4.2.9 Multiple areas of increased magnetic response are noted across the site, at **4030 to 4034 (Fig. 11, 19, 21, 29, 31, and 33)**. The anomaly at **4030 (Figure 11)** is 108 m by 44 m in area and corresponds with landscaping and a trackway associated with Saunton Golf Course. The anomalies at **4031 and 4032 (Fig. 19 and 21)** are 40 m by 36 m and 81 m by 35 m in area respectively. These anomalies are likely a by-product of the crop cultivation and fertilisation. The anomaly at **4033 (Figure 29)** is 60 m by 18 m and may be the product of ground disturbance, such as landscaping or a part of a former trackway. The anomaly at **4034 (Fig. 31 and 33)** is 30 m by 16 m and is likely the result of animal activity, however, it

is equally possible that this is another naturally occurring phenomena within the geomorphological processes of the marsh land and estuary.

- 4.2.10 A combination of weak and strong positive, and dipolar, anomalies are evident across the site, at **4035 to 4047 (Fig. 13, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, and 33)**. These anomalies are associated with drainage and water management of the site. The weaker responses indicate simple ditches or plastic land drains, whereas the stronger indicate fired-clay or metallic drains.
- 4.2.11 Two linear areas of dipolar response are evident towards the southern portion of the site at **4048 and 4049 (Fig. 29, 31, and 33)**. These correspond to modern trackways or paths.
- 4.2.12 Several strong dipolar linear anomalies are evident across the site at **4050 to 4057 (Fig. 11, 21, 29, 31, and 33)**. These anomalies are interpreted as modern services.
- 4.2.13 Extensive geo-morphological activity is present across much of the site. The site forms a part of Braunton Burrows, which is at the core of the UNESCO North Devon Biosphere reserve. The dune system is one of the largest in the British Isles and is also an area of outstanding natural beauty. The magnetic response in many areas of the site displays paleo-channels, and other variations in the superficial geology, which forms a part of the wider dune system, marshes, and estuary.

4.3 EM survey results and interpretation

- 4.3.1 Anomalies of high magnetic conductivity and high magnetic susceptibility have been identified across the EM survey area, at **4100 to 4110 (Fig. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, and 45)**. The largest of these anomalies is at **4100**, which covers an area 63 m by 14 m, and at **4102** which is 78 m by 10 m. The anomalies at **4100, 4103 and 4106** are evident in the magnetic conductivity results to a depth of 6.7 m, whereas **4100** alone is evident in the magnetic susceptibility results to a depth of 6.7 m. The deeper response of these anomalies suggests possible archaeology of a larger size, likely related to World War Two training equipment known throughout this area. The weaker anomalies, although possibly archaeological in nature and pertaining to further military activity, are likely associated with metal reinforcement present throughout the dunes to prevent further anthropogenic erosion.
- 4.3.2 Two very strong anomalies of high magnetic conductivity and high magnetic susceptibility are present at the western edge of the EM survey area, at **4111 and 4112 (Fig. 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, and 45)**. The anomaly at **4111** covers an area of 100 m by 81 m, whereas **4112** covers an area of 87 m by 116 m. These anomalies correspond to the conditions created by the salinity of the beach and are therefore interpreted as superficial geology.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The survey has not identified any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. There are however several areas of possible archaeological activity.
- 5.1.2 Possible evidence of Second World War military activity can be seen across the north of the site and the dunes. In the north of the site there are several anomalies that appear to relate to former barrack blocks, with associated infrastructure, as shown on aerial photography from 1946. This activity would have been in support of the documented training efforts by the US military throughout the dunes system, in preparation for the D-Day landing offensive. There is potential evidence of this training activity within the dunes, with several areas of strong metallic responses identified. However, the majority of the anomalies only occur near the surface and may therefore be attributed to reinforcement used to inhibit anthropogenic erosion along pathways through the dunes.



- 5.1.3 Further possible archaeological activity is noted to the south, both immediately north and south of the Taw Estuary, which bisects the southern portion of the site. The possible archaeological features north of the estuary may be attributable to extraction activity. However, further information is not available, and these anomalies may be the by-product of military activity, modern agricultural practices, or variation in the geomorphology of the site.
- 5.1.4 The possible archaeological activity south of the estuary may be associated with archaeological ditch features, such as land or animal management boundaries. However, the majority of these features lie on an east – west orientation and may pertain to water management of the site, such as drainage ditches.
- 5.1.5 Numerous discrete positive anomalies are apparent in groups across the site. These may pertain to archaeological pits associated with extraction or refuse activity. However, they may equally be the by-product of agricultural activity or variation in geology.
- 5.1.6 Extensive geomorphological activity is evident across a large percentage of the site. This is characterised by variation in the magnetic data along paleochannels, drainage basins, and marshland. The entirety of the site is situated within the UNESCO North Devon Biosphere Reserve and forms the edge of one of the largest dune systems in the British Isles which has resulted in these magnetic features being prevalent. There are areas within this that appear to have a more man-made form and may relate to former boundary features, but they are interpreted with a low level of confidence.
- 5.1.7 Areas of increased magnetic response are noted across the site. These are attributed to landscaping practices, either correlating with the golf course, trackways, or modern agricultural practices.
- 5.1.8 The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern. These include land drains, former field boundaries, modern trackways, and modern services.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Survey equipment and data processing (Bartington)

Survey methods and equipment

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a Bartington 601-2 dual magnetic gradiometer system. This instrument has two sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing two traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 1 m separation and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of 0.03 nT over a ± 100 nT range, and measurements from each sensor are logged at intervals of 0.25 m. All data are stored on an integrated data logger for subsequent post-processing and analysis.

Wessex Archaeology undertakes two types of magnetic surveys: scanning and detail. Both types depend upon the establishment of an accurate 20 m or 30 m site grid, which is achieved using a Leica Captivate RTK GNSS instrument and then extended using tapes. The Leica Viva system receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02 m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) for geophysical surveys.

Scanning surveys consist of recording data at 0.25 m intervals along transects spaced 10 m apart, acquiring a minimum of 80 data points per transect. Due to the relatively coarse transect interval, scanning surveys should only be expected to detect extended regions of archaeological anomalies, when there is a greater likelihood of distinguishing such responses from the background magnetic field.

The detailed surveys consist of 20 m x 20 m or 30 m x 30 m grids, and data are collected at 0.25 m intervals along traverses spaced 1m apart. These strategies give 1600 or 3600 measurements per 20 m or 30 m grid respectively and are the recommended methodologies for archaeological surveys of this type (Schmidt *et al.* 2015).

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.125 m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25 m apart, resulting in a maximum of 28800 readings per 30 m grid, exceeding that recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) for characterisation surveys.

Post-processing

The magnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Bartington system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

As the scanning data are not as closely distributed as with detailed survey, they are georeferenced using the GPS information and interpolated to highlight similar anomalies in adjacent transects. Directional trends may be removed before interpolation to produce more easily understood images.



Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- Destripe – Applying a zero-mean traverse in order to remove differences caused by directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;
- Destagger – Shifting each traverse longitudinally by a number of readings. This corrects for operator errors and is used to enhance linear features;
- Despike – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data)

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.



Appendix 2 Survey equipment and data processing (Sensys)

Survey methods and equipment

The magnetic data for this project were acquired using a non-magnetic cart fitted with four SenSys FGM650/3 magnetic gradiometers. The instrument has four sensor assemblies fixed horizontally 1 m apart allowing four traverses to be recorded simultaneously. Each sensor contains two fluxgate magnetometers arranged vertically with a 0.6 m separation and measures the difference between the vertical components of the total magnetic field within each sensor array. This arrangement of magnetometers suppresses any diurnal or low frequency effects.

The gradiometers have an effective resolution of $\pm 8 \mu\text{T}$ over $\pm 1000 \text{ nT}$ range. All of the data are then relayed to a CS35 tablet, running the MONMX program, which is used to record the survey data from the array of FGM650/3 probes at a rate of 20 Hz. The program also receives measurements from a GPS system, which is fixed to the cart at a measured distance from the sensors, providing real time locational data for each data point.

The cart-based system relies upon accurate GPS location data which is collected using a Leica Captivate system with rover and base station. This receives corrections from a network of reference stations operated by the Ordnance Survey and Leica Geosystems, allowing positions to be determined with a precision of 0.02m in real-time and therefore exceed the level of accuracy recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium recommendations (Schmidt et al. 2015) for geophysical surveys.

Data may be collected with a higher sample density where complex archaeological anomalies are encountered, to aid the detection and characterisation of small and ephemeral features. Data may be collected at up to 0.01 m intervals along traverses spaced up to 0.25m apart.

Post-processing

The magnetic data collected during the survey is downloaded from the system for processing and analysis using both commercial and in-house software. This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- GPS DeStripe – Determines the median of each transect and then subtracts that value from each datapoint in the transect within the defined window. May be used to remove the striping effect seen within a survey caused by directional effects, drift, etc.
- Discard Overlaps - Intended to eliminate a track(s) that have been collected too close to one another. Without this, the results of the interpolation process can be distorted as it tries to accommodate very close points with potentially differing values.
- GPS Base Interpolation – Sets the X & Y interval of the interpolated data and the track radius (area around each datapoint that is included in the interpolated result).

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan view using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.

Appendix 3: Electromagnetic Survey Equipment and Data Processing

The electromagnetic data sets for the project were acquired using a Geonics EM31-MK2 low frequency electromagnetic instrument. Its total length is 4m while the distance between the transmitter coil and receiver coil is 3.66m. The operating frequency is 9.8kHz which sets it well within the Low Frequency Electromagnetic (LFEM or EM) instruments category which operate under 300kHz.

This is an active instrument that generates a low frequency electromagnetic field from the transmitter coil, the electromagnetic field generates eddy currents due to the effect of soil moisture, conductive features and earth materials present in the subsoil and these, in turn, generate another electromagnetic which is out of phase compared to the first one and is measured by the receiver coil.

The EM31-MK2, like other LFEM instruments, measures an in-phase component (or magnetic susceptibility) which represents the ratio between the primary and secondary magnetic fields in parts (ppt) and a quadrature (or apparent conductivity) component which represents an average of the conductivities of all components of the subsoil in the measured volume. The unit used for the quadrature component is milli-Siemens per metre (mS/m). The depth of investigation depends on the orientation of the two coils (transmitter and receiver). The horizontal magnetic dipole (HMD) deployment detects up to 3 metres deep while vertical magnetic dipole (VMD) has a depth of investigation up to 6 metres.

The measuring ranges are 10,100 and 1000 mS/m for apparent conductivity and ± 20 ppt for magnetic susceptibility. The data was collected along 1m traverses with 2 readings per metre. The survey relies on GPS system (Trackmaker 31) to accurately locate each reading taken by the data logger (Juniper Archer). The sampling interval of 0.5x1m (reading/traverse) offers higher data density than the 'Evaluation' strategy recommended by European Archaeologiae Consilium (Schmidt *et al.* 2015) and is consistent with their 'Characterization' survey strategy of 0.5x1m.

Post-processing

The electromagnetic data collected during the detail survey are downloaded from the Geonics EM31-MK2 data logger for processing and analysis using specific software (DAT31W is used for processing the data, while analysis is done in ARC GIS and AutoCAD). This software allows for both the data and the images to be processed in order to enhance the results for analysis; however, it should be noted that minimal data processing is conducted so as not to distort the anomalies.

Typical data and image processing steps may include:

- Destripe – Applying a smooth function in order to remove differences caused by directional effects inherent in the magnetometer;
- Despiking – Filtering isolated data points that exceed the mean by a specified amount to reduce the appearance of dominant anomalous readings (generally only used for earth resistance data)

Typical displays of the data used during processing and analysis:

- Greyscale – Presents the data in plan using a greyscale to indicate the relative strength of the signal at each measurement point. These plots can be produced in colour to highlight certain features but generally greyscale plots are used during analysis of the data.



Appendix 4 Geophysical interpretation

The interpretation methodology used by Wessex Archaeology separates the anomalies into four main categories: archaeological, modern, agricultural, and uncertain origin/geological.

The archaeological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are indicative of archaeological material. Further sources of information such as aerial photographs may also have been incorporated in providing the final interpretation. This category is further sub-divided into three groups, implying a decreasing level of confidence:

- Archaeology – used when there is a clear geophysical response and anthropogenic pattern.
- Possible archaeology – used for features which give a response, but which form no discernible pattern or trend.

The modern category is used for anomalies that are presumed to be relatively modern in date:

- Ferrous – used for responses caused by ferrous material. These anomalies are likely to be of modern origin.
- Modern service – used for responses considered relating to cables and pipes; most are composed of ferrous/ceramic material although services made from non-magnetic material can sometimes be observed.

The agricultural category is used for the following:

- Former field boundaries – used for ditch sections that correspond to the position of boundaries marked on earlier mapping.
- Ridge and furrow – used for broad and diffuse linear anomalies that are considered to indicate areas of former ridge and furrow.
- Ploughing – used for well-defined narrow linear responses, usually aligned parallel to existing field boundaries.
- Drainage – used to define the course of ceramic field drains that are visible in the data as a series of repeating bipolar (black and white) responses.

The uncertain origin/geological category is used for features when the form, nature and pattern of the anomaly are not sufficient to warrant a classification as an archaeological feature. This category is further sub-divided into:

- Increased magnetic response – used for areas dominated by indistinct anomalies which may have some archaeological potential.
- Trend – used for low amplitude or indistinct linear anomalies.
- Superficial geology – used for diffuse edged spreads considered to relate to shallow geological deposits. They can be distinguished as areas of positive, negative, or broad bipolar (positive and negative) anomalies.

For the EMI survey several additional categories that relate to the character of the subsurface material are also provided;



- Higher / Lower Conductivity – Higher conductivity features are likely to be associated with clays and silts, whilst low conductivity values are likely to relate to deposits of sands and gravels, which have higher electrical resistance.
- Higher / Lower Magnetic Susceptibility - Volume specific areas magnetic susceptibility (dimensionless) relate to the extent that subsurface materials become magnetised in an applied magnetic field. Burnt/ fired material has an enhanced magnetic susceptibility, and areas of human activity with its accompanying rubbish / cultural material can also leave a permanent magnetic imprint on the soil. By contrast, natural material or bedrock geology has a lower magnetic susceptibility.
- If anomalies of both high magnetic susceptibility and high conductivity are coincident, then it is likely that the feature is metallic and therefore likely to be modern or artificial in origin.



Appendix 5 OASIS form

Project Details:

Project name		White Cross Offshore Windfarm, Braunton, Devon			
Type of project		Gradiometer and Electromagnetic induction survey			
Project description		<p><i>Gradiometer survey results</i></p> <p>The presence of possible archaeological activity towards the north of the site, in the form of positive linear anomalies and areas of increased magnetic response, are likely attributable to military activity during the Second World War. That portion of the survey area is believed to have been utilised by the military for possible barrack blocks, with associated infrastructure, as shown on aerial photography from 1946. This activity would have been in support of the documented training efforts by the US military throughout the dunes system, in preparation for the D-Day landing offensive. Further possible archaeological activity is noted to the south, both immediately north and south of the Tav Estuary, which bisects the southern portion of the site. The possible archaeological features north of the estuary, may be attributable to extraction activity. However, further information is not available, and these anomalies may be the by-product of military activity, modern agricultural practices, or variation in the geo-morphology of the site. The possible archaeological activity south of the estuary, may be associated with archaeological ditch features, such as land or animal management boundaries. However, the majority of these features lie on an east-west orientation and may pertain to water management of the site, such as drainage ditches, or further variation in the geology.</p> <p>Numerous discrete positive anomalies are apparent in groups across the site. These may pertain to archaeological pits associated with extraction or refuse activity. However, they may equally be the by-product of agricultural activity or variation in geology.</p> <p>Areas of increased magnetic response were noted across the site. These areas have been attributed to landscaping practices, either correlating with the golf course or with trackways, and with potential green waste across agricultural land following crop rotation.</p> <p>Numerous linear anomalies were identified across the site. These have been attributed to land drains, former field boundaries, modern trackways, and modern services.</p> <p>Extensive geomorphological activity is evident across a large percentage of the site. This is characterised by variation in the magnetic data along paleochannels, drainage basins, and marsh land. The entirety of the site is situated within the UNESCO North Devon Biosphere Reserve and forms the edge of the second largest dune system in the world, which has resulted in these magnetic features being prevalent.</p> <p><i>EM survey results</i></p> <p>Several anomalies of high magnetic conductivity and high magnetic susceptibility were identified along the route through the dune system. Several anomalies are present to a depth of 6.7 m in the conductivity, with one apparent to 6.7 m in the susceptibility. These may correspond to archaeological features associated with the military activity known to have occurred in preparation for the D-Day landings. However, the majority of the anomalies only occur near the surface and may therefore be attributed to either modern detritus, or to the reinforcement used to inhibit anthropogenic erosion along pathways through the dunes.</p> <p>Two high magnetic conductivity and high magnetic susceptibility responses are evident at the western edge of the route through the dune system. These have been attributed to the salinity of the beach.</p>			
Project dates		Start: 26-09-2022		End: 14-11-2022	
Previous work		Has there been any previous work on the site/area? WSI			
Future work		Is there any further work planned? Not known			
Project Code:	264500	HER event no.	N/A	OASIS form ID:	wessexar1-511561
		NMR no.	N/A		
		SM no.	N/A		
Planning Application Ref.		N/A			
Site Status		None			
Land use		Agricultural – crop and pasture			
Monument type		N/A	Period	N/A	
Project Location:					
Site Address	Sandy Lane, Braunton,			Postcode	EX33 2NX
County	North Devon	District	Braunton	Parish	Instow
Study Area	133 ha	Height OD	4 m - 20 m aOD	NGR	Northern: 245655 137581 Southern: 247718 131495
Project Creators:					
Name of Organisation		Wessex Archaeology			
Project brief originator		Royal Haskoning DHV	Project design originator		Client
Project Manager		Tom Richardson	Project Supervisor		Jake Bishop; Jo Instone-Brewer
Sponsor or funding body		Royal Haskoning DHV	Type of Sponsor		Private corporation
Project Archive and Bibliography:					
Physical archive	N/A	Digital Archive	Geophysical survey and report	Paper Archive	N/A
Report title				Date	2022
Author	Wessex Archaeology	Description	Unpublished report	Report ref.	264500.03



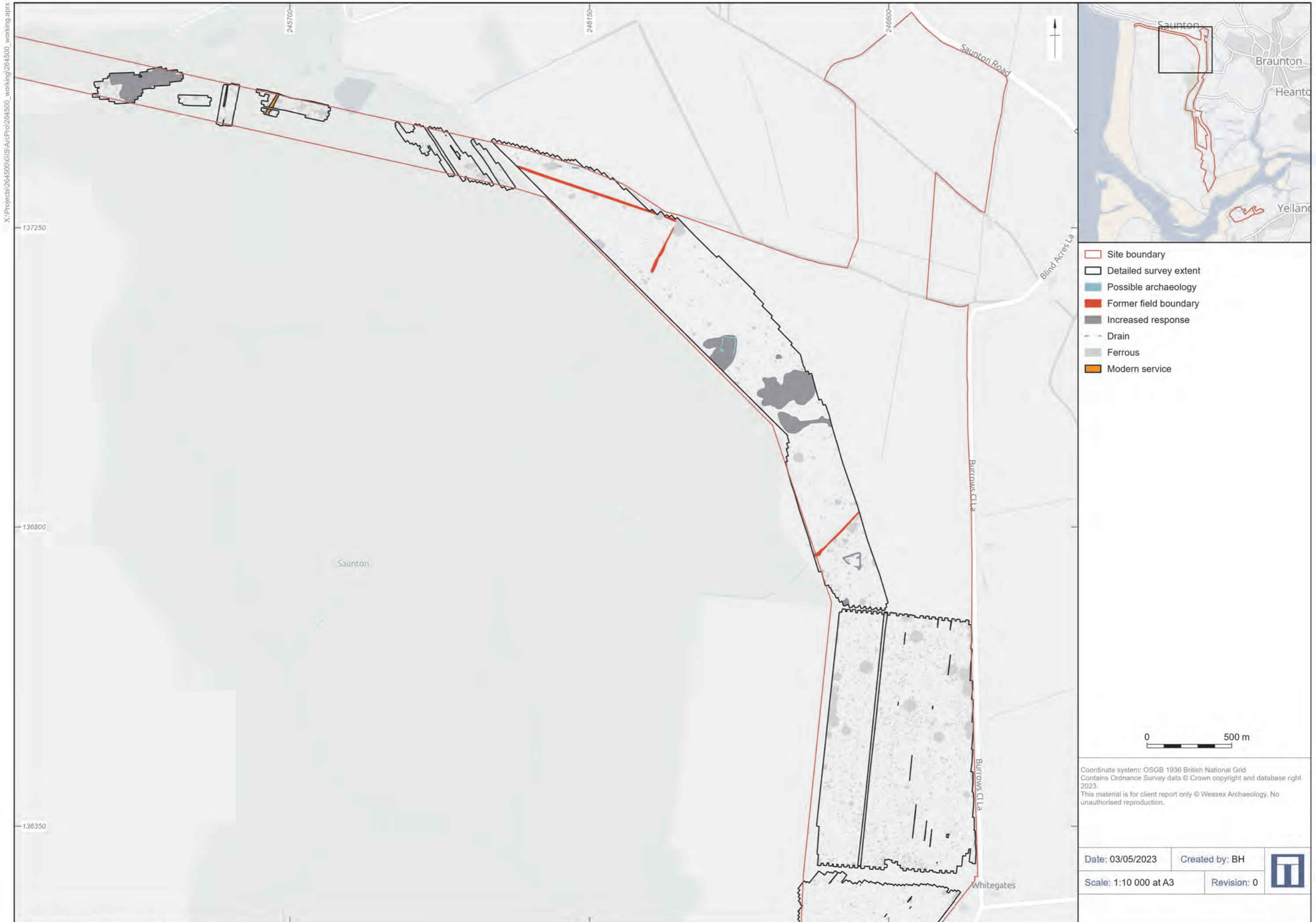
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Figure 1 Site location and survey extent				



Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale overview

Figure 2



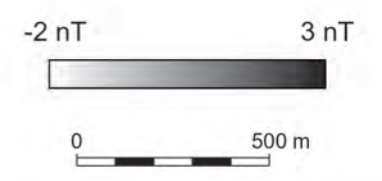
Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation overview

Figure 3


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- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent



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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale overview

Figure 4



- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Geology
- Increased response
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Modern service

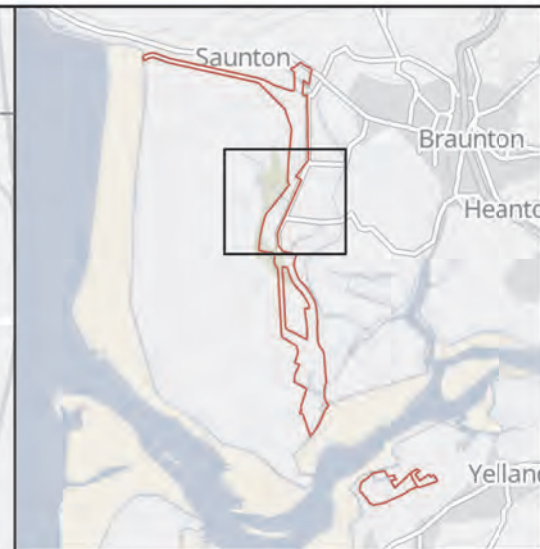


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Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation overview


Figure 5



- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent

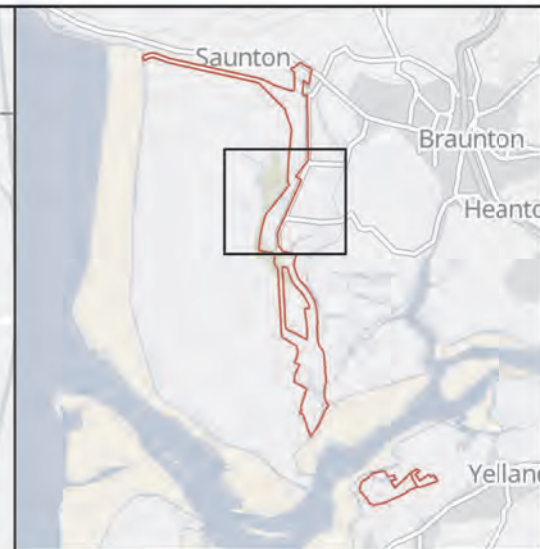


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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale overview


Figure 6



- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Geology
- Increased response
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Modern service



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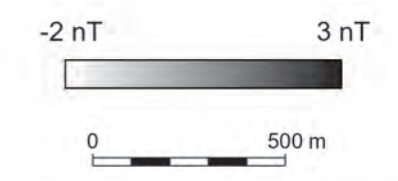
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Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation overview


Figure 7



- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent

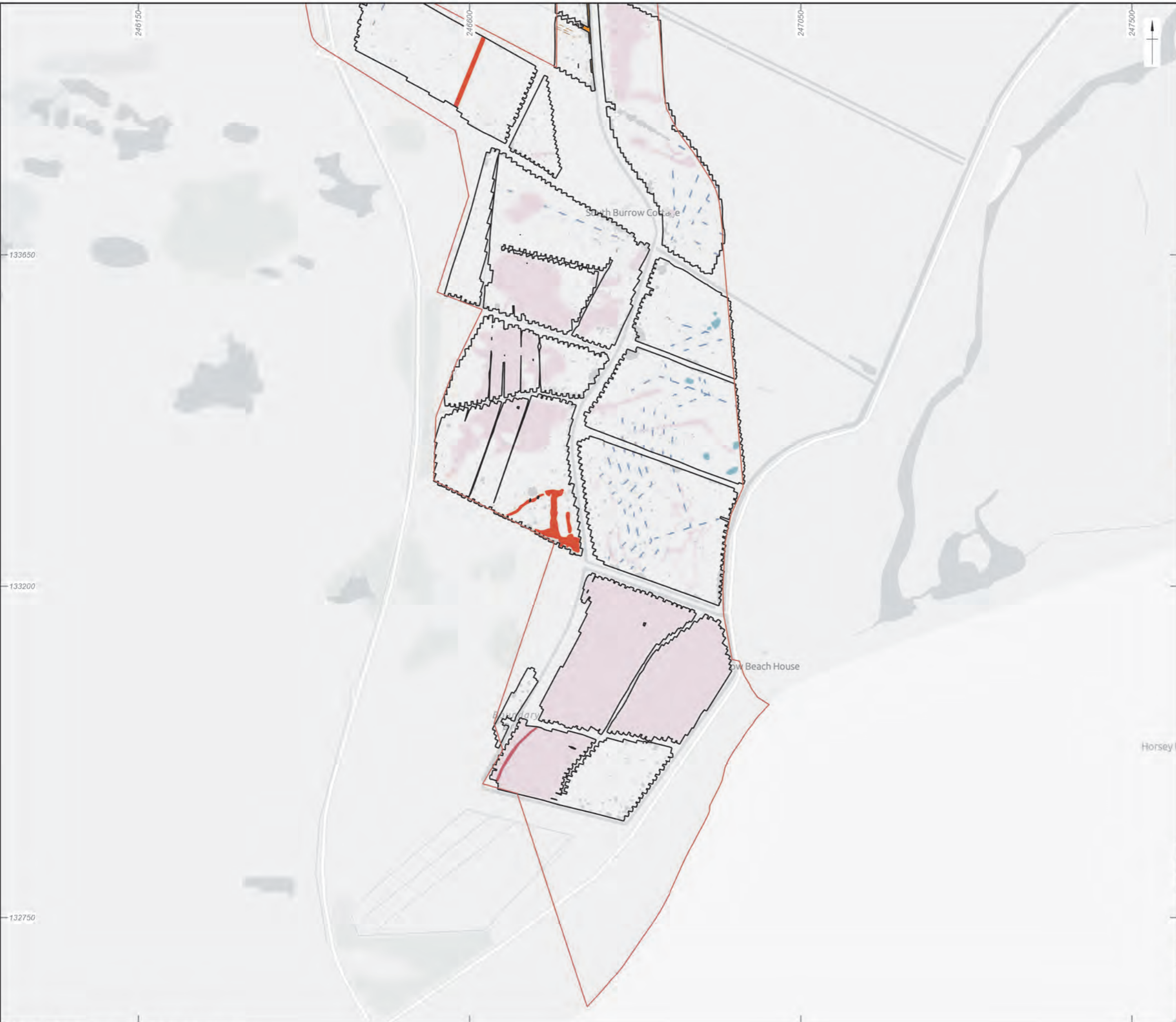


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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale overview


Figure 8

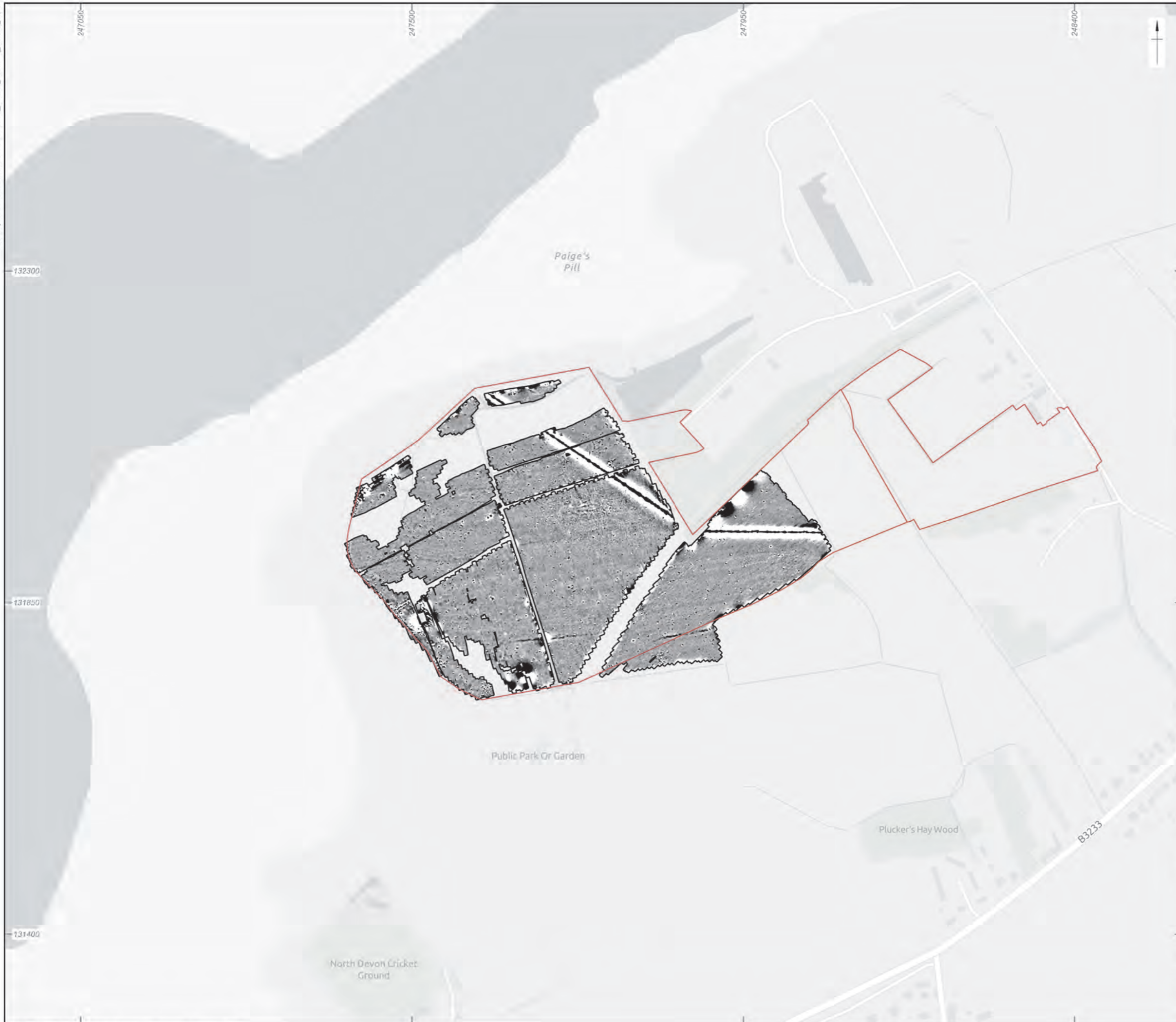


- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Geology
- Increased response
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Modern service

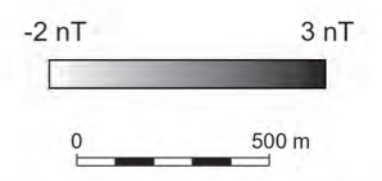


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- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent



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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale overview

Figure 10



- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Geology
- Increased response
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Modern service



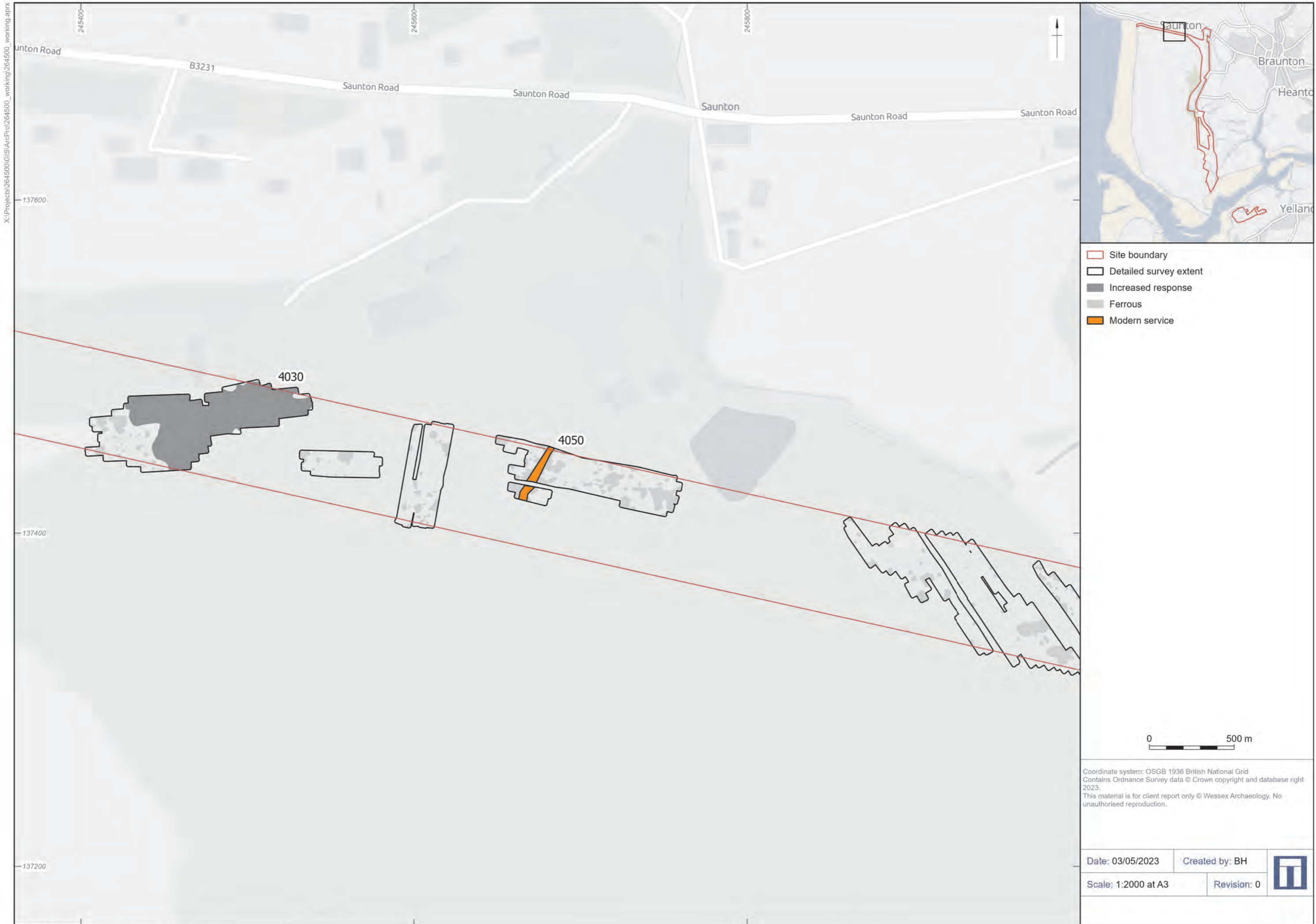
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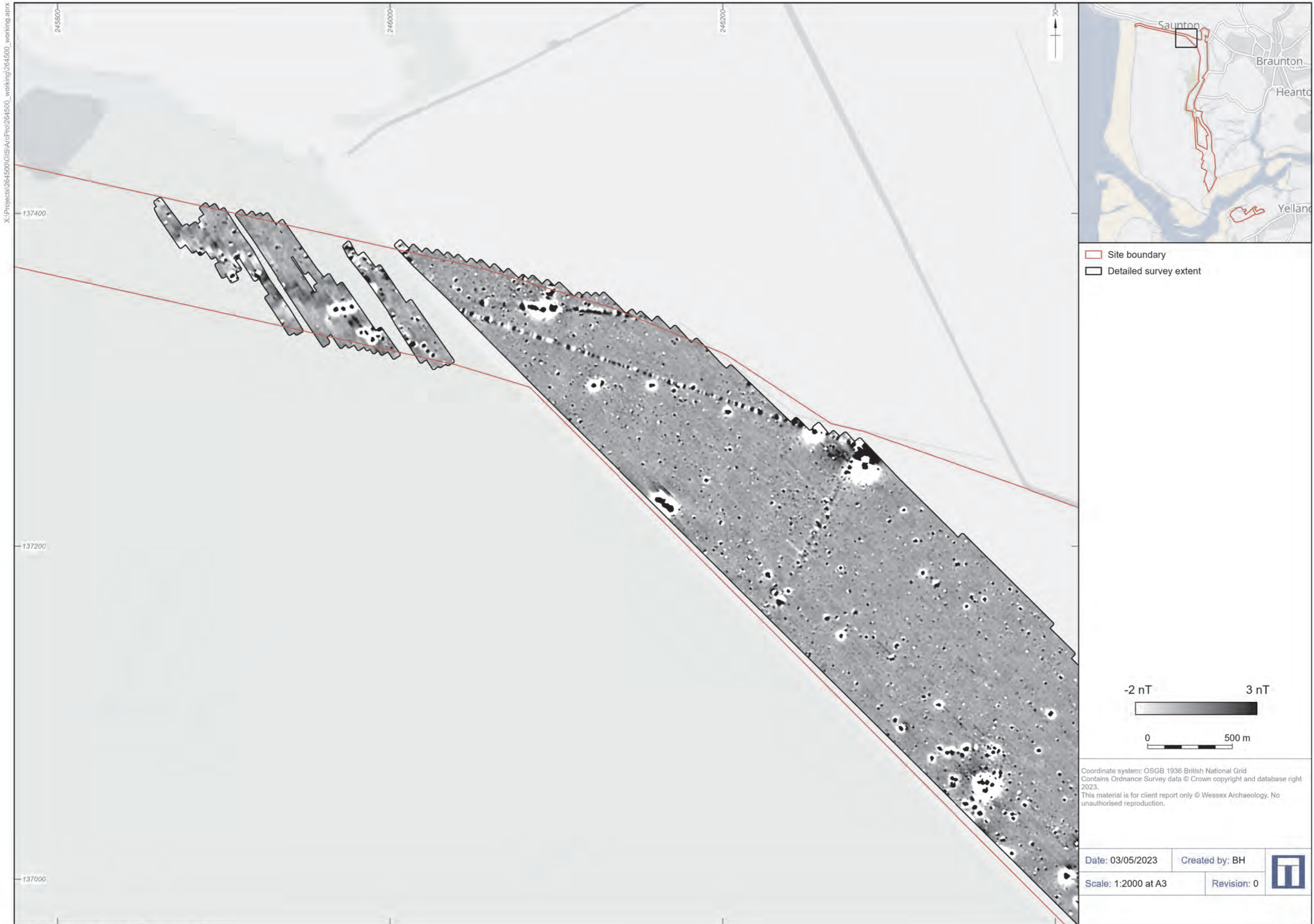
Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

Figure 12



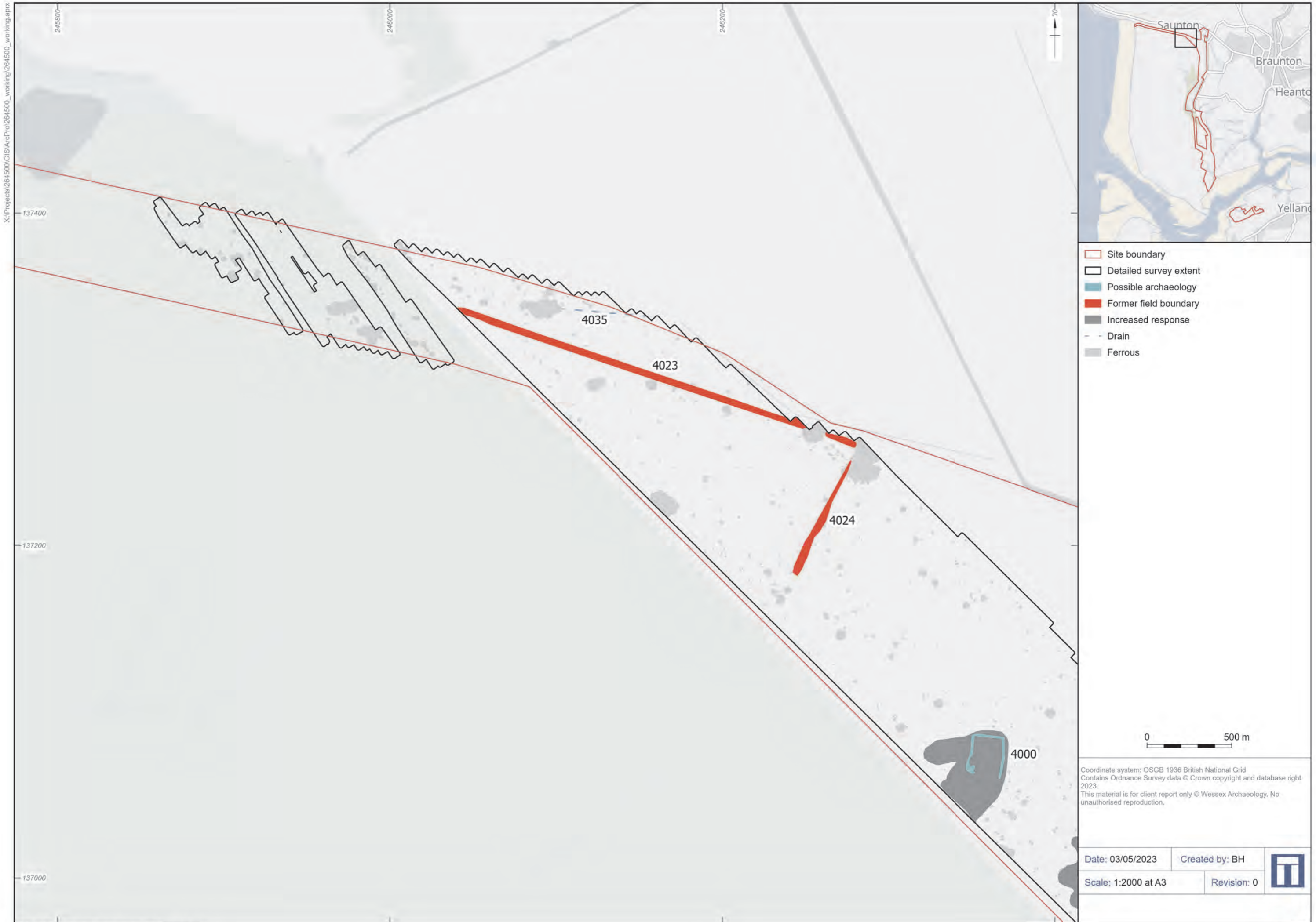
Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation

Figure 13



Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

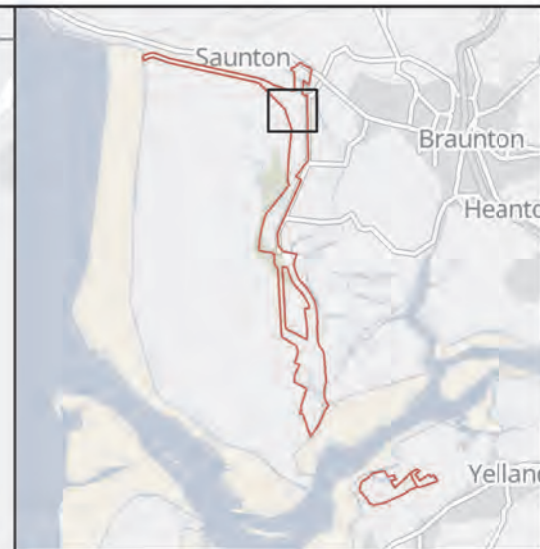
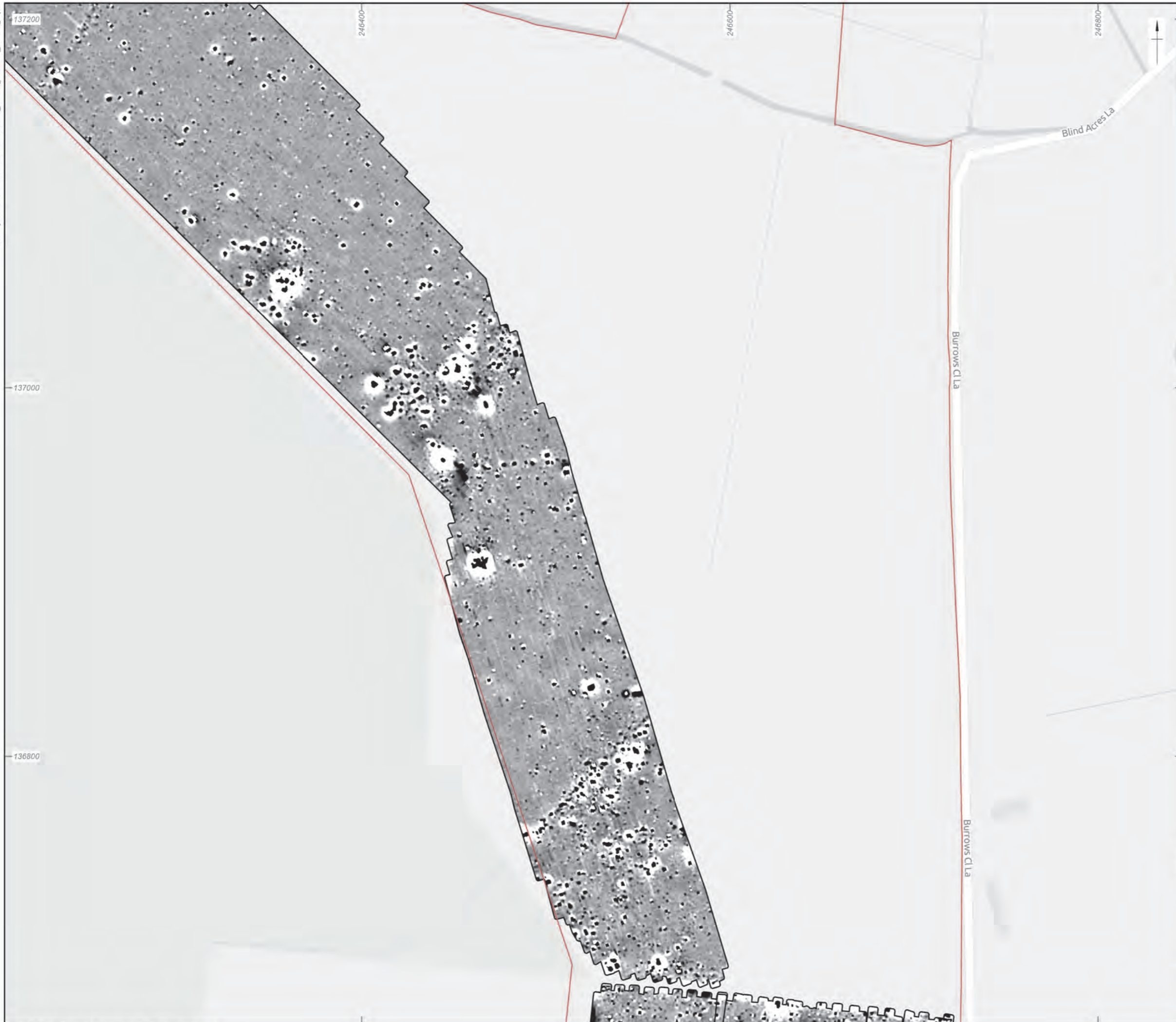
Figure 14



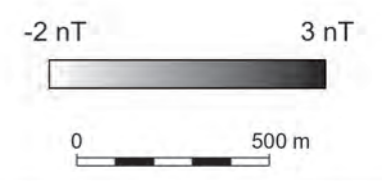
Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation

Figure 15

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- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent

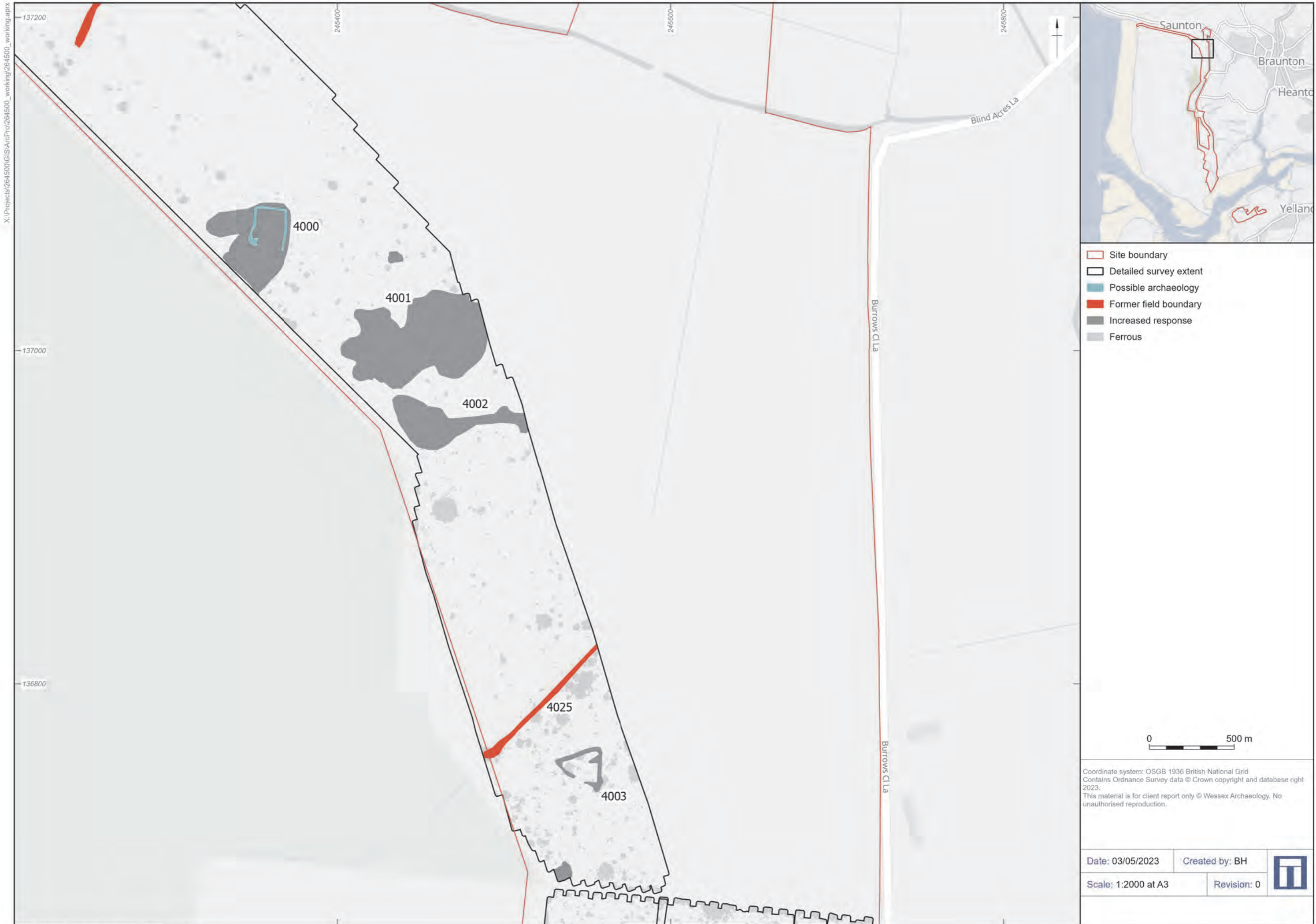


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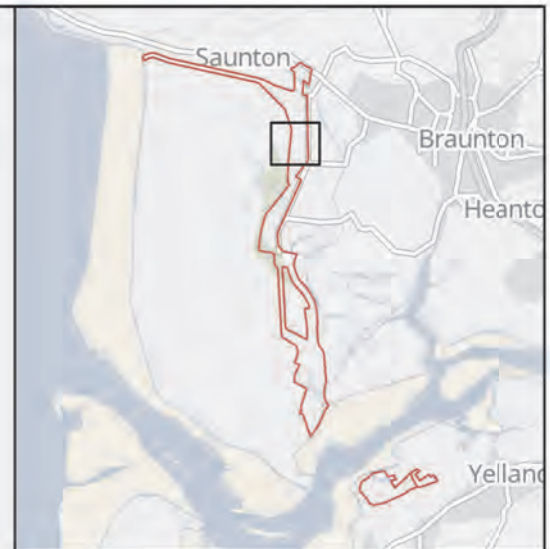
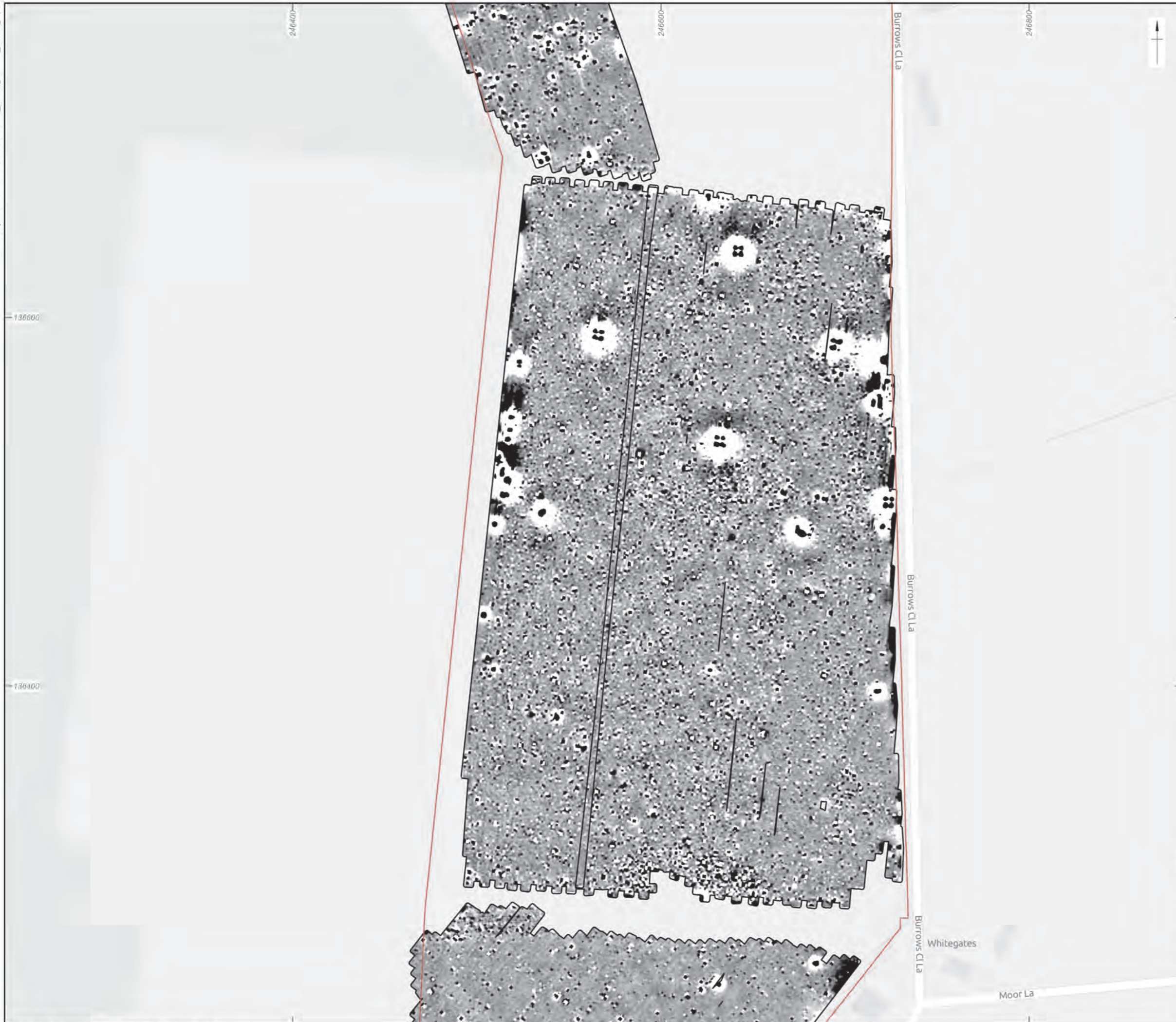
Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

Figure 16

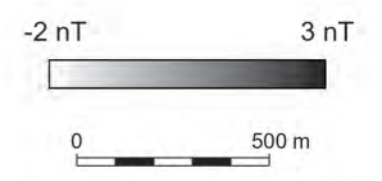


Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation

Figure 17



- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent

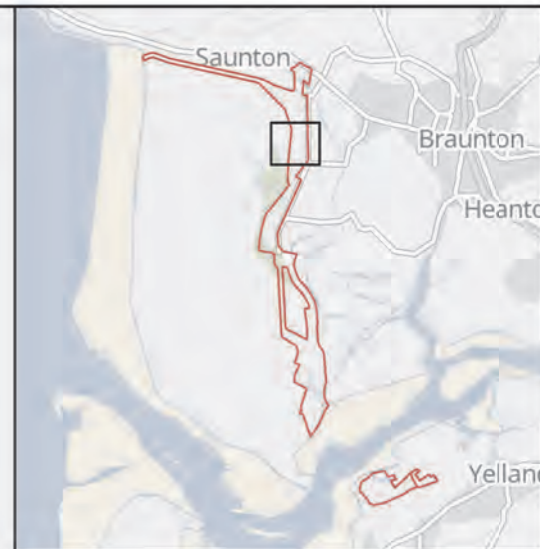


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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

Figure 18

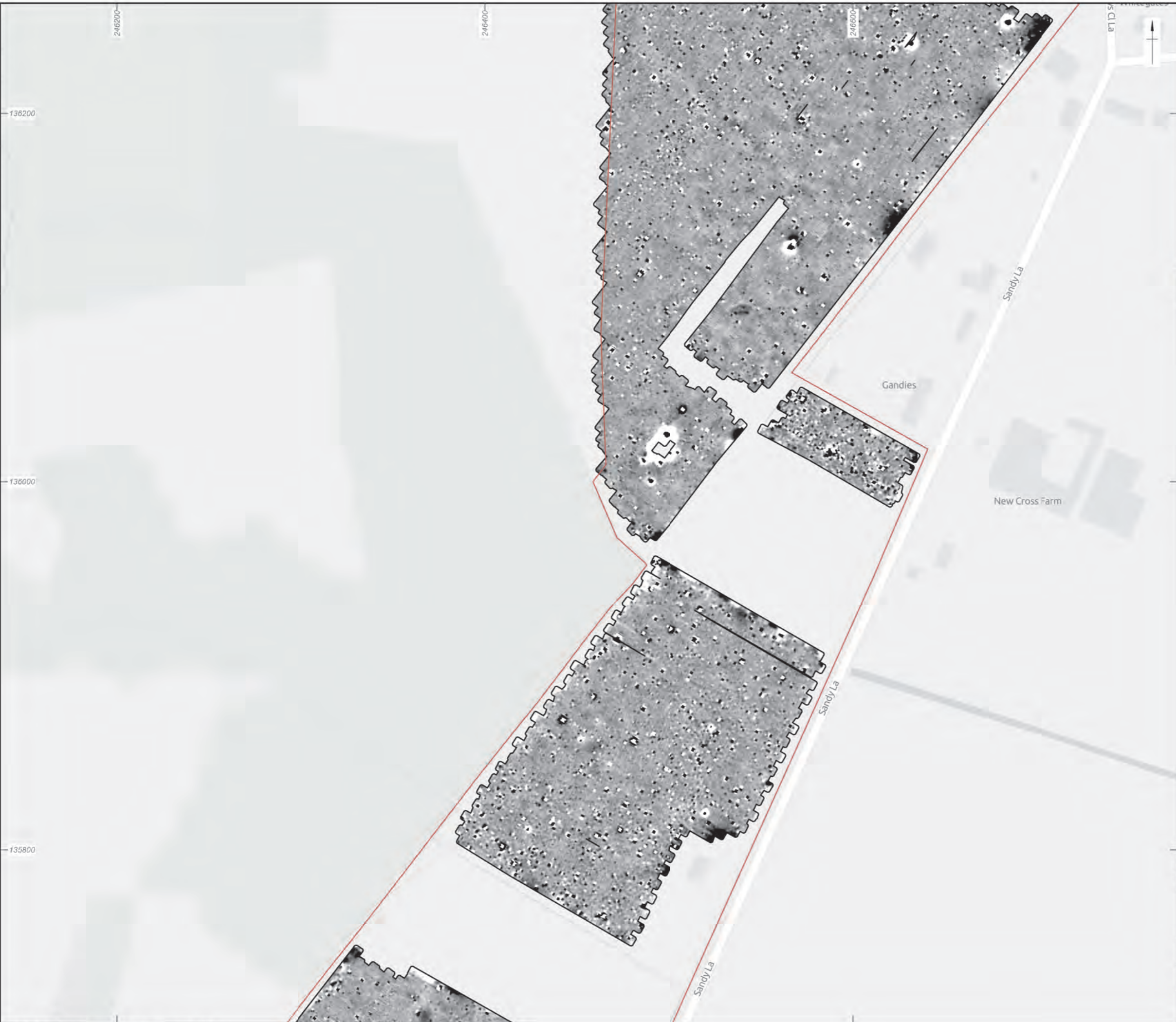


- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Former field boundary
- Increased response
- Ferrous

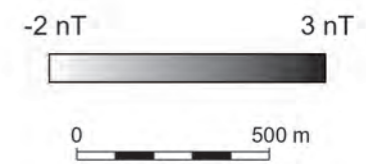


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- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent



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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

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- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Geology
- Increased response
- Ferrous

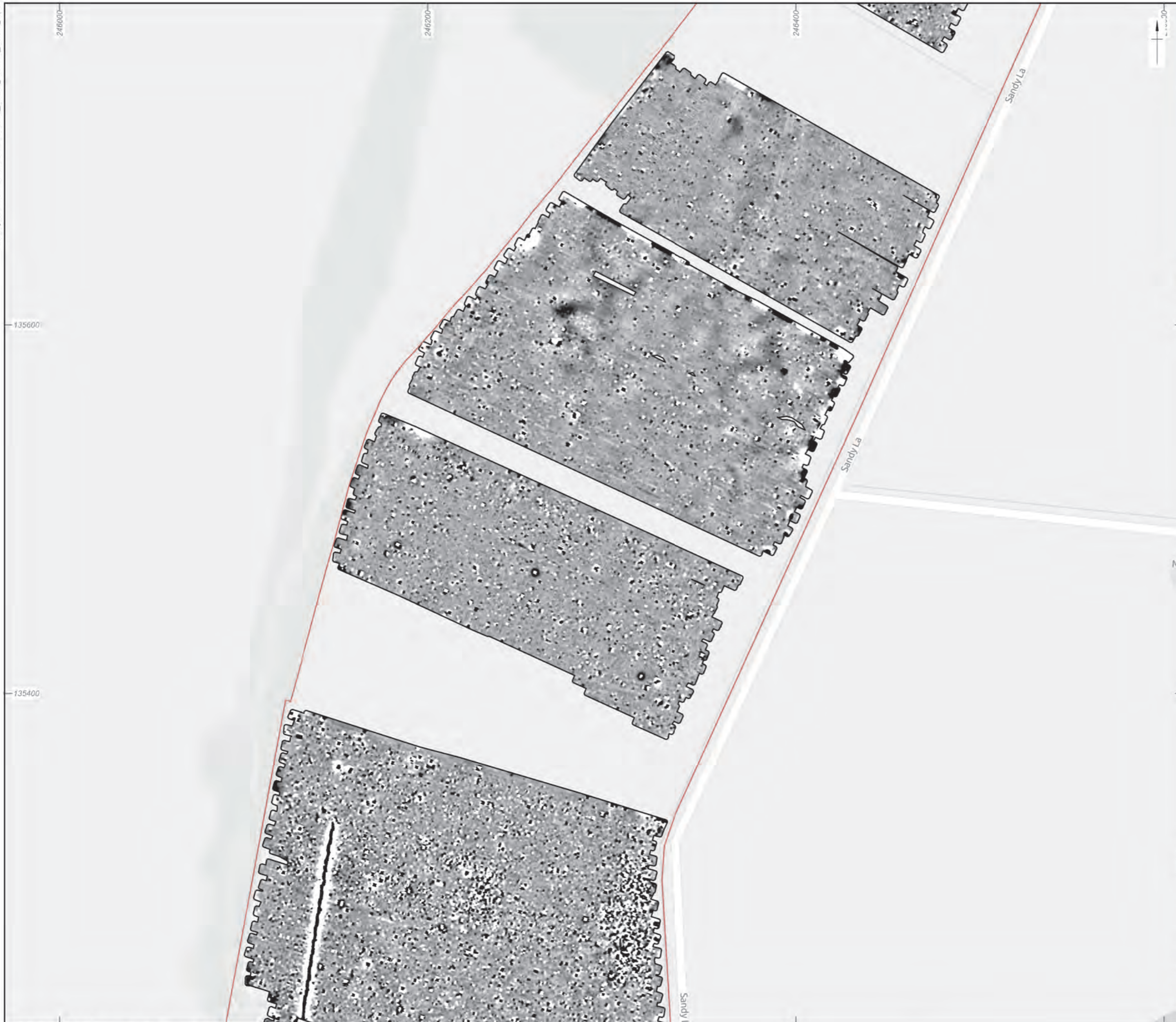


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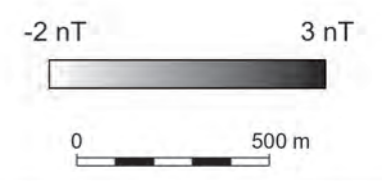
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Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation

Figure 21



- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent

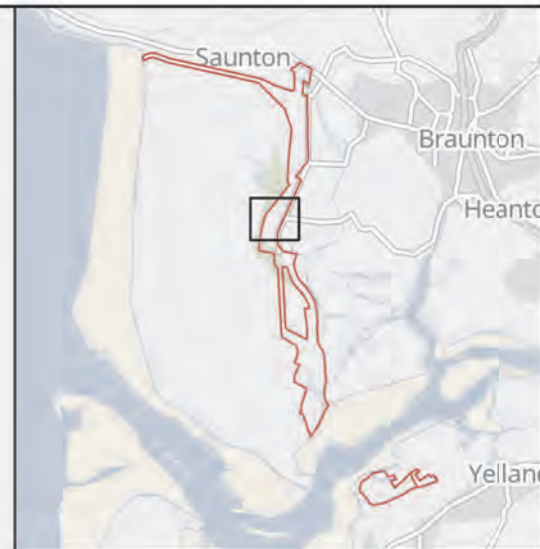


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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

Figure 22



- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Geology
- Increased response
- Ferrous

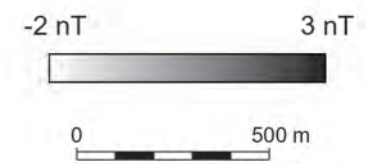


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- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent



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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

Figure 24



- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Former field boundary
- Geology
- Increased response
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Modern service

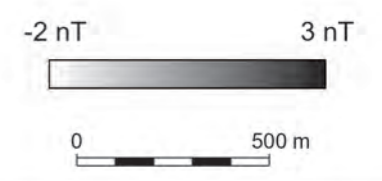


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- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent



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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot



- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Geology
- Ferrous

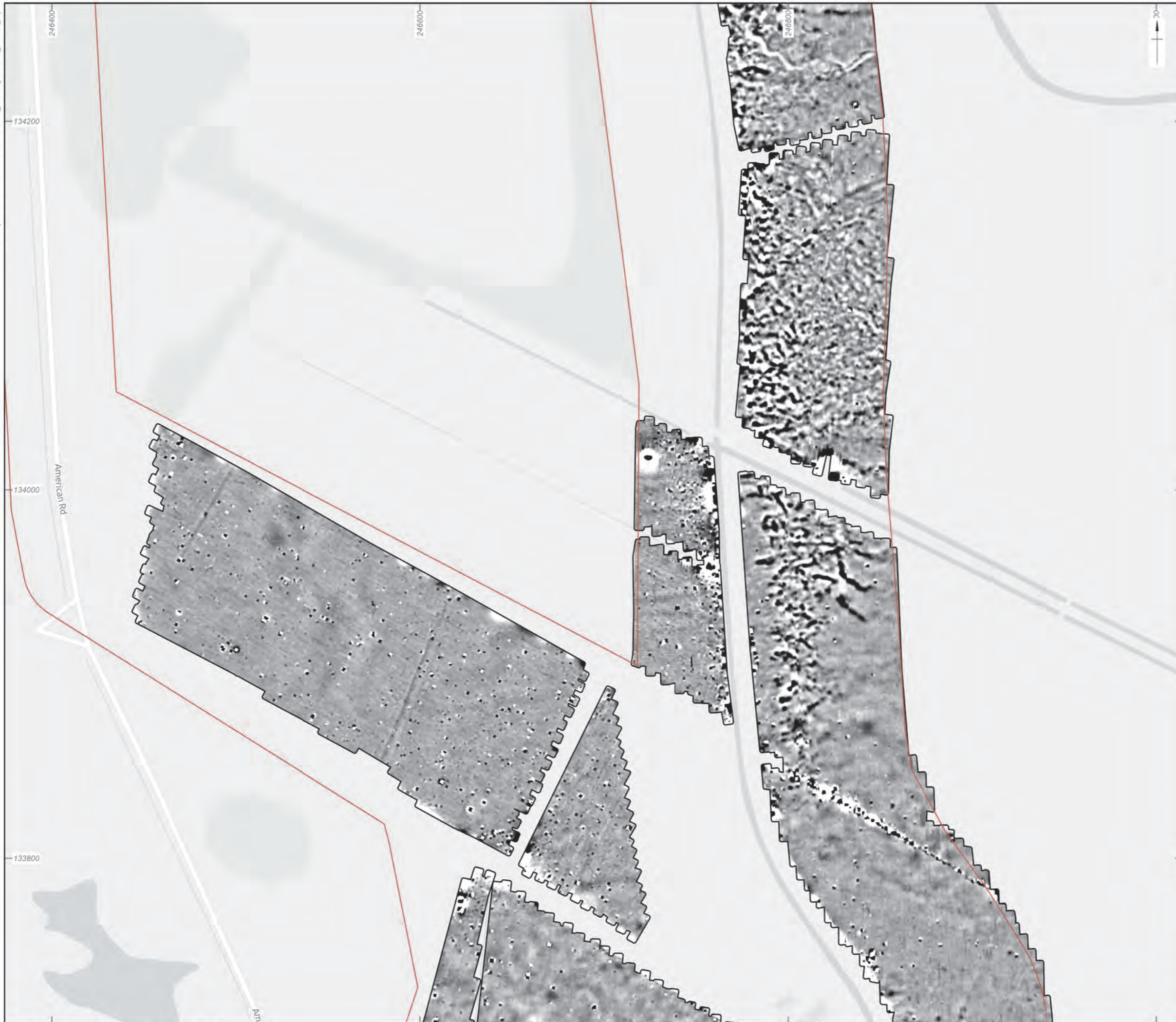


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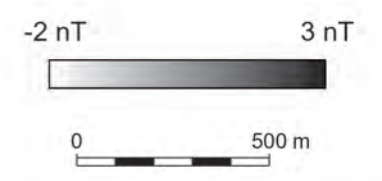
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Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation


Figure 27



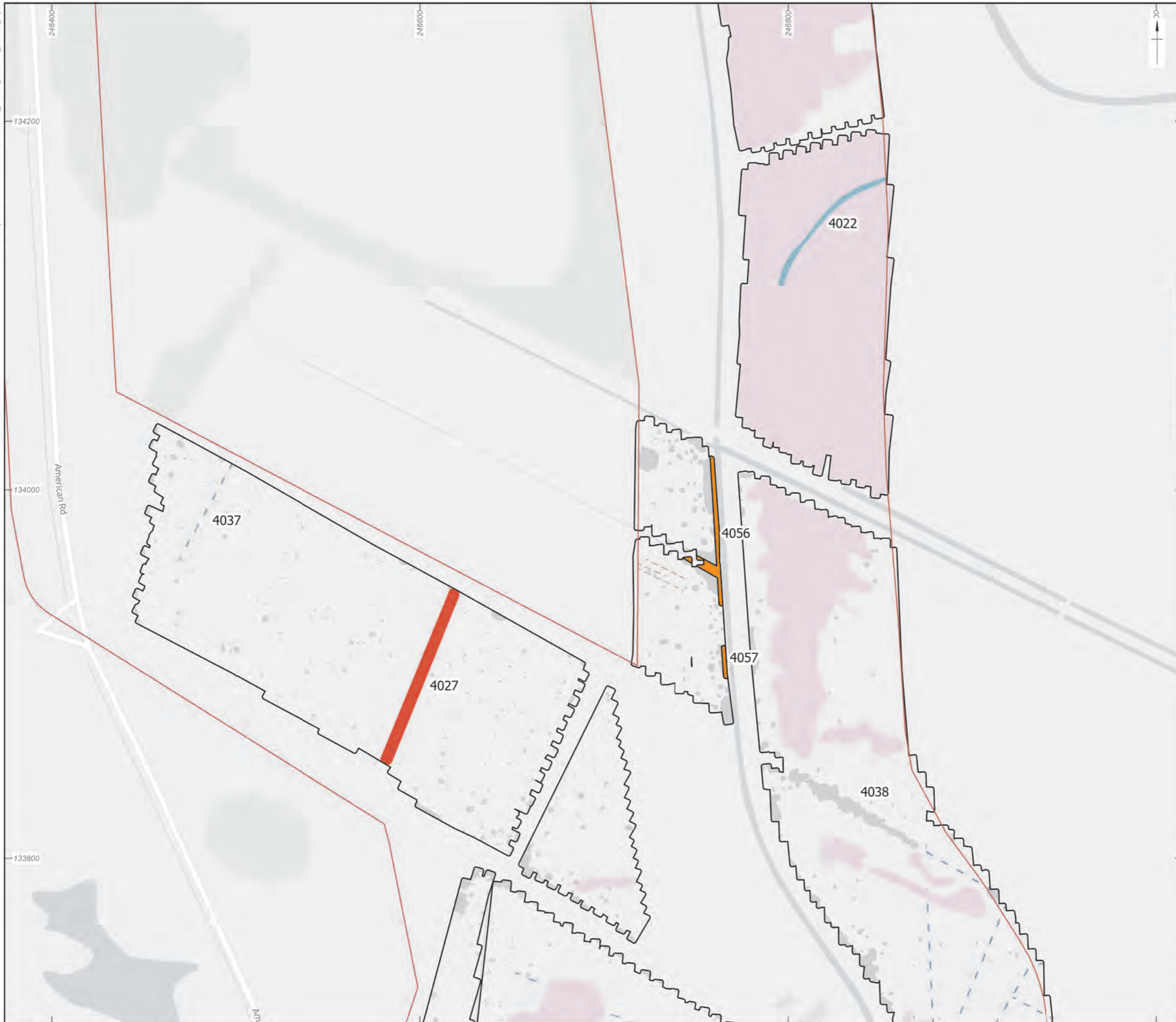
- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent



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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot



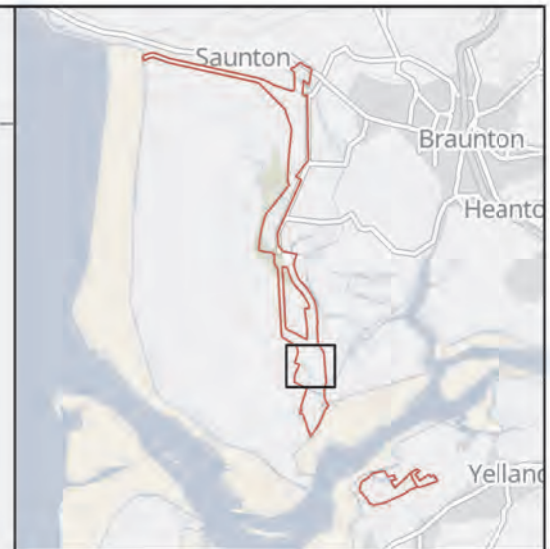
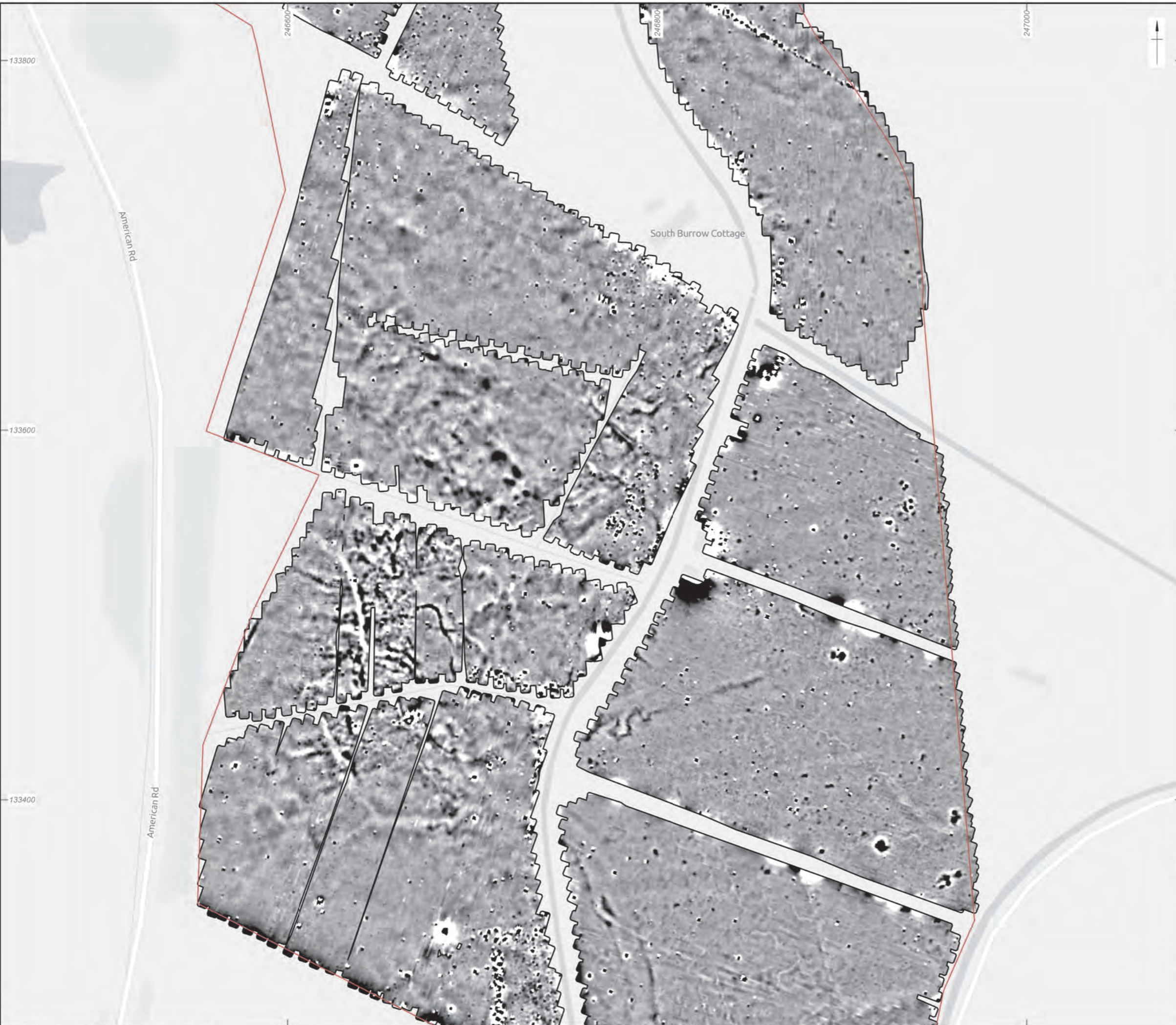
- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Geology
- Agricultural feature
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Modern service

0 500 m

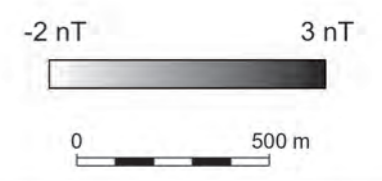
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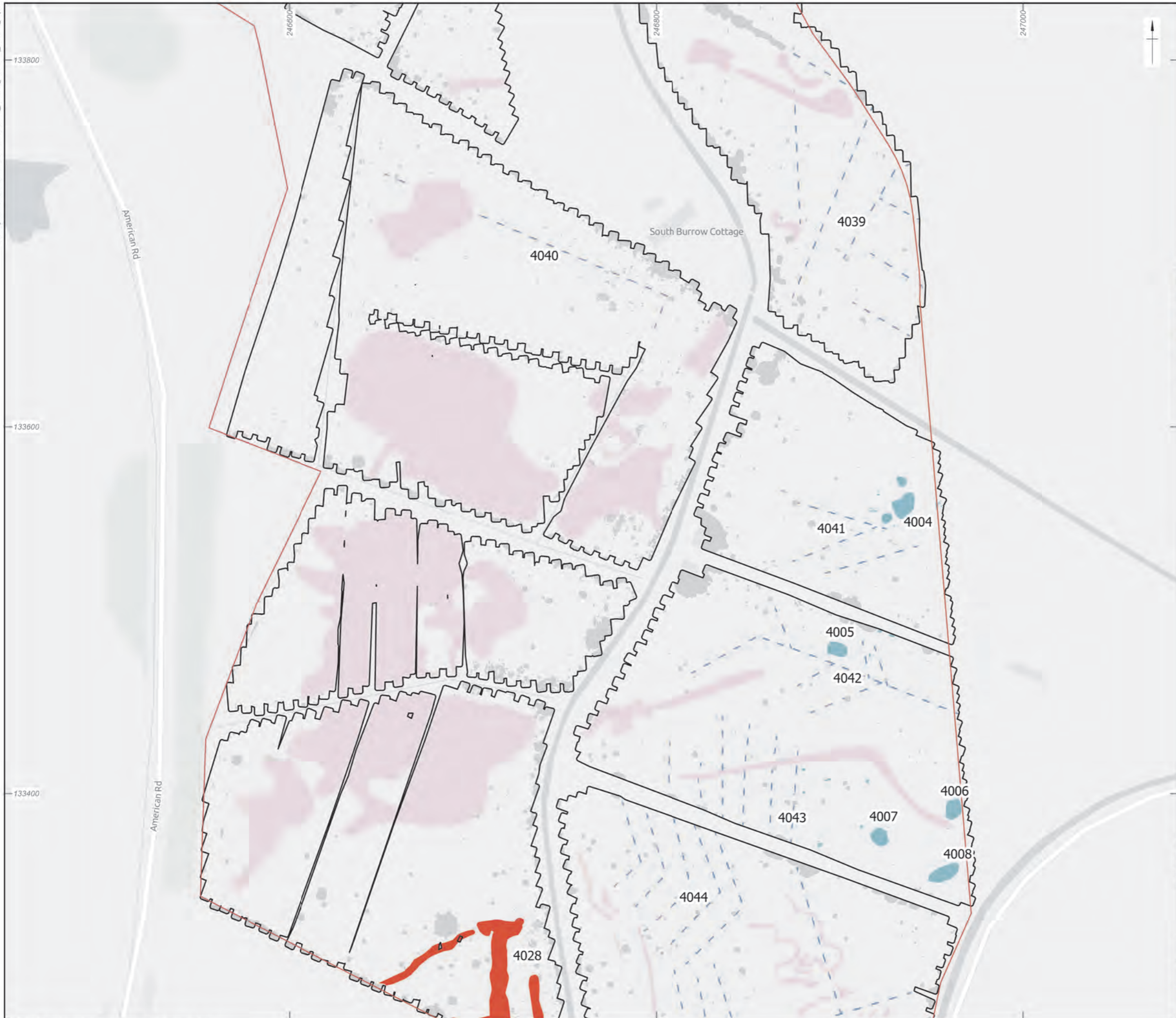
- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent



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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

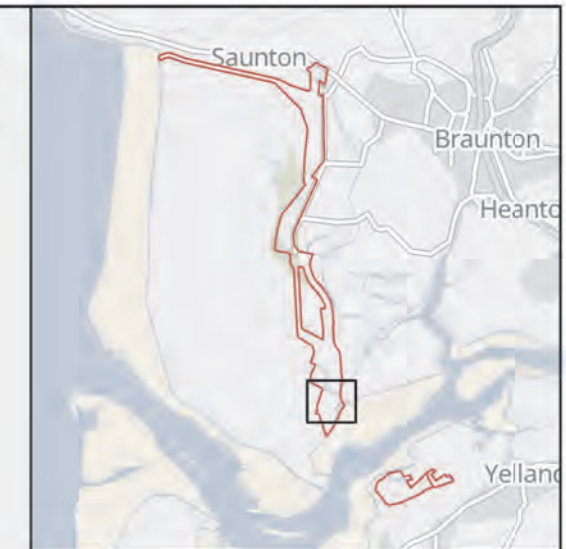
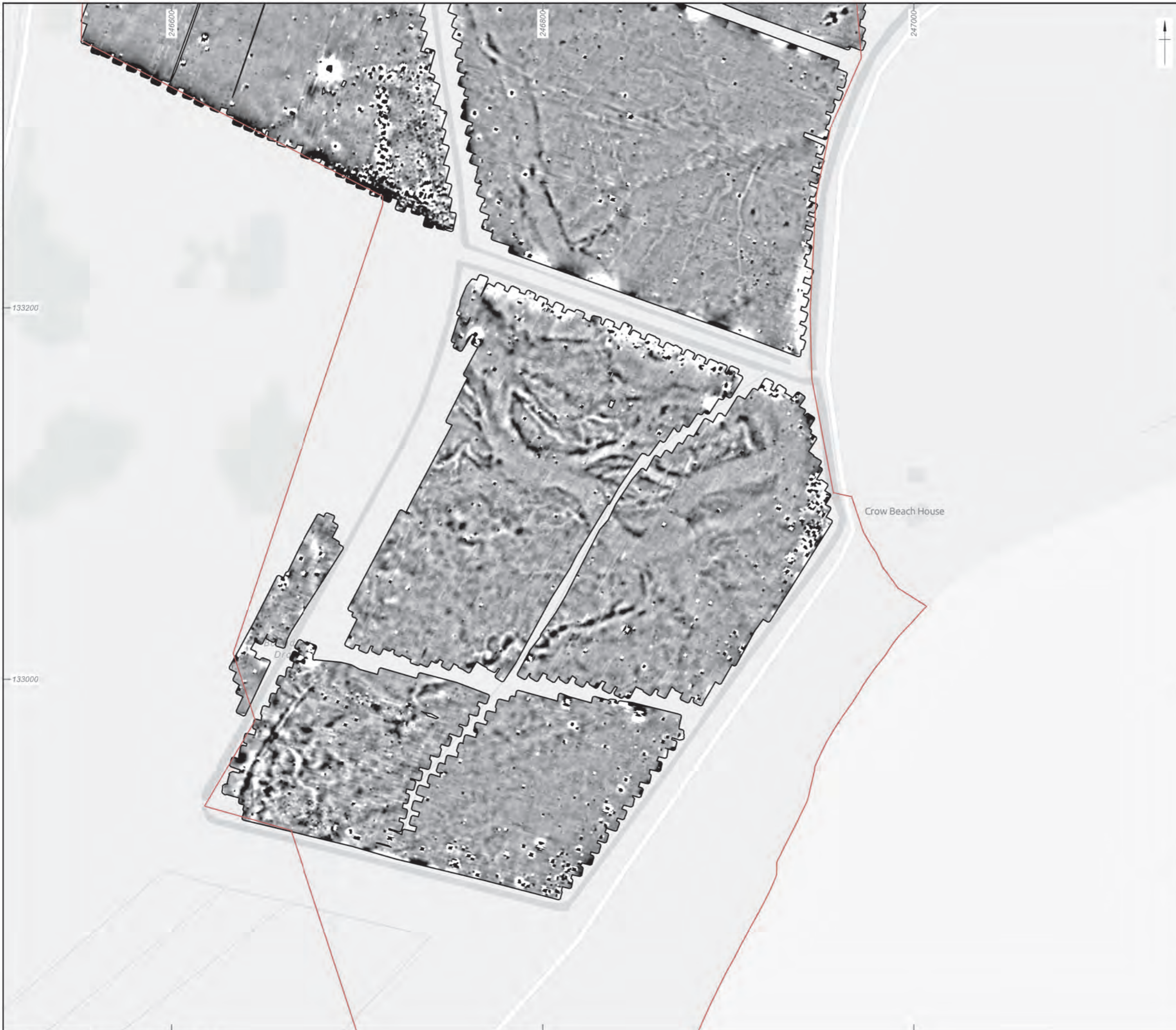


- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Geology
- Drain
- Ferrous

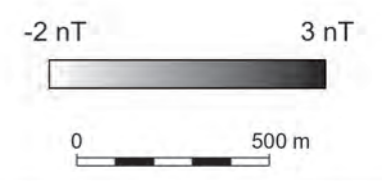


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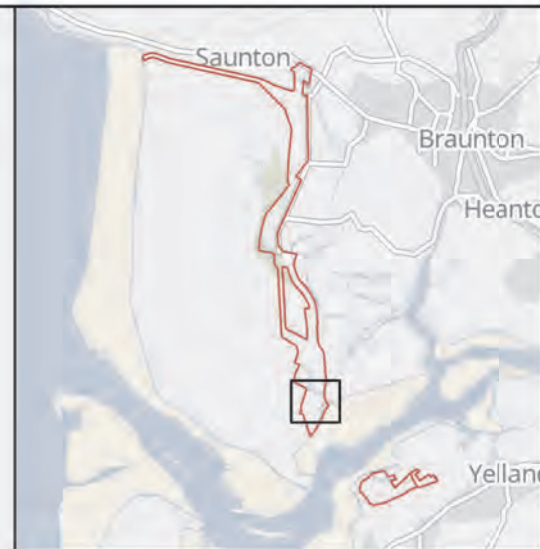
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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot



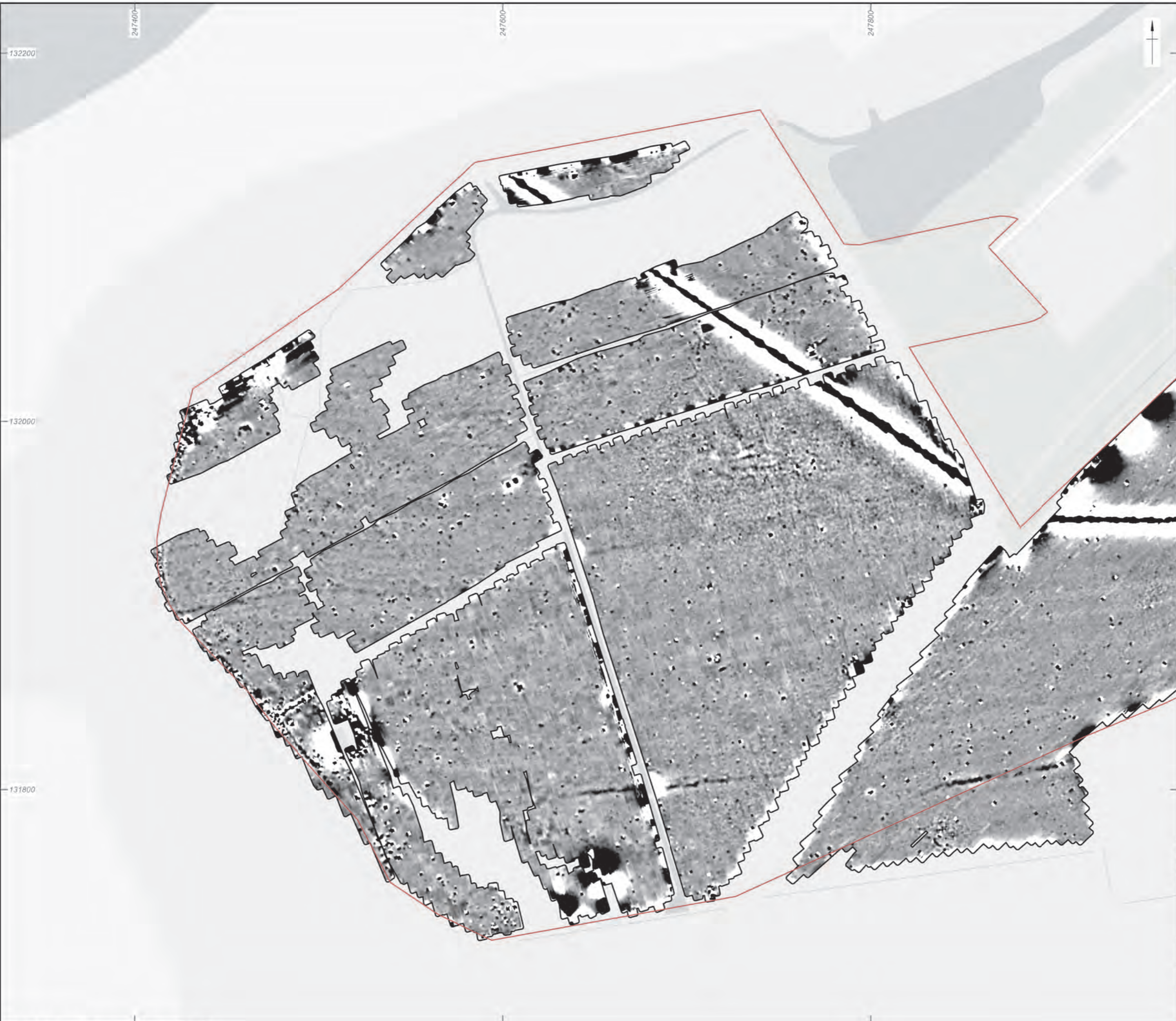
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- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Geology
- Increased response
- Drain
- Ferrous



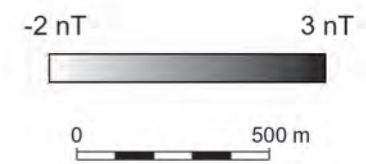
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- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent

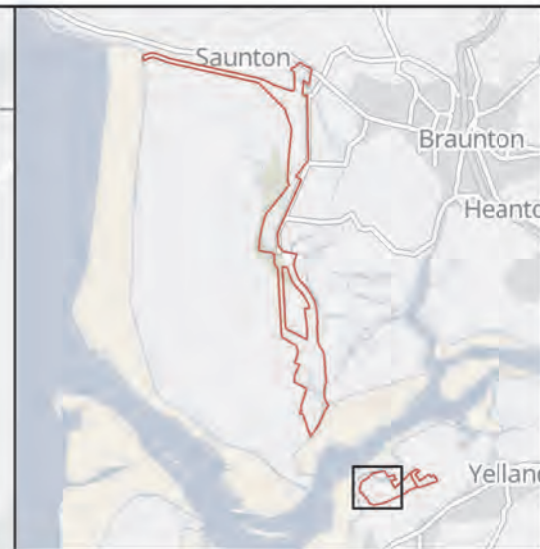
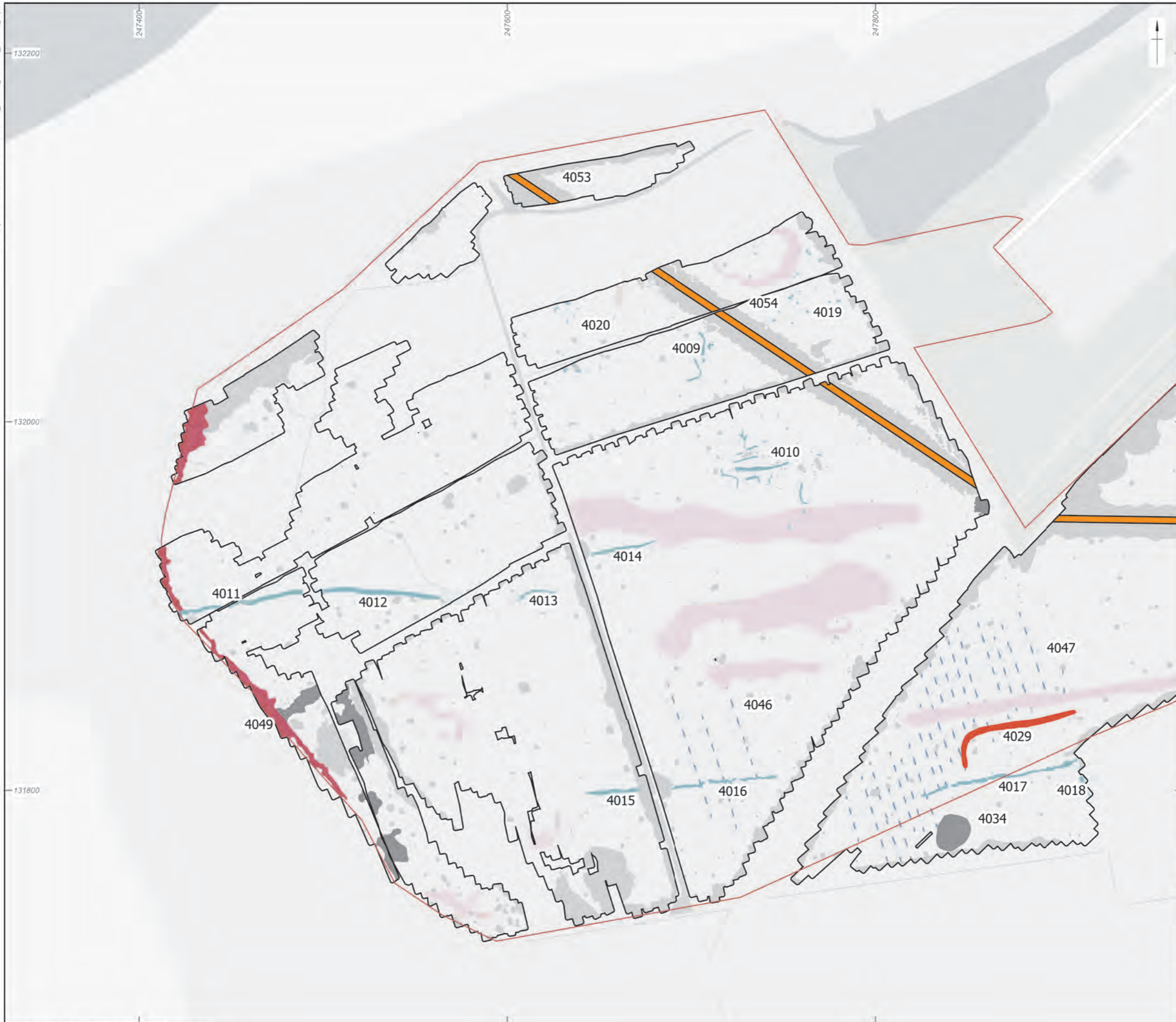


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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

Figure 34



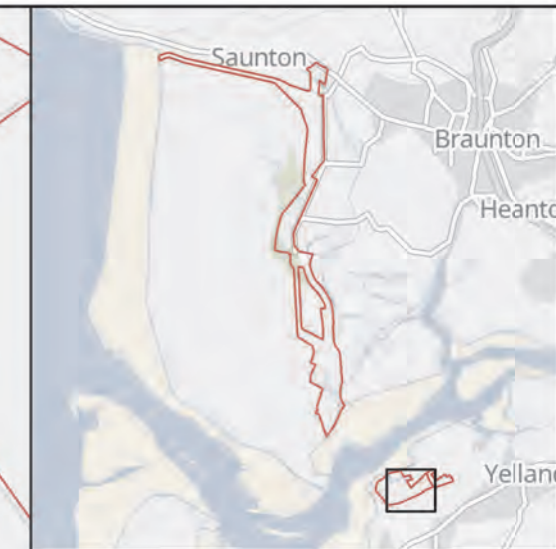
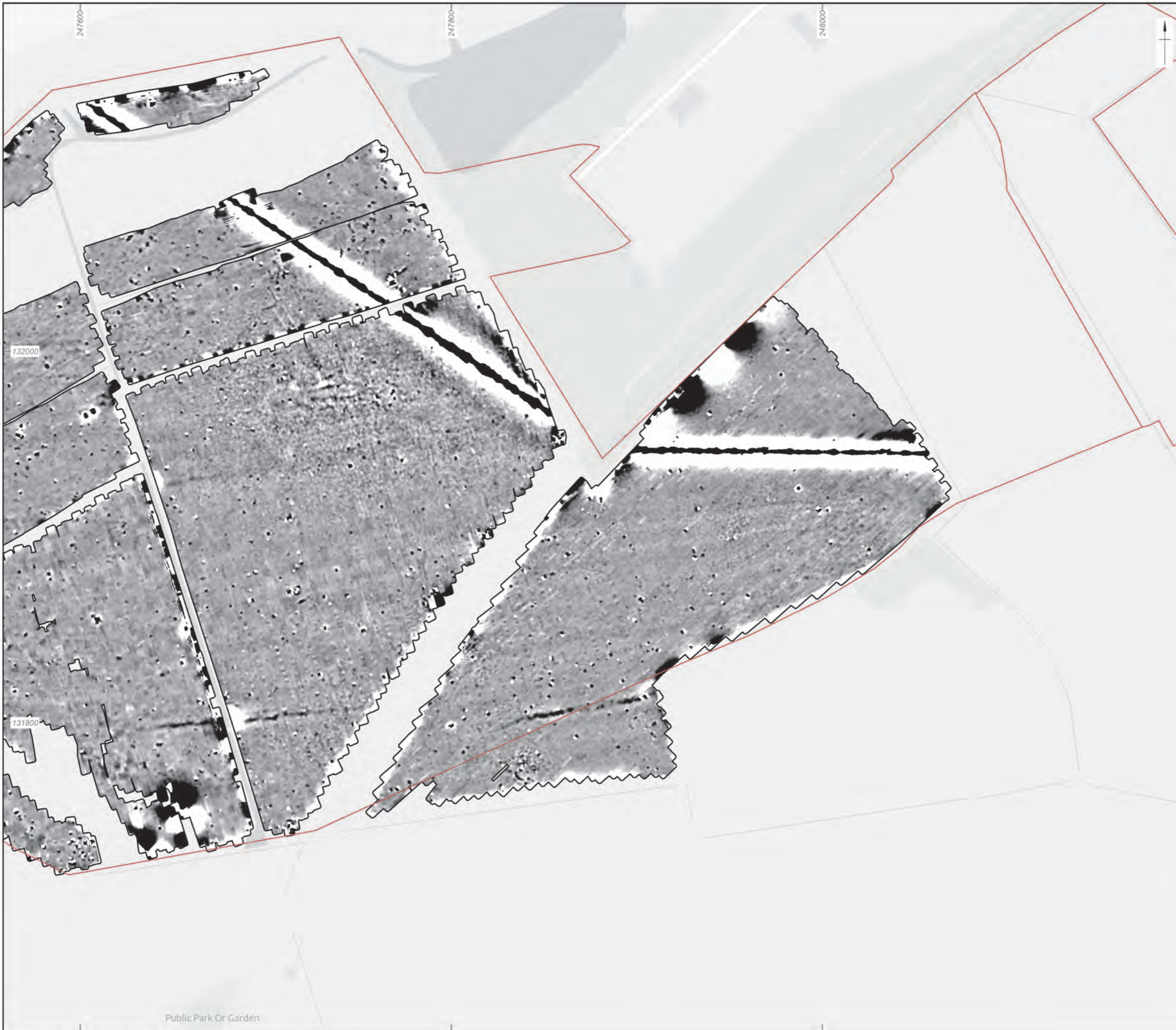
- Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Historic landscape feature
- Geology
- Increased response
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Modern service



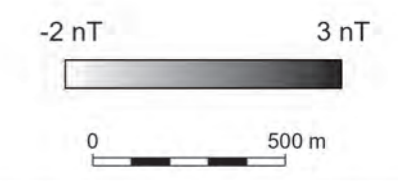
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- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent



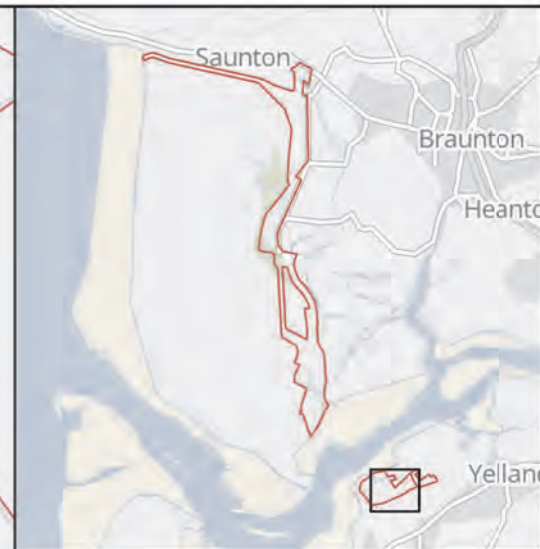
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Detailed gradiometer survey results: greyscale plot

Figure 36

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- ▭ Site boundary
- Detailed survey extent
- Possible archaeology
- Former field boundary
- Geology
- Increased response
- Drain
- Ferrous
- Modern service

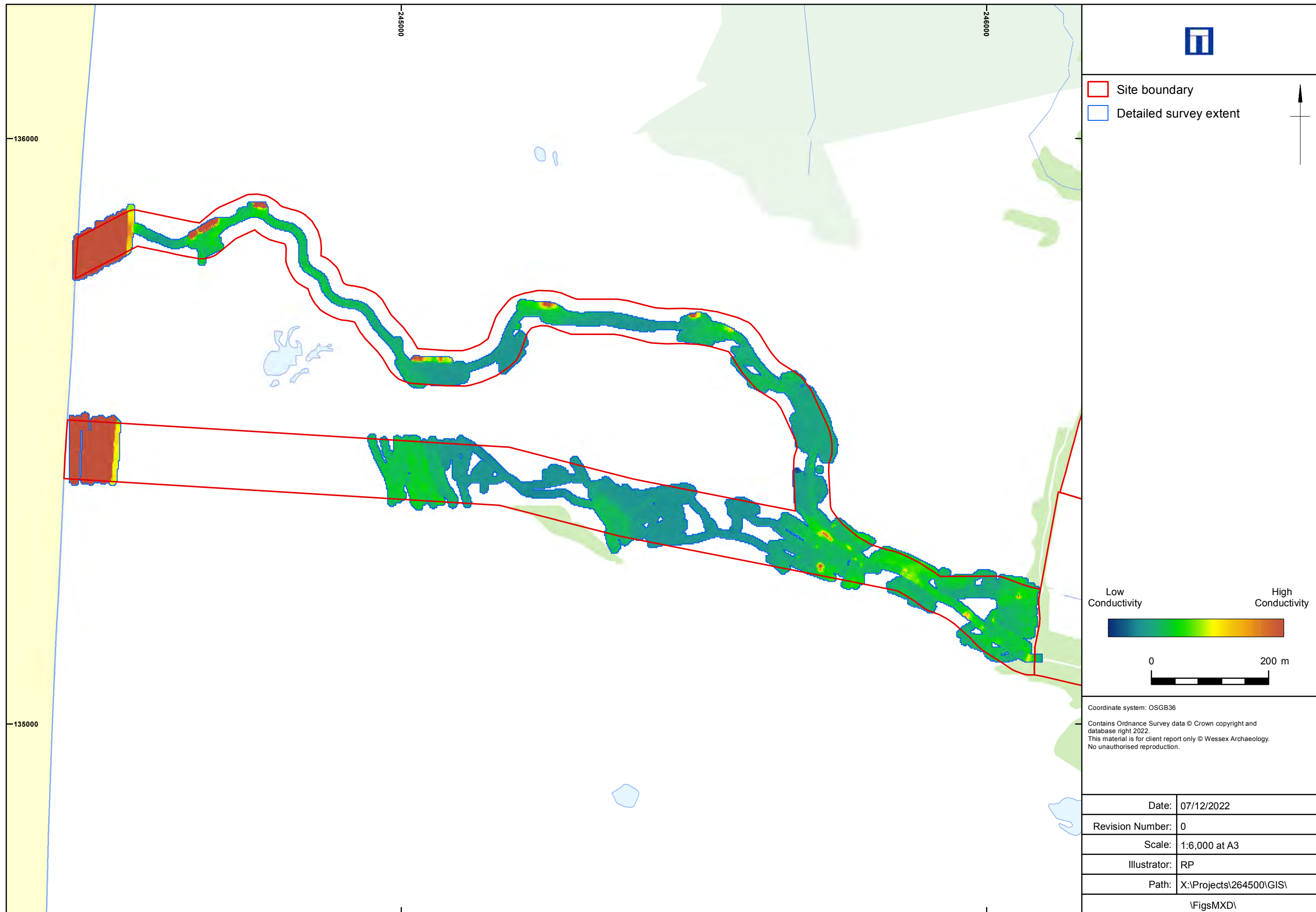


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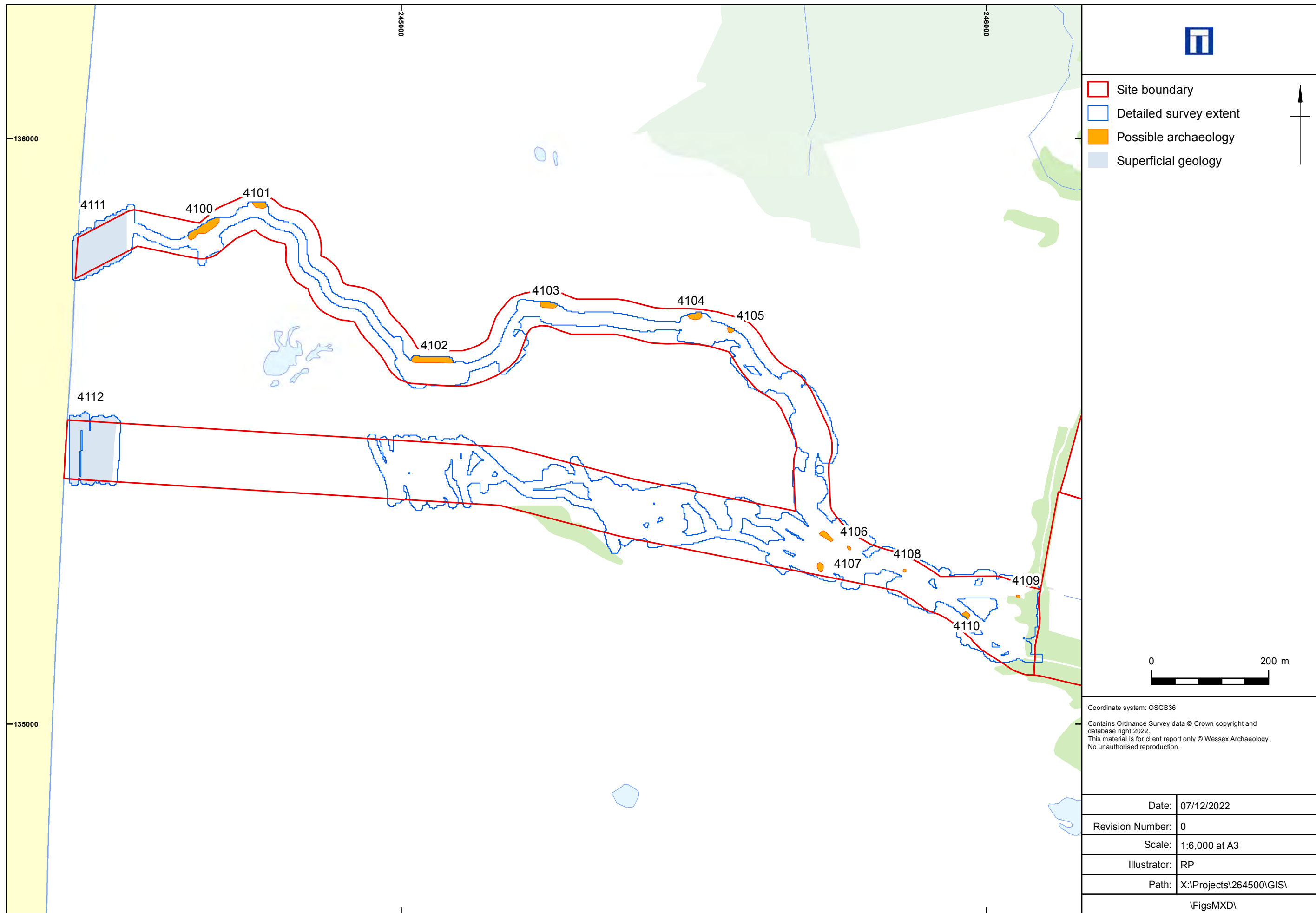
Detailed gradiometer survey results: interpretation

Figure 37



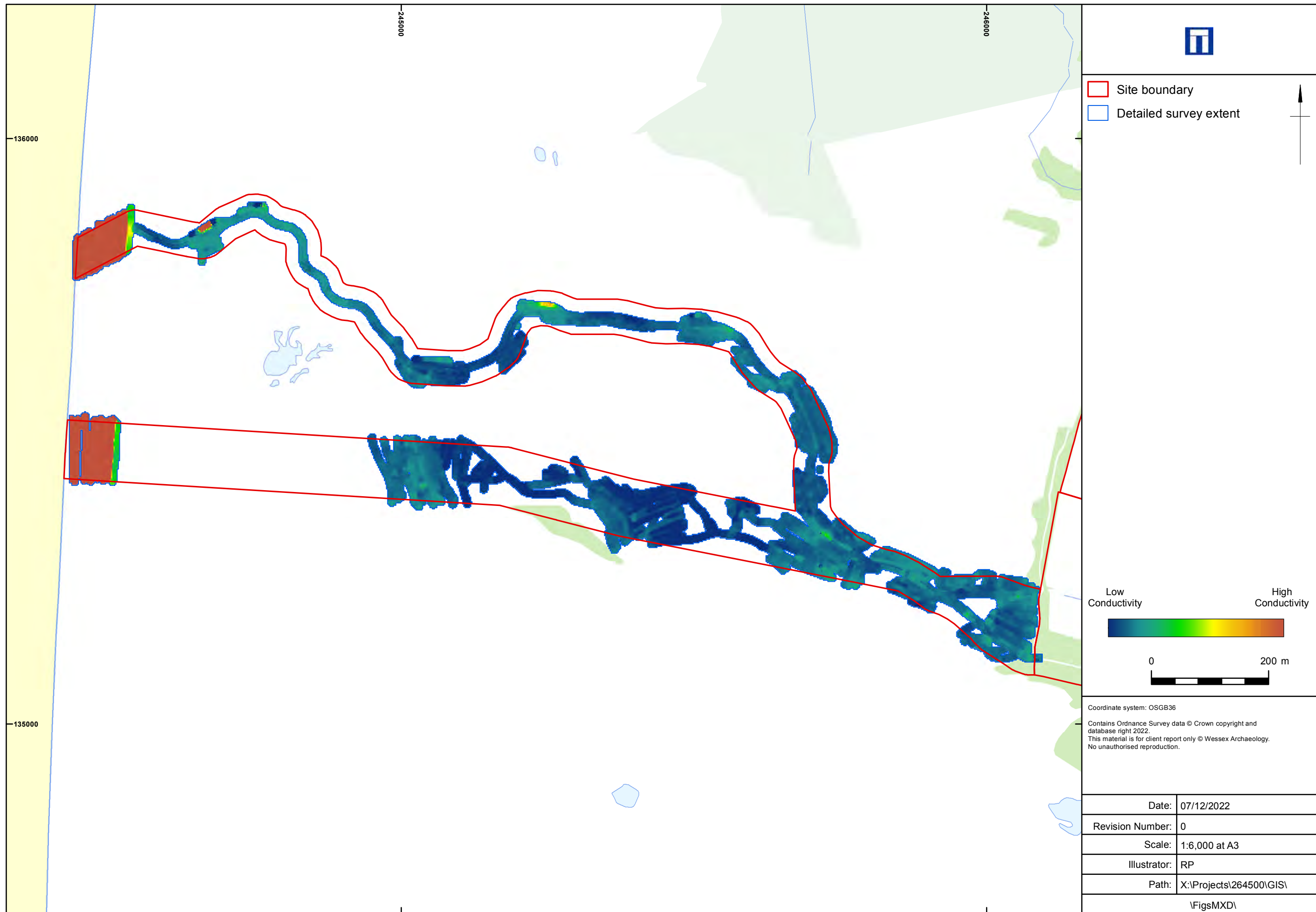
EM survey results; Magnetic Conductivity: depth slice 2.2 m colour scale

Figure 38



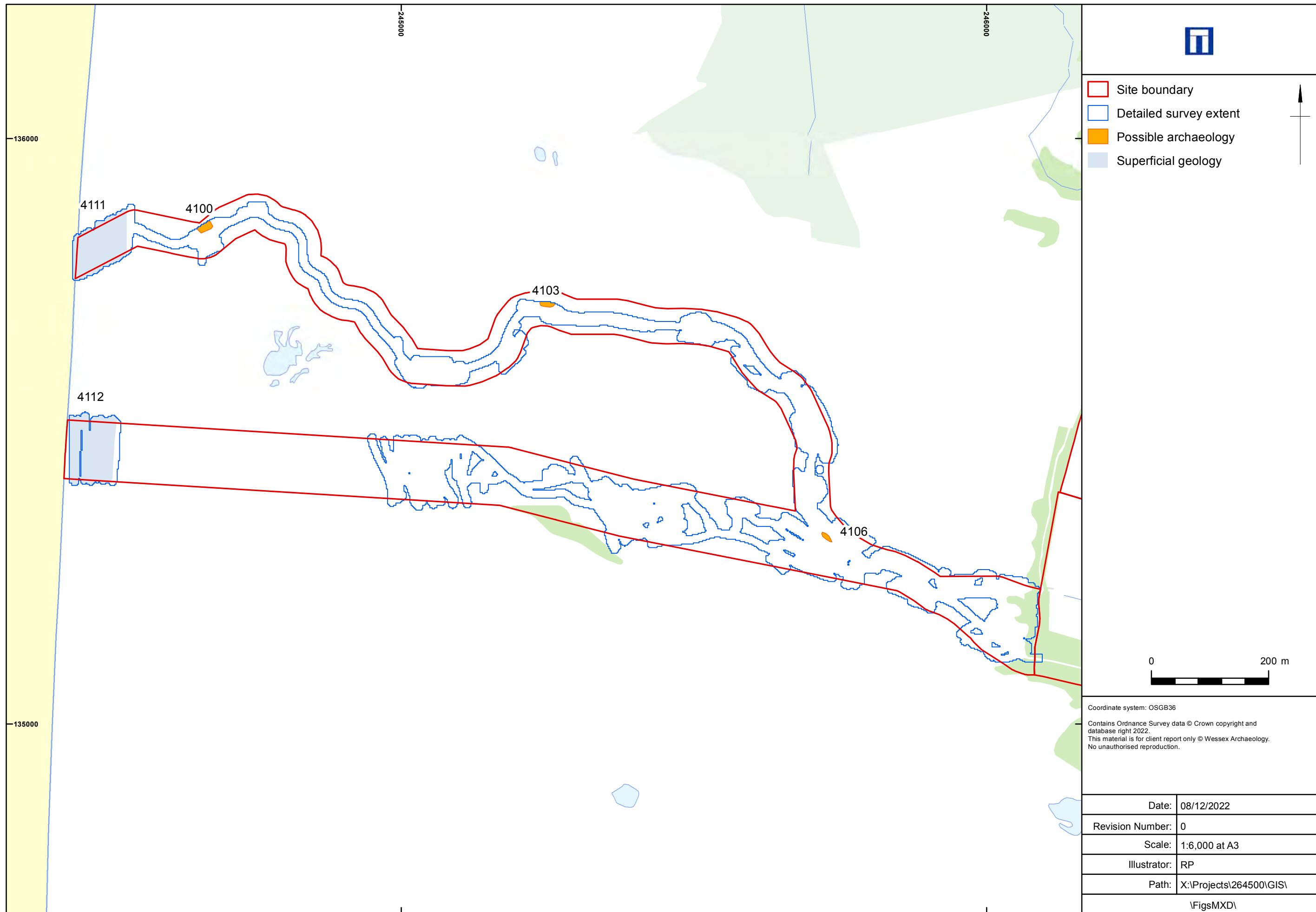
EM survey results; Magnetic Conductivity: depth slice 2.2 m interpretation

Figure 39



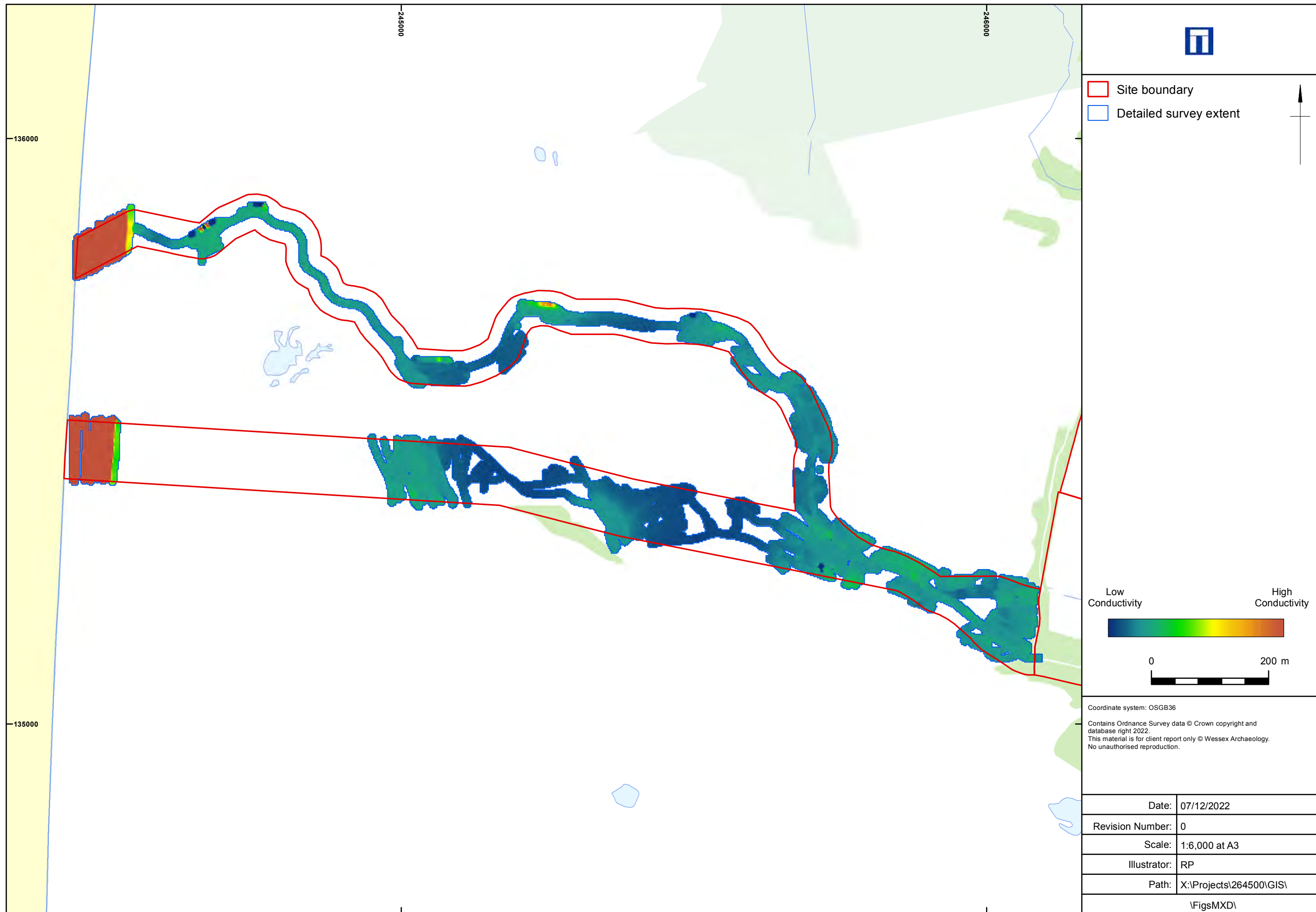
EM survey results; Magnetic Conductivity: depth slice 4.2 m colour scale

Figure 40



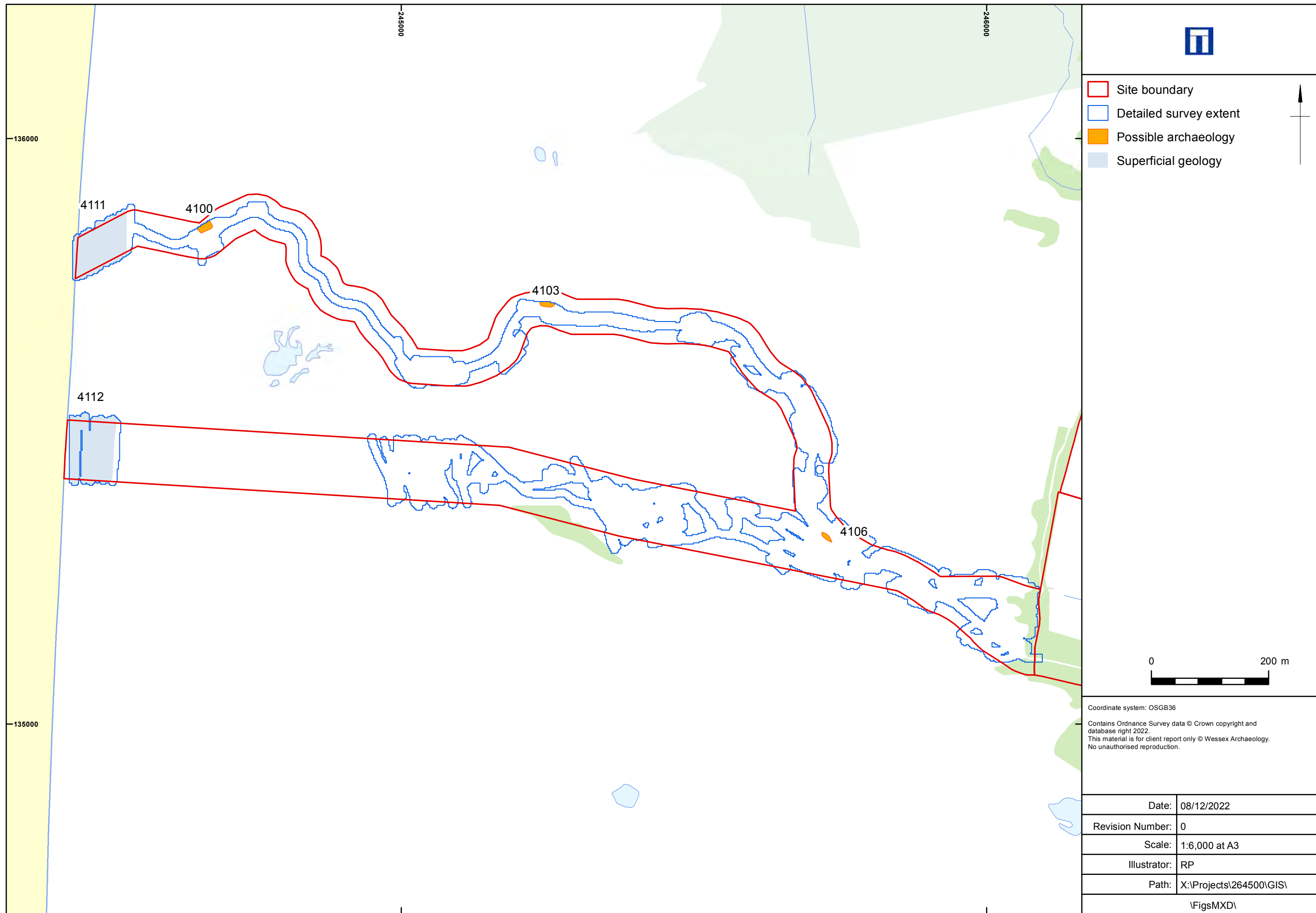
EM survey results; Magnetic Conductivity: depth slice 2.2 m interpretation

Figure 41



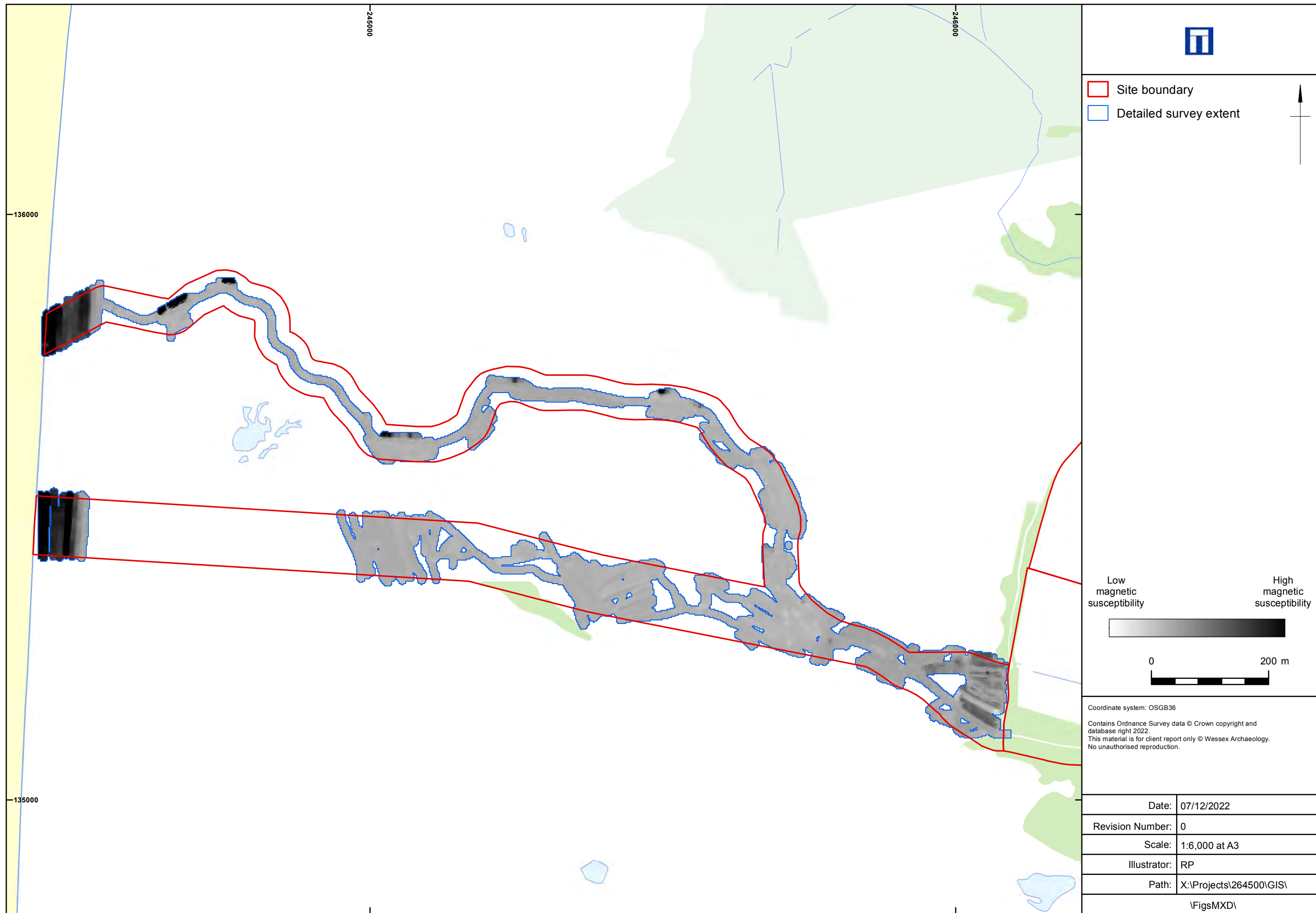
EM survey results; Magnetic Conductivity: depth slice 6.7 m colour scale

Figure 42



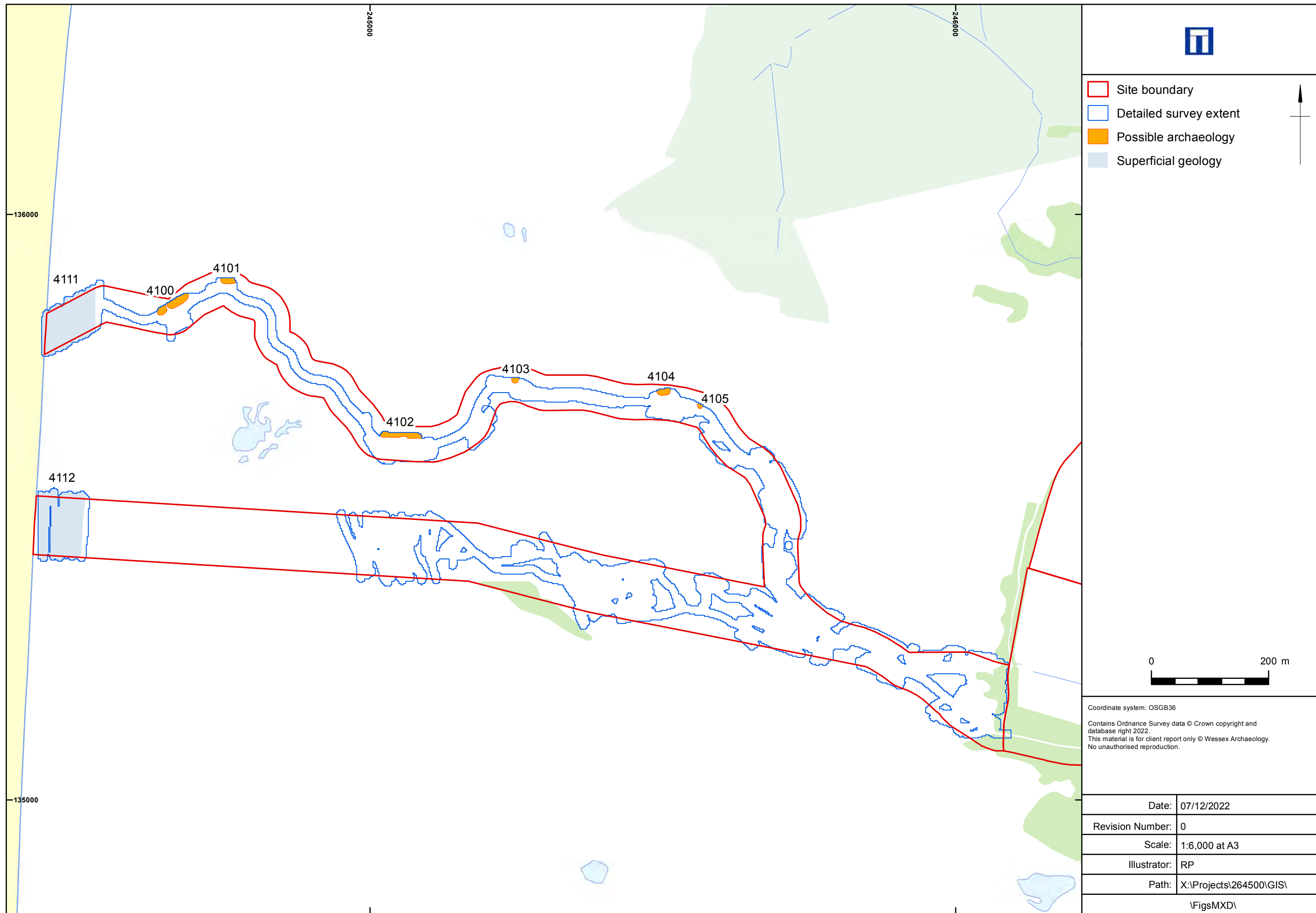
EM survey results; Magnetic Conductivity: depth slice 6.7 m interpretation

Figure 43



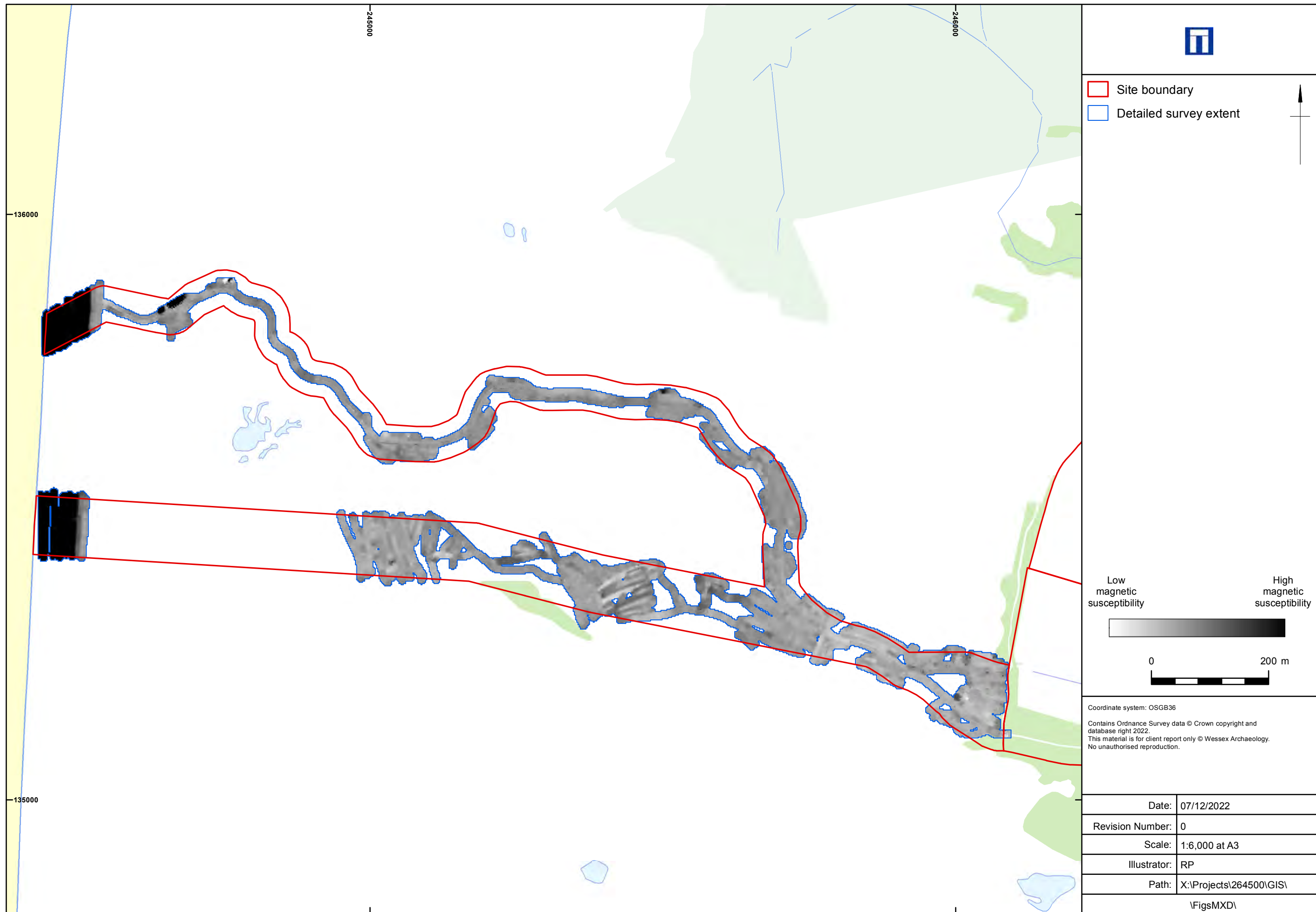
EM survey results; Magnetic Susceptibility: depth slice 2.2 m colour scale

Figure 44



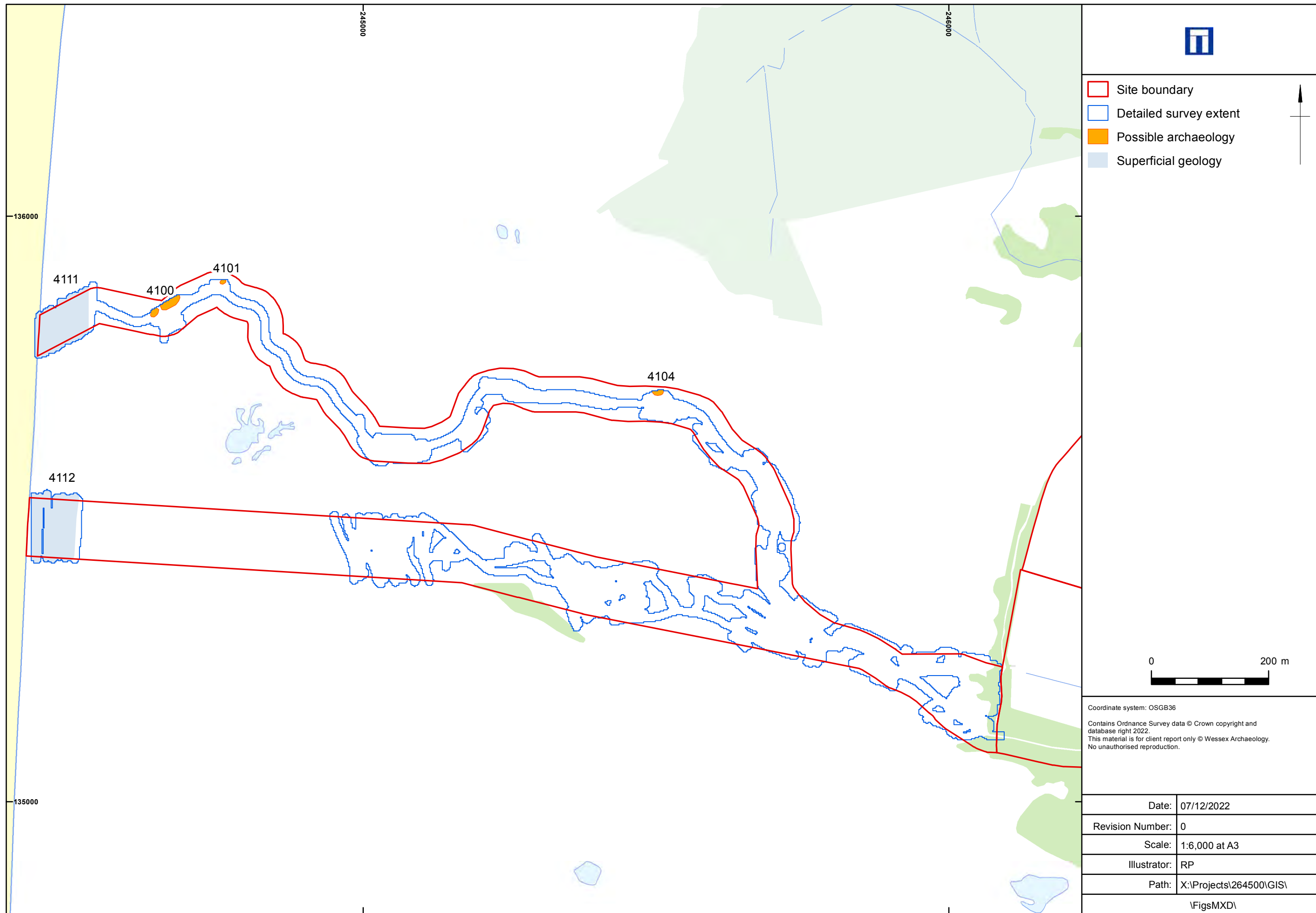
EM survey results; Magnetic Susceptibility: depth slice 2.2 m interpretation

Figure 45



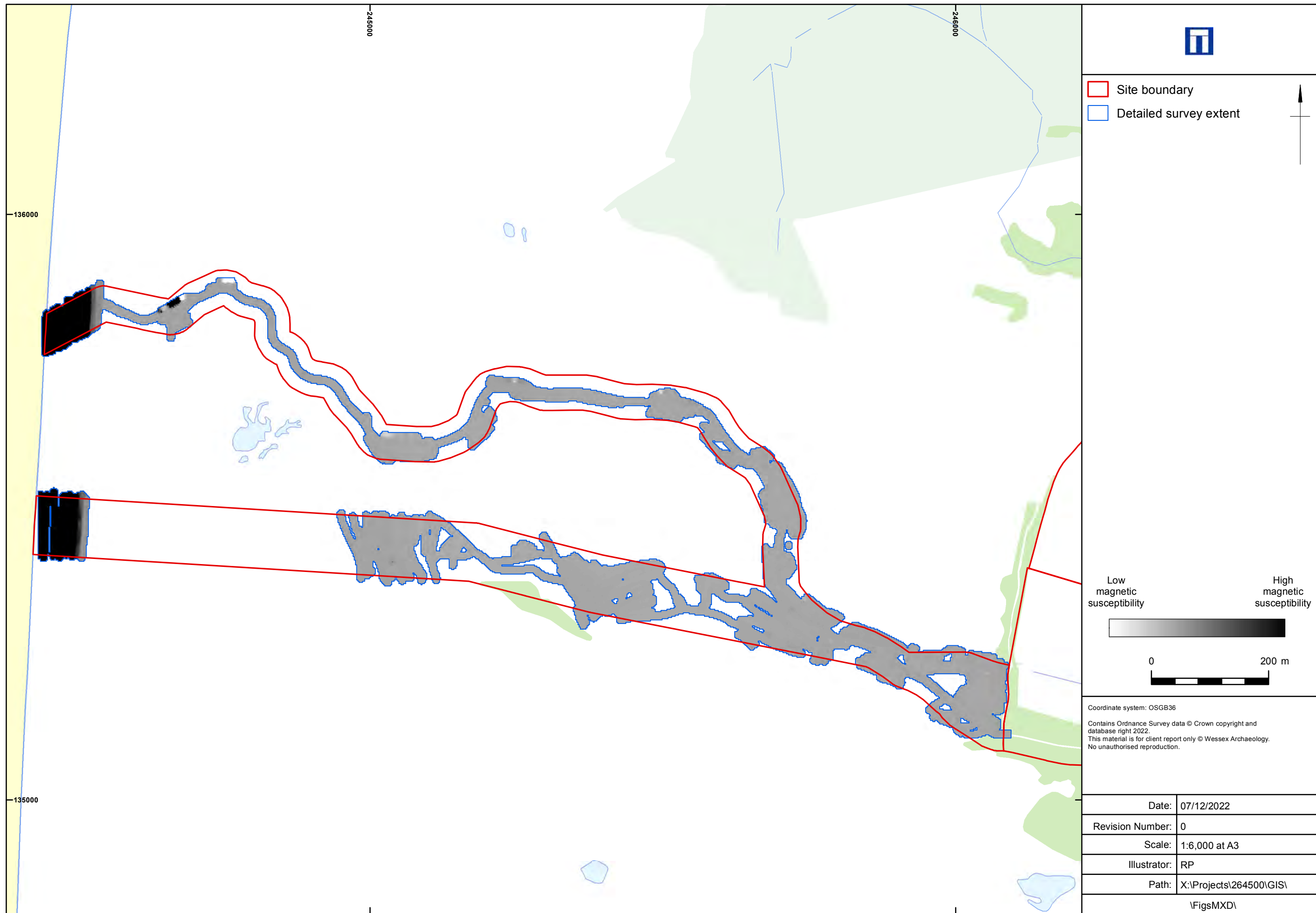
EM survey results; Magnetic Susceptibility: depth slice 4.2 m colour scale

Figure 46



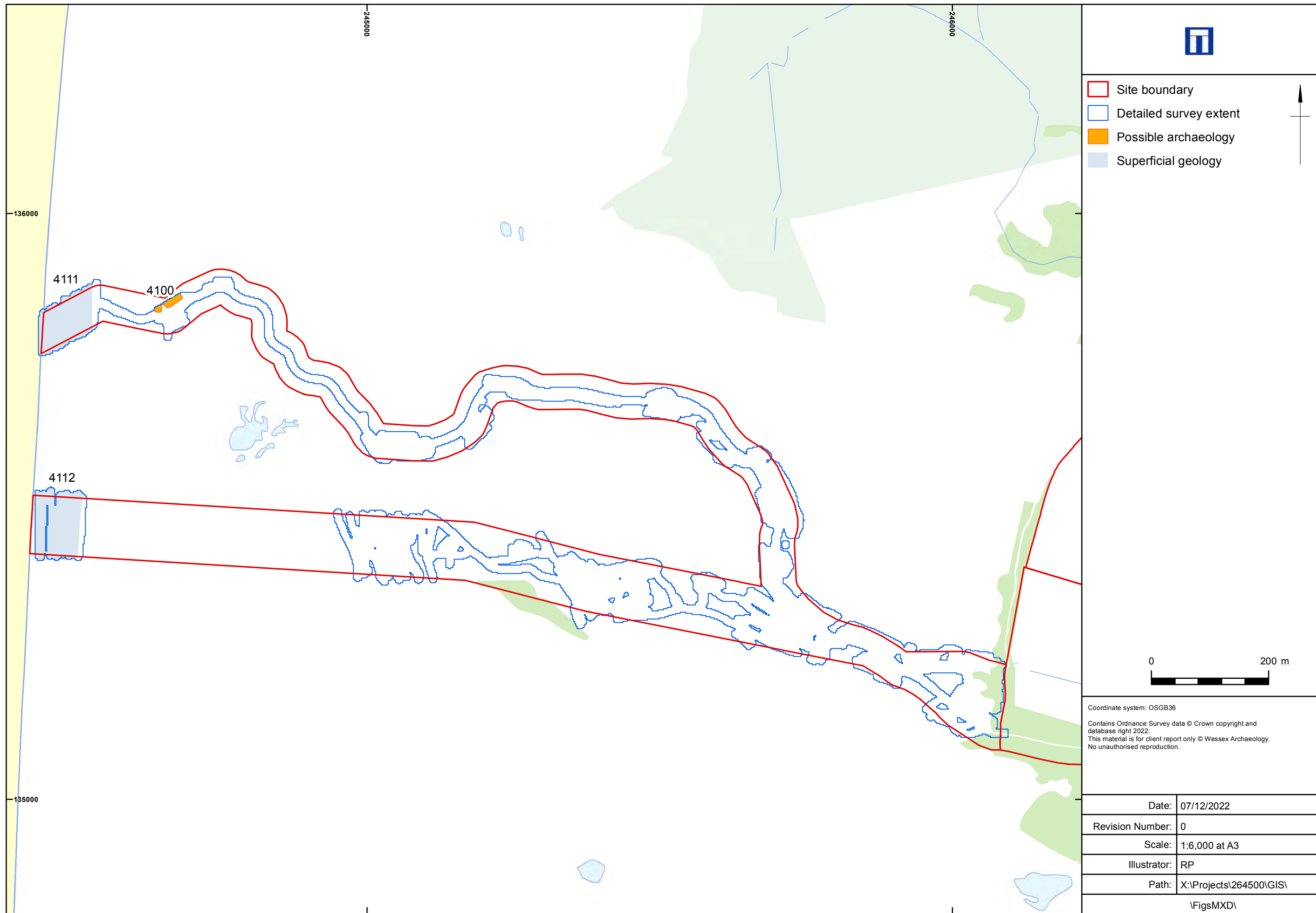
EM survey results; Magnetic Susceptibility: depth slice 4.2 m interpretation

Figure 47



EM survey results; Magnetic Susceptibility: depth slice 6.7 m colour scale

Figure 48



EM survey results; Magnetic Susceptibility: depth slice 6.7 m interpretation

Figure 49



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FS 606559



White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

**Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural
Heritage**

**Appendix 17.D: Onshore Infrastructure Setting
Assessment**



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Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CA	Conservation Area
DCC HET	Devon County Council Historic Environment Team
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change
DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
ES	Environmental Statement
ETG	Expert Topic Group
GPA	Good Practice Advice
HE	Historic England
km	Kilometre
LB	Listed Building
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LVIA	Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
m	Metre
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MW	Megawatts
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NDCC	North Devon County Council
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPPG	The National Planning Practice Guidance
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
RPG	Registered Park and Garden
S.36	Section 36 Consent
SM	Scheduled Monument
WCOWL	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Limited
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

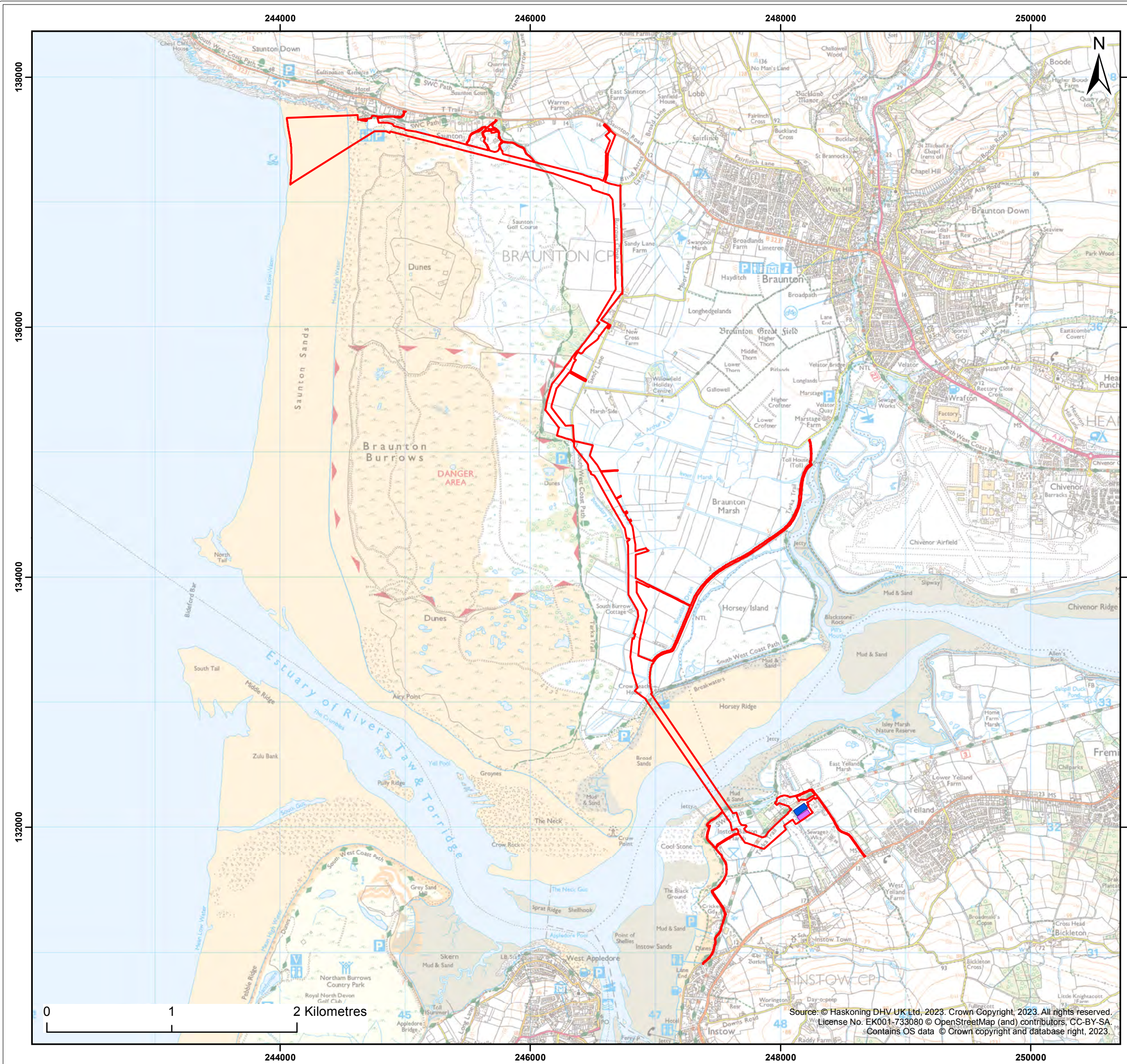
Glossary of Terminology

Defined Term	Description
Applicant	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Limited
Offshore Infrastructure	All of the offshore infrastructure including wind turbine generators, substructures, mooring lines, seabed anchors, Offshore Substation Platform and all cable types (export and inter-array). This encompasses the infrastructure that is the focus of this application and Environmental Statement and the parts of the project consented under Section 36 of the Electricity Act and the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
Offshore Project	The Project for the offshore Section 36 and Marine Licence application includes all components offshore of MHWS. This includes the infrastructure within the windfarm site (e.g., wind turbine generators, substructures, mooring lines, seabed anchors, inter-array cables and Offshore Substation Platform (as applicable)) and all infrastructure associated with the export cable route and landfall (up to MHWS) including the cables and associated cable protection (if required).
Onshore Development Area	The onshore area above MLWS including the underground onshore export cables connecting to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland. The onshore development area will form part of a separate Planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
Onshore Infrastructure	The combined name for all infrastructure associated with the Onshore Project from MLWS at the Landfall to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland. The onshore infrastructure will form part of a separate Planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
The Onshore Project	The Onshore Project for the onshore TCPA application includes all components onshore of MLWS. This includes the infrastructure associated with the offshore export cable (from MLWS), landfall, onshore export cable and associated infrastructure and new onshore substation (if required).
White Cross Offshore Windfarm Ltd	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Ltd (WCOWL) is a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones Servicios, S.A., and Flotation Energy Ltd.
White Cross Offshore Windfarm	100MW capacity offshore windfarm including associated onshore and offshore infrastructure.
White Cross Onshore Substation	A new substation built specifically for the White Cross project. It is required to ensure electrical power produced by the offshore windfarm is compliant with NG electrical requirements at the grid connection at East Yelland.

1. Appendix 17.D: Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment

1.1 Introduction

1. This report presents the results of an assessment of the predicted impacts of the onshore infrastructure (**Figure 1**) for White Cross Offshore Windfarm (hereafter referred to as the Onshore Project) both individually and cumulatively, on the heritage significance of onshore designated heritage assets resulting from changes to their setting.
2. The assessment builds upon a high-level screening assessment presented in **Table 1.1** and **Table 1.2**.
3. The assessment is focused on designated heritage assets within a 3km radius (study area) (see **Section 1.4** and **Figure 2**). There are 216 designated heritage assets within the study area comprising two Scheduled Monuments (SMs), one Registered Park and Garden (RPG), 213 Listed Buildings (LBs) and four Conservation Areas (CAs). These are presented on (**Figure 3**).
4. Of the designated heritage assets, 36 have been identified (one SM, one CA and 34 LBs) through the high-level screening assessment (presented in **Table 1.1** and **Table 1.2**) where change in their setting resulting from the Onshore Project could lead to material harm to their heritage significance.
5. This report therefore presents a detailed assessment of the predicted effects on the heritage significance of the 36 identified heritage assets (**Figure 4**) through changes to their setting due to the operation of the Proposed Onshore Substation. Changes to the setting of designated heritage assets due to the Offshore Infrastructure of the Offshore Project are considered in **Annex A**.



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title:
Onshore Development Area with Proposed Onshore Substation Location

Figure: 1 Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0671

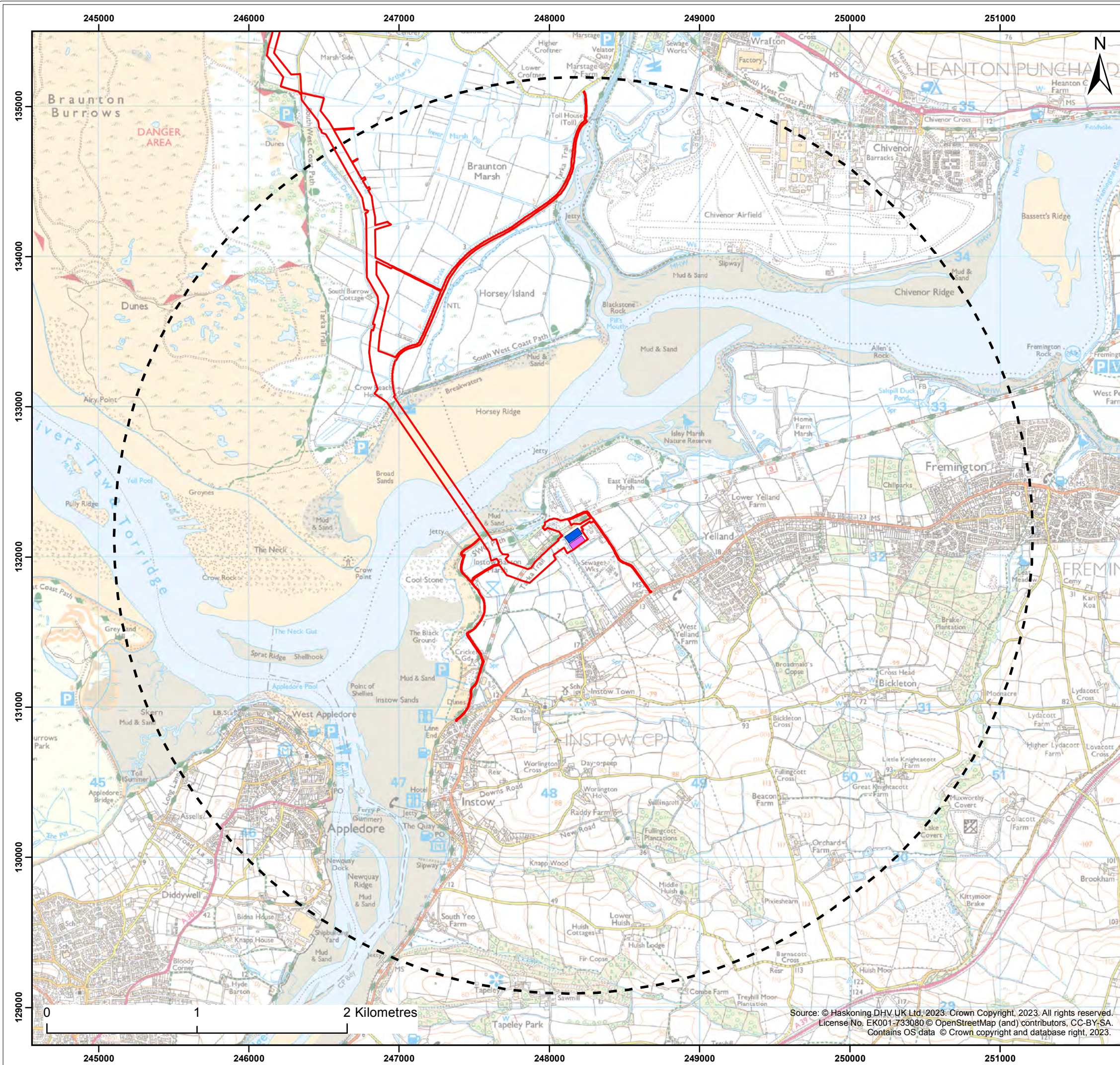
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- Legend:**
- Onshore Development Area
 - White Cross Onshore Substation
 - Onshore Substation Construction Compound
 - 3km Study Area Buffer

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

Title:
Designated Heritage Assets Study Area

Figure: 2 Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0672

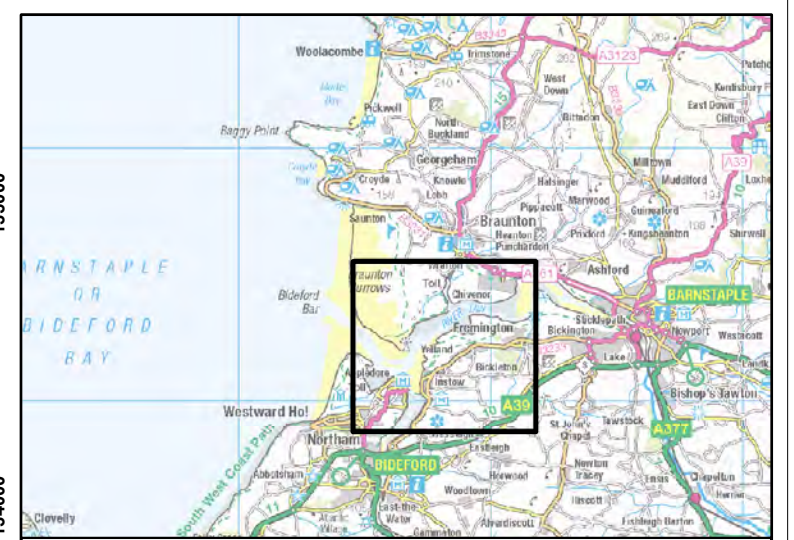
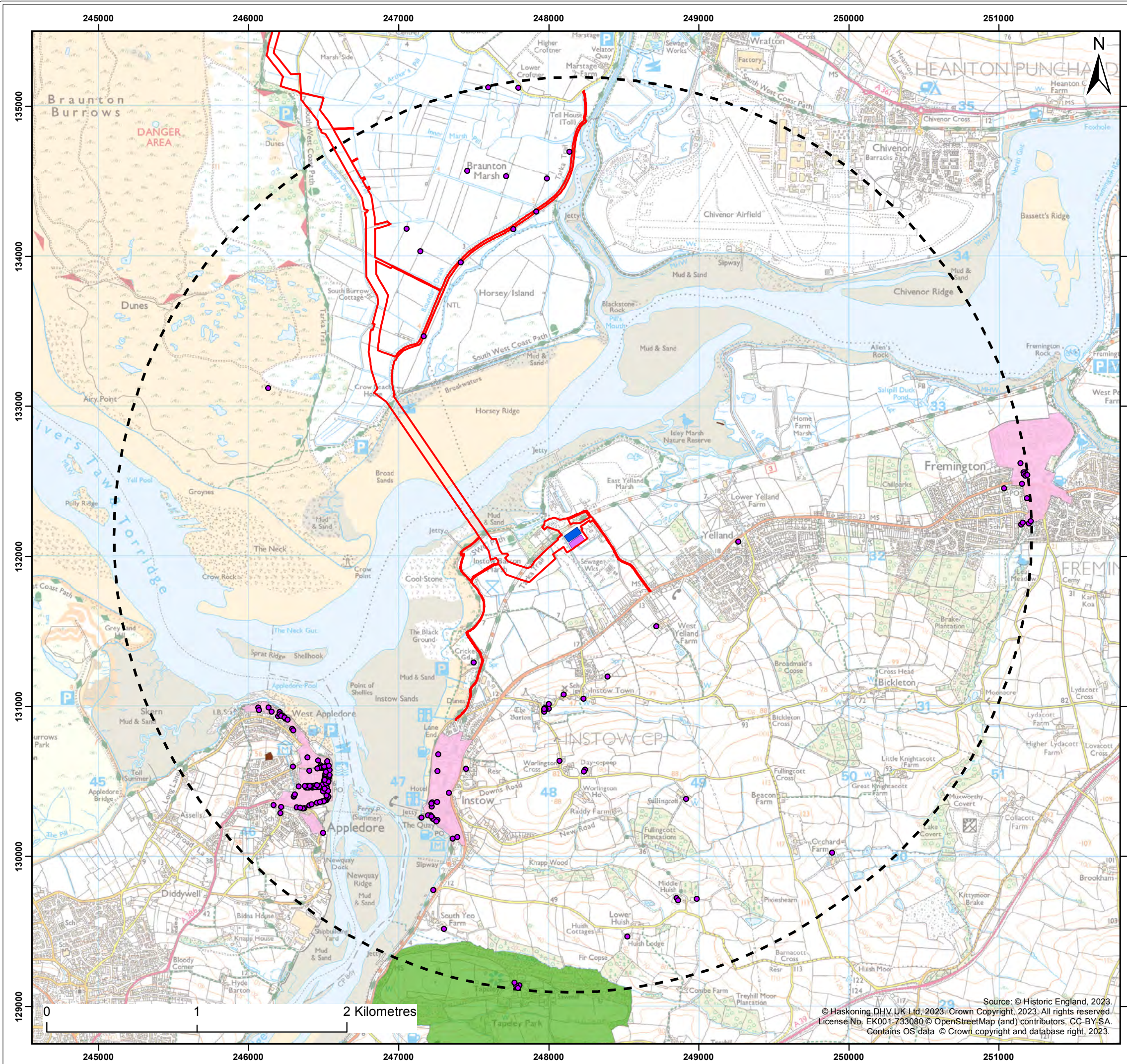
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P01	25/07/2023	AB	PT	A3	1:25,000

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Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound
- 3km Study Area Buffer

Listed Buildings: Grade

- I
- II

- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Conservation Areas

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
--------------------------------------	--

Title:
Designated Heritage Assets Within 3km Study Area

Figure: 3 Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0673

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1.2 Relevant Guidance

6. A requirement for the assessment of impacts to heritage significance as a result of change in the setting of heritage assets is described in planning policy, including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DLUHC, July 2021) and associated Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Historic Environment (DLUHC and MHCLG, July 2019).
7. The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (DECC,2011), the primary decision-making policy associated with Energy projects, including offshore windfarms and associated onshore electrical connections, also addresses the subject of the setting of heritage assets. These documents outline the importance of assessing heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and the contribution to significance associated with an asset's setting, to better understand the potential impacts and effects (in EIA terms) and ultimately acceptability of development proposals in this regard.
8. Industry standard guidance recommended by Historic England, in Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets second edition (GPA3) (Historic England, 2017), defines setting 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 take a positive or negative contribution to the heritage significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that heritage significance, or may be neutral. Views to and from heritage assets can contribute to their setting.
9. Historic England's guidance also notes that the settings of heritage assets change over time. Understanding the history of change will help to determine how further development within the asset's setting is likely to affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage significance of the heritage asset.
10. Conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. The neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed by ensuring that they have a viable use that is consistent with their conservation.
11. An important consideration should be whether development proposals adversely affect (harm) a heritage asset's heritage significance. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm as 'substantial' or 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF paragraphs 200-202. Critically, it is the degree of harm to the heritage asset's heritage significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed and should be explicitly identified.

12. The level of substantial harm is stated to be a 'high test' so may not arise in many cases (DLUHC, 2019). Whether development proposals cause substantial harm will be a judgment in the decision-taking process, having regard to the circumstances of the case and by applying the relevant NPPF paragraphs. The harm may arise directly from works to the heritage asset, or indirectly from development within its setting. A thorough assessment of the harm that development proposals will have on this setting needs to consider, and be proportionate to, the heritage asset's heritage significance and the degree to which any changes enhance or detract from that heritage significance, and the ability to appreciate and experience it.

1.3 Summary of Previous Assessment

13. An initial screening assessment of designated assets within the Study Area has been undertaken, which is presented in **Table 1.1** and **Table 1.2**. This constitutes step one of GPA 3 (Historic England, 2017), see **Section 1.4 Setting Assessment Methodology** below.
14. The screening assessment used a 3km study area generated in conjunction with the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) (**Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity**) (generated for the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment) and in consultation with Historic England (HE) and Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCC HET).
15. In addition to the use of the study area, a site visit was undertaken in August 2022 and desk-based exercise of heritage assets was undertaken, with the use of Google Earth and Bing.
16. Impacts to heritage assets located entirely outside the 3km study area have been screened out, as have those within the 3km study area where orientation, topography and/or vegetation (where appropriate) indicate that there would be no pathway for impacts created by the Onshore Project.
17. Designated heritage assets with direct views of the Onshore Substation Location or which have a direct relationship with it have been considered on a case-by-case basis. Considerations have been made as to whether significant effects by the Onshore Project are likely, depending on the setting of the asset.
18. Viewpoints and photomontages specific to **Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity** have been used in this assessment (see **Figures 20.14-20.24 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity**).

1.4 Setting Assessment Methodology

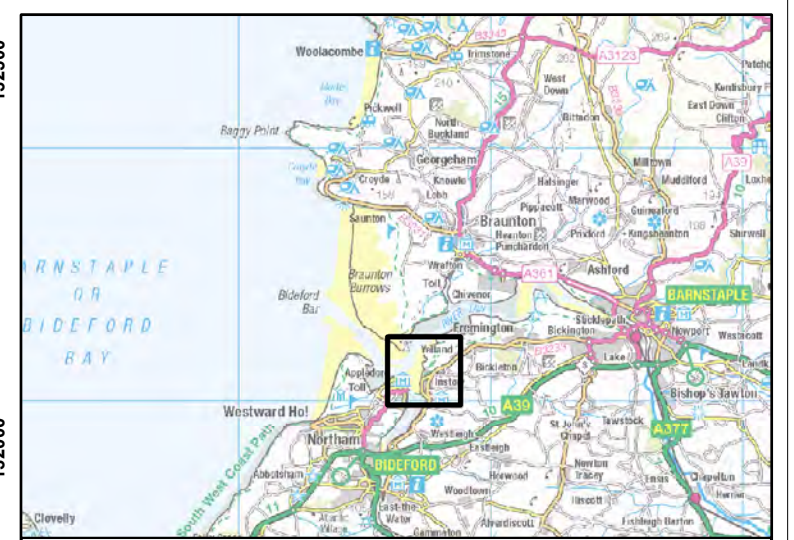
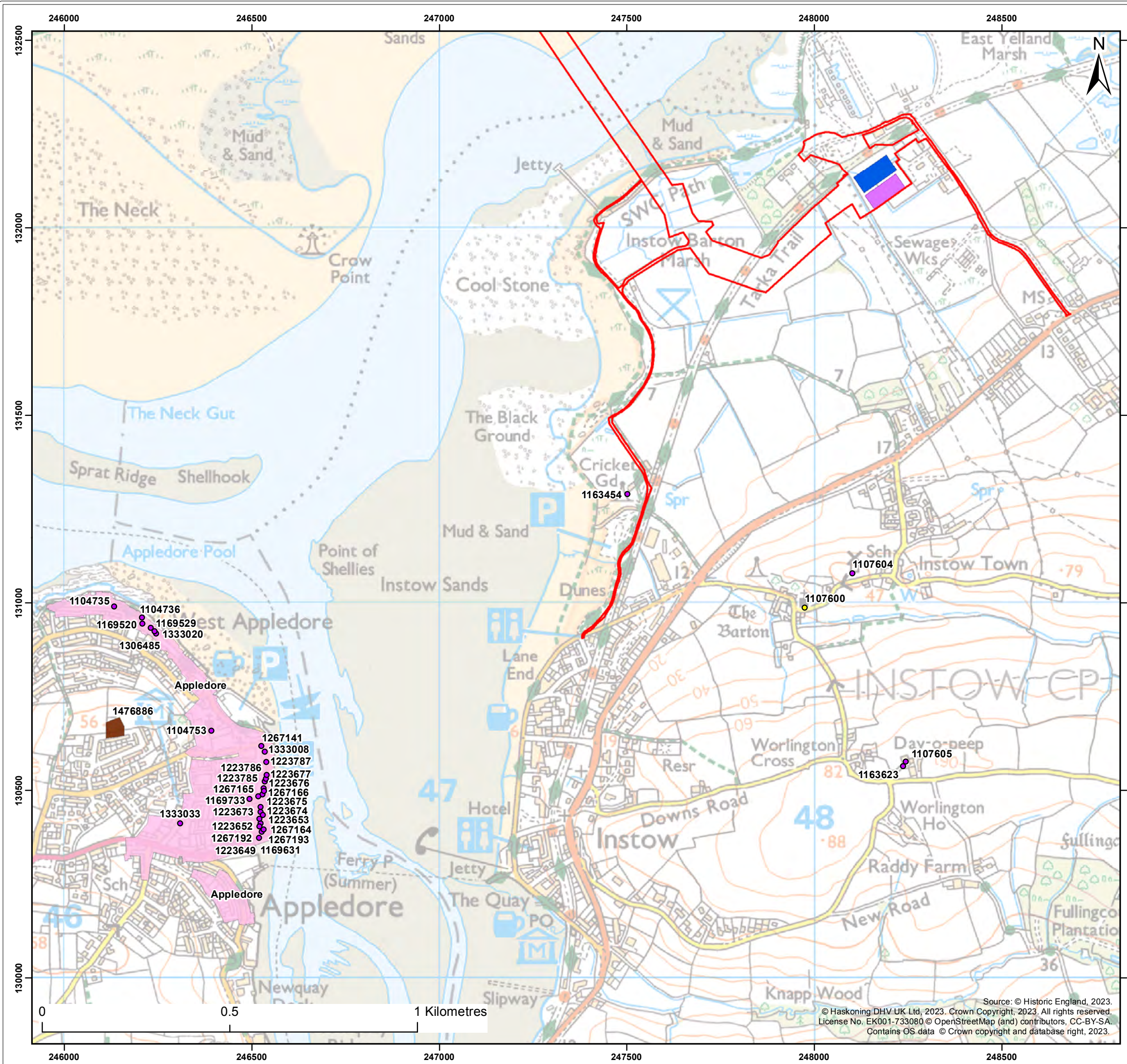
19. This setting assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Historic England advice presented in Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets second edition (Historic England, 2017). This recommends a staged approach to the assessment of potential impacts on heritage significance, comprising the following five steps:
 - **Step 1:** Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected
 - **Step 2:** Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the heritage significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow heritage significance to be appreciated
 - **Step 3:** Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that heritage significance or on the ability to appreciate it
 - **Step 4:** Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm
 - **Step 5:** Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
20. The scope of this setting assessment is defined in terms of its geographical extent and the types of heritage asset to be considered within the chosen study area.
21. The geographical extent of the study area has been set as all land up to 3km from Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see **Figure 2**). This was developed in consultation with heritage stakeholders through the Expert Topic Group (ETG) meetings.
22. Within the 3km study area, the assessment has considered the potential for impacts on the heritage significance of designated heritage assets which, in the present context, include SMs, LBs, and CAs.
23. The decision to limit the setting assessment to designated assets reflects the higher importance of these assets, the higher level of protection afforded by statute and policy and therefore their greater potential to experience significant effects. This was discussed with heritage stakeholders through the ETG process.
24. As discussed above in **Section 1.3** an initial screening assessment was undertaken (presented in **Table 1.1** and **Table 1.2**) to identify which heritage assets and their settings could be affected by the operation of the Onshore Project. This represents **Step 1** of the overall setting assessment. This assessment addresses **Steps 2 to 4**.
25. **Step 1** concluded that a total of 36 designated heritage assets, comprising one SM, one CA and 34 LBs, may be affected by the Onshore Project and therefore merited further assessment in **Steps 2 to 4**.

26. The 36 designated heritage assets identified through **Step 1** are presented on **Figure 4** and comprise:

- SM - Civil War Fieldwork on Staddon Hill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1476886) – located c.2km southwest of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location
- Grade I LB - Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107600) - located c.880m southwest of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location
- Appledore Conservation Area and associated LBs - located c.1.9km southwest of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location:
 - Grade II LB - 41-47, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104735)
 - Grade II LB - Royal George Inn (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104736)
 - Grade II LB - Odun House (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333033)
 - Grade II LB - 72a, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333020)
 - Grade II LB - 1, Meeting Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1333008)
 - Grade II LB - 73, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1306485)
 - Grade II LB - 3, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267193)
 - Grade II LB - Rock Cottage (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267192)
 - Grade II LB - 12 and 13, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267166)
 - Grade II LB - 10, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267165)
 - Grade II LB – Ferriwais (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267164)
 - Grade II LB - Seagate Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1267141)
 - Grade II LB - Seamen's Mission (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223787)
 - Grade II LB - 16 and 17, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223786)
 - Grade II LB - 15 and 15a, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223785)
 - Grade II LB - Trinity Buoy Stores (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223677)
 - Grade II LB - 14, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223676)
 - Grade II LB - 11, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223675)
 - Grade II LB – Beechcroft (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223674)
 - Grade II LB - County Library and No 8 (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223673)
 - Grade II LB - Post Office (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223653)
 - Grade II LB - 4, The Quay (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223652)
 - Grade II LB - Rock House (NHLE List Entry ID: 1223649)
 - Grade II LB - Royal Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169733)
 - Grade II LB - Rosalind and Claremont (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169631)
 - Grade II LB - Prince of Wales Hotel (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169529)
 - Grade II LB - 68, Irsha Street (NHLE List Entry ID: 1169520)
 - Grade II LB - Church of St Mary (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104753)
- Grade II LB - The Old Windmill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107604) - located c.800m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location
- Grade II LB - Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107605) and Grade II LB - Farm Building used as Garage and Storage Shed Circa 5 Metres South of

Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163623) - – located c.1.3km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location

- Grade II LB - Cricket Pavilion and score box, including adjacent former pillbox (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163454) - located c.740m southwest of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location.



Legend:

- Onshore Development Area
- White Cross Onshore Substation
- Onshore Substation Construction Compound

Listed Buildings for Further Assessment

Grade:

- I
- II

- Scheduled Monuments for Further Assessment
- Conservation Areas for Further Assessment

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title:
Designated Heritage Assets Identified for Further Assessment

Figure: 4	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0674				
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
P01	25/07/2023	AB	PT	A3	1:10,000

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid

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27. Most of the listed buildings are located within the Appledore conservation area. As such, the listed buildings and the conservation area have been assessed together.
28. **Step 2** (the degree to which setting contributes to the heritage significance of the asset) involved desk-based research, site visits and the use of LVIA wireframes, offshore visualisations, and photomontages of assets progressed past **Step 1**. In each case, written statements describe their heritage significance with a focus on the contribution made by their setting.
29. **Step 3** (impact of the proposed development). It has been determined that only changes in setting due to the operation of the Onshore Project would be of sufficient duration to merit assessment as impacts during construction and decommissioning would be temporary and not long lasting. As such, construction and decommissioning have not been assessed.
30. Visual change is considered to be the only aspect of setting that would be changed in ways that could affect heritage significance. The presence of the onshore infrastructure in the landscape has the potential to change the appearance and character of the setting, as well as changing specific views within these settings that contribute to the heritage significance of the assets. Understanding of the predicted visual changes in the setting of the 36 assets has been informed by the production of photomontages and viewpoints (**Figure 20.14 - Figure 20.24 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity**).
31. Conclusions in **Step 3** regarding the effects of the Onshore Project has been expressed in terms of the magnitude of impact (harm) to the heritage significance of heritage assets, applying the magnitude criteria set out in **Chapter 6: EIA Methodology** of the Onshore ES. Magnitude of impact has also been expressed using the vocabulary of the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the NPPF (i.e., 'substantial' and 'less than substantial' harm) to permit direct application to the policy tests in these documents.
32. **Step 4** (maximise enhancement, minimise harm) involved dialogue with other members of the Onshore Project team (including the Landscape and Visual Impact specialists) and the ETGs to ensure relevant assets were identified and sufficiently assessed. Once constructed mixed evergreen and deciduous trees will be planted on the southern and south western sides of the Onshore Substation to mitigate the visual components of the infrastructure further.
33. **Step 5** (decision-making and monitoring) the report concludes no further mitigation measures are required.

1.5 Proposed Onshore Infrastructure Relevant to This Assessment

34. The assessment is based on an understanding that the appearance of the setting of the identified heritage assets will change due to the operation of the Onshore Project. The area where change will occur is in the vicinity of the proposed onshore substation.
35. The Proposed Onshore Substation Location is located on a brownfield site which comprises a former fuel and oil depot.
36. A full description of the Onshore Project is provided in **Chapter 5: Project Description** of the ES. The proposed Onshore Substation Location are shown on **Figure 1**. The Onshore Substation and associated equipment will have a maximum height of 10m.
37. Visual change in the setting is the only cause of potential adverse impacts considered in this assessment.

1.6 Identification of Heritage Assets (Step 1)

38. As discussed above in **Section 1.4** 180 of the 216 designated heritage assets within the designated heritage asset study area have been screened out of further assessment. These and the justification for their removal are presented in **Table 1.1** and **Table 1.2**. As such, 36 designated assets have been identified for further detailed assessment and are presented on **Figure 4**.
39. The assessment for each asset is divided into three sections that equate to **Steps 2** and **3** of the Historic England approach to assessment of setting. The two sections here that relate to **Step 3** are referred to as **Step 3a** and **3b**:
 - *Heritage significance of the heritage asset*: a description of the heritage significance of the asset, focussing on the contribution made by its setting (**Step 2**)
 - *Predicted change to the setting of the asset*: a description of how the setting would be changed by the operation of the Onshore Project, focussing on changes to how the asset would be experienced (**Step 3a**)
 - *Predicted impact on the heritage significance of the asset*: an assessment of how and to what degree the changes in the setting would impact (positively or negatively) on the heritage significance of the asset (**Step 3b**).
40. Understanding of the change to setting (addressed in **Step 3a**) is supported by LVIA wireframes, offshore visualisations, photomontages and viewpoints that are relevant to the 36 heritage assets.

41. Conclusions regarding predicted impacts on the heritage significance of heritage assets (**Step 3b**) reflect the ways in which the predicted change to setting (**Step 3a**) affects the contribution made by setting to heritage significance (**Step 2**). Conclusions are expressed in terms of magnitude of impact (harm) to heritage significance.

1.7 Degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated (Step 2)

42. As identified above, 36 assets have been identified where there is potential for harm to their heritage significance through changes to their setting resulting from the operation of the Onshore Project.
43. This section discusses the key contributors to the heritage significance of these assets, whether this derives from their physical remains, architectural interest, state of preservation, setting or a combination of all of these factors. Several of the assets have been grouped as they are both SMs and LBs or are a coherent group of Designated Heritage Assets that are related to allow for common factors in the settings and interrelationships between heritage assets within the group to be discussed without undue repetition.

1.7.1 SM - Civil War Fieldwork on Staddon Hill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1476886)

44. The Civil War Fieldwork on Staddon Hill (see **Plate 1**) is located c.2.1km southwest of the nearest proposed substation option on Staddon Hill. The site is located on the promontory of Staddon Hill, Appledore, at a height of 56m.
45. The heritage significance of the monument is recognised by its designation as a Scheduled Monument. The site consists of a combination of the upstanding and buried remains of a fieldwork dating from the First English Civil War, constructed in 1643. The upstanding elements of the site consist of a north-south aligned field boundary which extends from the Riversmeet Road. This boundary cuts through an earlier linear bank which is aligned roughly east-west, extending 25m from the field boundary, with a width of up to 7.5m and a height of up to 1.4m. To the north of this linear bank is a likely associated ditch of 5m width and up to 0.1m depth.



Plate 1 Civil War Fieldwork on Staddon Hill (Devon Live, 2022)

46. The existence of a fieldwork from the First English Civil War (1642-1646) in Appledore is well-documented, although its exact form and location do not appear to have been recorded in contemporary documents. However, local tradition places the fort at this site, and the potential strategic importance of this location is clear. It has been suggested that the fieldwork was built by Parliamentarian forces in 1643, before being taken by Royalists that same year. It was retaken by Parliamentarians in 1646. The fieldwork was likely built by Major General Chudleigh, who was also responsible for construction of the Chudleigh Fort at Bideford.
47. The site has been subject to some archaeological investigation in recent decades. In 1995 an archaeological watching brief was prepared as part of the planning permission for construction of an agricultural building on the site. A magnetometer survey was undertaken in 2021, in response to a planning application to convert the existing agricultural building into a domestic dwelling. This was followed by further archaeological investigation in June and July 2021, including a topographical survey and investigation of the earthworks, and interpretation of LIDAR data. This is tentatively interpreted as forming over levelled bastions and ramparts.
48. The heritage significance of the monument largely derives from its archaeological remains and the information these hold regarding the military organisation of the area during the English Civil War. This is highlighted by the list entry which states that the fieldwork has been designated for the following reasons:

- **Rarity:** as surviving Civil War fieldworks number only around 150, and are thus rare in the national context, this example is of heritage significance in aiding our understanding of English military history
 - **Documentation:** the existence of a Civil War fieldwork on the site is well documented, in the form of contemporary accounts and through later investigative works
 - **Survival:** despite later alteration, the site survives well in the form of both upstanding remains and buried archaeological deposits
 - **Potential:** the site will likely contain significant archaeological and environmental evidence relating to its construction, use and the landscape in which it was built.
49. Additionally, the setting of the monument plays an important role to its character and heritage significance. As discussed, the site is located on the promontory of Staddon Hill, Appledore, at a height of 56m. Due to this it has far-reaching and impressive views over the estuaries of the Rivers Taw and Torridge and over Appledore and Instow. This would have provided strategic views of approaching attackers both from the land and sea. While the basic form of the work can be discerned, the earthworks have been much altered and its historical value as an example of a civil war field work is limited.
50. Similarly, the more recent farmstead blocks some of the apparent sightlines from the monument, detracting from the viewers ability to appreciate its tactical placement, and the modern farm buildings are incongruous and present detracting elements in this view.

1.7.2 Grade I LB - Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107600)

51. The church of St John the Baptist (see **Plate 2**) lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location and approximately 350m east of Instow. It is located on southern side of a hill near the summit at the northern end of the village and is surrounded by a large graveyard.
52. The church is one of several pre-Norman churches founded in the area by Celtic missionaries in the 6th century. Domesday Book records a priest here, although there is no trace left of this church, apart from the font. The chancel is 13th century, but the rest of the church is later, with the north aisle being added in the 16th century. The very tall tower was probably a landmark for seafarers. The church was sensitively restored in 1872 by the architect William White, when the pews were replaced, an organ and heating installed, and a vestry added.



Plate 2 View north towards St John the Baptist Church its graveyard

53. The heritage significance of the building is recognised by its designation as a grade I LB. As such, the heritage significance of the church is derived from its architectural and historic interest and the information that it holds regarding the ecclesiastical organisation of the area throughout its history. A large portion of its heritage significance can also be attributed to association with the other pre-Norman churches in the area.
54. The church has historical illustrative value as a good example of a parish church that served a dispersed rural community. The layout and hierarchy of the building is illustrative of traditions that have shaped the form and appearance of places of worship for centuries.
55. The church has historical associative value with William White. The church has both designed and fortuitous aesthetic value. The appearance of the church is very much the result of the restoration by White. This is combined with the remaining medieval fabric, which imparts a sense of antiquity.
56. The setting of the monument also contributes to the heritage significance of the building. As discussed, it is located towards the top of a hill at the northern end of the village of Instow. The churchyard and graveyard create a seemingly contemporary space which creates a sense of sanctuary and peace around the church from which the architecture and functionality of the church can be appreciated at close range.

57. The church can also be experienced as a prominent feature from the surrounding landscape. These views allow the church to be appreciated in its historic role as the spiritual and physical focal point of its parish. This adds further to the historic interest of the asset. Key views are those from surrounding settlement such as Instow, as the church tower acts as a beacon for the congregation and provides a familiar landmark within a largely rural landscape. Long range views from the church across the landscape are limited to views from the tower.

1.7.3 Appledore Conservation Area and associated Listed Buildings

58. Appledore is located on the west bank of the tidal River Torridge at its confluence with the River Taw; jointly they flow north west for 4 kilometres to Bideford Bay. The village is built on a tradition of fishing and boat building which continues today. For centuries, Appledore was an important shipbuilding centre for the region. This tradition continues with its large indoor shipyard. Within the conservation area, there are 617 buildings, of which 108 are listed buildings. Many of these buildings have been included for their group value.

59. There are seven character areas within the conservation area. These are:

- The Quay
- Bude Street
- Meeting Street
- Marine Parade
- Market Street
- One End Street and Silver Street
- Irsha Street.

60. **The Quay** (see **Plate 3**) was constructed in 1845 in place of private jetties and extended in 1938-9 and again in 1997-8 (Torridge District Council, 2003). Buildings on the Quay, facing Instow across the Torridge, present an informal composition of varying heights and architectural styles united through their painted rendered elevations under slate roofs.



Plate 3 view southwards along the Quay

61. The Quay itself, until 2000, was stone faced. This was removed in 2001 following the failure of stonework to remain mechanically tied to the cast concrete retaining wall that formed the new flood defence wall. Whilst the latest changes to the Quay have affected the close relationship of the Quay buildings to the River Torridge the maritime influence is still all-pervading in this area. The Quay follows a north-south orientation with the principal streets of the town leading off.
62. Key views that add to the character of the conservation area are those towards Instow and from Instow to Appledore (Torridge District Council, 2003). These views provide a local and regional maritime context of the area and its maritime led development.
63. **Bude Street** is a very narrow, formerly cobbled street leading downhill from the Quay. It resembles the typical congested street of a small Harbour town. Many of the houses, though small, have considerable style (Torridge District Council, 2003). Most of the fronts date from the early and mid-19th century, but there are older structures behind. It possesses pictorial qualities and makes a particular contribution to the atmosphere of the town. Many of the larger houses are embellished with classical trimming in the late Georgian tradition.
64. The listed buildings in this character area tend to have a setting that are defined by intimate relationships with the surrounding buildings, with no long-range views out of the conservation area.
65. **Meeting Street** link Odun Road with the Quay. It contains the Baptist Chapel dating to 1858 and the United Reformed Church of 1816 (Torridge District Council,

- 2003). The latter of these churches is relatively grand with a rendered pedimented front, Doric doorway, rusticated window surrounds and a bell cupola.
66. On the south side of this street there are a group of simple terraced houses all colour-washed brickwork or painted render, with many simple door canopies but with other canopies grander and Georgian in date and style.
 67. The listed buildings in this character area tend to have a setting that are defined by close relationships with the surrounding buildings, with no long-range views out of the conservation area.
 68. **Marine Parade** fronts the Richmond dry dock where there are several houses of considerable townscape character (Torridge District Council, 2003). Marine Parade was, until the 20th century, linked to Myrtle Street by a footpath until this was widened and now provides the main access to the Quay. The street gives a sense of townscape. The houses are of differing architectural styles and status.
 69. The listed buildings in this character area tend to have a setting that are defined by close relationships with the surrounding buildings. There are some long range view out of this character area with no long-range views out of the conservation area towards Instow and up the River Torridge.
 70. **Market Street** is a very narrow lane parallel to Quay. There are low houses and unspoilt 19th century shop window (Torridge District Council, 2003). Of particular note are the run of bow windowed fronts in particular, with fluted or reeded pilasters.
 71. The listed buildings in this character area tend to have a setting that are defined by close relationships with the surrounding buildings, with no long-range views out of the conservation area.
 72. **One End Street and Silver Street** houses along these streets were originally of lower social status in Bude Street and Marine Parade (Torridge District Council, 2003). As such they are of less architectural value. The streets are picturesque, very narrow and formerly cobbled, with the elevations all rendered or painted.
 73. The listed buildings in this character area tend to have a setting that is defined by close relationships with the surrounding buildings, with no long-range views out of the conservation area.
 74. **Irsha Street** (see Plate 4) is slightly detached from the town's Quay. It is a strongly linear part of the conservation area following the line of the Torridge estuary for over a kilometre (Torridge District Council, 2003). The sense of enclosure is

emphasised by the intimacy of the relationship of houses to the street. Very large front doors open to the street with no pavements A minor exception being between the area's two public houses where the street is open to the estuary, providing views back towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location.



Plate 4 View of Irsha Street

75. The majority of the terraced housing is 19th century although there are exceptions dating back to the 16th century. The former Rising Sun Inn, No 110 Irsha Street, for example, is known to date from 1664. The Street has many alleys, courtyards and slipways, some leading to the estuary's largely rocky foreshore, which assist in creating a strong sense of place; a place owing its presence and its character to the sea.
76. This character weakens at its northern end with the late-19th century terraced housing. While some of the character is lost here, the historical links with the sea remain. Appledore's Custom House, the very new replacement Lifeboat Station, (there has been a facility on the site since 1825) and slipway are all sited at this point. From here there are long range views from where the Taw estuary, Gray Sand and Braunton Burrows can all be viewed. These give a sense of the maritime nature of Appledore, however, there are no view towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location from this area.
77. Overall, the heritage significance of the conservation area is derived from its historic development, architectural interest, and its setting. Key architectural elements that contribute to its heritage significance are:

- The retention of naturally paved and cobbled surfaces make a significant contribution to the Conservation Areas character as many have not been retained
- The conservation area has a strong vernacular tradition throughout of rendered and painted elevations under slate roofs
- Its dense urban format of largely two and three storey buildings, rendered, painted and roofed in slate
- The network of narrow streets, largely with pedestrian priority with front doors often opening to the street
- Original panelled doors and double hung timber sash windows
- Cast iron and enamel street nameplates
- 19th century shop fronts.

78. Key aspects of the conservation area that contribute to its setting are summarised as:

- The long-distance views of the Appledore Quay (see **Plate 5**)
- The landscape setting of the conservation area which owes much to its maritime setting (i.e., nowhere is far from the sea, the estuary, and the historical associations of the area). There are views out to sea or the River Torridge and Taw from the Quay, Irsha Street and Marine Parade. Additionally, nowhere is far from the Quay with many of the houses that developed throughout Appledore owing their existence to its maritime heritage.
- Views from the eastern bank of the River Torridge, particularly from Instow Village. From here the Conservation Areas appear to cling to the edge of the estuary, emphasised by the gradual increase in the height of land westwards from The Quay, with the myriad of small streets dominated by their nautical setting.



Plate 5 View of Appledore Conservation Area from eastern bank of the River Torridge

1.7.4 Grade II LB - The Old Windmill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107604)

79. The Old Windmill (see **Plate 6**) is located on Rectory Lane to the east of Instow approximately 780m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. The windmill is located on a hill in a commanding position overlooking the estuary suggesting it may have been a navigational aid.
80. The building comprises the remains of a 17th century windmill of finely dressed stone rubble. It is circular in plan with only 4m of wall surviving. The walls are pierced at spaced intervals by putlog holes and large openings.
81. The heritage significance of the building is recognised by its designation as a grade II listed LB. The list entry does not include any reasons for designation; however, its heritage significance is largely derived from its architectural and historic interest.



Plate 6 The Old Windmill

82. The setting of the building is also a contributor to its heritage significance. It is located within a large agricultural landscape atop a hill. As a windmill, this location is key to its understanding as its location on the hill would have provided the optimum location to harness the wind which in turn would have operated the mill. As the upper part of the windmill and its blades have been lost, this aspect of its setting has partially been lost.
83. Similarly, as discussed above, it is likely to have served as a navigational aid with views to and from the river estuaries. Due to the loss of the upper part of the windmill this aspect of its setting has partially been lost, however, the surviving remains are still an identifiable feature within the landscape. There are panoramic views out across the landscape from the top of the hill.

1.7.5 Grade II LB - Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107605) and Farm Building used as Garage and Storage Shed Circa 5 Metres South of Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163623)

84. Dayapeep Farmhouse and farm building are located off Downs Road in Instow Worlington, approximately 1.2km south of the Onshore Development Area. The buildings are located atop a hill so have wide range view across the agricultural landscape in which they are situated.
85. Dayapeep Farmhouse possibly originates from the 16th century and was remodelled in the 17th century with some 19th and 20th century alterations. It is constructed of rendered stone rubble and cob, with a thatched hipped roof left end with lean-to slate roof to a lofted granary and storeroom at right end.
86. The farm building appears to be 19th century and constructed of stone rubble. It has a thatched hipped roof at the left end with a gable end to the right end. It is rectangular in plan.
87. The heritage significance of the buildings are recognised by their designation as grade II LBs, and their heritage significance derives from their architectural interest and state of preservation as a good example of a working farm which has developed over the preceding centuries.
88. Some heritage significance can also be attributed to the setting of these buildings. As discussed, the two buildings are located within a large rural landscape with both long range and short-range views out across it. The fields surrounding the farm would have historically been part of the same holding so views into these fields are key to its appreciation, while views into the wider landscape give a sense of rural Devon. There are some views to the north out towards the Taw estuary and across it.

1.7.6 Grade II LB - Cricket Pavilion and score box, including adjacent former pillbox (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163454)

89. The cricket pavilion (see **Plate 7**) is located c.720m southwest of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. It is located to the north of Instow in an area of agricultural land.
90. The heritage significance of the building is recognised by its designation as a nationally listed grade II LB. The building comprises an early-19th century cricket pavilion with associated 20th century score box and adjacent Second World War

pillbox. The 20th century single-storey lean-to at the north end is not of special architectural or historic interest which is not included in the listing.



Plate 7 Instow Cricket Club

91. Instow Cricket Ground is part of the Christie Devon Estate. The North Devon Cricket Club (NDCC) was founded in 1823 and, it is understood, moved to its current location at Instow in 1836, adapting an old agricultural building for use as a pavilion.
92. The heritage significance of the monument largely derives from its historic interest, architectural interest, and its degree of survival. Regarding its historic interest, the pavilion is one the earliest listed examples of a building adapted for use as a cricket pavilion. In terms of its architectural interest this former agricultural building has been adapted to a cricket pavilion using traditional building materials, maintaining a vernacular style which was also favoured by later purpose-built examples. Despite alterations to the roof and the infill within the veranda; the phases of the building remain legible, including its former agricultural use and its current incarnation as a sports building. It also retains its associated score box.
93. While the heritage significance of the buildings is largely derived from its historic and architectural interest and its degree of survival, its setting is also a contributor. As discussed, the pavilion is located within a largely agricultural landscape with Instow and the Royal Marines Amphibious Trials and Training unit to the south and the Taw estuary to the north.
94. The pavilion is surrounded by the cricket pitch to the north and the carpark and cottages to the south. From the cricket pitch the functionality of the pavilion and scoreboard can be appreciated at close range. Longer views are to the north over

the Taw estuary. The relationship to of the pavilion to the cricket pitch and its situation within a rural landscape are the key contributors to its historic and architectural interest.

1.8 Predicted Change to the Setting of the Asset (Step 3a) and Predicted Impacts to Heritage Significance (Step 3b)

1.8.1 SM - Civil War Fieldwork on Staddon Hill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1476886)

1.8.1.1 Predicted Change to the Setting of the Asset (Step 3a)

95. The setting of the monument is primarily influenced by the adjacent modern farm building and modern residential development. As the Proposed Onshore Substation Location will be located c.2km north west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location this aspect of its setting will not be affected.
96. The Proposed Onshore Substation Location will be visible from the monument (see **Figure 20.8** of **Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity**); however, it will be located within a rural landscape which does not contribute to its archaeological and historical interest (see **Plate 8**). Key views are those from the monument north/north east towards the confluence of the River Taw and River Torridge, and those south and east over Appledore and Instow. The Onshore Substation will not affect these views once constructed. As such, there will be no change to setting of the monument.



Plate 8 View towards the Propose Onshore Substation Location from Staddon Hill

1.8.1.2 Predicted Impacts to Heritage Significance (Step 3b)

97. As discussed in **Section 1.7.1**, the heritage significance of the monument largely derives from its rarity, documentation, survival, and potential to contain further

significant archaeological and environmental remains. As such, these aspects of the monument are considered the key contributor to its heritage significance which will not be affected by the presence of the Proposed Substation within the surrounding landscape.

98. Additionally, while the setting of the monument contributes to its significance, the proposed development would not be visible in the longer views from the monument that contribute to its historic interest. Therefore, there will be no change to the heritage significance of the monument.

1.8.2 Grade I LB - Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107600)

1.8.2.1 Predicted Change to the Setting of the Asset (Step 3a)

99. The proposed development would not affect the close views in which the relationship of the church, churchyard and immediately surround agricultural and are best appreciated.
100. In terms of its setting within the landscape, the church is largely screened from the Proposed Substation in views at ground level by intervening topography (see **Figure 20.8** of **Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity**). However, there may be some views from the church tower towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location, however, the ZTV see **Figure 20.8** of **Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity** suggests this may not be the case.
101. Key views are those from surrounding settlements such as Instow to the church tower, and views from the sea to the church tower. The presence of the Proposed Substation will not interfere with these views and therefore, there will be no change to the setting of the church.

1.8.2.2 Predicted Impacts to Heritage Significance (Step 3b)

102. As discussed in **Section 1.7.2** the heritage significance of the church is largely derived from its architectural and historic. The Proposed Substation will not change these aspects of its heritage significance.
103. Additionally, while the setting of the church contributes to its heritage significance, the Proposed Onshore Substation Location do not form part of its setting. Therefore, no change will occur to the heritage significance of the church.

1.8.3 Appledore Conservation Area and associated LBs

1.8.3.1 Predicted Change to the Setting of the Asset (Step 3a)

104. As discussed above in **Section 1.7.3** the setting of the conservation owes much to its nautical origins, particularly in relation to the Quay, Marine Parade and Irsha Street (see **Plate 9**) and the intimate natures of the street that lie behind these. This gives Conservation Area a strong identity and sense of intimacy; this sense of place can rarely be reproduced by design despite. The relationship between the conservation area and the sea are key to its setting. Additionally, views from Instow towards Appledore are key to an appreciation of its architectural and historic interest.
105. Though there will be some glimpsed views of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location from the Quay and Irsha Street (see **Figure 20.8** of **Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity**), the limited and distant visibility of the proposed substation would not give rise to any change to the historic or architectural interest of the conservation area or listed buildings within it (**Figure 20.21** of **Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity**). As such, there will be no change to the setting of the conservation area.



Plate 9 View towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location from the Quay in Appledore

1.8.3.2 Predicted Impacts to Heritage Significance (Step 3b)

106. As there will be no change to the architectural or historic interest of the conservation area, there will be no change to its heritage significance.

1.8.4 Grade II LB - The Old Windmill (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107604)

1.8.4.1 Predicted Change to the Setting of the Asset (Step 3a)

107. The setting of the monument is provided by the hilltop on which it sits with panoramic views into the surrounding agricultural landscape. Due to its location, there is some intervisibility between the windmill (**Figure 20.17** of **Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity**) and the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. However, the Proposed Substation will be situated on a brownfield site within an area of modern industrial development on which an oil and gas refinery stood until recently. Therefore, the Proposed Substation would not be located in an area of historic landscape that has contemporary associations with the windmill. Key contributors to its understanding are views from the surrounding landscape and sea and its relationship to the hill on which it is situated. As such, changes to the setting of the windmill as a result of the Proposed Onshore Substation are **negligible**.

1.8.4.2 Predicted Impacts to Heritage Significance (Step 3b)

108. As discussed in **Section 1.7.4**, the heritage significance of this listed building is largely derived from its physical remains and the information these contain regarding the construction of a 17th century windmill. Additionally, its setting contributes to its heritage significance. The Proposed Substation will not affect the physical remains of the windmill but could result in a negligible change to its setting. As such, there will be no change to its heritage significance.

1.8.5 Grade II LB - Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1107605) and Grade II LB - Farm Building used as Garage and Storage Shed Circa 5 Metres South of Dayapeep Farmhouse (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163623)

1.8.5.1 Predicted Change to the Setting of the Asset (Step 3a)

109. As discussed above in **Section 1.7.5** setting of the monument is provided by the surrounding agricultural landscape in which it is situated. The fields surrounding the buildings would have been their historic holdings and still appear to be, so its relationship and views of these are key to their understanding. While the Proposed Substation will have some intervisibility with these buildings (see **Figure 20.8** of **Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity**) it will be situated on a brownfield site within an area of modern industrial development on which an oil and gas refinery stood until recently. Therefore, the Proposed Substation would not be located in an area of historic landscape that has any perceived historical or

contemporary tenurial or functional associations with these buildings. As such, there will be no change to the setting of the buildings.

1.8.5.2 Predicted Impacts to Heritage Significance (Step 3b)

110. The heritage significance of these listed buildings is largely derived from their architectural and historic interest and state of preservation. This aspect of their heritage significance will not be affected by the Proposed Substation. As such, there will be no change to their heritage significance.

1.8.6 Grade II LB - Cricket Pavilion and score box, including adjacent former pillbox (NHLE List Entry ID: 1163454)

1.8.6.1 Predicted Change to the Setting of the Asset (Step 3a)

111. The principal contribution of setting of the pavilion and scoreboard is provided by its relationship with the cricket pitch within a rural landscape. The pavilion faces north with long range views of the cricket pitch, with Braunton Burrows north of the River Taw providing an attractive back drop.

112. The cricket pavilion is located c.720m southwest of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Views from the pavilion towards the substation are largely screened by vegetation and auxiliary buildings (see **Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity**), however, there are some glimpsed views from the scoreboard. Regardless, these views are not considered to contribute significantly to the setting of the scoreboard as its relationship with the cricket pitch is key to its appreciation. As such, there will be no change to the setting of this listed building.

1.8.6.2 Predicted Impacts to Heritage Significance (Step 3b)

113. As discussed in **Section 1.7.6**, the heritage significance of the pavilion largely derives from its historic interest, architectural interest, and its degree of survival. The elements of its heritage significance will not be affected by the Proposed Substation.

114. Additionally, while the setting of the pavilion contributes to its heritage significance, the Proposed Onshore Substation Location do not form part of its setting. As such, there will be no impact to the heritage significance of the pavilion.

1.9 Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm (Step 4)

115. As detailed above, there would be limited or no change to the setting of the heritage assets (and associated heritage significance) and therefore no mitigation measures are considered to be required.
116. The design of the Proposed Onshore Substation and permanent infrastructure includes provision for mixed evergreen and deciduous tree planting on the southern and south western sides to mitigate the visual components of the infrastructure further. This in turn would help to further minimise the effect upon the setting of the heritage assets (and associated heritage significance) than the low levels of change already identified. This is discussed further in **Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**.

1.10 References

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Table 1.1 Screening of Scheduled Monuments

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1476886	Civil War Fieldwork on Staddon Hill	The monument is located on the promontory of Staddon Hill, Appledore, at a height of 56m. The site consists of a combination of the upstanding and buried remains of a fieldwork dating from the First English Civil War, constructed in 1643. English Civil War fieldworks are earthworks which were raised during military operations between 1642 and 1651 to provide temporary protection for infantry or to act as gun emplacements.	SS 46136 30667	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monument has wide panoramic views across the landscape the majority of which have been maintained (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Views south have been lost due to modern development The monument has direct views towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Further Assessment Required. 	Yes
1003847	Double stone alignment on Isley Marsh 535m north of Lower Yelland Farm	This monument includes a double stone alignment situated on the tidal mudflats of the estuary of the River Taw. The alignment survives as up to 16 stones arranged in a pair of parallel rows. The stone alignment is in a tidal estuarine location and for several years has been completely submerged by silt. In 1932, the tallest stone was 0.4m high above the silt. Partial excavation produced nine pairs of stones or stone	SS 49142 32884	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location are screened by intervening topography, vegetation and built development (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) As the monument is now submerged it is not possible to establish its relationship to the surrounding landscape. Its setting relates primarily to the modern estuarine context which is visibly changed from 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		sockets, a scatter of flint tools and some evidence for occupation during the Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Early Bronze Age. At the time of its discovery in 1932, the rows were up to 56m long. By 1983 only seven stones were still visible above the mud and subsequently they have disappeared from view.		<p>any perceived or interpreted historic context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required. 	

Table 1.2 Screening of Listed Buildings

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1104735	41-47, Irsha Street	C16 or early C17 altered, 2 storey, 2 sash windows at each floor with exposed frames and now with side glazing bars only, early slate roof. Central entrance early C18 altered, door with 6 fielded panels. Stucco, rusticated quoins. Small centre round 1st floor window. Interior: exposed timber framing, 2-panel door with wrought hinges, massive hewn roof trusses and purlin, very wide-boarded in-and-out pine partition. Nos 43, 45 and 47, C18, altered, 2 storey, 4 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and side glazing bars, rendered and colourwashed. No 43, plain entrance. No 45 and 47 entrances	II	SS 46134 30990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area Largely screened by surrounding development, however, there may be some intervisibility with Proposed Onshore Substation Location from the rear garden of the property (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		coupled with enriched consoles. Interior: hewn joists, partly winding stair, massive wrought sliding cupboard.			Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessment required 	
1104736	Royal George Inn	Mainly early C19 incorporating some earlier features. Stucco. Front facing south east has angle pilasters, 1st floor band, moulded eaves cornice, round headed doorway. Sash windows with altered glazing bars. South west front has rusticated lower storey. Hipped slate roof.	II	SS 46208 30961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area • Has long range views out towards the estuaries of both the River Taw and Torridge • Shares intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	Yes
1104753	Church of St Mary	19th century church overlooking Appledore's shipbuilding port. Offers examples of typical gothic features of 1830s. The buildings alterations can be differentiated and identified between 1897 and 1909. The stained glass by James	II	SS 46393 30659	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		Paterson and Francis Spear fitted in the 1950s survives well.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has long range views out towards the estuaries of both the River Taw and Torridge Shares intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further assessment required 	
1107600	Church of St John the Baptist	The church of is one of a group of pre Norman churches on the coast of North Devon founded by Celtic missionaries and dedicated to them. The tower is 53 feet and nine inches high. The north transept has gone but was replace by a north aisle in 1547 with a fine wagon roof and a dedication to the donors on the pillars. The earliest priest was recorded in the Domesday Book. In 1874 a renovation by William White has left the gallery intact but little else.	I	SS 47975 30987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location The church is located on a raised platform meaning it (especially the tower has views out into the landscape and can been see from various points in the landscape. The tower is likely to have views towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further Assessment Required. 	
1107604	The Old Windmill	Remains of Old Windmill. Possibly C17. Finely dressed stone rubble. Roofless. Circular on plan. Walls reduced in height, now approximately 4 metres high. The walls are pierced at spaced intervals by putlog holes, and large openings to commanding position overlooking the estuary suggests it may have served as a navigational aid.	II	SS 48101 31078	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located approximately 800m south of Proposed Onshore Substation Location on top of a hill Has panoramic views of the surrounding landscape Formerly served as a navigational aid due to its location Has views towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further assessment required 	Yes
1107605	Dayapeep Farmhouse	Probably early C16 origins, remodelled in C17 with some C19 and C20 alteration	II	SS 48244 30576	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.3km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location atop a hill 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result, it has wide range views across the landscape, including towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further assessment required 	
1163454	Cricket Pavilion and score box, including adjacent former pillbox	Cricket pavilion of early C19 date with associated C20 score box and adjacent Second World War pillbox.	II	SS 47510 31293	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.750m south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location The pavilion is partially screened by intervening topography and vegetation, however, has some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further Assessment Required 	Yes
1163623	Farm Building	Farm building used as garage and storage shed. C19. Stone rubble.	II	SS 48236 30564	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.3km south of the Proposed 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	used as Garage and Storage Shed Circa 5 Metres South of Dayapeep Farmhouse	Thatch roof, hipped at left end, gable end to right. Rectangular on plan. Large C20 double doors with window openings to each side. Included for group value.			<p>Onshore Substation Location atop a hill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result, it has wide range views across the landscape, including towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further assessment required 	
1163640	Glebelands	Terraced house. Circa 1830-40. Painted rendered stone rubble. Slate roof with brick ridge stack. Double fronted, 2 rooms deep with central hall, those to right altered to form 1 large room, with staircase set slightly to left to rear of hall. 2 storeys. 3-window range. Symmetrical. Flanking pilasters. All hornless 16-paned sashes except that to centre of 12 panes above semi-circular headed doorway with 6-panelled door with fanlight. Iron railings to front with spear-headed shafts. Interior: inner lobby door with 2 panelled	II	SS 48393 31198	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.800m south east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Largely screened by surrounding vegetation and intervening built development (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1169520	68, Irsha Street	Probably C17 altered, 2 storey plastered front with gable. 2 sash windows at 1st floor now with side	II	SS 46210 30942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		glazing bars only. Ground floor casement with glazing bars, also sash window with glazing bars. Plain entrance on return, west			<p>Location within the Appledore conservation area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has long range views out towards the estuaries of both the River Taw and Torridge • Shares intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	
1169529	Prince of Wales Hotel	Mid C19 2 storey 5 window stucco front. Modillion cornice. Architraves to sash windows with glazing bars; segmental headed at ground floor, 1st floor band, moulded cill band 3 dormers to roof. Segmental-headed entrance.	II	SS 46228 30932	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Has long range views out towards the estuaries of both the River Taw and Torridge • Shares intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessment required 	
1169631	Rosalind and Claremont	Early C19 2 storey stucco pair, together forming 3 window front. Ogee bracket eaves cornice. There is a square look-out lantern with slate-hung sides below glazing on the roof of No 1. Ground floor rusticated. Linked doorways with Tuscan engaged columns to wood case, radial-bar fanlights.	II	SS 46520 30374	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area • Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	Yes
1169733	Royal Hotel	C18 or early C19 with alterations, stucco, rusticated quoins. 3 storey. 2 sash windows at each floor with	II	SS 46495 30477	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		glazing bars, exposed frames and architraves. Stucco doorcase with consoles			<p>Location within the Appledore conservation area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largely screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity), however, there may be some views out across the estuary and therefore towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location from the upper storey Further assessment required 	
1223649	Rock House	Late C18 or early C19, 2 storey, 3 window stucco front facing marine parade setback behind garden. Ground floor rusticated, moulded eaves cornice. Hipped slate roof. Sash windows with glazing bars, and with window box guards at 1st floor. Doric columns and mutual entablature to doorcase, fanlight.	II	SS 46527 30389	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Situated along The Quay with view out 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		One storey garage wing has splayed bay and Venetian windows One window front facing the quay.			<p>across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	
1223652	4, The Quay	Probably early C19, 3 storey, plastered, flank pilasters. Front with stippled rendering. 2 sash windows with glazing bars. Bracket eaves cornice. The former Quay Street (adjoining the former Market), item -/66, have been demolished.	II	SS 46524 30412	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area • Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further assessment required 	
1223653	Post Office	Probably early C19, 3 storey, 3 windows, stucco, rusticated mark pilasters, wood moulded eaves. Rusticated ground floor. Sash windows with glazing bars. Mid C19 wood shop front with Post Office, left. Central arched entrance with radial bar fanlight and 6-panel door. French casement, right.	II	SS 46521 30424	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further assessment required 	Yes
1223673	County Library and No 8	C18 or early C19 altered, 2 storey, 3 windows including wing set at back of garden, stone, part rendered, casement windows	II	SS 46524 30442	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		except 1st floor 2-light sash. In 2 portions, i.e., No 8, set back, casement at each floor, left. Extra small casement at 1st floor right above garage. Separate building County Library. 1 window at each floor, 2-light, stone with rendered front. 6-panel door with fanlight, left.			<p>Appledore conservation area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further assessment required 	
1223674	Beechcroft	Probably early C19, 3 storey 2 sash windows, t u er floors, now without glazing barn. Rendered front. Shop window, ground floor, left, with entrance' adjoining, right, and ground floor window right.	II	SS 46524 30455	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	
1223675	11, The Quay	Early C19, 2 storey, 2 windows, now with side glazing bars only. Stucco. 4-panel door with arched fanlight. Hipped roof with old slates. All the listed buildings in The Quay form a group.	II	SS 46529 30489	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area • Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessment required 	
1223676	14, The Quay	Probably early C19, mid C19 alterations including very high ground floor shop front with wood case with carved consoles. 2 sash windows with glazing bars at upper floor, stucco, painted.	II	SS 46532 30505	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area • Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	Yes
1223677	Trinity Buoy Stores	Probably C18 with alterations, whitewashed stone store with lean-to roof adjoining No 15, (south). Stone tablet with carved arms of Trinity House. Whitewashed stone wall round enclosure where buoys are kept.	II	SS 46536 30524	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further assessment required 	
1223785	15 and 15a, The Quay	Probably C18 altered, 3 storey, No 15, limewashed stucco, 2 windows, now without glazing bars. No 15A, early C19 wood case to ground floor shop and glazed casements at upper floors with centre boarded warehouse doors. Rendered front.	II	SS 46538 30531	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessment required 	
1223786	16 and 17, The Quay	Early C19 pair, forming 3 storey 2 window front. Former blind central windows now obliterated. Sash windows with glazing bars. Linked doorways with 5-centred heads and fanlights. Old grouted slates to roof.	II	SS 46540 30541	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area • Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	Yes
1223787	Seamen's Mission	Probably early C19 Memorial Chapel, left, 2 storey 2 windows at	II	SS 46540 30575	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		each floor, arched and with glazing bars. Stucco, springing band, flank pilasters, gable with pediment blank panel and flagpole. Memorial Sailors' Rest, 3 storey stucco 3 sash windows at each floor including wing, east. Altered glazing bars. Entrance, left, with fanlight and side lights.			<p>Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further assessment required 	
1267141	Seagate Hotel	Probably CI8 altered, 2 storey, 3 windows, stucco front facing the Quay. Mid CI9 central stucco doorcase, with cornice on enriched consoles. Rusticated quoins and ground floor. Moulded cornice. Parapet. Sash windows with glazing bars remain on return face, south. Front garden railings removed, ornamental cast iron gate only remains	II	SS 46526 30618	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Instow and the surrounding landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	
1267164	Ferriwais	Probably early CI9, 2 storeys and half dormer, rendered front, rusticated quoins. One window at each floor. Modern 3-light casements. Entrance, right, with fanlight.	II	SS 46530 30434	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area • Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further assessment required 	
1267165	10, The Quay	Probably C18 altered, backs on to No 10. Market Street, 2 storey, 2 windows, rendered. Fairly steep slate roof. Wood eaves board. Sash windows now with side glazing bars only. Central entrance with patterned fanlight.	II	SS 46518 30484	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further assessment required 	Yes
1267166	12 and 13, The Quay	Probably early C19 altered, rendered front with wood bracket open pediment. 3 storey, 2 sash windows at each floor, glazing bars remain at ground and 1st floors of	II	SS 46533 30498	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		No 12. Paired entrances. All listed buildings in The Quay form a group.			<p>Appledore conservation area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) Further assessment required 	
1267192	Rock Cottage	C18 or early C19, 2 storey, 2 window, stucco. Doorcase has slender fluted pilasters and arched fanlight. Rusticated ground floor, Moulded eaves cornice.	II	SS 46532 30396	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	
1267193	3, The Quay	Early C19, 2 storey, 3 windows including centre blank. Stucco front set back behind garden. Modillion eaves cornice. Moulded architraves and cill brackets to sash windows, now with margin glazing bars. Tuscan doorcase with engaged columns, arched fanlight.	II	SS 46521 30404	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area • Situated along The Quay with view out across the River Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessment required 	
1306485	73, Irsha Street	Probably C18 altered. 2 storey 3 window cottage, front set back. 1st floor sash windows gabled ½ dormers with exposed frames and glazing bars. Walls are plaster on stone or cob. Thatched roof. Wood casements to ground floor. Trellis porch to 6-panel door. Low stone wall to front garden with rounded cope.	II	SS 46246 30918	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Has long range views out towards the estuaries of both the River Taw and Torridge • Shares intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	Yes
1333008	1, Meeting Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey, one window to Meeting Street and 3 Windows at 1st floor to curved front to the Quay. Stucco, 1st floor band. Old slates to roof. Sash windows with glazing bars except ground floor 3 light casement to Quay.	II	SS 46535 30603	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area • Situated along The Quay with view out across the River 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<p>Torridge towards Instow and the surrounding landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shares some intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	
1333020	72a, Irsha Street	C18 or early C19 altered, 2 storey 2 windows stucco front. Roof replaced by modern glass attic storey. C19 sash windows at ground and 1st floors, canted casement at 1st floor. Rounded headed doorway with panelled reveals.	II	SS 46242 30924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Has long range views out towards the estuaries of both the River Taw and Torridge • Shares intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	Yes

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessment required 	
1333033	Odun House	Late C18 or early C19, 3 storey 3 window roughcast front. Central round-headed doorway with Tuscan porch. Wrought iron balcony to 1st floor French window. Large 5-light sash windows on each side. Paved front garden with dwarf wall, railings removed. Most of the back of the house is slate hung except for projecting wing with round-headed staircase window.	II	SS 46310 30412	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.1km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location at a high point in Appledore • Largely screened built development and vegetation, however, has view across the river towards Instow and the surrounding landscape • Possibly has views towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	Yes
1095997	15, Meeting Street	House, probably originally wing of adjoining house. Circa early C18; altered C20.	II	SS 46486 30587	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Substation Location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore on all sides (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1104674	5, together with part of 4A, (Odun Cottage), Odun Road, Appledore	C18 with alterations, 2 storey, plastered front. Sash windows with segmental heads and keystones one inscribed 1A 1737. No 4A, doorway with shaped consoles, altered glazing bars. No 5 altered entrance with flat pilasters and cornice on enriched consoles. 1st floor band.	II	SS 46301 30397	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore, outside the conservation area Located c.2.1km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening vegetation and built development of Instow on across the River Torridge (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1104696	Bradbourne House	Early C19 with alterations. 3 storey 3 window stucco front, lower storey rusticated. Sash windows with glazing bars; one blind window at 1st floor. Wood ogee bracket eaves cornice. 2 upper floors have sunk-panelled flank pilasters. Doric porch with glazing added, wrought iron balcony balustrade above. Tile roof.	II	SS 46493 30365	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)) No further assessment required 	No
1104697	Homeside Terrace	Probably early C19, 2 storey one window each at each floor, sash, with exposed frame (No 1 with glazing bars remaining). Paired plain entrances with 6-panel doors, centre blank panel at 1st floor.	II	SS 46511 30429	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Substation Location. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1104698	8, Market Street	Early C19 2 storey house and shop, on corner of Bude Street. The garden at the back replaces a range of stalls formerly fronting Bude Street. 3 sash windows at 1st floor with architraves and cambered heads, moulded cill band. Stucco, rusticated flanks and ground floor. Mid C19 wood shop with pilasters and bracket entablature, 2 entrances, left, with fanlights.	II	SS 46511 30477	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1104699	10-18, Market Street	Probably early C19. No 10, 2 storey, 2 sash windows at 1st floor with glazing bars. Stucco. Wide wood shop front with dentil entablature and coupled consoles above sunk panelled flank pilasters. Plain arched entrance, left, with "gothic" fanlight. Nos 12 and 14, 2 storey, stucco, lined and painted. 2 sash windows with exposed frames and now with centre glazing bars only. Early C19 wood shop front left (No 14) with reeded pilasters. No 12 ground floor one sash window with exposed frame and glazing bars, entrance with fanlight. No 16 2 storey stucco lined and painted. 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and now with side glazing bars only. Plain entrance No 18, 2 storey, stucco, painted 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars. Altered early C19 wood shopfront. Entrance, right, under same entablature with 6-panel door with small centre panels.	II	SS 46513 30496	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1104700	Bristol House	Probably early C19, painted brick corner house with 2 storey 3 window front (including centre blank panel with moulded cill). Quasi-ogee bracket cornice. Segmental heads to sash windows, now with side glazing bars only. Early or mid C19 wood shopfront has pilasters with raised panels and enriched cornice.	II	SS 46517 30516	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1104701	22-32, Market Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey 2 window fronts. Each house has flat fronted bow window to ground floor, all retaining glazing bars, (except No 22 without bow). Nos 24, 30 and 32 have fluted or reeded pilaster treatment, entablatures returned round bows. Nos 22-28, arched radial-bar fanlights.	II	SS 46520 30540	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<p>Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1104702	34, Market Street	Mid C19 corner shop front with wood case with pilasters with raised panels and bracket cornice to entablature, diagonal glazing bars to one fanlight. 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames, and blank panel at each floor right. 2 storeys.	II	SS 46524 30556	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1104703	36-42, Market Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey, one window each, with exposed frame, mainly with glazing bars remaining. Altered 1st floor	II	SS 46526 30573	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		window to No 36). Rendered fronts, No 36 whitened.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	
1104704	44-48, Market Street	Probably early C19. No 44, plain 4-panel door without number in wall of garden of house fronting the QUAY, (Sailors' Rest). No 46 2 storey, one sash window at each floor with exposed frame and glazing bars. Stucco, whitened, 6-panel door with sunk upper panels. No 48, 2 storey, 2 sash windows at 1st floor with exposed frames, glazing bars missing. Large display window at ground floor, right, casement with centre vertical bar, shop entrance left.	II	SS 46529 30592	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further assessment required 	
1104705	7, Market Street	Probably mid C19 somewhat unsymmetrical front, part 3- and part 2-storey. Stucco colourwashed. C19 bracket eaves entablature. 4 sash windows at 1st floor with cambered heads, ground floor one sash window with cambered head, entrance near centre, and wide shop front, both with enriched consoles to cases.	II	SS 46495 30462	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1104706	11, Market Street	C18 or early C19, altered, stucco, colourwashed, 3 storey, 2 sash windows at upper floors with exposed frames and glazing bars. Early C19 wood entablature remains above modern stone shopfront.	II	SS 46502 30489	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1104707	Doras House	Early or mid C19 altered, 2 storey, brick painted. Ornamental eaves cornice, with consoles above pilasters forming 1st floor window cases (2 2-light sash windows with side glazing bars only). Enriched ground floor modillion entablature with coupled consoles above flanking pilasters of splayed brick. 3 ground floor sash windows with side glazing bars. Entrance, left, with fanlight.	II	SS 46503 30498	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1104708	23, Market Street	Probably early C19, formerly Globe Hotel, 2 storey, stucco, 1st floor band, rusticated ground floor. 3 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and now with side glazing bars only. Ground floor, 2 wide sash windows with reticulate rustications to case with key. Sculptured eagle above central entrance with consoles and door with 6 sunk panels.	II	SS 46511 30528	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1104709	25, Market Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey, stucco, rusticated ground floor, left, central entrance, and shop front, right, both with pilasters and enriched consoles to case. All the listed buildings in Market Street form a group.	II	SS 46512 30539	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<p>Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1104710	37 and 39, Market Street	Early C19 2 storey stucco, narrow centre pilaster, 2 sash windows with exposed frames, No 7 with glazing bars remaining. Plain coupled entrances. All the listed buildings in Market Street form a group.	II	SS 46514 30570	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1104711	3 and 4, Meeting Street	Probably early C19, 3 storey stucco fronts. Sash windows with glazing bars and exposed frames. Shop windows have fluted flank,	II	SS 46515 30599	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		pilasters and flat fronted bows. No 4 retains glazing bars.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1104712	11 and 13, Meeting Street	C18 or early C19 altered, on opposite side of road to the rest, 2 storey, steep slated roofs, moulded eaves board. No 11, doorcase with pilasters and dentil cornice. No 13 plain entrance with modern door.	II	SS 46483 30604	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further assessment required 	
1104713	12, Meeting Street	C18 altered, 2 storey, 3 windows with partly exposed frames and altered glazing bars. Roughcast. 6-Panel door with fielded upper panels, and fanlight with glazing bars. Plain extra entrance, way through under, right.	II	SS 46482 30592	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1104714	Magowrney Cottage	C18 altered 2 storey 3 windows rendered front whitened. 1st floor band. Georgian sash windows, one with altered glazing bars at 1st floor, left. Lead rainwater head, right. Front garden has low whitewashed wall with unusual C19 cast iron cresting.	II	SS 46456 30356	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1104715	Myrtle Cottage	Probably C17 or earlier, altered. 2 storey including attics. L-shaped block set back behind garden, 3 half-dormers with later gables. Casements, with glazing bars, Rendered and front colourwashed. Whitewashed stone wall to garden has wood gates with turned balusters to upper panels. All the listed buildings in Myrtle Street form a group.	II	SS 46407 30339	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1104716	8 and 9, Myrtle Street	C18 altered, block of 2 wide fronted houses. No 8 rendered and with 1st floor band. No 9 rendered and whitened, with rustications below 1st floor band. Sash windows, most altered. 2 C18 paired sashes to ground floor. No 8, recessed 6-panelled door, altered hood and brackets. No 9, 6-panel door with altered wood case. Raising of road level has brought pavement almost to ground floor cills.	II	SS 46374 30320	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1104717	Dock Cottage	Early C19 incorporating earlier wing at rear. L-shaped on plan. 2 storeys and attic, 2 sash dormers. Plastered and colourwashed. 1st floor band. Front facing estuary has 2 projecting wood bays to each floor, veranda and balcony between them. In prominent position.	II	SS 46499 30155	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1104718	West Haven	Probably early C19 altered. 2 storey 2 windows roughcast front slightly set back. Altered windows. Central early to mid C19 doorcase with panelled reveals and incised line ornament to pilasters.	II	SS 46401 30469	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)) No further assessment required 	No
1104719	29, Bude Street	Probably C18 altered low 2 storey stucco front. 1st floor band. Moulded eaves band. Sash windows, 5-light at ground floor,	II	SS 46393 30467	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		altered. Doorcase has fluted pilasters and simple entablature.			<p>Appledore conservation area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1104731	44-50, Irsha Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey, 9 first-floor windows, including 2 blank, with exposed frames. Glazing bars remain to No 46. Colourwashed stucco fronts. No 44, 6-panel door with wood case with incised line ornament to pilasters and bracket entablature. Nos 48 and 50, coupled arched entrances with radial-bar fanlights. Wood dentil eaves cornice. Moulded 1st floor band 6-panel doors with panelled reveals.	II	SS 46155 30964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1104732	Darracott Court	<p>Located within Irsha Street, nos 2 and 3, probably early C17 with alterations, 2 storey, stucco, colourwashed. Slate roof, grouted. No 2, 3 windows at 1st floor including blank centre panel above plain entrance, sash with exposed frames and glazing bars. Interior: massive hewn beam with stopped wide chamfer, massive roof principals, stair winding round central newel, roll-moulded, and upper part tapering to octagon with carved junction with moulded rail. No 3, sash window at each floor, blank panel at 1st floor. Plain entrance. Interior massive beam. No 4, C18 or early C19 altered, 3 storey, 2 sash windows at upper floors with exposed frames and glazing bars. Interior: winding stair, full height. No 6, 2 storey and attic, 2 windows with exposed frames, now with centre glazing bars only. Plain entrance with fanlight. (incorporates former No 5).</p>	II	SS 46198 30932	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1104754	Bidna	C18 or early C19, overlooking the estuary. Roughcast and	II	SS 46204 29549	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.8km south west of the study area 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		limewashed. First floor band. Slate roof with pedimented gable ends. Principal front 2 storey 3 windows, with wing to north. First floor sash windows with glazing bars. Ground floor with French windows, and round-headed central door, and good trellis veranda. Small ancillary building at rear.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surrounded on all sides by trees, with a large mariner to the rear (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1104755	10 and 10a Bude Street	Appledore Bude Street (South Side) Nos 10 and 10a (Formerly listed as Nos 8 and 10). Early C19, stucco, 2 storey, 3 sash windows at first floor with glazing bars, and the blank panel above entrance of No 10, first floor band. No 10 with rusticated ground floor No 10a, modern shop front, metal in concrete.	II	SS 46454 30461	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1104756	Koh-I-Noor	No. 16 Bude Street. Probably C18 altered. 2 storey, stucco, rusticated	II	SS 46427 30459	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		ground floor, 1st floor band enriched. 2 first floor flank pilasters with enriched caps. Modillion eaves cornice. 2 sash windows at each floor, with glazing bars. Blank centre panel above entrance. 6-panel door with panelled reveals.			<p>Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1104757	Willesdene	Probably C18 altered, 2 storey, 2 sash windows with exposed frames at each floor. Stucco, lined and painted. Bracket eaves cornice. 1st floor band with rope enrichment. Blank panel above arched central entrance with 6-panel and fanlight.	II	SS 46405 30459	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1104758	5, Bude Street	Probably mid C19, 2 storey, stucco, painted. Ogee eaves bracket cornice. 5 windows at 1st floor and 2 on splayed return face east, sash, with centre glazing bars, architraves, and cill brackets. Ground floor, double doors left, entrance with consoles below cornice and to continuous wood shopfront, returning at splay, with ogee brackets to entablature, and flank pilasters with fluting.	II	SS 46472 30470	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1104759	13 and 15, Bude Street	Probably C18 with alterations, 3 storey rusticated stucco pair, frontage slightly set back. 3-centred heads to doorways, fanlights, flat flank pilasters. 1st floor band. Sash windows, some	II	SS 46443 30469	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		with reeded cills. 6-panel doors. Ground floor window, left, altered.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1107115	Cattle shelter and fold yard walls 630 metres north east of the great sluice	Cattle shelter and fold yard walls. Circa 19 th century.	II	SS 48138 34694	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107116	Cattle shelter 350 metres north of the great sluice	Cattle shelter. Circa 1820 to mid-19th century. Shale rubble.	II	SS 47718 34534	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments Braunton Marsh and 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1107117	Cattle shelter and adjoining wall 480 metres north-west of the great sluice	Small cattle shelter and adjoining shelter wall. Circa 1815-20. Shale rubble with low pitched corrugated iron roof with gabled ends and with cemented file capping to gable.	II	SS 47458 34567	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107118	Cattle shelter and adjoining wall 630 metres west south-west of the great sluice	Cattle shelter and adjoining fold yard walls. Circa 1815-20. Shale rubble repaired at rear with concrete blocks possibly replacing cob upper section of wall.	II	SS 47146 34031	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1107120	Stile and flanking walls 400 metres south-west of the great sluice	Stile and flanking walls. Circa 1815. Shale rubble walls with vertical stone capping, sloping down either side of dyke.	II	SS 47414 33959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107576	Dairy Range Approximately 5 Metres North East of Tapeley Park House	Dairy range approximately 5 metres north-east of Tapeley Park House C18	II	SS 47803 29112	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.8km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Tapeley Park RPG The park is self-contained within an area of woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by surrounding woodland and intervening topography (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1107577	Barn With Loose Boxes Attached to Rear Approximately 30 Metres North East of Tapeley Park House	Barn with loose-boxes attached to rear approximately 30 metres north-east of Tapeley Park House Barn with loose boxes attached to rear. Early C19.	II	SS 47805 29139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.8km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Tapeley Park RPG The park is self-contained within an area of woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by surrounding woodland and intervening topography (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107578	Granary Approximately 30 Metres North of Tapeley Park House	Early C19. Rendered timber-framing with brick infill. Stone rubble staddle piers. Slate roof with gable ends. Rectangular on plan. 3 circular piers to each side with slate caps act as tall staddles. External steps at east gable end to	II	SS 47783 29139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.8km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Tapeley Park RPG 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		plank door. Louvre at west gable end.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park is self-contained within an area of woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by surrounding woodland and intervening topography (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1107579	Shell House Approximately 175 Metres East of Tapeley Park House	Probably early C19. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Monopitch slate roof. Circular on plan with straight rear wall. 2 pointed arched doorways with brick arches flanking 2 diamond shaped windows with brick surrounds. Interior: lined with calcified limestone and shells with stalactite features on the ceiling tipped with conches. Patterned pitched stone floor. Benches around the side.	II	SS 47924 29057	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.8km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Tapeley Park RPG The park is self-contained within an area of woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by surrounding woodland and intervening topography (see Figure 20.8 of 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1107580	Viaduct To Carriageway Approximately 400 Metres South West of Tapeley Park House	Viaduct to carriage-way approximately 400 metres south-west of Tapeley Park House GV II Viaduct carrying drive to Tapeley Park House. Probably C18. Stone rubble. Parapet walls with rough stone coping. Park landscape feature which carries disused drive over valleys sweeping up to front of Tapeley Park House.	II	SS 47589 28950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.8km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Tapeley Park RPG The park is self-contained within an area of woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by surrounding woodland and intervening topography (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107593	Bath Terrace	Large terraced house incorporating No 5, a home for elderly blind persons; no 6, three flats and no	II	SS 47259 30566	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		7, three flats. Circa 1830. Interior not inspected,			<p>Location within Instow conservation area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1107594	Instow Quay Jetty	Probably early C17. Stone rubble walls. Jetty projects circa 20 metres. Battered stone rubble walls with low parapet wall on left side, higher wall to right side. Projecting dressed stone steps run up beside front left end and flight of steps built into jetty to middle of left side.	II	SS 47153 30256	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107595	Torridge View, Including Front	Torridge View, including front garden railings Terraced house. Circa 1830-40.	II	SS 47215 30272	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	Garden Railings				Location within Instow conservation area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1107596	Quay House, Including Front Garden Railings	Quay House, including front garden railings dates to c.1840-50.	II	SS 47226 30258	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107597	1 and 2, the Balconies	Pair of terraced houses. Circa 1830-40. Painted stuccoed stone rubble.	II	SS 47230 30250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Location within Instow conservation area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1107598	Quay Cottages	Probably late C17 with possible earlier fabric concealed. Rendered cob and stone.	II	SS 47260 30241	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107599	Instow Signal Box	Railway signal box. 1861. Stone rubble with weatherboarded upper storey. Hipped slate roof.	II	SS 47361 30117	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Location within Instow conservation area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1107601	Tucker Headstone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 3 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Tucker headstone against east wall of south transept circa 3 metres south of south wall of nave of Church of St John Baptist Headstone. 1775. Stone segmental head. Inscription Here Lyeth the Body of Edward Tucker Yeoman of this parish died 1775	II	SS 47980 30982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1107602	Turell Headstone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 4 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Turell Headstone against west wall of south transept circa 4 metres south of south wall of nave of Church of St John Baptist II Headstone. 1756. Slate. Nowy arched with angels bust above inscription: "Here lies the Body of John Turell of this parish mariner died 1756.	II	SS 47972 30980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107603	Pair of Gravestones at Head and Feet of Stanbury Children Grave Circa 5 Metres South of East End of Church of St John Baptist	Pair of gravestones at head and feet of grave of Agnes and Henry Moule circa 4 metres south of east end of Church of St John Baptist Pair of gravestones. 1797. Slate. Headstone straight-headed with incised nowy arch and angles bust. Inscription Here Lies in the hopes of a Joyful Resurrection the Remains of Agnes Moule late wife of Henry Moule died 1797 Stone at foot of grave straight-headed with verse When death was sent from God above So suddenly to part our	II	SS 47984 30980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		Love No friends nor Yet Physicians art Could then prevent his fatal dart. With comfort then she took her leave Husband and Children prey don't grieve But listen for that glorious voice When Christ doth call we shall rejoice.			Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1107614	Sampson Headstone approximately 5 metres south west of west end of Church of St Peter	Sampson headstone approximately 5 metres south-west of west end of Church of St Peter. 1799	II	SS 51175 32559	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107615	Palmer Tomb Chest approximately 7 metres south of south chancel	Palmer Tomb chest 1737	II	SS 51195 32552	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	wall of Church of St Peter				of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1107616	Parkin Headstone approximately 15 Metres South of South Porch to Church of St Peter	Parkin headstone 1840	II	SS 51175 32539	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107617	Score headstone approximately 15	C17. Stone. Segmental-headed with angels bust in low relief above inscription to Richard Score	II	SS 51164 32558	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	metres south west of west end of Church of St Peter				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1107618	Pair of stones to head and foot of Copp grave circa 18 metres south west of west end Church of St Peter	Pair of stones to head and foot of graves to Eloner Copp. Died 1833. Slate straight-headed. Stone at foot has floriated motifs to the corners and inscription: "Farewell my Husband and Children dear/I bid you all in this world Adieu/For old and young all must appear/When God thinks fit for so to do/If three score years and ten we stay/Tis but a shadow past away/But lands the saints with Christ above/In the sweet sunbeams of his love.	II	SS 51166 32545	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1107619	Lychgate to Church of St Peter	Lychgate to Church of St Peter GV II Lychgate. Circa 1870.	II	SS 51178 32535	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107622	Bank barn with granary attached approximately 10 metres south of home farmhouse	Bank barn with granary attached approximately 10 metres south of GV Home Farmhouse II Bank Barn with granary attached. Mid C19.	II	SS 51148 32210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1107630	Barley Stack Cottage	18. Rendered stone and cob. Thatch roof, half-hipped with brick stack at left end and stone rubble stack to right end with tapered cap, heightened in brick. Possibly originally 2-room and cross-passage plan, but partition removed and now direct entry into right-hand room, which has staircase to rear right corner. 2 storeys. 2-window range. C19 2-light casements, 6 panes per light to each floor flanking leanto slate roof to porch with plank inner door. Leantos at each end, coal shed to right with slate roof, that to left with tiled roof. Interior late C18/early C19 joinery largely intact. Boxed in beam to right-hand room. Formerly known as Higher Huish.	II	SS 48987 29715	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.3km south of the proposed onshore substation location. Surrounded by trees and hedge rows, screened as a result (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further assessment required 	No
1107631	Orchard Farmhouse	Mid to late C16 with C20 alterations. Rendered stone and cob. Slate roof with gable end.	II	SS 49888 30022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.3km south east of the proposed onshore substation location. Surrounded by trees and hedge rows, screened as a result (see Figure 20.8 of 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further assessment required 	
1107632	Quay Cottage	Former public house, now divided into 3 cottages, the description including Quay Cottage, the Quay. Part of No. 1 and No. 2 probably early C17, the quay frontage added in late C18 or early C19.	II	SS 47238 30243	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107633	Limekiln on Instow Beach Circa 75 Metres South West of Instow Sailing Club House	C19. Stone rubble with some brick. Virtually square on plan, set diagonally into the bank with access tunnel to firing holes to 2 rear sides and segmental brick arch to front right side niche. Stone-lined well to centre.	II	SS 47232 29774	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by trees and built development (see Figure 20.8 of 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1107634	Sea View, and North Yeo, Including Shared Outbuilding to Rear	Pair of adjoining houses. Circa 1830-40 but with earlier possibly C18 fabric to shared outbuilding to rear, formerly a cottage, and to rear wing of North Yeo.	II	SS 47265 30678	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107646	Chapple farmhouse	Farmhouse. Probably C16 origins, largely remodelled and extended 1663 by datestone.	II	SS 49264 32096	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1km south east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location at the edge of Yelland. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by trees and built development (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1107651	1-5, church hill	Row of cottages. Probably C17 origins to nos. 3-5, nos. 1-2 probably early C19.	II	SS 51213 32456	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1107652	Fleming headstone approximately 5 metres south of east end of Church of St Peter	Fleming Headstone approximately 5 metres south of east end of Church of St Peter Headstone. 1680. straightheaded with incised nowy arch, skull to left, hourglass to right. Inscription: "Here Lyeth the Body/of Edward the Sonn of/George Fleming of this/Parish who departed this/Life ye 22nd day of February/Anno Dom. 1680/aged 14 months".	II	SS 51205 32548	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1140140	Richmond Dock	Dry-dock. 1856. Dressed stone rubble revetment walls with a pronounced concave batter, stepped out at two stages at the top. The inner end is rounded on plan and there are C20 lock gates at the seaward end. At intervals on the sides and at the inner end there are integral flights of steps. The floor of the dock is now concrete and there is a C20 gantry above.	II*	SS 46471 30324	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Has views up and down the River Torridge and across the river to Instow. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography, vegetation and built development (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1161344	Cattle shelter 950 metres	Cattle shelter. Circa 1815-20. Low shale rubble walls. Circular on plan with two opposing entrances. Roofless at time of survey (1984)	II	SS 47799 35121	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	north of the great sluice	but originally had conical thatched roof.			<p>Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1161356	Two adjoining cattle shelters 400 metres north-east of the great sluice	2 adjoining cattle shelters on field boundary. Circa 1815-20 and circa mid C19, restored 1984. Shale rubble, mid C19 addition has red brick dressings.	II	SS 47988 34517	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1163217	Church of St Peter	Parish Church. C13 tower, C15 nave, chancel and south aisle, enlarged and altered in 1813, and heavily restored and largely rebuilt 1867-8 by Sir G G Scott.	II*	SS 51189 32562	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Located within the centre of Fremington Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1163261	Gazebo on north side of Fremington Manor Gardens	Gazebo on north side of Fremington Manor Gardens built in 1747	II*	SS 51158 32682	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Located within the centre of Fremington Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1163276	House to the rear of Fremington mill	House to the rear of Fremington Mill II House. Probably late C17, altered and refenestrated in C20	II	SS 51200 32217	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. • Located within the centre of Fremington • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No Further Assessment Required 	No
1163420	South Yeo Farmhouse	19 th century stone rubble farmhouse	II	SS 47302 29515	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.5km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development, intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1163463	Knill Cottage	C17, altered in C19. Rendered stone and some cob. Slate roof with clay ridge tiles, 2 axial stone stacks, with tapered caps and drips.	II	SS 48233 31050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.850m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by surrounding built development and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1163538	The Rectory	Circa 1830 extended circa 1850. Stucco with banded rustication to ground storey and band at first floor level. Slate roof, gable end to right, hipped to front wing at left end. Axial stack and stack at right gable end.	II	SS 47256 30362	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1163562	Slocombe Headstone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 2 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Slocombe headstone against east wall of south transept circa 2 metres south of south wall of GV nave of Church of St John Baptist II Headstone. 1786. Slate nowy arched head with incised angels bust. Inscription Here lieth ye body of George Slocombe died 1786. Also, his son William died 1835.	II	SS 47980 30983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1163583	Pair of Gravestones at Head and Feet of Grave of Agnes and Henry	Pair of gravestones at head and feet of grave of Agnes and Henry Moule circa 4 metres south of east end of Church of St John Baptist Pair of gravestones. 1797.	II	SS 47984 30981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	Moule Circa 4 Metres South of East End of Church of St John Baptist				<p>intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1163595	Lychgate Approximately 15 Metres East of Church of St John Baptist	Lychgate approximately 15 metres east of Church of St John Baptist Lychgate. Late C19. Stone rubble. Slate roof with gable end finials. Stone rubble walls to each side. 2 archbraced trusses with pendants springing from open crossed timber-framing to tops of walls. Gates with crossed framing and twisted iron finials to the top rail.	II	SS 48001 30983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1163598	Pilton Cottage	2 adjoining terraced houses. Circa 1830-40. Painted stucco. Slate	II	SS 47223 30358	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		roof, gable end to left end, with lions head guttering. Brick ridge stack and stack at left end with Peters marland clay pots. 2 rooms deep, Pilton Cottage at end of terrace single room wide with staircase hall to right, No. 2 Victoria Terrace is double-fronted central staircase plan.			<p>Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1163605	Orchard House	Circa 1830-40 enlarged in mid C19. Painted stucco. Slate roof, gable end to right, hipped to front extension with deep eaves.	II	SS 47222 30330	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1163706	Combe Farmhouse	Early C16 remodelled in C17 and extended in early C19. Rendered stone and cob.	II	SS 48900 29119	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km south east of the Proposed 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Substation Location <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within a large rural landscape • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No Further Assessment Required 	
1163885	Obelisk Approximately 800 Metres West of Tapeley Park House	Obelisk. Mid C19. Square stone rubble base with battered walls and projecting corner buttresses. Granite coping above and stepped ashlar base to former needle destroyed by lightning in 1933. Erected in memory of Archibald Cleveland killed in the Crimea on 6th November 1854.	II	SS 47243 29160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.7m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1169282	National Westminster Bank	Early to mid C19, 2 storey, 5 window rusticated stucco front. Ionic pilasters at flanks. First floor band with key pattern remains exposed to right half. Sash windows with narrow marginal panes. Good iron window-box rails to first floor windows, one of which is blank, above arched doorway with radial-bar fanlight. Bank front inserted, left half.	II	SS 46484 30462	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1169319	14, Bude Street	Probably C18 altered, 2 storey, roughcast, 5 near-flush frame sash windows, at 1st floor, with glazing bars, 1st floor band. 2 sash windows at ground floor, one of which has exposed frame and side glazing bars, one wider on right side. Central entrance fanlight.	II	SS 46436 30459	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<p>intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1169325	18-22, Bude Street	Probably C18 altered, 2 storey, deep moulded. No 18 stucco, painted. No 20 stippled rendering. No 22, brick colour-washed. 5 windows at each floor. Glazing bars remain to 1st floor. Nos 20 and 22, plain entrances,	II	SS 46417 30459	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1169337	Bude House	Located on 1 Odun Road. C18 and early C19 with alterations. Long 2	II	SS 46384 30458	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		storey and 3 bays. Stucco. Brackets to eaves cornice. Sash windows with moulded architraves, one bay. Round-headed doorway has cornice on enriched console brackets.			<p>Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1169343	9 and 9a, Bude Street	C18 with alterations, low 2 storey stucco front, 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars.	II	SS 46451 30472	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1169348	Roborough House	C18 or early C19 altered, 2 storey 5 window painted brick front. Sash windows with fluted keystones. Wood bracket eaves cornice. Mid C19 doorway has heavy cornice on enriched consoles.	II	SS 46434 30469	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1169725	Coach and Horses	Probably C18 or early C19 altered, 2 storey, 4 windows at 1st floor with exposed frames and glazing bars including higher portion, left, (1 window). Stucco, colourwashed. No 3 (without number on door) arched entrance on return face in One End Street with radial bar	II	SS 46496 30445	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		fanlight, one sash window with exposed frame and glazing bars, and one blank recess, at each floor.			Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1169755	Lilian Gallery	Early C19, 2 sash windows at 1st floor with glazing bars and exposed frame and centre blank panel. Early C19 entrance with wood case with reeded pilasters and swept frieze to entablature. Ground floor window with sheet glass. Rather wide passage way through under, right.	II	SS 46504 30502	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1169763	19, Market Street	Probably early C19, 3 storey stucco, remains of flank pilasters. 2 sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars at upper floors, one at ground floor, left. Recessed arched entrance, right with 6-panel door.	II	SS 46508 30516	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1169779	41-47, Market Street	C18 or early C19 altered, 2 storey, one window each with exposed frames (No 45 with glazing bars remaining). Nos 41, 45 and 47, with 6-panel doors No 47, sliding casement at 1st floor with exposed frame and horizontal glazing bars, front set forward at right angles to remainder, and with front garden with stone wall with rounded cope.	II	SS 46517 30581	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1169792	2, Meeting Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey stucco front, altered windows, blank panels above entrance, late Georgian doorcase with reeded pilasters and radial-bar fanlight. Mid C19 former shop front on corner, west, with entrance on splay.	II	SS 46527 30602	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)) No further assessment required 	No
1169811	10, Meeting Street	Early C18 altered, 2 storey and attic, segmental headed dormer, 2 window painted brick front, segmental headed sash windows with exposed frames and fluted	II	SS 46491 30592	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		keystones. C19 parapet. 6-panel door with arched fanlight in entrance wing, left.			<p>Appledore conservation area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1169813	18 and 19, Meeting Street	Probably early C19, (adjoins No 12), 2 storey 2 windows each. Glazing bars remain to No 19. No 18, flat fronted bow, ground floor, with wood case. 6-panel door with sunk upper panels and arched blank fanlight with radial bars.	II	SS 46472 30589	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further assessment required 	
1169818	Congregatio nal Chapel	Founded 1662. Built 1816, altered late C19, 2 storey 4 window front, arched windows. Doric doorcase with triglyphs and engaged columns. Central gable with parapets swept up at sides. Octagonal louvred bell cupola with weathervane and ball. Tablet with late C19 lettering. 3 round-headed windows to each side elevation. Interior altered.	II	SS 46405 30570	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1169851	The Myrtles	Early C18, said by owner to be 1736. Colourwashed stucco. Steep slate roof with gable ends. 2 storeys. 3 windows, with C19 architraves. C19 sashes without glazing bars, 1st floor centre blocked. Right hand entrances with glazed conservatory/porch. C19/20 brick stacks. On left is early C19	II	SS 46421 30347	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		roughcast wing with hipped roof, 2 storeys, sashes and casements, pilastered doorcase with entablature and panelled reveals, At rear early C19 casement with thick glazing bars and 'bottled' panes. Interior - early C19 staircase.			<p>intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1169860	Ark Cottage	Probably C18 altered 2 storey cottage with ground floor now below street level. 2 sash windows at each floor with exposed frames and altered glazing bars, blank panel above central recessed entrance. Machine tiles.	II	SS 46363 30319	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1169862	14-17, Myrtle Street	Late C18 or early C19, four 2 storey 3 window stucco-fronted houses, stepped uphill. Slate roofs. Nos 14 and 15 have rusticated ground floors, No 15 incised line ornament to doorway pilasters. Nos 16 and 17 have flat hoods on shaped brackets above doorways. Sash windows, now with side glazing bars only, No 14 with exposed frames. Front gardens with low rendered cills.	II	SS 46322 30325	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1169868	Bude House	Located on Bude Street. The building dates to c.1800. It has a painted 2 storey 3 window red brick front, including centre dummy. 3-light sash windows with flush frames and glazing bars. Late Georgian doorcase with fluted pilasters.	II	SS 46336 30464	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1169946	No. 4, Together with Part of 4a (Odun Cottage), Odun Road, Appledore	C18 or early C19, 2 storey, plastered front. 3 sash windows at 1st floor, side windows are 2-light. Early C19 doorway has cornice on moulded consoles. Door has 6 fielded panels, reeded pilasters.	II	SS 46305 30402	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. The building has views out across the river towards Instow, however, views towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location are screened by surrounding built development (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1223648	1, Pitt Court	Probably C18 altered, 2 storey, one window at each floor, on gabled	II	SS 46218 30328	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located 2.3km south west of the Proposed 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		end to Pitt Hill. No 1 forms a group with Nos 2 to 11 (consec) Pitt Hill.			<p>Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by surrounding built development (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1223788	Methodist Church	Dated 1851. Pitt. Stone rubble with later pointing. Front has quoin pilasters and gable with parapet. Pointed doorway and windows with Gothic glazing barn. Quatrefoil plaster tablet above door. Small forecourt with contemporary gates, railings removed.	II	SS 46168 30340	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located 2.3km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by surrounding built development (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further assessment required 	
1223793	Little Staddon, Staddon	C18 gentlemanly "seat", with alterations, retains Georgian doorcase with fluted pilasters, triglyphs and paterae to frieze hood on enriched brackets. 2 storey earlier part with attic with flush frame sash windows with glazing bars, south. Early C19 portion with bracket eaves cornice, south.	II	SS 46298 30598	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the study area • Contained within a landscape garden surrounded by trees • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the trees (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1249913	K6 Telephone Kiosk	Telephone kiosk. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.	II	SS 47195 30272	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area • Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1267189	1 and 1a, One End Street	Probably early C19, corner house with rounded angle. Stucco, whitened. 2 storey. No 1 wide 2-light curved sash window at 1st floor with plain entrance below. Moulded eaves board following curve. Hipped slate roof. No 1A 2 sash windows with exposed frames, glazing bars and architraves, Mid C19 stucco doorcase with consoles. Nos 1 and 1A form a group with Nos 3 to 7 (odd), 7A, 9 to 25 (odd) and Nos 2 to 30 (even) and with the listed buildings in Market Street.	II	SS 46498 30432	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located 2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by surrounding built development (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1267191	2-11, Pitt Hill	Probably C18 altered 2 storey cottages, stepped uphill at end. Fronts mostly re-plastered, 2 with new brick at 1st floor. Slate roofs. Sash windows generally, with exposed frames. No 2, recessed 6-Panel door, adjoins No 1 Pitt Court. Plain entrances, some with fanlights. No 2, 2 windows at each floor. No 4, gabled dormer. Nos 5	II	SS 46213 30287	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located 2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by surrounding built 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		and 6, mullion transom casements, 2 gabled dormers. No 7, gabled dormer. No 8, 2 small sash dormers. No 5 and 6, cast iron ornamental railings above low wall to small forecourts. Nos 6 to 9, 1st floor band. No 7 to 11, fairly low wall to small front gardens. No 10 and 11, coupled entrances. (A very small cottage, empty, disused as such, adjoins No 11).			<p>development (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further assessment required 	
1306381	27-31, Market Street	Probably early C18 altered, 2 storey, stippled rendering, one sash window each at 1st floor with exposed frame and glazing barn. No 27 plain recessed entrance, interior early C18 boarded door with strap hinges. No 29, delicate reeded pilasters to wood case of 6-panel door with sunk upper panels and panelled reveals, No 31, early C19 shop front (number not shown) with shallow bow, glazing bars woodcase and 6-panel door.	II	SS 46514 30548	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1306458	13-19, Irsha Street	C17 and C18 with alterations 2 storey range. nos 13, 15 and 17, 5 windows, stucco, painted. Massive central stone chimney with drips and capping, and brown brick added shaft above. 4 casement windows at 1st floor. (No 17, sash, with exposed frames). Ground floor 4 sash windows with exposed frames and now with side glazing bars only. No 15 recessed entrance with small cornice and consoles. No 15, 6-panel door with sunk upper panels in wood case with incised line ornament to pilasters. No 17, door with 6 sunk panels and small altered cornice and consoles. 1st floor band. No 19 (Irsha Cottage) C18 or early C19 with alterations. 2 first floor sash windows with exposed frames, now with side glazing bars only. 6-panel door in wood case with fluted pilasters, and panelled reveals, right end, 1st floor band.	II	SS 46066 30991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. • Largely screened by surrounding development, however, there may be some intervisibility with Proposed Onshore Substation Location from the rear garden of the property (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • Further assessment required 	No
1306492	16-32a, Irsha Street	Probably early C19, two storey range, stucco, colourwashed, generally one and two windows each, mainly sash, some with exposed frames and with glazing bars remaining. Some first floor blank panels. Arched entrances to Nos 18 to 24 with fanlights and	II	SS 46071 30974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		six-panel doors. No 26, plain entrance with fanlight. Nos 24 to 32, glazing bars remain. No 32a (Fairview), three windows at first floor with cill brackets, two gabled dormer casements, moulded string, arched central entrance, fanlight.			<p>Onshore Substation Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1306586	6, Bude Street	C17 with-alterations, stucco, 4 first floor sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars. Ground floor, 2 5-light sash windows (one of which, left with glazing bars remaining) and with stone keys. 6-panel door with sunk upper panels and small cavetto-moulded architrave. Wide passage way through under, right, with wrought iron gates. Early C17 hewn beam above passage.	II	SS 46464 30461	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1309180	Fullingcott Farmhouse	C17 origins with C18 alterations. Rendered stone and cob. Asbestos slate roof, hipped at right end, canted at left end. 2 rendered ridge stacks. Unusual plan with 2 principal rooms on ground floor both heated by axial stack to right with staircase at lower end of left-hand room to mezzanine floor at lower end with canted end above low collar. Right angled 2 storey wing to rear right end forming overall L-shaped plan. 2 storeys. 3 window range. 8 paned window to left of two 3-light casements, 6 panes per light above. 2 horizontal sliding sash windows. 4 panes per light to right of brick panel with slated gabled roof and plank door. 3 over 6 paned sash above 12-pane sash to canted end. Interior: a number of 2- and 4-panelled doors survive, cupboard or stairway with butterfly hinges. 5 C18 trusses with threaded purlins.	II	SS 48916 30381	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.7lm south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location atop a hill As a result, it has wide range views across the landscape, however, views towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location are screened by intervening topography (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1309188	Farmbuilding, Formerly Stables Now	Farmbuilding, formerly stables now storage shed approximately 20 metres north-west of Middle Huish Farmhouse GV II Farmbuilding,	II	SS 48852 29720	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.3km south east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	Storage Shed Approximately 20 Metres North West of Middle Huish Farmhouse	formerly stables now storage shed with loft over. Early C19. Rendered rubble and cob. Half-hipped thatch roof. Rectangular on plan. 2 storeys. Formerly symmetrical east front now with blocked windows flanking wide infilled central doorway. Entrance now by stable door at right end. Cobbled floor with central gutter. Early C19 pegged trusses with waney rafters intact.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within a large rural landscape Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and areas of woodland (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1309237	1 and 2, Home Farm Cottage	Farmhouse. Circa 1840-50. Rendered stone rubble	II	SS 51160 32223	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation No Further Assessment Required 	No
1309240	The Cottage	No. 11 The Cottage House, possibly at one time 2 cottages. Late C17/early C18 with C20 alterations.	II	SS 51188 32386	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1310081	Stile and flanking walls 900 metres south-west of the great sluice	Stile and flanking walls. Circa 1815. Shale rubble walls with vertical stone capping, sloping down on either side of dyke.	II	SS 47168 33467	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1310084	Stile and flanking walls 200 metres	Stile and flanking walls. Circa 1815. Shale rubble walls with vertical stone capping, sloping down either side of dyke.	II	SS 47917 34295	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	north-east of the great sluice				Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1310114	Great sluice	Sluice to drain marshes. Circa 1811 to 1815 by James Green, engineer. Coursed and dressed stone revetment walls with 3 segmentally arched sluice openings with 2 semi-circular retaining walls.	II	SS 47764 34178	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1310131	Cattle shelter and adjoining wall 700 metres west of the great sluice	Cattle shelters and fold yard walls. 1815-20. Shale rubble, west end rendered. Cob course below verges on end walls. Corrugated iron half hipped roof.	II	SS 47054 34182	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the embankments Braunton Marsh and Horsey Island Wildlife Reserve (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1318014	Dog Kennels with Stable Shelter to Rear Approximately 170 Metres East of Tapeley Park House	Dog kennels with stable shelter to rear. Late C19. Stone rubble with brick dressings. Slate roof with crested ridge tiles and gable ends. Small brick stack at right end. Rectangular on plan with axial partition wall with 3 kennels and dog runs to front, stable shelter to rear. Each kennel has small rectangular window opening to left of plank door. Enclosing walls to each run with stone coping and tall iron railings. Window openings flanking doorway to stable shelter on rear side.	II	SS 47764 34178	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.7m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within a large, landscaped garden surrounded by woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1318039	Gatepiers Approximately 35 Metres North of Tapeley Park House	Gatepiers approximately 35 metres north of Tapeley Park House Gatepiers. Early C19. Stuccoed stone rubble, ashlar joint-lined. Piers of square section with moulded caps and ball finials.	II	SS 47054 34182	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.7m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within a large, landscaped garden surrounded by woodland 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1318048	Icehouse Approximately 150 Metres East of Tapeley Park House	Icehouse approximately 150 metres east of Tapeley Park House GV II Icehouse. Early C19. Brick. Domed brick lined well with arched tunnel passage- way extending north with tapered walls to low flat-arched entrance.	II	SS 47915 29099	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.7m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within a large, landscaped garden surrounded by woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1318173	Jewell Headstone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 1 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Jewell headstone against west wall of south transept circa 1 metre south of south wall of nave GV of Church of St John Baptist II Headstone. C18. Slate. Inscription: Here lyeth in hops of A Joyfull Resurrection the Body of Ann ye wife of Mr John Jewell died 1781	II	SS 47772 29156	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1318187	Unnamed Gravestone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 4 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Un-named gravestone against east wall of south transept circa 4 metres south of south wall of nave of Church of St John Baptist GV II Gravestone. C18. Slate. Nowy-arched with skulls flanking hour glass. Inscription reads: Here in this Grave lies Eight babes All of one Body Born God took them hence as he thought best To live with him in peace and rest	II	SS 47876 29066	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1318191	Muden Headstone Against East Wall of South Transept Circa 5 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Headstone. 1751. Slate. Nowy arched with 2 angels blowing horns. Inscription Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Muden died 1751.	II	SS 47973 30983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1318238	Methodist Chapel	Non-conformist chapel. 1838. Painted rendered stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof with gable end to right, rendered stack at left end. Rectangular on plan. 2 storeys, built into bank with first floor access to chapel on east side. 2 opposing round-arched windows	II	SS 47980 30981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		on east and west side with original glazing bars. Additional central blind semi-circular headed window on east side with plaque above "Wesleyan Chapel 1838" and C20 door at right-hand end of east side. 2 12-paned sashes to ground floor gable end.			(see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1325289	Cidermill building approximately 10 metres north of west yelland farmhouse	Cidermill building approximately 10 metres north of West Yelland Farmhouse Cidermill building. Early C19.	II	SS 48718 31533	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.700m south east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Located within a complex of buildings Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development and intervening vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1325293	Anonymous gravestone approximately 4 metres south of east end of Church of St Peter II	Anonymous gravestone approximately 4 metres south of east end of Church of St Peter II Gravestone. C18.	II	SS 51205 32552	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	metres south of east end of Church of St Peter				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1325307	Carder Headstone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 3 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Carder headstone against west wall of south transept circa 3 metres south of south wall of nave of Church of St John Baptist GV II Headstone. Late C18. Slate. Scrolling foliated design above inscription. Here Lieth interred the Body of Andrew Carder Mariner of the Parish who departed this Life the 9th Day of Feb 1764 aged 65 years Also Grace his wife died 5th Sept 1788	II	SS 47972 30981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1325308	Unnamed Gravestone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 5 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Un-named gravestone against west wall of south transept circa 5 metres south of south wall of nave of Church of St John Baptist GV II Gravestone, reset probably from foot of grave. C18. Slate. Nowy-arched head with incised hour glass flanked by skulls. Inscription reads: "My death was Sudden But my rising shall To life be far More sudden than my fall Then friends cease mourning And rejoyce for I Lost a frail Life To win Eternity	II	SS 47972 30979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1325309	Bryher House	Terraced house. Circa 1830-40. Painted stucco. Slate roof with lions head guttering. Stacks to each end. Double-fronted, 2 rooms deep, central hall with rear staircase set slightly off to the left. 2 storeys with basement. 3-window range. Symmetrical. Plat band. 16-paned sash to each side of replaced 2-paned sash above 8	II	SS 47220 30350	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		over 12 paned sashes flanking central doorway with 4 panelled door and overlight. Flight of slate-capped steps to doorway with decorative wrought iron railings to each side with wreathed handrail. Principal window openings have horizontal sliding louvred timber sashes. Interior: inner lobby door with 2 panelled base, the upper half glazed with 4 panes and margin bars. C19 joinery principally intact. Moulded plasterwork cornices to hall and principal rooms. Staircase with stick balusters and wreathed handrail. Bryher House forms part of Victoria Terrace with Pilton Cottage, No. 2 Victoria Terrace and Orchard House.			Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1325310	Sunday School Room and Storage Shed Approximately 20 Metres South of Church of St John Baptist	Sunday school room with stables below. Early C19. Roughly coursed stone rubble. Corrugated asbestos roof. Brick stacks at each end. Rectangular on plan. 2 storeys, built into bank with first floor access to school room to rear and entry to stables at left gable end. 2 window range. Two 2-light casements, 6 panes per light above rectangular window openings with relieving arches and wooden shutters flanking small	II	SS 47971 30964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Located immediately south of the church of St John the Baptist The building has south facing windows looking out onto a large rural landscape 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		window opening to centre. Plank doors at left gable end and to rear right end. Stable fittings intact.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The buildings is screened by the church, so there is no intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1325311	Huish Cottages	Nos. 1 & 2 Huish Cottages. They have been divided for 2 occupations. The properties date to c.1850-60. Unrendered stone rubble with painted quoins. Patterned slate roof with crested ridge tiles, asbestos slate roof to rear.	II	SS 48524 29464	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.5km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Situated in a large rural landscape interspersed with areas of woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by woodland and intervening topography No intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1325313	Cooper headstone approximately 15 metres south of south porch of Church of St Peter, on east side of walkway	Cooper headstone approximately 15 metres south of south porch of Church of St Peter, on east side of walkway Headstone. Circa 1780s.	II	SS 51190 32540	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation No Further Assessment Required 	No
1325314	Fremington Manor House including entrance gateway attached to west side	Fremington Manor House built in 1881 by E Newton including entrance gateway attached to west side. Now a nursing home	II*	SS 51238 32554	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Located within the centre of Fremington Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1325315	Garden walls enclosing pleasure and vegetable gardens formerly belonging to Fremington manor house	Garden walls enclosing pleasure vegetable gardens formerly belonging to Fremington Manor House. Mid C18	II	SS 51144 32620	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1325316	Fremington Mill Building	Mill building. Mid C19, extended in late C19.	II	SS 51213 32234	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Further Assessment Required 	
1325318	Hilltop Cottages	Nos. 1 and 2 Hilltop Cottages II Tenement farmhouse, now 2 cottages. Probably C17 with C20 alterations. Rendered stone and cob. Thatch roof with gable end brick shafts to rubble stacks and tall rear lateral hall stack.	II	SS 51035 32451	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No Further Assessment Required 	No
1325322	Middle Huish	Farmhouse, now private dwelling. Late C16, remodelled in late C18/early C19 with late C20 alterations. Rendered stone rubble,	II	SS 48863 29705	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.3km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		cob and some brick. Slate roof with gable ends, scantle slate roof to single-storey rear kitchen wing. Stone rubble stack with tapered cap at right end, lateral front hall stack demolished and rebuilt in C19 as lateral brick stack to rear enclosed in 2-storey outshut. Complex plan development.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated in a large rural landscape interspersed with areas of woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by woodland and intervening topography No intervisibility with the Proposed Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1325323	Little Hill (North and South Side) Including Front Garden Wall	Semi-detached pair of villas. Appear to be circa 1860, but apparently is dated 1885.	II	SS 47450 30582	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1325332	Tapeley Park House	Country house. C18 origins, entirely remodelled in the 1880's and again 1898 - 1916 by John Belcher.	II*	SS 47778 29084	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.7m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within a large, landscaped garden surrounded by woodland The house and west park occupy a broad, high ridge which falls steeply to the north and south; they enjoy wide views north-west, west and south-west across the Torridge estuary and out to sea, and across Bideford. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1325333	Stable Range, Including Smoking Room and Stick Room Approximately 10 Metres North East of Tapeley Park House	Stable range, including smoking room and stick room approximately 10 metres north- east of Tapeley Park House Stable range, including smoking room and stick room. Early C19.	II	SS 47796 29121	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.7m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within a large, landscaped garden surrounded by woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1325334	Garden Structures Including Terraces, Summer House, Tool House, Gates and Gatepiers,	Garden structures including terraces, summer house, tool house, gates and gatepiers, sundial and statuary furniture to front garden to Tapeley Park House Garden structures including terraces, summer house, tool house, gates and gatepiers, sundial and statuary furniture.	II	SS 47790 28989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.7m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within a large, landscaped garden surrounded by woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	Sundial and Statuary Furniture to Front Garden to Tapeley Park House	Early C20, forming part of John Belcher's scheme for re-design of house and garden.			Substation Location by intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1325335	Kitchen Garden Walls, Greenhouse and Tool Shed Approximately 200 Metres East of Tapeley Park House	Kitchen garden walls, greenhouse and tool shed approximately 200 metres east of Tapeley Park House GV II Kitchen garden walls, greenhouse and tool shed. Garden walls and tool shed probably C18. Greenhouse early C20.	II	SS 47975 29046	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.7m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within a large, landscaped garden surrounded by woodland Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1325342	Galsworthy House,	Terraced house. Circa 1830-40. Painted rendered stone rubble.	II	SS 47220 30264	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	Including Front Garden Railings				Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1325343	1, The Quay	End-terraced house. Circa 1830-40. Stuccoed stone rubble.	II	SS 47252 30232	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Instow conservation area Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1325344	Sandlea, The	Pair of guest houses. Circa 1870 with C20 alterations. Rendered stone rubble.	II	SS 47393 30126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.5km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	Anchorage Hotel				Location within Instow conservation area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened by the surrounding built development of Instow (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1325345	Unnamed Gravestone Against West Wall of South Transept Circa 2 Metres South of South Wall of Nave of Church of St John Baptist	Un-named gravestone against west wall of south transept circa 2 metres south of south wall of GV nave of Church of St John Baptist II Gravestone, reset probably from foot of grave	II	SS 47972 30982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lies approximately 880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening built development, topography and vegetation (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1332983	Anchorage	Late C18 or early C19, 2 storey stucco front. Wood ogee bracket eaves cornice. 3 windows, sash, 3-light at sides, glazing bars somewhat altered. Doorcase with fanlight, Tuscan engaged columns and entablature with triglyphs and paterae.	II	SS 46510 30372	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by buildings along Marine Parade (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No Further Assessment Required 	No
1332990	2b and 4, Bude Street	Probably early C19, altered. 2 storey, stucco, first floor band. 2 first floor sash windows with glazing bars. Blank centre panel. Ground floor, centre sash window with side glazing bars only, plain entrances at sides with fanlights.	II	SS 46473 30462	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further assessment required 	
1332991	12, Bude Street	Probably early C18 with alterations, 2 storey and attic, renewed slate roof including casement dormer. 3 near-flush frame sash windows with thick bars. Stucco, lined, and painted. 1st floor band. C19 wood shopfront, left, with panelled pilasters, ground floor sash window, right with vertical glazing bars. Plain entrance. All the listed buildings in Bude Street form a group.	II	SS 46445 30460	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1332992	26, Bude Street	Early C17 with alterations, 2 storey, 2 1st floor windows (one sash with exposed frames, and one sliding casement). 2 ground floor sash windows with exposed frames. Stucco, colour-washed. Door with 4 fielded panels and panelled reveals. Interior: massive	II	SS 46394 30459	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		hewn roof members, hewn ground floor joists. C18 architraves.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1332994	Bank House	C18, 2 storey, 3 windows (including centre blank) at 1st floor, sash, with flush frames and segmental heads. Stone 1st floor band. Glazing bars mainly missing. 3-centred head to doorway, with fanlight and 6-panel door.	II	SS 46416 30468	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1333003	4, Marine Parade	Probably early C19 altered, 3 storey 3 window roughcast front. Rusticated quoins. Modern casements without glazing bars. Late C19 doorhood on consoles, Tile roof.	II	SS 46502 30367	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by buildings along Marine Parade (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No Further Assessment Required 	No
1333004	6-8, Marine Parade	Probably early C19. 3 storey. Nos 7 and 8 form a pair with 3 windows at upper floors, rusticated flanks, 1st floor band, and coupled entrances. No 6, forming wing, 2 windows at upper floors, sash, with centre glazing bars only. Altered arched entrance.	II	SS 46478 30362	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by buildings along Marine Parade (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No Further Assessment Required 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1333005	6, Market Street	Probably early C19, 3 storey, 3 windows, sash, with exposed frames (side glazing bars only). Stucco, rusticated flanks. Central arched entrance. Shop at ground floor, right with wood case with continuous entablature and pilasters with incised line ornament. One window return face with early C19 shop front.	II	SS 46507 30450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	No
1333006	17, Market Street	Probably early C19, 2 storey including half-dormers, stippled rendering, altered windows. Centre blank panel at 1st floor above plain recessed entrance with fanlight. Sash windows at ground floor with exposed frames and now with centre glazing bars only.	II	SS 46508 30510	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<p>Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1333007	35, Market Street	Early C19 altered 2 storey stucco painted, 3 1st floor sash windows with glazing bars and exposed frames. Plain central entrance. Large ground floor windows with exposed frames and now with centre glazing bars only.	II	SS 46515 30562	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1333009	Ye Champion of Wales	Early C18 painted brick front, 2 storey and attic, showing Dutch influence. 3 1st floor windows. The flat fronted bow window and ogee door-hood are probably early C19	II	SS 46504 30598	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		but may be partial copies of the originals. 1st floor sash windows have segmental heads and keystones, but are now altered to casements. Moulded eaves cornice. Dormer has C19 Gothic detail.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	
1333010	20-22, Meeting Street	Probably C18 altered, painted brick fronts, blank centre 1st floor window formerly painted as window, sash windows with exposed frames, altered glazing bays. Renewed roof slates. Nos 20 and 21 have doorhoods on moulded brackets, probably restored. No 22 has altered dormer and wood doorcase with incised line ornament to pilasters (early to mid C19).	II	SS 46459 30586	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1333011	Docton House	House, part used as store which is now disused. Circa late C16 or early C17 with C19 and C20 alterations to the rear wing. Local stone rubble, left hand end and rear wing are rendered. Slate roof with gabled ends and black glazed ridge tiles.	II*	SS 46437 30350	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by buildings along Marine Parade (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No
1333012	12 and 13, Myrtle Street	Probably early C19 2 storey 3 window stucco pair, frontage set back, rusticated ground floor, sash windows with altered glazing bars. Linked doorways with reeded pilasters and single entablature. All the listed buildings in Myrtle Street form a group.	II	SS 46344 30323	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1333013	23 and 25, Bude Street	Probably C18 altered, low 2 storey stucco pair. Linked doorways with cornices on consoles. Sash windows. Glazing bars mainly missing at No 23. Modillion cornice. All the listed buildings in Bude Street form a group.	II	SS 46409 30467	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)) No further assessment required 	No
1333014	33, Bude Street	Probably early C19 altered, 2 storey 3 windows stucco front, lower storey rusticated. Sash windows, those at 1st floor having moulded architraves and iron window-box rails. 6-panel door	II	SS 46376 30468	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		with panelled reveals, radial-bar fanlight, and Doric case with engaged columns and triglyphs. Flank pilasters, to upper storey, with enriched caps. Frontage set back slightly.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) • No further assessment required 	
1333019	West Farm	C17 or C18 with alterations. Connected to No 68 by garden wall with swept parapet, round headed doorway in wall with blank tympanum. Main front is at right angles to road with sash windows (some 3-light). Paterae to eaves fascia. Late Georgian doorcase with Tuscan pilasters, and modillion cornice, fanlight. Most of this detail is early C19. Good 3 storey gable end to road has Venetian windows, with glazing bars, at ground and 1st floors, the former with shutters. Round window in gable.	II	SS 46220 30927	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located c.2.2km west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area • Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the buildings along Irsha Street (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1333021	110 and 110a, Irsha Street	1664, formerly Rising Sun Inn, 2 storey, stucco, whitened.	II	SS 46300 30839	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the buildings along Irsha Street (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1393947	War Memorial	A granite Celtic cross atop an elongated shaft, which stands on a tapered rectangular plinth elevated on a stone base. This memorial was erected to commemorate the men of the parish who fell in the First World War (1914-1918). It was later used to record the names of those who fell in the Second World War (1939-	II	SS 51154 32483	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.3km east of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location . Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the built development of Fremington and intervening topography and vegetation (see 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		1945).The names of those lost during the First World War appear on the south face of the plinth below the inscription: 'IN PROUD AND GRATEUL MEMORY OF / THE MEN OF THIS PARISH WHO GAVE / THEIR LIVES IN THE GREAT WAR / 1914-1918 '.			Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required 	
1419351	K6 Telephone Kiosk 14m East of No. 73 Irsha Street	K6 telephone kiosk, designed in 1935 by Giles Gilbert Scott.	II	SS 46260 30911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the buildings along Irsha Street (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1419464	K6 telephone kiosk adjacent to the Seagate Hotel	K6 telephone kiosk, designed in 1935 by Giles Gilbert Scott.	II	SS 46525 30633	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located along The Quay with some screened views across the river towards 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					Instow and the surrounding landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location are not considered to form part of its setting (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	
1419468	Appledore War Memorial	First and Second World War memorial, erected in 1923, with the names of the Fallen of the Second World War added circa 1949. The memorial is surrounded by a set of modern metal posts linked by chains; these are excluded from the listing.	II	SS 46464 30638	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within Appledore conservation area Located along Churchfield Road with some screened views across the river towards Instow and the surrounding landscape Views towards the Proposed Onshore Substation Location are not considered to 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					form part of its setting (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1449685	Instow War Memorial	First World War memorial cross, unveiled 1921, with later additions for the Second World War.	II	SS 48002 31014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.880m south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location in the church yard of St John the Baptist This largely forms its setting The memorial is screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the surrounding churchyard (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1463671	Eight Second	The remains of six concrete replica Landing Craft, Tank (LCT) (6) and	II	SS 46098 33131	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2km north west of the Proposed 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
	World War concrete replica landing craft structures	two concrete replica Landing Craft Mechanised (LCM) structures, built for the American forces in 1943 to practice embarkation and disembarkation of vehicles and personnel in advance of the D-Day landings.			<p>Onshore Substation Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by the dunes of Braunton Burrows (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	
1104733	70, Irsha Street	Early to mid C19, 2 storey 3 window stucco front. Plank pilasters. Sash windows with glazing bars. 6-panel door with arched fanlight in Georgian case with incised line ornament to pilasters.	II	SS 46224 30934	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No further assessment required 	
1104734	106 and 108, Irsha Street	1664, formerly Rising Sun Inn, 2 storey, stucco, whitened. 2 1st floor sash windows with exposed frames and glazing bars, and one mullion transom casement. Plain entrance door. 2 storey probably C18 splay bay (mullion transom casement). Interior: delicate notched dentil cornice, 1st floor circa 1700 cupboard door, and wide-boarded door with H hinges with straps, 2-panel door with wrought hinges. Rear wing with hewn principal. All the listed buildings in Irsha Street form a group.	II	SS 46292 30848	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location within the Appledore conservation area Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by intervening topography and built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No
1107606	Windrush	Early C17 house. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Slate roof to left end, thatch roof to right with gable ends	II	SS 48073 30636	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.1.2km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location Largely screened by vegetation and topography (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: 	No

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
					<p>Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Views of the proposed substation will not detract from the historic and architectural interest of the building No further assessment required 	
1332993	7, Bude Street	Early C19, tall 3 storey 2 window rusticated stucco front, set back. 1st floor band. Sash windows with glazing bars. Arched recessed doorway with fanlight. Tall narrow round-headed window to upper floors on west side. On roof is rectangular look-out lantern with slate-hung sides below glazing. This has a small hipped roof.	II	SS 46458 30474	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within Appledore and the accompanying conservation area. Located c.2km south west of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location. Screened from the Proposed Onshore Substation Location by built development of Appledore (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No further assessment required 	No

Table 1.3 Screening of Registered Parks and Gardens

List Entry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
1000704	Tapeley Park	An early C20 formal terraced garden designed by Sir John Belcher and mid C19 pleasure grounds and lake, set within parkland of C18 origin.	II*	SS 47035 29202	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located c.2.8km south of the Proposed Onshore Substation Location The house and west park occupy a broad, high ridge which falls steeply to the north and south; they enjoy wide views north-west, west and south-west across the Torridge estuary and out to sea, and across Bideford. Surrounded by woodland screening views north and north east (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) No Further Assessment Required 	No

Table 1.4 Screening of Conservation Areas

Name	Local Authority	Character interest	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
Appledore	Torridge	This Conservation Area is an urban space extending from the quay at Appledore to the more residentially focused land around Irsha Street. The features within the area reflect Appledore's history as a small coastal market town as well as a centre for shipbuilding within the 18th and 19th centuries. Multiple features dating to the 19th century are still visible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has intervisibility with the Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	Yes

Name	Local Authority	Character interest	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		<p>including pedestrian-prioritised narrow streets, cobbled and stone surfaces and now Grade II listed shopfronts. Buildings within the area are predominantly two and three storeys high that are rendered and painted with slate roofs.</p>		
Instow	North Devon	<p>The Conservation Area of Instow is split into three Character Zones: Land End Road Area, Marine Parade Area and the Quay Area. Land End Road is characterised by terraced cottages dating from c.1840 – some with original timber sashes and casement windows - situated along narrow roads.</p> <p>Marine Parade contains the beach and estuarine area of Instow. Though containing less properties, the area houses grand two-three storey, Regency style properties dating to the 1830s. These houses form a feature of the architecture within the area with imposing front elevations set back behind lawned gardens.</p> <p>Cottages within the quay area are some of the oldest within Instow. These are of similar character to the properties within Land End Road but in the later mid-19th century Regency style frontages were added giving the quay a character that blends both the Land End Road and Marine Parade areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No intervisibility with the Onshore Substation Location (see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity) 	No
Fremington	North Devon	<p>This Conservation Area has its origins as a modest rural village. This is</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No intervisibility with the Onshore Substation Location 	No

Name	Local Authority	Character interest	Screening Notes	Further Assessed
		<p>reflected in the area's buildings including thatched cottages on School Road as well as the thatched Hilltop Cottages and The Old Mill. Some of these buildings also style unusual 'Yorkshire Sash' windows. Other buildings of historic interest include the Parish Church - with features dating to the 13th Century - as well as the old corn mill, Fremington Mill. Fremington also houses the Grade II* listed Fremington Manor, a red brick building with ashlar dressings and quoining at corners built in 1881.</p>	<p>(see Figure 20.8 of Chapter 20: Onshore Landscape and Visual Amenity)</p>	



White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

**Annex A – Offshore Infrastructure
Setting Assessment**



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Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
CA	Conservation Area
CH	Cultural Heritage
DCC HET	Devon County Council Historic Environment Team
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change
DLUHC	Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
ETG	Expert Topic Group
GPA	Good Planning Advice
km	Kilometre
LB	Listed Building
m	Metre
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MMO	Marine Management Organisation
MW	Megawatts
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPPG	The National Planning Practice Guidance
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
S.36	Section 36 Consent
SLVIA	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
SM	Scheduled Monument
WCOWL	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Limited
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Glossary of Terminology

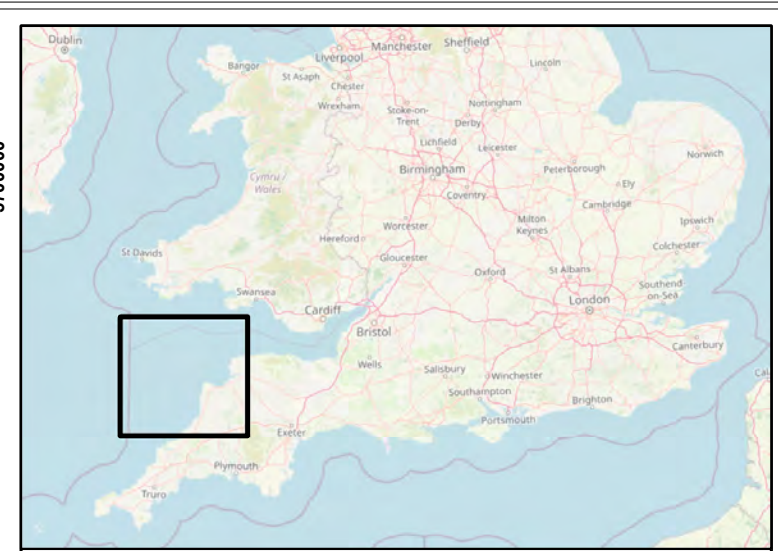
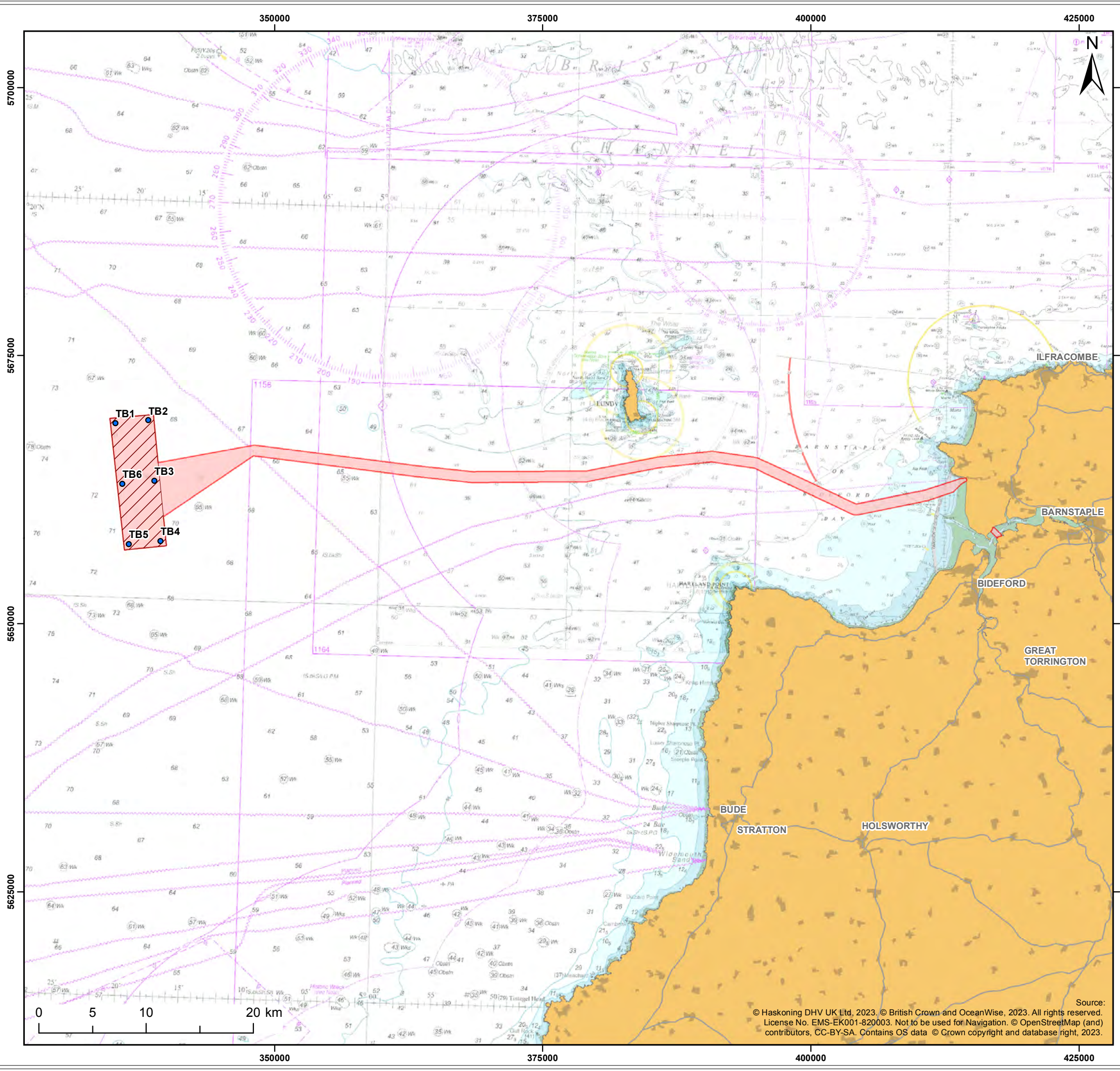
Defined Term	Description
Applicant	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Limited
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Assessment of the potential impact of the proposed Project on the physical, biological, and human environment during construction, operation and decommissioning.
Mean high water springs	The average tidal height throughout the year of two successive high waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is at its greatest.
Mean low water springs	The average tidal height throughout a year of two successive low waters during those periods of 24 hours when the range of the tide is at its greatest.
Mean sea level	The average tidal height over a long period of time.
Mitigation	A term used interchangeably with Commitment(s). Mitigation measures (Commitments) are embedded within the assessment at the relevant point in the EIA (e.g., at Scoping).
Offshore Development Area	The Windfarm Site (including wind turbine generators, substructures, mooring lines, seabed anchors, inter-array cables and Offshore Substation Platform (as applicable)) and Offshore Export Cable Corridor to MHWS at the Landfall. This encompasses the part of the project that is the focus of this application and Environmental Statement and the parts of the project consented under Section 36 of the Electricity Act and the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
Offshore Infrastructure	All of the offshore infrastructure including wind turbine generators, substructures, mooring lines, seabed anchors, Offshore Substation Platform and all cable types (export and inter-array). This encompasses the infrastructure that is the focus of this application and Environmental Statement and the parts of the project consented under Section 36 of the Electricity Act and the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009
Offshore Substation Platform	A fixed structure located within the Windfarm Site, containing electrical equipment to aggregate the power from the wind turbines and convert it into a more suitable form for export to shore
Offshore Project	The Project for the offshore Section 36 and Marine Licence application includes all elements offshore of MHWS. This includes the infrastructure within the windfarm site (e.g., wind turbine generators, substructures, mooring lines, seabed anchors, inter-array cables and Offshore Substation Platform (as applicable)) and all infrastructure associated with the export cable route and landfall (up to MHWS) including the cables and associated cable protection (if required).
White Cross Offshore Windfarm	100MW capacity offshore windfarm including associated onshore and offshore infrastructure

Defined Term	Description
Wind Turbine Generators (WTG)	The wind turbine generators convert wind energy into electrical power. Key components include the rotor blades, nacelle (housing for electrical generator and other electrical and control equipment) and tower. The final selection of project wind turbine model will be made post-consent application
Windfarm Site	The area within which the wind turbines, Offshore Substation Platform and inter-array cables will be present

1. Annex A: Offshore Infrastructure Coastal Setting Assessment

1.1 Introduction

1. This report presents the results of an assessment of the predicted impacts of the offshore infrastructure for White Cross Offshore Windfarm (hereafter referred to as the Offshore Project) (**Figure 1**) both individually and cumulatively, on the heritage significance of coastal onshore designated heritage assets resulting from change in their setting. A separate Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment has been submitted as **Appendix 17.D: White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Infrastructure Setting Assessment** to the Onshore Environmental Statement (ES).
2. The assessment build upon a high-level screening assessment presented in **Table 1.2** and **Table 1.3**.
3. The assessment is focused on designated heritage assets on Lundy Island as these are the only designated heritage assets located within the study area (**Figure 2**) (see **Section 1.4**). Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTVs) and Photomontages (**Figure 3** and **Figure 4**) have been used to identify designated heritage assets where change in their setting resulting from the Offshore Project could lead to harm to their heritage significance. There are 56 designated heritage assets on Lundy Island comprising 42 scheduled monuments (SMs) and 14 listed buildings (LBs). These are presented on **Figure 5**.
4. Of the 56 designated heritage assets, 25 were identified (**Figure 6**) (18 SMs and 7 LBs) in the high-level screening assessment where change in their setting resulting from the Offshore Project could lead to harm to their heritage significance.
5. This report therefore presents a detailed assessment of the predicted change to the heritage significance of the 25 identified designated heritage assets through changes to their setting arising from the operation of the Offshore Project.



Legend:

- Windfarm Site
- Offshore Development Area
- Turbines

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd. Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Windfarm Site Location

Figure: 1 Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0717

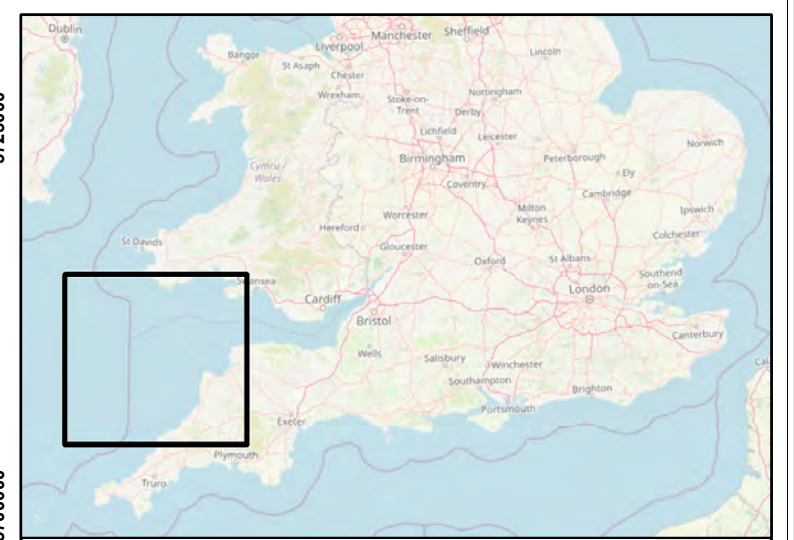
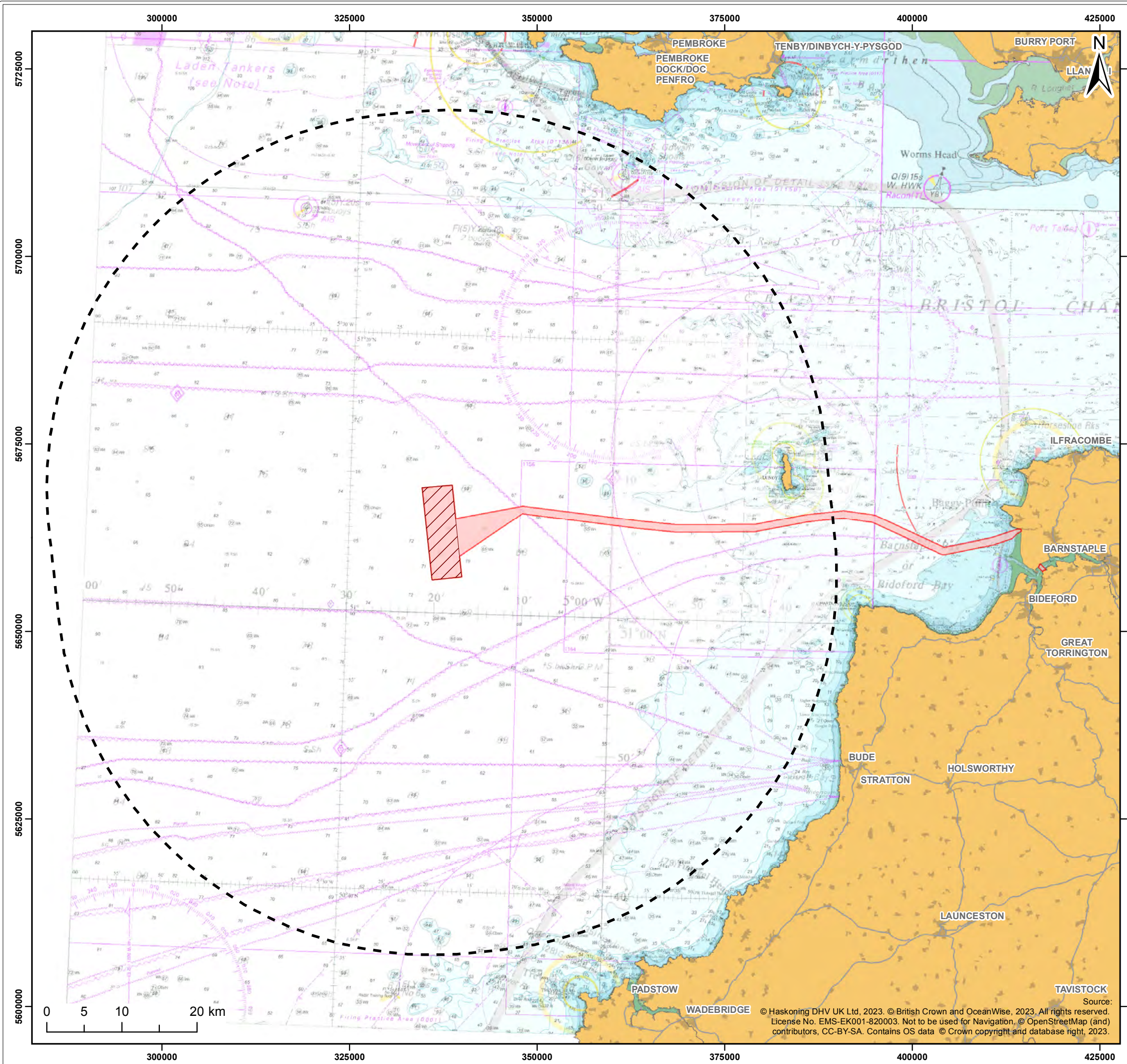
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
P01	07/08/2023	GC	CB	A3	1:350,000

Co-ordinate system: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 30N

Client:	Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project:	White Cross Offshore Windfarm		
Title:	Windfarm Site Location				
Figure:	1	Drawing No:	PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0717		
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
P01	07/08/2023	GC	CB	A3	1:350,000

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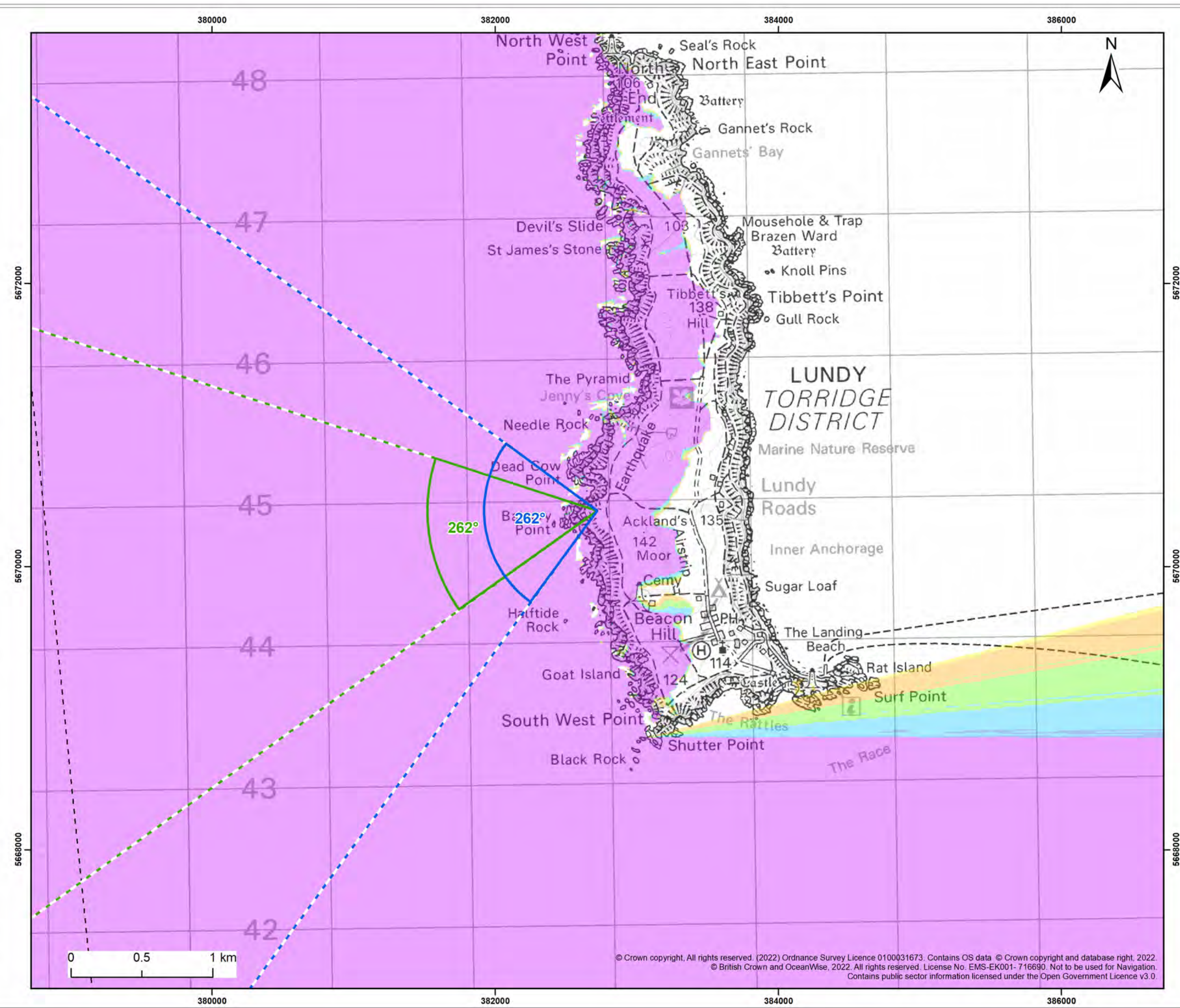
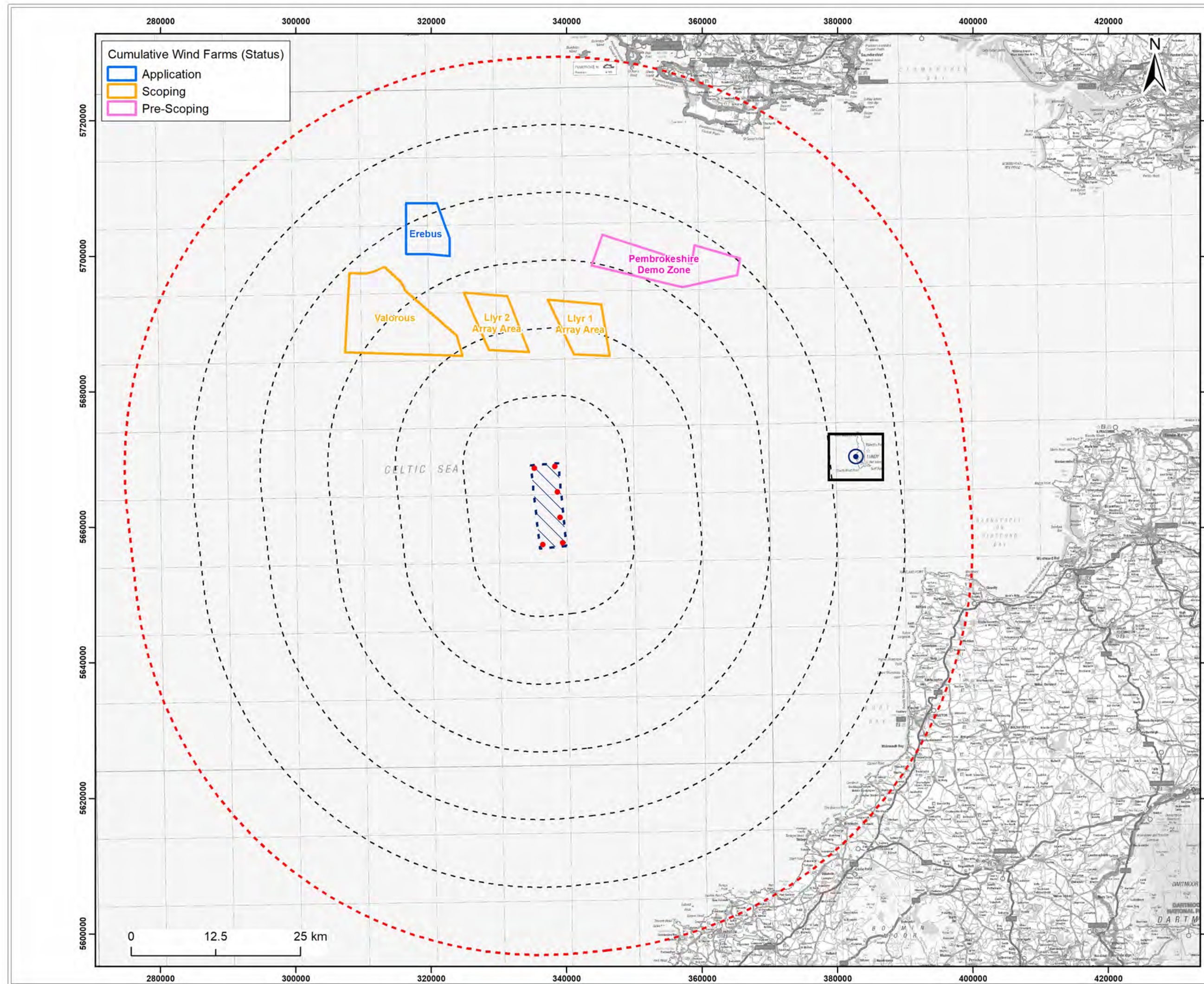
Legend:

- Windfarm Site
- Offshore Development Area
- 50km Study Area Buffer

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
Title: Designated Heritage Assets Study Area	
Figure: 2	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0718
Revision: P01	Date: 07/08/2023
Drawn: AB	Checked: CB
Size: A3	Scale: 1:500,000
Co-ordinate system: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 30N	

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Legend:

- Proposed Turbine
- Windfarm Site
- 10km Radii
- 60km Study Area
- Viewpoint Location
- Panorama with Cumulative Wireline (90°HFOV)
- Photomontage and / or Wireline (53.5°HFOV)

Zone of theoretical visibility (blade tip)

No. of turbines theoretically visible

1
2
3
4
5
6

Blade tip: 284m above MSL
 Observer height: 2m
 DTM: OS Terrain 5
 Surface features: Excluded
 DTM resolution: 10m
 Earth curvature: Included

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd. Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Viewpoint CH 1: Lundy Fog Signal Battery

Figure: 3a Drawing No: PC2978-OPN-ZZ-XX-DR-Z_0528

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
P01	28/02/2023	JM	CW	A3	1:25,000

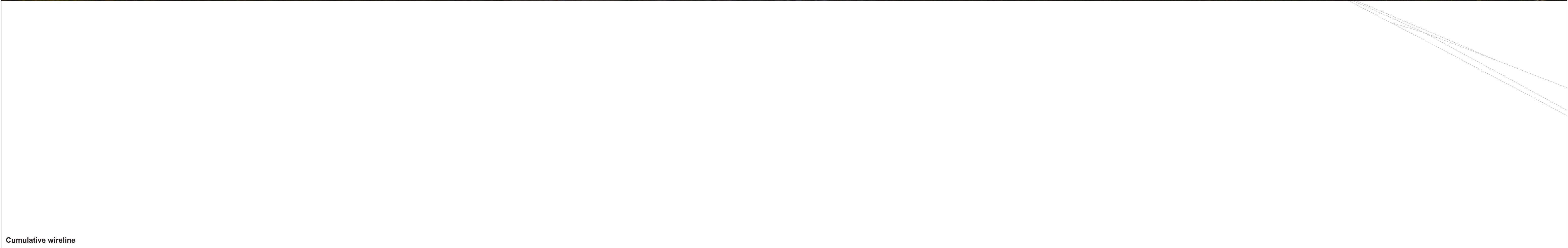
Co-ordinate system: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 30N

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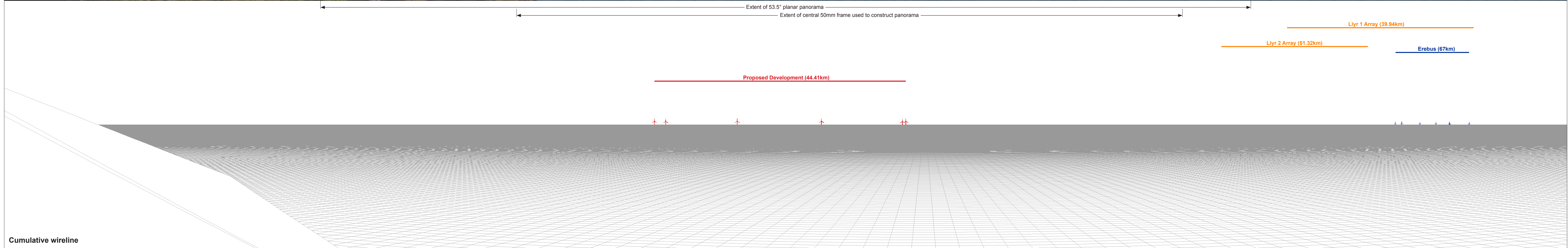
Cumulative wireline

OS reference: 212917 E 144931 N	Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)	Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mark II	Figure: 3b Cumulative Wireline: Lundy Fog Signal Battery
Eye level: 106.06m AOD	Principal distance: 522 mm	Lens: EF50mm f/1.4 USM	
Direction of view: 172°		Camera height: 1.5 m AGL	
Nearest turbine: 44.41 km		Date and time: 17/09/2022, 13:30:30	



Baseline photograph

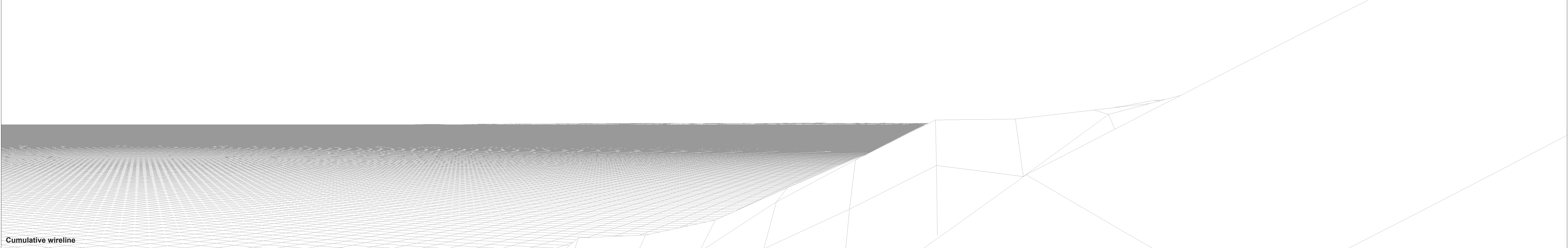
This image provides landscape and visual context only



Cumulative wireline

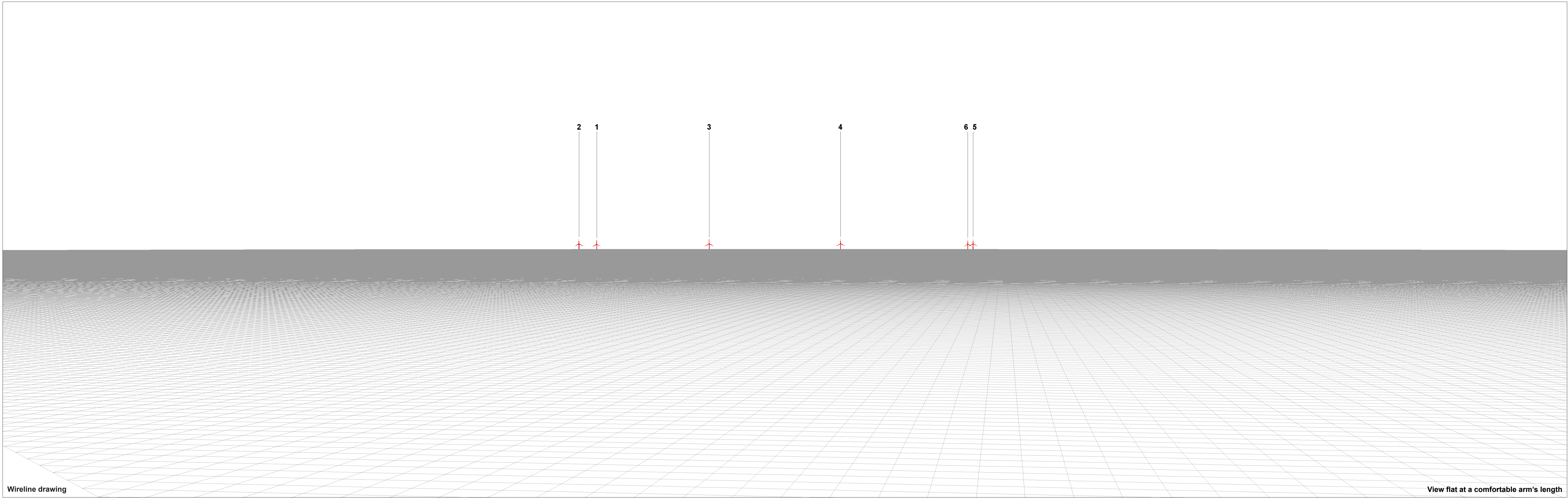
OS reference:	212917 E 144931 N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 6D
Eye level:	106.06m AOD	Principal distance	522 mm	Lens:	EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Direction of view:	262°			Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
Nearest turbine:	44.41 km			Date and time:	17/09/2022, 13:30:30

Figure: 3c
Cumulative Wireline: Lundy Fog Signal Battery



OS reference:	212917 E 144931 N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 6D
Eye level:	106.06m AOD	Principal distance	522 mm	Lens:	EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Direction of view:	352°			Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
Nearest turbine:	44.41 km			Date and time:	17/09/2022, 13:30:30

Figure: 3d
Cumulative Wireline: Lundy Fog Signal Battery



Wireline drawing

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference: 212917 E 144931 N	Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)	Camera: Canon EOS 6D
Eye level: 106.06m AOD	Principal distance: 812.5 mm	Lens: EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Direction of view: 262°	Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height: 1.5 m AGL
Nearest turbine: 44.41 km	Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm	Date and time: 17/09/2022, 13:30:30

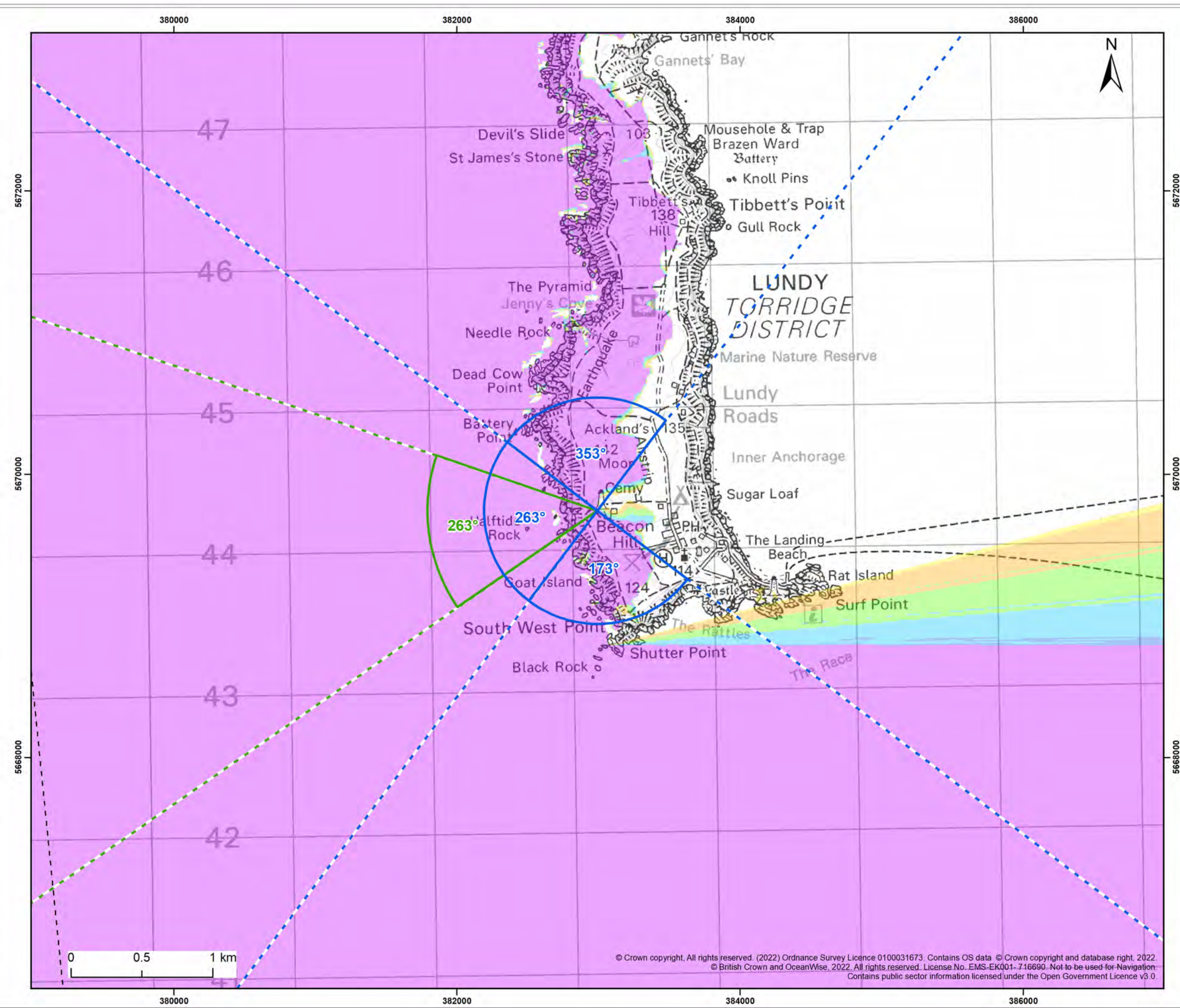
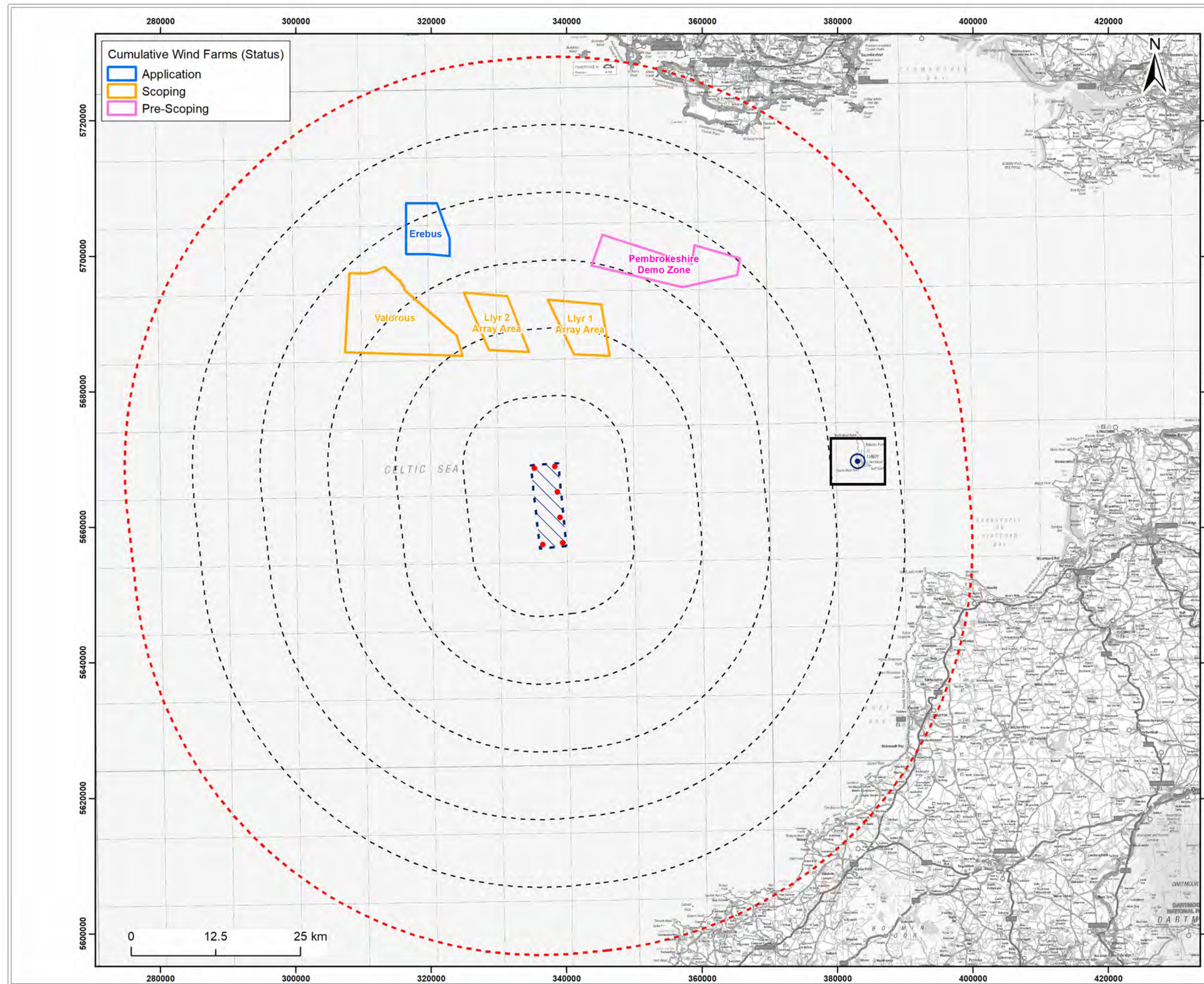
Figure: 3e
Viewpoint: Lundy Fog Signal Battery



Baseline photograph

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference: 212917 E 144931 N	Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)	Camera: Canon EOS 6D	Figure: 3f Viewpoint: Lundy Fog Signal Battery
Eye level: 106.06m AOD	Principal distance: 812.5 mm	Lens: EF50mm f/1.4 USM	
Direction of view: 262°	Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height: 1.5 m AGL	
Nearest turbine: 44.41 km	Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm	Date and time: 17/09/2022, 13:30:30	



Legend:

- Proposed Turbine
- Windfarm Site
- 10km Radii
- 60km Study Area
- Viewpoint Location
- Panorama with Cumulative Wireline (90°HFOV)
- Photomontage and / or Wireline (53.5°HFOV)

Zone of theoretical visibility (blade tip)

No. of turbines theoretically visible

1
2
3
4
5
6

Blade tip: 284m above MSL
 Observer height: 2m
 DTM: OS Terrain 5
 DTM resolution: 10m
 Surface features: Excluded
 Earth curvature: Included

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd. Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Viewpoint CH 2: Lundy Island, Old Light

Figure: 4a Drawing No: PC2978-OPN-ZZ-XX-DR-Z_0529

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
P01	28/02/2023	JM	CW	A3	1:25,000

Co-ordinate system: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 30N

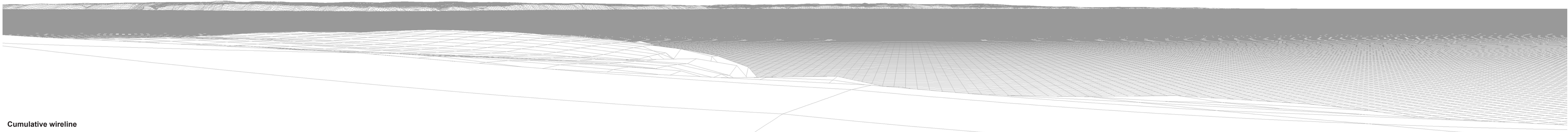
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Baseline photograph

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Cumulative wireline

OS reference: 213178 E 144276 N
Eye level: 143.94m AOD
Direction of view: 173°
Nearest turbine: 44.61 km

Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)
Principal distance: 522 mm

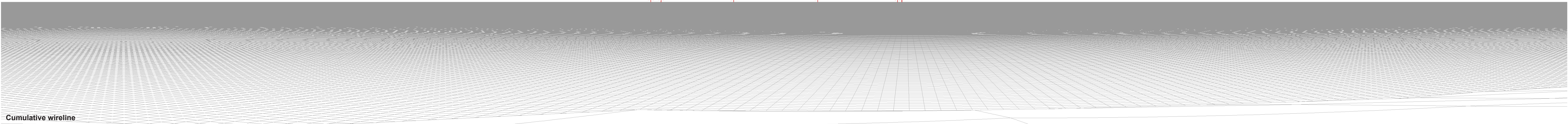
Camera: Canon EOS 6D Mark II
Lens: EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Camera height: 1.5 m AGL
Date and time: 17/09/2022, 13:05:53

Figure: 4b
Lundy Island, Old Light



Baseline photograph

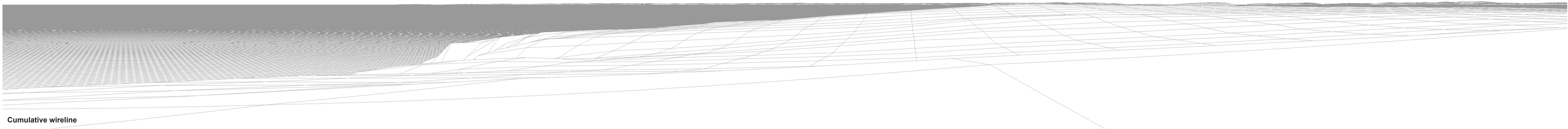
This image provides landscape and visual context only



Cumulative wireline

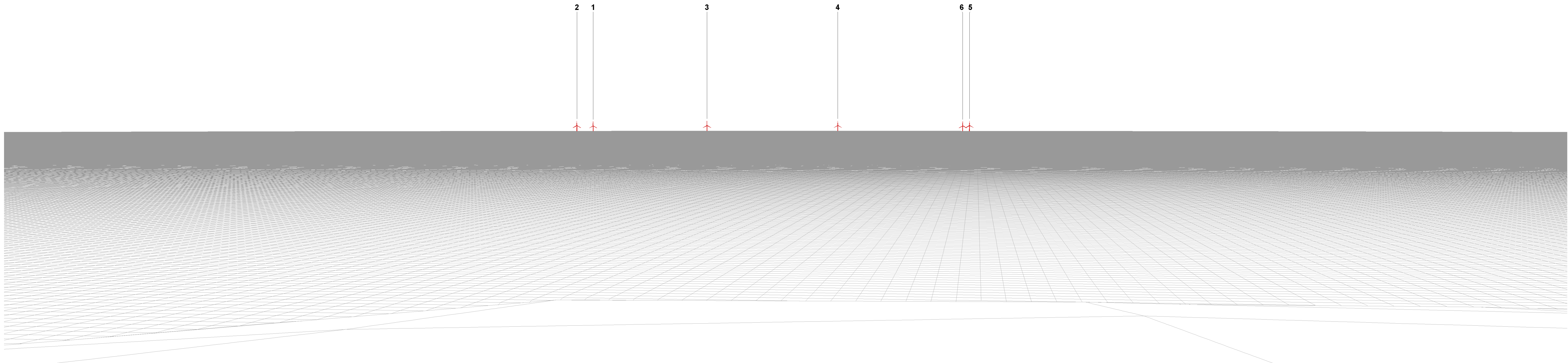
OS reference:	213178 E 144276 N	Horizontal field of view:	90° (cylindrical projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 6D
Eye level:	143.94m AOD	Principal distance	522 mm	Lens:	EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Direction of view:	263°			Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
Nearest turbine:	44.61 km			Date and time:	17/09/2022, 13:05:53

Figure: 4c
Lundy Island, Old Light



OS reference: 213178 E 144276 N	Horizontal field of view: 90° (cylindrical projection)	Camera: Canon EOS 6D
Eye level: 143.94m AOD	Principal distance: 522 mm	Lens: EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Direction of view: 353°		Camera height: 1.5 m AGL
Nearest turbine: 44.61 km		Date and time: 17/09/2022, 13:05:53

Figure: 4d
Lundy Island, Old Light



Wireline drawing

OS reference: 213178 E 144276 N
Eye level: 143.94m AOD
Direction of view: 263°
Nearest turbine: 44.61 km

Horizontal field of view: 53.5° (planar projection)
Principal distance: 812.5 mm
Paper size: 841 x 297 mm (half A1)
Correct printed image size: 820 x 260 mm

Camera: Canon EOS 6D
Lens: EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Camera height: 1.5 m AGL
Date and time: 17/09/2022, 13:05:53

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

Figure: 4e
Lundy Island, Old Light



Photomontage

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	213178 E 144276 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 6D
Eye level:	143.94m AOD	Principal distance	812.5 mm	Lens:	EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Direction of view:	263°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
Nearest turbine:	44.61 km	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	17/09/2022, 13:05:53

Figure: 4f
Lundy Island, Old Light

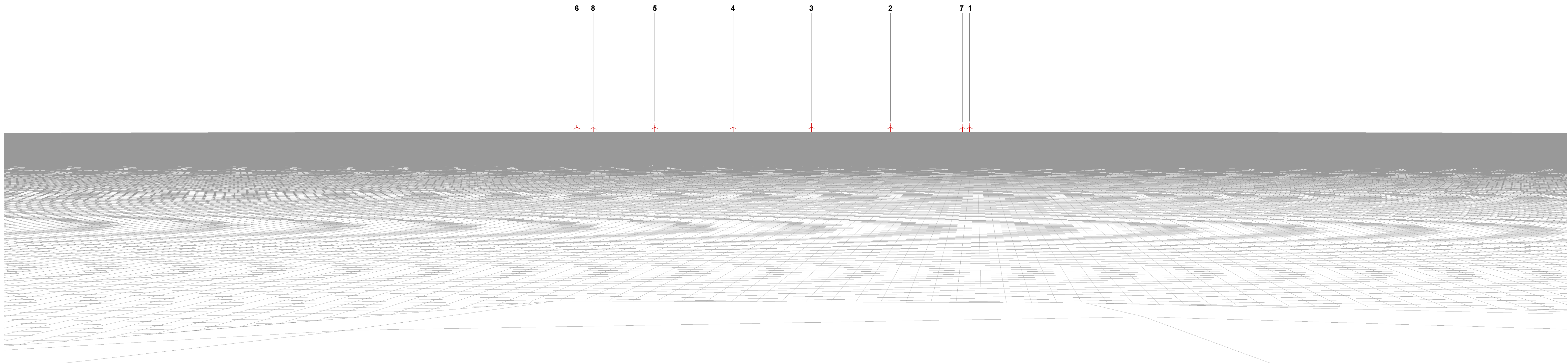


Night-time Baseline Photograph

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	213178 E 144276 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 6D
Eye level:	143.94m AOD	Principal distance	812.5 mm	Lens:	EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Direction of view:	263°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
Nearest turbine:	44.61 km	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	17/09/2022

Figure: 4g
Lundy Island, Old Light



Wireline drawing - Maximum number of WTGs Worst Case Scenario

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	213178 E 144276 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 6D
Eye level:	143.94m AOD	Principal distance:	812.5 mm	Lens:	EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Direction of view:	263°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
Nearest turbine:	44.61 km	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	17/09/2022, 13:05:53

Figure: 4h
Lundy Island, Old Light



Photomontage - Aviation lighting at 2000 candela (Maximum number of WTGs Worst Case Scenario)

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	213178 E 144276 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 6D
Eye level:	143.94m AOD	Principal distance	812.5 mm	Lens:	EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Direction of view:	263°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
Nearest turbine:	44.61 km	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	17/09/2022

Figure: 4i
Lundy Island, Old Light

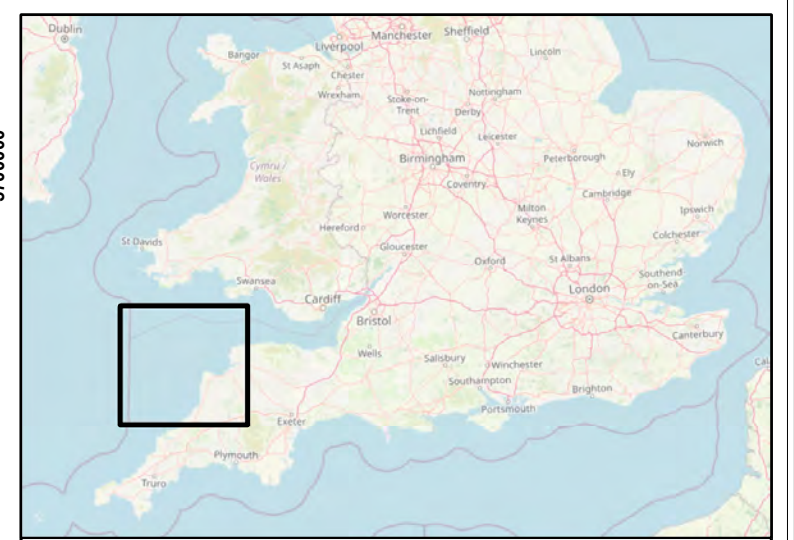
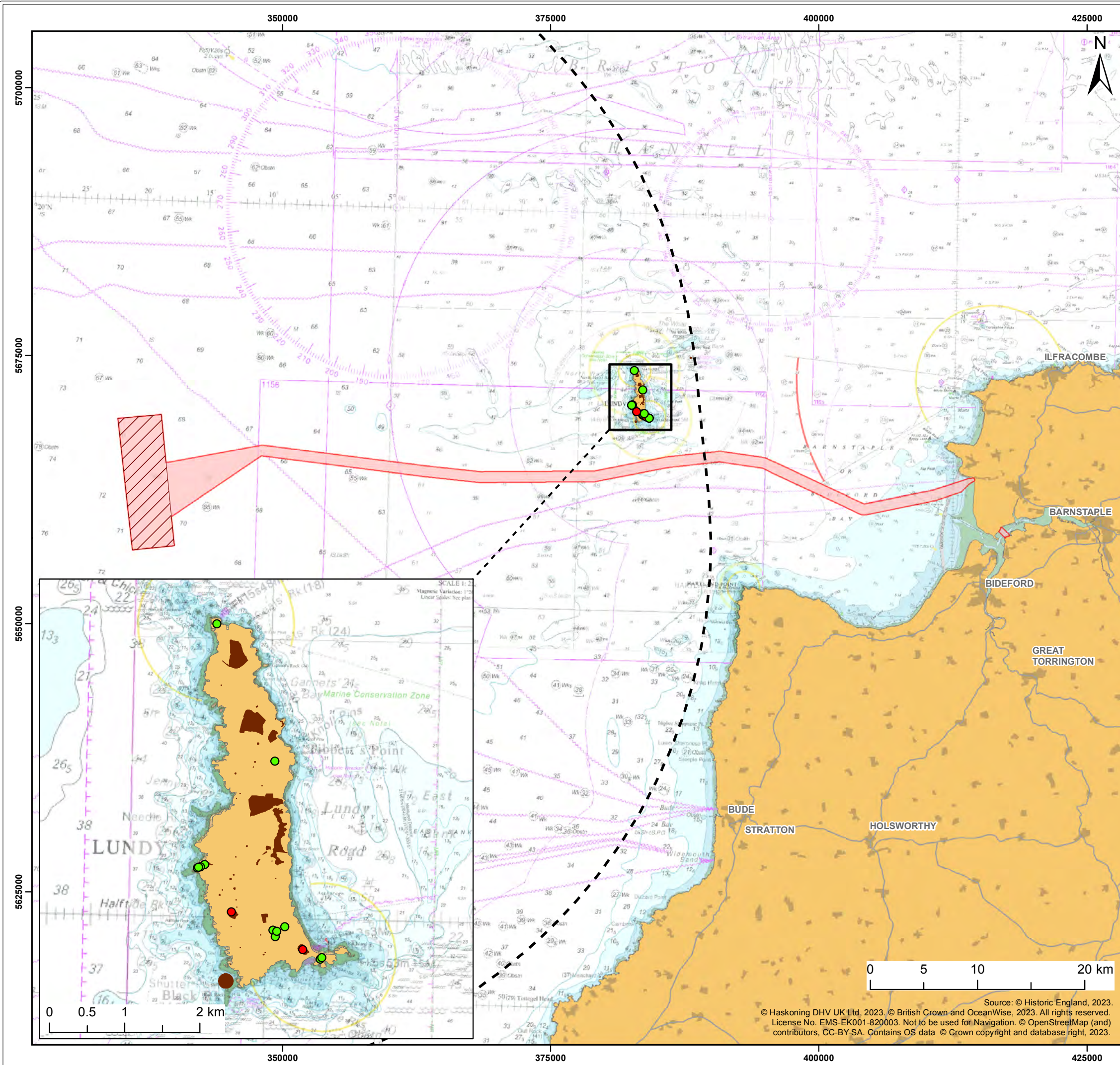


Photomontage - Aviation lighting at 200 candela (Maximum number of WTGs Worst Case Scenario)

View flat at a comfortable arm's length

OS reference:	213178 E 144276 N	Horizontal field of view:	53.5° (planar projection)	Camera:	Canon EOS 6D
Eye level:	143.94m AOD	Principal distance	812.5 mm	Lens:	EF50mm f/1.4 USM
Direction of view:	263°	Paper size:	841 x 297 mm (half A1)	Camera height:	1.5 m AGL
Nearest turbine:	44.61 km	Correct printed image size:	820 x 260 mm	Date and time:	17/09/2022

Figure: 4j
Lundy Island, Old Light



Legend:

- Windfarm Site
- Offshore Development Area
- 50km Study Area Buffer

Listed Buildings within 50km Study Area

Grade

- II
- II*

Scheduled Monuments within 50km Study Area

Client:	Project:
Offshore Wind Ltd.	White Cross Offshore Windfarm

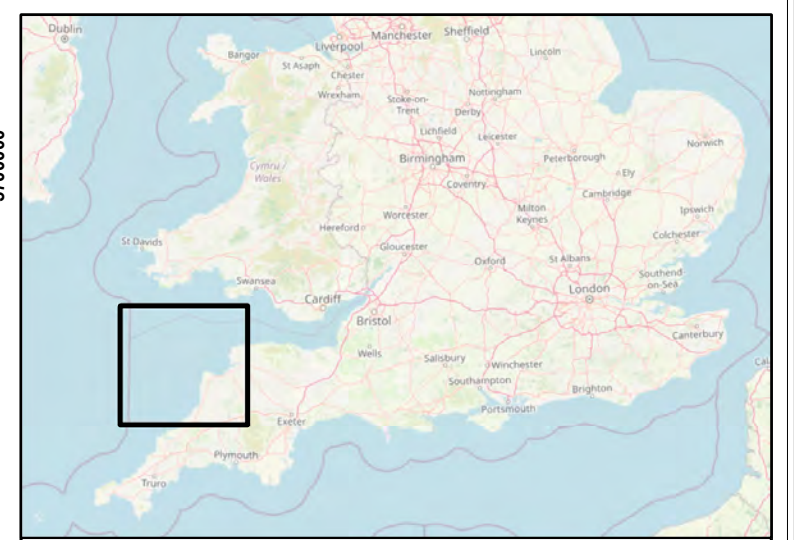
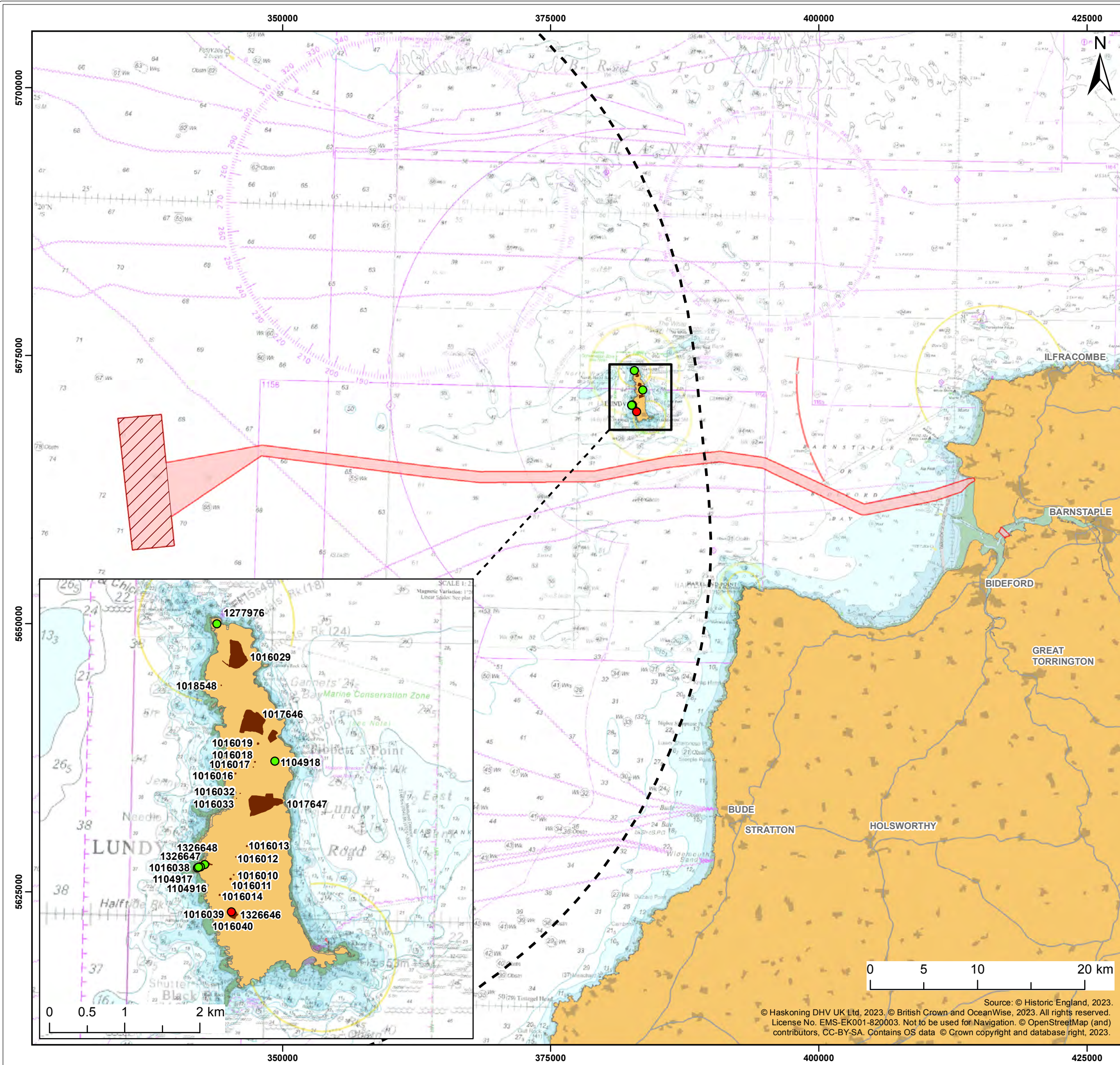
Title:
Designated Heritage Assets within 50km Study Area

Figure: 5	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0719				
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
P01	07/08/2023	AB	CB	A3	1:350,000

Co-ordinate system: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 30N




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Legend:

- Windfarm Site
- Offshore Development Area
- 50km Study Area Buffer

Listed Buildings for Further Assessment

Grade

- II
- II*

Scheduled Monuments for Further Assessment

Client:	Project:
Offshore Wind Ltd.	White Cross Offshore Windfarm

Title: Designated Heritage Assets Identified for Further Assessment

Figure: 6	Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0720				
Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
P01	07/08/2023	AB	CB	A3	1:350,000

Co-ordinate system: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 30N




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1.2 Relevant Guidance

6. A requirement for the assessment of impacts to heritage significance as a result of change in the setting of heritage assets is described in planning policy, including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DLUHC, July 2021) and associated Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): Historic Environment (DLUHC and MHCLG, July 2019).
7. The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (DECC,2011), the primary decision-making policy associated with Energy projects, including offshore windfarms, and associated onshore electrical connections, also addresses the subject of the setting of heritage assets. These documents outline the importance of assessing heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, and the contribution to significance associated with an asset's setting, to better understand the potential impacts and effects (in EIA terms) and ultimately acceptability of development proposals in this regard.
8. Industry standard guidance recommended by Historic England, in Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets second edition (GPA3) (Historic England, 2017), defines setting 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 take a positive or negative contribution to the heritage significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that heritage significance, or may be neutral.
9. Historic England's guidance also notes that the settings of heritage assets change over time. Understanding the history of change will help to determine how further development within the asset's setting is likely to affect the contribution made by setting to the heritage significance of the heritage asset.
10. Conservation is an active process of maintenance and managing change, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. The neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed by ensuring that they have a viable use that is consistent with their conservation.
11. An important consideration should be whether development proposals adversely affect (harm) a heritage asset's heritage significance. Key elements of the guidance relate to assessing harm as 'substantial' or 'less than substantial' in accordance with NPPF paragraphs 200-202. Critically, it is the degree of harm to the heritage asset's heritage significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed and should be explicitly identified.
12. The level of substantial harm is stated to be a 'high test' so may not arise in many cases (DLUHC, 2019). Whether development proposals cause substantial harm will

be a judgment in the decision-taking process, having regard to the circumstances of the case and by applying the relevant NPPF paragraphs. The harm may arise directly from works to the heritage asset, or indirectly from development within its setting. A thorough assessment of the harm that development proposals will have on this setting needs to consider, and be proportionate to, the heritage asset's heritage significance and the degree to which any changes enhance or detract from that heritage significance, and the ability to appreciate and experience it.

1.3 Summary of Previous Assessment

13. An initial screening assessment of designated assets on Lundy has been undertaken, which is presented in **Table 1.2** and **Table 1.3**. This constitutes step one of GPA 3 (Historic England, 2017).
14. The screening assessment used a 50km study area (**Figure 2**) developed in consultation with Historic England and Devon County Council.
15. In addition to the use of the study area, a site visit was undertaken in August 2022 and desk-based exercise of the coastal heritage assets was undertaken, with the use of Google Earth and Bing. This focused on assets from which the WTGs would be visible.
16. Heritage assets located entirely outside the 50km study area have been screened out as have those where orientation, topography and/or vegetation (where appropriate) indicate that there would be no potential for impacts created by the Offshore Project.
17. Designated assets located on Lundy with direct views out to sea or which have a direct relationship with the sea (such as lighthouses or batteries) have been considered on a case-by-case basis. Considerations have been made as to whether significant effects by the Offshore Project are likely, depending on the setting of the asset.
18. As part of the screening assessment consultation was undertaken with the Landscape and Visual Impact specialists to capture additional heritage viewpoints (**Figure 3** and **Figure 4**) which has been used to inform this assessment.

1.4 Setting Assessment Methodology

19. This setting assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Historic England advice presented in Historic Environment Good Practice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets second edition (Historic England, 2017). This recommends a staged approach to the assessment of potential impacts on heritage significance, comprising the following five steps:
 - **Step 1:** Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
 - **Step 2:** Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the heritage significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow heritage significance to be appreciated.
 - **Step 3:** Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that heritage significance or on the ability to appreciate it.
 - **Step 4:** Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm.
 - **Step 5:** Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

20. The scope of this offshore setting assessment is defined in terms of its geographical extent and the types of heritage asset to be considered within the chosen study area.
21. The geographical extent of the study area is defined as all land up to 50km from the closest wind turbine of the Offshore Project (see **Figure 2**).
22. Within the 50km study area, the assessment has considered the potential for impacts on the heritage significance of designated heritage assets which, in the present context, comprise SMs and LBs.
23. The decision to limit the setting assessment to designated assets reflects the higher value of these assets, the higher level of protection afforded to them by statute and policy and therefore their greater potential to experience significant effects.
24. As discussed above in **Section 1.3** an initial screening assessment was undertaken (presented in **Table 1.2** and **Table 1.3**) to identify which heritage assets and their settings could be affected by the operation of the Offshore Project. This represents Step 1 of the overall setting assessment. This assessment addresses Steps 2 to 4.
25. **Step 1** concluded that a total of 25 designated heritage assets, comprising 18 SMs and 7 LBs, may be affected by the Offshore Project and therefore merited further assessment in **Steps 2 to 4**.
26. The 25 designated heritage assets identified through **Step 1** are:
 - SM - Hut circle and small enclosure 270m northwest of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016014)
 - SM - Chambered stone dwelling 560m southwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016016)
 - SM - Prehistoric settlement at North End, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016029)
 - SM - The northern of two coastal defence platforms above Jenny's Cove, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016032)
 - SM - The southern of two coastal defence platforms above Jenny's Cove, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016033)
 - SM - Fog battery at Battery Point, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016038)
 - SM - The Old Lighthouse, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016039)
 - SM - Chapel remains, cemetery and prehistoric settlement on Beacon Hill, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016040)
 - SM - The Widow's Tenement medieval settlement and prehistoric settlement sites, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1017646)
 - SM - Medieval settlement immediately south of Halfway Wall, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1017647)

- SM - Hut circle 625m southwest of John O'Groat's House, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1018548)
 - SM - Cairn 500m north of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016010)
 - SM - Cairn on Ackland's Moor 435m north of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016011)
 - SM - Cairn 530m west of Quarterwall Cottages, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016012)
 - SM - Cairn 430m northwest of Quarterwall Cottages, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016013)
 - SM - Cairn 300m southwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016017)
 - SM - Cairn 270m west of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016018)
 - SM. - Cairn 325m northwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016019)
 - Grade II LB - Cliff Path Wall to Battery, East Northeast of Battery Cottages (NHLE List Entry ID:1104916)
 - Grade II LB - Fog Signal Battery (NHLE List Entry ID:1104917)
 - Grade II LB - Tibbetts (NHLE List Entry ID:1104918)
 - Grade II LB - Lundy North Lighthouse Including House and Accommodation Block (NHLE List Entry ID:1277976)
 - Grade II* LB - Lightkeeper's House Old Lighthouse (NHLE List Entry ID:1326646)
 - Grade II LB - Battery Cottages (NHLE List Entry ID:1326647)
 - Grade II LB - Magazine and Privies About 15 Metres North East of Fog Signal Battery (NHLE List Entry ID:1326648).
27. **Step 2** (the degree to which setting contributes to the heritage significance of the asset) involved desk-based research, site visits and the use of SLVIA wireframes, offshore visualisations, and photomontages of assets progressed past **Step 1**. In each case, written statements describe their heritage significance with a focus on the contribution made by their setting.
28. **Step 3** (impact of the proposed development). It has been determined that only changes in setting due to the operation of the Offshore Project would be of sufficient duration to merit assessment as impacts during construction and decommissioning would be temporary and not long lasting. As such, construction and decommissioning have not been assessed.
29. Visual change is considered to be the only aspect of setting that would be changed in ways that could affect heritage significance as the distance of the proposed

development from the assets means that other perceptual changes would not occur. The presence of the offshore infrastructure in the seascape has the potential to change the appearance and character of the setting, as well as changing specific views within these settings that contribute to the heritage significance of the assets. Understanding of the predicted visual changes in the setting of the 25 assets has been informed by the production of photomontages and viewpoints (**Figure 3** and **Figure 4**)

30. Conclusions in **Step 3** regarding the effects of the Offshore Project has been expressed in terms of the magnitude of impact (harm) to the heritage significance of heritage assets, applying the magnitude criteria set out in **Chapter 6: EIA Methodology** of the Onshore Project **ES**. Magnitude of impact has also been expressed using the vocabulary of the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) and the NPPF (i.e., 'substantial' and 'less than substantial' harm) to permit direct application to the policy tests in these documents.
31. **Step 4** (maximise enhancement, minimise harm) involved dialogue with other members of the project team (including the Seascape and Visual Impact specialists) and the ETGs to ensure relevant assets were identified and sufficiently assessed.
32. **Step 5** (decision-making and monitoring) the report concludes no further mitigation measures are required.

1.5 Proposed Offshore Infrastructure Relevant to This Assessment

33. A full description of the Offshore Project is provided in **Chapter 5: Project Description** of the Offshore **ES**. The only visible components of the Offshore Project will be the wind turbine generators (WTGs). The proposed location of the WTGs are shown on **Figure 1**. The Offshore Project will have up to 8 WTGs with a maximum tip height of 284m from Mean Sea Level (MSL) with a maximum rotor diameter of 262 m.
34. The closest point to Lundy from the Windfarm Site is c.43km, as such any impacts on the heritage significance of the designated heritage assets would be caused by change in their setting due to visibility of wind turbines on the horizon in views looking out to sea. This could include night-time visibility of any lights on these wind turbines.

1.6 Identification of Heritage Assets (Step 1)

35. As discussed above in **Section 1.4** 31 of the 56 designated heritage assets on Lundy Island have been screened out of further assessment. These and the justification for their screening-out are presented in **Table 1.2** and **Table 1.3**. As

such, 25 designated have been assets identified for further detailed assessment are presented on **Figure 6**.

36. The assessment for the assets is divided into three sections that equate to **Steps 2** and **3** of the Historic England approach to assessment of setting. The two sections here that relate to **Step 3** are referred to as **Step 3a** and **3b**:
- *Heritage significance of the heritage asset*: a description of the heritage significance of the asset, focussing on the contribution made by its setting (**Step 2**).
 - *Predicted change to the setting of the asset*: a description of how the setting would be changed by the operation of the Offshore Project, focussing on changes to how the asset would be experienced (**Step 3a**).
 - *Predicted impact on the heritage significance of the asset*: an assessment of how and to what degree the changes in the setting would impact (positively or negatively) on the heritage significance of the asset (**Step 3b**).
37. Understanding of the change to setting (addressed in **Step 3a**) is supported by SLVIA wireframes, offshore visualisations comprising two photomontages that are relevant to the 25 heritage assets.
38. Conclusions regarding predicted impacts on the heritage significance of heritage assets (**Step 3b**) reflect the ways in which the predicted change to setting (**Step 3a**) affects the contribution made by setting to heritage significance (**Step 2**). Conclusions are expressed in terms of magnitude of impact (harm) to heritage significance.

1.7 Heritage significance of the Heritage Assets (Step 2)

39. As identified above, 25 designated heritage assets have been identified where there is potential for harm to their heritage significance through changes to their setting resulting from the operation of the Offshore Project. Several of the assets have been grouped as they are both SMs and LBs or are a set of Designated Heritage Assets that are related to allow for common factors in the settings and interrelationships between heritage assets within the group to be discussed without undue repetition. These heritage assets are:

- Cairns of Lundy:
 - SM - Cairn 500m north of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016010)
 - SM - Cairn on Ackland's Moor 435m north of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016011)
 - SM - Cairn 530m west of Quarterwall Cottages, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016012)

- SM - Cairn 430m northwest of Quarterwall Cottages, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016013)
- SM - Cairn 300m southwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016017)
- SM - Cairn 270m west of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016018)
- SM. - Cairn 325m northwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016019)
- Coastal Defensive Platforms:
 - SM - The northern of two coastal defence platforms above Jenny's Cove, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016032)
 - SM - The southern of two coastal defence platforms above Jenny's Cove, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016033)
- The Fog Battery and associated assets:
 - SM – Fog battery at Battery Point, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016038)
 - Grade II LB - Cliff Path Wall to Battery, East Northeast of Battery Cottages (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104916)
 - Grade II LB - Fog Signal Battery (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104917)
 - Grade II LB - Battery Cottages (NHLE List Entry ID: 1326647)
 - Grade II LB - Magazine and Privies About 15 Metres Northeast of Fog Signal Battery (NHLE List Entry ID:1326648).
- Lundy Old Lighthouse and associated assets:
 - SM - The Old Lighthouse, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016039)
 - Grade II* LB - Lightkeeper's House Old Lighthouse (NHLE List Entry ID:1326646)

40. The remaining assets have all been assessed individually.

41. In the assessment that follows, the assets are dealt with in geographical order from North to South. The locations of heritage assets are presented on **Figure 6**.

1.7.1 Grade II LB - Lundy North Lighthouse Including House and Accommodation Block (NHLE List Entry ID:1277976)

42. Lundy North Lighthouse (**Plate 1**) is located at the Northern end of the Island at North West Point. The heritage significance of the monument is recognised by its designation as a Grade II Listed Building.

43. The asset consists of Lundy North Lighthouse including a house and accommodation block. This lighthouse was built for Trinity House when the Old Lighthouse was abandoned in 1897 because it was often obscured by fog, being so high above sea

level. The North Lighthouse stands only 165ft above high water and cost £45,000 to build. It has been unmanned since 1978 and is controlled from the South Lighthouse.



Plate 1 Lundy North Lighthouse

44. The lighthouse has a squat circular tapered tower with a moulded cornice with on balustrade and large lantern with lattice glazing and dome. On the south side there are small rectangular windows with thick projecting lintels and sills and small tablet bearing the Trinity House coat of arms. The accommodation block is single storey and is built at a higher level with stepped cornice and blocking course.
45. On the north side is a single-storey square engine house with similar parapet and semi-circular bay on its north end, on which a late-20th century extension has been built.
46. The heritage significance of the building is largely derived from its architectural design and its condition of preservation. In addition to this, the setting of the lighthouse contributes to its architectural values and heritage significance.
47. The grounds of the lighthouse and accommodation block, create a seemingly contemporary space around the lighthouse from which the architecture of the

buildings, as well as their functionality can be appreciated at close range. The lighthouse is situated on cliff top, with the sea directly below, with rocky outcrops jutting up around. This provides dramatic and scenic qualities which add to the appreciation and understanding of the lighthouse and contribute to its setting.

48. Its mid to long range setting is that of a dominant feature seen from long distances from both shore and land. As a lighthouse, its primary purpose was to warn ships of hazards or indicate land. As such, its relationship to the sea is of key importance to its setting. Key views are those from the sea to the lighthouse, however, views out to sea are also a contributor to its relationship which allow appreciation of its historic interest as an example of a late-19th century lighthouse.
49. As such, the setting of the lighthouse contributes to its heritage significance with its relationship to the sea being a key factor supporting its architectural and historic interest. Key views are those from the sea to the lighthouse and from the lighthouse to sea.

1.7.2 Cairns of Lundy

50. Across Lundy, there are nine designated cairns and several non-designated ones. Of the nine designated cairns, two are located on the east side of the Island so are screened from the Offshore Project by intervening topography so have not been assessed further.
51. While Mesolithic and Neolithic finds have been found on Lundy, these Bronze Age burial sites are understood to be the earliest constructed remains on the island. The cairns appear to be of a slightly earlier date than the other Bronze Age remains across the Island. It is possible that the island was used seasonally or had a particular ritual or religious significance for its tribal area, with burial or ritual sites established before a larger, more settled, farming community inhabited the island (Blaylock, 2007).
52. Several of the cairns appear to be prestige examples or major landscape markers as they appear to be deliberately sited in prominent positions (Blaylock, 2007). These include the remains of the cairn under John O'Groat's House at the extreme North End of the island (**Plate 6**) or the cairns south of Threequarter Wall (**Plate 2**).



Plate 2 Cairn 325m north west of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy

53. The heritage significance of these monuments is largely derived from their archaeological remains and the information these hold. The cairns will contain evidence of the construction methods and burial practices of the builders, as well as the environmental conditions prevalent at the time and therefore together constitute an especially important group as examples of a prehistoric monument type that survive as prominent features across the island.



Plate 3 Cairn

54. The cairns are located in the surrounding grassland, heathland, and rocky outcrops from which they can be experienced and appreciated up close.
55. Each of the cairns have long range views across the island with the sea providing an impressive backdrop. It is possible that some of the cairns were intended to be viewed from the sea on approach to the island. The cairns stand as prominent

features within the landscape which can be seen throughout the landscape and perhaps would be more prominent when the Island was devoid of modern features such as the three dividing walls, Tibbets, and the Old Lighthouse. These monuments can therefore be clearly seen and understood in terms of the topographic setting in which they were built. There is intervisibility between many of the cairns and other the Bronze Age settlement remains and the relationship between the cairns and the other Bronze Age remains is a key contributor to their setting. As such, the setting of the monument contributes to its historic interest and heritage significance by allowing these relationships to be seen and understood by the viewer.

1.7.3 SM - Prehistoric Settlement at North End, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016029)

56. The Prehistoric Settlement is located at the North end of Lundy Island. The heritage significance of the monument is recognised by its designation as a nationally designated Scheduled Monument.
57. The monument comprises an extensive area of prehistoric remains at the north end of the island. These consist of hut circles, relict field walls, small enclosures or stock pounds and burial cairns. In addition, one of the largest cairns has a Civil War lookout hut, known as John O'Groat's House (**Plate 4**), set on top of it.



Plate 4 John O'Groat's House

58. There are two distinct groups of remains. The northern group consists of a large hut circle, 15m in diameter, and one large cairn, 20m in diameter, 80m to the southeast. Four smaller cairns are adjacent to this cairn on its south side. The southern group of remains has a cairn to the north of an area of hut circles and relict walls (**Plate 5**) which extends over the width of the island. These may have been associated with stock management or land ownership. There are five hut circle complexes, each with an annexe or attached enclosure. Field walls link the

settlements and in the southern half of the area is a series of terraces which were enclosed by low walls. Two of these hut circles have been part-excavated in the past and Bronze Age pottery found at each site.



Plate 5 Settlement Walls



Plate 6 Cairn beneath John O'Groat's House

59. The heritage significance of the settlement is largely derived from its archaeological remains as these provide important information on the diversity of social organisation, living conditions and farming practices amongst the prehistoric communities of Lundy during the Bronze Age and later the military organisation of the Island during the Civil War. The soil around and beneath these features will contain evidence of the environmental conditions at the time of occupation. Additionally, the setting of the fort contributes to its heritage significance.

60. As indicated by the images above, few upstanding remains of the settlement survive. However, this end of the island has seen little development, apart from the civil war lookout, so the immediate landscape in which the monument is situated is relatively unchanged.
61. The settlement is located in an area heathland and rocky outcropping from which their archaeological remains can be viewed at close range and their historic interest appreciated. At its height the settlement would have been a dominant feature on the island and the island landscape, however, much of this has been lost. The relationships between the individual elements of the settlement are key to its understanding and appreciation.
62. The settlement has long range views over the Island to the south, with views out to the sea (**Plate 7**) provided to the north, east and west. From here many of the Bronze Age cairns (**Section 1.7.2**) can be viewed and appreciated. Additionally, when viewing the settlement, the sea provides an impressive backdrop.

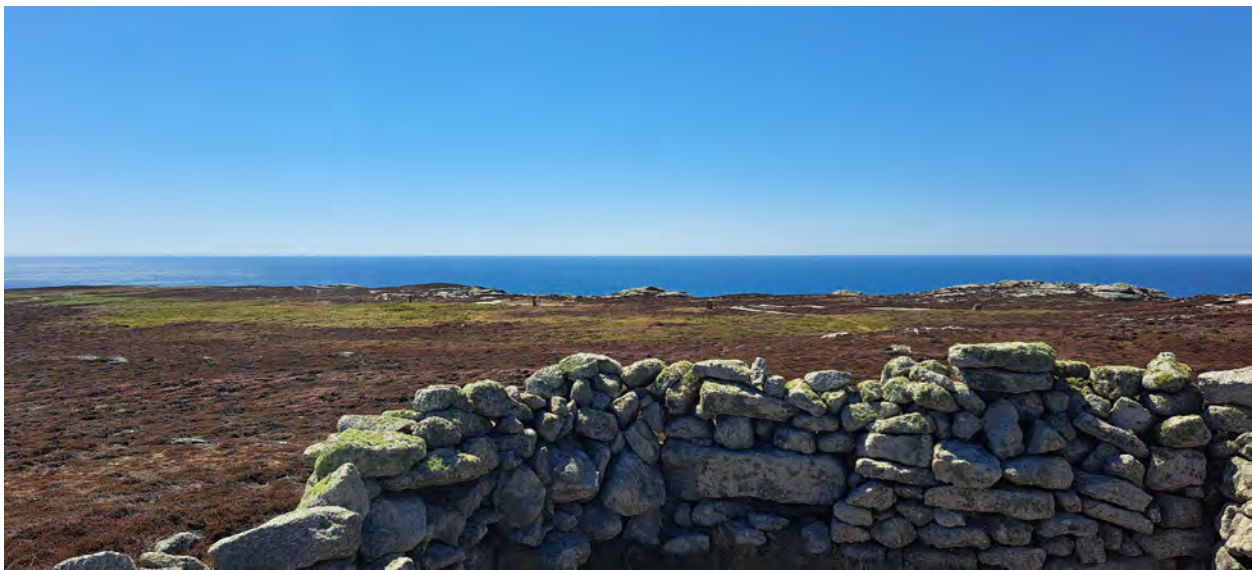


Plate 7 View from the settlement towards the Windfarm Site

63. Based on the above, the setting of the monument contributes to its heritage significance. This allows the viewer to see and appreciate the various elements of the settlement in context without any discernibly modern elements in view. The key contributors are its immediate surroundings and the relationship between each of the different elements of the settlement and its relationship with the earlier Bronze Age cairns up and down the Island.

1.7.4 SM - Hut circle 625m southwest of John O'Groat's House, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1018548)

64. The hut circle (**Plate 8**) is located at the northwest end of the Island. The heritage significance of the monument is recognised by its designation as Scheduled Monument.



Plate 8 Hut circle (National Trust)

65. The monument comprises a hut circle in a roughly oval configuration which formed the footings for the walls. It lies open on the east side where stones have been removed. This forms an outlier to the area of prehistoric settlement at Lundy's north end, which is the subject of a separate scheduling.
66. The heritage significance of the monument is largely derived from its archaeological interest. The longevity of use of hut circle settlements and their relationship with other monument types provides important information on the diversity of social organisation and farming practices amongst prehistoric communities. Additionally, the setting of the hut circle contributes to its heritage significance.
67. As the hut circle is relatively low standing, it is difficult to discern from the surrounding landscape. The setting of the monument is provided by, the surrounding heathland, and rocky outcrops, which provide a seemingly contemporary environment from which the monument can be enjoyed. The

relationship between the hut circle and the settlement (1016029) are key to its understanding and appreciation. It is located c.280m south, so is somewhat of an outlier to the settlement, hence it being subject to a separate scheduling.

68. The monument has mid to long range views of the Island to the south with views out to the sea to the north, east and west (**Plate 9**). Additionally, when viewing the hut circle the sea provides an impressive backdrop as views out to sea are relatively interrupted aside from passing vessels.



Plate 9 View from the hut circle towards the Windfarm Site

69. As such, the setting of the monument contributes to its heritage significance by allowing the relationship between the hut circle and the nearby prehistoric settlement to be seen and understood in a distinctive setting reflecting the unique landscape of Lundy.

1.7.5 SM - The Widow's Tenement medieval settlement and prehistoric settlement sites, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1017646)

70. The Widow's Tenement is located c.60m north of Threequarter Wall. The heritage significance of the monument is recognised by its designation as Scheduled Monument.
71. The monument falls in two areas including a diamond-shaped enclosure of about 7ha containing medieval farm buildings and enclosures, close to which is a complex of terraced fields and a medieval longhouse 100m to the south east, which extends down the slope of the cliff above Threequarter Wall Bay. Within the enclosure are the remains of huts, cairns and associated field systems of Bronze Age and Iron Age date.



Plate 10 The Widow's Tenement medieval settlement and prehistoric settlement sites, Lundy



Plate 11 View towards the Windfarm Site from The Widow's Tenement

72. The enclosure is defined by a double row of granite uprights (**Plate 10**) which probably represent a turf bank which is no longer visible.
73. The heritage significance of monument is largely derived from its archaeological interest. The monument is well preserved with substantial remains of all elements of the settlement surviving as identifiable features. Earlier remains of a Bronze Age hut circle settlement and burial cairns, as well as lynchets, indicate that Iron Age cultivation survives in the enclosure providing evidence for human activity over 2000 years.
74. The eastern of the two areas is located on the east side of the Island from which the Offshore Project will not be visible. The western area is located in an area of

grassy heathland with views of the island to the north, south and east, with views out to sea to the west.

75. In addition to its physical remains, the setting of the monument contributes to its heritage significance. The monument is surrounded by grassland/heathland, and rocky outcrops from which the remains can be appreciated at close range., This landscape has seen various phases of change with the introduction of modern features such as the island's dividing walls, the Old Lighthouse and Tibbets. The relationship between the individual elements of the monument are key to its understanding and appreciation.
76. The settlement has southern views of the Island with views out to the sea (**Plate 11**) provided to the north, east and west. Additionally, when viewing the settlement, the sea provides an impressive backdrop as views out to sea are relatively uninterrupted aside from passing vessels.
77. As few elements of the monument survive as upstanding remains it is difficult to understand and visualise how the monument was sited within the surrounding landscape. However, it was likely a dominant feature within the landscape throughout the course of its history. As such, the setting of the monument contributes to its heritage significance is it can be appreciated as a visible and relatively well understood example of a multi-period settlement that speaks to Lundy's historic development.

1.7.6 Grade II LB - Tibbetts (NHLE List Entry ID:1104918)

78. Tibbetts (**Plate 12**) is located on the east side of Lundy Island approximately 320m south of Threequarter wall at one of the highest points on the Island. The heritage significance of the building is recognised by its status as a nationally listed Grade II Listed Building.



Plate 12 Tibbetts

79. The building is a former Admiralty signal and coastguard watch station which was built by the Admiralty in 1909, three years after the wreck of *H.M.S. Montagu* on the west side of the Island presumably to avoid any similar incidents. Tibbetts was in use until 1926. The origin of the name is uncertain although Tibet's Point appears on the 1832 Admiralty chart.
80. Tibbetts originally had a lookout room on its roof accessed by an outside iron ladder. The lookout room was taken down in 1971 by the Landmark Trust, who also demolished a kitchen room located on the east side in 1975. The building is one storey, granite built with sash windows on each side.
81. The heritage significance of the building is largely derived from its architectural design and the information this holds about its historical development and the historical development of the Island. In addition to this, the setting of the lighthouse is a key contributor to its significance.
82. As discussed above, Tibbetts is situated on one of the highest points of the Island with 360-degree views. The grounds of the building create a contemporary space around it from which the architecture of the building, as well as its functionality, can be appreciated at close range.

83. The building is a notable landmark upon the Island and has mid-long range out to sea and across the Island. As a lookout and former signal station the building has a direct relationship with the sea (**Plate 13**), however, this relationship has been eroded through the removal of the lookout room. This has also resulted in the loss of the former 360-degree views of the sea from the lookout room.
84. When viewing the building from land, the sea is an important backdrop to its historic interest, allowing the viewer to appreciate the panoramic views for which it was sited.



Plate 13 View from Tibbetts towards the Windfarm Site

85. As such, the setting of Tibbetts is considered to be a key contributor to its heritage significance with its relationship to the sea being a key factor to this, in allowing for clear views around the Island to prevent further wrecking incidents.

1.7.7 SM - Chambered stone dwelling 560m southwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016016)

86. The chambered stone dwelling is located on the west side of the Island approximately 280m north of Halfway Wall (**Plate 14**). The monument includes an enclosed chambered dwelling site on the cliff top above Jenny's Cove. The heritage significance of the monument is recognised by its designation as Scheduled Monument.



Plate 14 Chambered stone dwelling 560m southwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy (National Trust)

87. The settlement was partially excavated in 1967. This revealed an enclosure 16m in diameter with an outer wall of granite orthostats filled with rubble and approximately 3m thick on the west, south and south east sides. A sheltered entrance is formed by a gap on the east side. Within this enclosure there are two chambers which may originally have had corbelled roofs. No finds were recorded, however, the remains may be of an Iron Age hut or small farmhouse or, as the excavator thought, a house comparable to a Neolithic black house as found in the Hebrides.
88. The heritage significance of the monument is largely derived from its archaeological remains. The chambered dwelling has similarities with Iron Age examples in Cornwall and Neolithic structures in northern Britain. No dating evidence has, however, been recovered from the site, and it is the only one of its type on Lundy. The structure exhibits good survival and high potential for the recovery of significant archaeological remains. These will provide evidence for the construction and use of the monument and the environmental conditions prevalent at the time.
89. The monument is located atop the cliff at Jenny's Grove in an area of grassy heathland, and rocky outcropping with waves crashing at the base of the cliffs. This provides a dramatic setting from which the historic interest in understanding the harsh existence of informer inhabitants of the monument can be appreciated. The

monument is relatively secluded from other monuments of this period across the island and is afforded some natural protection. As such, views from the monument are limited to those out to sea (**Plate 15**).



Plate 15 View from above the Chambered stone dwelling towards the windfarm site

1.7.8 SM - Medieval settlement immediately south of Halfway Wall, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1017647)

90. The medieval settlement is located approximately 10m south of Halfway Wall. The heritage significance of the monument is recognised by its designation as a nationally designated Scheduled Monument.
91. The monument includes an enclosed area of moorland contains the remains of a medieval farmhouse, additional structures, and associated enclosures. The area is partly covered by ridge and furrow representing medieval cultivation and partly by low lynchets and small field terraces running down the cliff slope above Halfway Wall Bay. In the centre of the enclosure and 30m to the west of the Trinity House trackway which runs north to south across the area, are the remains of a Heinkel 111 bomber which crash landed on Lundy returning from a raid on Swansea in 1941.
92. The heritage significance of the monument is largely derived from its archaeological remains and the information these hold. The remains survive well with field boundaries and associated enclosures preserved as earthworks over a wide area. The remains will preserve good evidence of the farming economy over a long period of occupation, perhaps dating back to the Iron Age. The relationship between these remains are a key contributor to the heritage significance of the monument.



Plate 16 View from location near the Medieval settlement towards the Windfarm Site

93. The monument is situated within an area of moorland vegetation and unless its existence is known is difficult to identify within its surroundings.
94. It has mid and long range views across this landscape and out to sea to the east and west (**Plate 16**). It is difficult to gain a sense of the size of the settlement and how it would have stood within the landscape as the majority of the remains survive as earthworks, rather than upstanding remains. The monument is not an obvious landmark within the landscape and is not obvious to the observer unless its existence was known. As such, views which highlight the relationship between the individual elements of the monument contribute to its archaeological and historic interest and its heritage interest, while longer range views do not.

1.7.9 Coastal Defensive platforms

95. The two Scheduled Monuments comprise:
 - SM - The northern of two coastal defence platforms above Jenny's Cove, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016032)
 - SM - The southern of two coastal defence platforms above Jenny's Cove, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016033)
96. The heritage significance of the monuments is recognised by their designations as nationally designated Scheduled Monuments.
97. The monuments include revetted platforms on the northern and southern sides of Jenny's Cove on Lundy's west side. Both appear to have been constructed as coastal defensive batteries for musketeers. Both overlook the landing beach and path up from Jenny's Cove. The dating of the two platforms is unclear, however, they will

likely date to the time of the Civil War, or to between the 15th and 18th centuries when coastal piracy was prevalent in the Bristol Channel.

98. During the site visit the platforms could not be identified and are located in areas difficult to access and which would have been unsafe to do so.
99. The heritage significance of the monuments is largely derived from their archaeological remains and the information these hold about the military organisation of the Island between the 15th and 18th centuries. The two platforms overlook the landing place in Jenny's Cove and the path up from it. As such, the setting of the monument forms part of its setting.



Plate 17 View from above the defensive platforms towards the Windfarm Site

100. The close range setting of the monuments is provided by the surrounding cliffs in which they are located. Key views are those down towards the path leading from Jenny's Cove. There is no intervisibility between the two platforms and they are not visible from the cliff top.
101. The monuments have views out to sea (**Plate 17**) and towards Jenny's Cove from where would be attackers could be spotted and fired upon, giving a sense of their functionality and purpose. This relationship to the sea is the key contributor to its setting, supporting historic interest by allowing the designed function of these assets to be appreciated, supporting historic interests.

1.7.10 The Fog Battery and associated assets

102. The Fog Battery (**Plate 18**) comprises five assets. These are:
 - SM – Fog battery at Battery Point, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016038)
 - Grade II LB - Cliff Path Wall to Battery, East Northeast of Battery Cottages (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104916)

- Grade II LB - Fog Signal Battery (NHLE List Entry ID: 1104917)
- Grade II LB - Battery Cottages (NHLE List Entry ID: 1326647)
- Grade II LB - Magazine and Privies About 15 Metres Northeast of Fog Signal Battery (NHLE List Entry ID:1326648).

103. The heritage significance of these buildings are recognised by their designation as a Scheduled Monument and as Grade II Listed Buildings.



Plate 18 Fog Signal Battery

104. The Fog Battery is located on the west side of Lundy atop the cliffs at Battery Point. The monument includes a fog warning battery with two guns and associated buildings. These include a dam for the water supply, a cliff path, two cottages, privies and a powder magazine. The battery was operated by members of the Trinity House service who lived in the cottages with their wives.
105. During foggy weather the sound of the guns at ten-minute intervals were intended to warn shipping of the presence of the island since the lighthouse (now known as The Old Lighthouse) was often obscured. The complex was built in 1863.
106. The buildings are well constructed of dressed stone and include two cottages placed back to back, sharing a slate roof. They were built on a platform quarried from the cliff and set about 25m above sea level. The privies are opposite the cottages,

discharging over the cliff. There are the remains of the toilet bowls in the concrete floor.

107. The magazine was attached to the privies and had a separate brick vaulted roof which also survives. Further down the cliff to the west is the battery, consisting of a granite building with a corrugated iron roof. In the event of an explosion this roof would have been blown away without damaging the surrounding buildings or endangering the operators.
108. Flanking this building are two 18-pound cannon on a sloping floor of brick. The wheels of the guns are set in grooved granite setts and the recoil of the discharge was therefore absorbed by the slope of the floor and controlled by the tracks.
109. The whole group of buildings is accessed by a well-constructed cliff path with a granite retaining wall which passes the dam for a water supply and a water cistern in the small yard of the cottages. The dam is well preserved and retains a cast iron plate to control the flow of water. Above the cottages to the east is a small building used as a piggery or a coal store which is not as well constructed and is consequently more ruinous. There is a well in the ground to the west of the cottages with a granite lid.
110. The heritage significance of the monuments are largely derived from their archaeological and architectural remains. The fog battery on the west coast of Lundy is a rare survival with most of its components still visible. Together these give a clear impression of how the fog battery operated, as well as illustrating the relations between domestic accommodation and the workplace in a marginal coastal environment in the late-19th century.
111. In addition to its physical remains, the heritage significance of the monument is in part derived from its setting. The battery is located atop cliffs on the west side of the Island with direct views out to sea. The associated buildings are largely screened by intervening rocks.
112. The battery and associated listed buildings can be appreciated at close range from their surrounding grounds. This creates a space from where the architecture of the buildings, as well as their functionality, as well as creating a sense of how the battery would have operated.
113. Due to its secluded location, longer distance views are primarily from the battery out to sea, as it is generally screened from the majority of Lundy, although there are some glimpsed views of the battery when standing on the northwest of the island looking back south. The battery is also visible from the sea.

114. As a fog battery, the monument and associated Listed Buildings have a direct relationship to the sea/ its primary purpose was to warn ships of hazards or indicate land by firing its cannons at ten-minute intervals in foggy weather, although as this function specifically relates to times of poor visibility, distant visibility from the asset is by no means essential to understanding or visualising its purpose. This relationship is a key contributor to its setting, contributing to historic interest.

1.7.11 SM - Hut circle and small enclosure 270m northwest of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016014)

115. The hut circle is located approximately 270m north of northwest of The Old Lighthouse. The monument includes a hut circle with a small, attached enclosure on the west side of Ackland's Moor, and 30m from the cliff edge.

116. The hut circle survives as a ring of boulders defining a circular internal area and measuring 6m in diameter. It is partly enclosed by the stone remains of a sub-rectangular enclosure to the south which is 17m by 10m and oriented north-south. On its east side there is a line of stones which may be the vestiges of a further annexe opening to the south. A natural spring is located 30m to the north.

117. The heritage significance of the monument is recognised by its designation as a Scheduled Monument. The heritage significance of the monument is largely derived from its archaeological interest. The monument survives well and the ground beneath and around the monument will yield information about the environmental conditions prevalent at the time of its construction and use.

118. The monument is located within an area of uncultivated moorland with areas of bracken which provides from which it can be appreciated at close range. The monument has views across the island and out to sea (**Plate 19**). The relationship between the monument and the natural spring are key to its understanding as this would have been the primary reason for its location as the spring would provide clean water for the former inhabitants.

119. The heritage significance of the monument is largely derived from its archaeological remains and the information these hold, however, the relationship between it and the spring also contribute to its heritage significance.



Plate 19 View from near the Hut circle towards the Windfarm Site

1.7.12 Lundy Old Lighthouse and associated assets

120. These assets comprise:

- SM - The Old Lighthouse, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016039)
- Grade II* LB - Lightkeeper's House Old Lighthouse (NHLE List Entry ID:1326646)



Plate 20 Lundy Old Light

121. Lundy Old Light is located on the summit of Beacon Hill, the highest point of Lundy. It comprises a disused lighthouse, the keeper's house, and a small complex of buildings all within a walled enclosure (**Plate 20**). The lighthouse is designated as a Scheduled Monument while the keeper's cottage is designated as a Listed Building.

122. The lighthouse was built in 1819 on a foundation laid in 1787. The architect was Daniel Alexander and the builder Joseph Nelson for Trinity House. The tower is built of granite ashlar and stands about 30m high. In 1829 a second lantern room was added to the base of the tower because the top light was so often obscured by fog. This was also of granite ashlar and had curved glass windows. The roof to this annexe is now missing. Inside there is a stone spiral stair with 147 steps leading to the lantern.
123. This lighthouse was the highest above sea level in Britain, however, because of fog, a fog warning battery was built on the west coast of the island in 1861. In 1897 the light was superseded by the construction of the North and South Lights.
124. The heritage significance of these monuments is recognised by their designation as a Scheduled Monument and grade II* Listed Building.
125. The heritage significance of the building is largely derived from its architectural design and the information this holds about its historical development and the historical development of the Island, as a visible example of the importance of Lundy and the approaches to the ports of South-west England and South Wales at the height of the British Empire. In addition to this, the setting of the lighthouse is a key contributor to its significance.
126. As discussed, the lighthouse is situated at the highest point on the Island, making it an imposing landmark which can be seen from anywhere on the Island. The grounds of the lighthouse and keeper's cottage provides a seemingly contemporary space from which the historical and architectural interest of the monument can be appreciated at close range.
127. The lighthouse is a dominant feature on the island and can be seen from long distances from both shore and land. As a lighthouse, its primary purpose was to warn ships of hazards or indicate land. As such, its relationship to the sea is of key importance to its setting. Key views are those from the sea to the lighthouse, however, views out to sea are also a key contributor to its relationship and appreciation as a lighthouse.
128. When viewing the lighthouse from land, the sea is also an important backdrop to its appreciation and character.
129. As such, the setting of the lighthouse is considered to be a key contributor to its heritage significance with its relationship to the sea being a key factor to this. Key views are those from the sea to the lighthouse and from the lighthouse to sea.

1.7.13 SM - Chapel remains, cemetery and prehistoric settlement on Beacon Hill, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016040)

130. The Chapel remains, cemetery and prehistoric settlement are located immediately south of the Lundy Old Lighthouse.
131. The heritage significance of these monuments is recognised by their designation as a Scheduled Monument.
132. The monument includes an irregular oval enclosed burial ground on the summit of Beacon Hill within and beyond which are the remains of a prehistoric hut circle settlement. Within the burial ground are the remains of a small, rectangular, medieval chapel which may have been dedicated to St Helen, Elene or Endelient.
133. The remains include the foundations, exposed by part excavation along the east and south walls, and up to four courses of stone. The chapel was a ruin in c.1600 and has been damaged by the insertion of more recent graves. The chapel was partly excavated in 1968 and this revealed that its remains do not overlie any earlier church or chapel structure. Excavation also revealed that part of the graveyard overlies the remains of an Iron Age settlement which covers a wider area on the summit of Beacon Hill. At least one large hut was uncovered, and a quantity of pottery and a quern were found.
134. The excavation confirmed the presence of other hut circles and enclosures to the west of the cemetery boundary. In the centre and west side of the burial ground are the excavated remains of an early Christian shrine which had associated graves.
135. The heritage significance of the monument is largely derived from its archaeological remains and state of preservation. As outlined in the list entry, *'Preconquest monastic sites are rare nationally and fewer than 100 sites have been recognised from documentary sources. The locations of less than half of these have been confirmed. They are of considerable importance for any analysis of the introduction of Christianity into the country. All examples exhibiting survival of archaeological remains will be identified as nationally important'*. Additionally, these remains have high quality survival with much of the site unexcavated. As such, the ground below and around these features will yield evidence of the environment at the time the settlement was in occupation as well as the subsequent occupation of the site in the early medieval period.
136. The monuments is situated within an area of grassland surrounded by a stone wall and modern fencing, with The Old Lighthouse to the north and a cottage to the east. The monument has some views across this landscape with views of the sea to the east and west and St. Helen's Church visible to the south. The setting of the

monument has been partially lost as the majority of the remains survive as earthworks, however, some of the early Christian graves are still standing.

137. The monument is not an obvious landmark within the landscape apart from its demarcation by the modern fencing and modern stone wall and is not obvious to the observer as a significant monument. However, at its height of occupation, this would have been a dominant feature within the landscape. As such, views which highlight the relationship between the individual elements of the monument contribute to its archaeological and historic interest and its heritage interest, while longer range views do not.

1.8 Predicted Change to the Setting of the Asset (Step 3a) and Predicted Impacts to Heritage significance (Step 3b)

138. This section assesses how the setting of the identified assets would be changed by the operation of the proposed offshore infrastructure. It also provides an assessment of how and to what degree the changes in the setting would impact (positively or negatively) on the heritage significance of the asset.

1.8.1 Grade II LB - Lundy North Lighthouse Including House and Accommodation Block (NHLE List Entry ID:1277976)

1.8.1.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

139. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 45km south west of Lundy North Lighthouse.
140. As discussed in **Section 1.7.1**, the immediate setting is provided by the grounds of the lighthouse, while its mid to long range setting is that of a dominant feature seen from long distances from both shore and land.
141. As a lighthouse, the monument has a direct relationship to the sea with key views from the sea to the lighthouse. Views from the lighthouse to sea also contribute to its setting, however, based on the height of lighthouse and Lundy Island the lighthouse would be visible from c.35km from a vessel with a masthead lookout at 20m before it disappeared behind the horizon.
142. The Windfarm Site will be visible from the lighthouse; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from the setting of the lighthouse. This is because nearest turbines will be located c.45km from the lighthouse, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. Additionally, the long-range views from the lighthouse to Windfarm Site do not contribute to an appreciation of historic or architectural interest. As such, changes in the setting of the lighthouse would be nil and would not affect the contribution of setting to architectural or historic interests.

1.8.1.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

143. As discussed in **Section 1.7.1**, the heritage significance of the lighthouse is largely derived from its architectural design and its condition of preservation. In addition to this, the setting of the lighthouse is a contributor to its heritage significance.
144. No direct changes will occur to the heritage significance of the monument, and as discussed above, changes to its setting will be nil. As such, there would be no change to the heritage significance of the monument.

1.8.2 Cairns of Lundy

1.8.2.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

145. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 45km west of nearest Lundy cairn.
146. The Windfarm Site will be visible from some of the cairns; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from the setting of the cairns. This is because nearest turbines will be located c.45km from the cairns, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. Additionally, the Windfarm Site is not considered to form part of the setting of the cairns. As such, changes in the setting of the cairns would be nil and would not affect archaeological or historic interest or the relationship between the cairns.

1.8.2.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

147. As discussed in **Section 1.7.2** the significance of these monuments is derived from their archaeological interest and their relationship with each other which contribute to their collective historic interest.
148. No direct changes will occur to the material heritage significance of the monument, or the relationship of the cairns with each other. As such, changes to their setting will be nil. As such, there would be no change to the heritage significance of the monument.

1.8.3 SM - Prehistoric Settlement at North End, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016029)

1.8.3.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

149. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 45km south west of the Prehistoric Settlement at North End, Lundy.
150. As discussed in **Section 1.7.2**, the immediate setting of the settlement is provided by the surrounding heathland and rocky outcrops. The monument also has mid to

long views of the Island to the south with views out to the sea provided to the north, east and west.

151. Due to the age and nature of the settlement with few upstanding remains surviving; it is difficult to determine how far long-range views out to sea contribute to significance. Nevertheless, due to the Windfarm Site being c.45km from the from the settlement, the wind turbines would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. As such, changes in the setting of the settlement would be nil and would not affect archaeological or historic interest.

1.8.3.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

152. As discussed in **Section 1.7.2**, the heritage significance of the monument heritage significance of the settlement is largely derived from its archaeological remains. Additionally, the soil around and beneath these features will contain evidence of the environmental conditions at the time of occupation. Additionally, the setting of the monument contributes to its heritage significance.
153. No direct changes will occur to the material heritage significance of the monument, and as discussed above, changes to its setting will be nil. As such, there would be no change to the heritage significance of the monument.

1.8.4 SM - Hut circle 625m southwest of John O'Groat's House, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1018548)

1.8.4.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

154. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 45km south west of the Hut circle 625m southwest of John O'Groat's House.
155. The immediate setting of the monument is provided by the prehistoric settlement, the surrounding heathland, and rocky outcrops. The visible relationship between the hut circle and the settlement (1016029) are also key understanding and appreciation this historic interest. This relationship would not be affected by the presence of the wind turbines.
156. The Windfarm Site will be visible from the hut circle; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from the setting of the hut circle. This is because nearest turbines will be located c.45km from the hut circle, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. As such, changes in the setting of the lighthouse would be nil and would not affect archaeological or historic interest.

1.8.4.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

157. As changes to the setting of the hut circle would be nil, there would be no change to its heritage significance.
158. The heritage significance of the hut circle is largely derived from its archaeological remains. The longevity of use of hut circle settlements and their relationship with other monument types provides important information on the diversity of social organisation and farming practices amongst prehistoric communities.
159. No direct changes will occur to the material heritage significance of the monument, and as discussed above, changes to its setting will be nil. As such, there would be no change to the heritage significance of the monument.

1.8.5 SM - The Widow's Tenement medieval settlement and prehistoric settlement sites, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1017646)

1.8.5.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

160. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 45km west of The Widow's Tenement.
161. The immediate setting of the monument is provided by the surrounding grassland/heathland, and rocky outcrops, which can be assumed to have remained largely unchanged throughout its existence and development. The relationship between the individual elements of the monument are key to understanding and appreciating its historic interest.
162. The Windfarm Site will be visible from the settlement; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from the setting of the settlement. This is because nearest turbines will be located c.45km from the settlement, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. As such, changes in the setting of the settlement would be nil and would not affect its archaeological or historic interest.

1.8.5.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

163. As changes to the setting of the settlement would be nil, there would be no change to its heritage significance.

1.8.6 Grade II LB - Tibbetts (NHLE List Entry ID:1104918)

1.8.6.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

164. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 45km west of Tibbetts.

165. The Windfarm Site will be visible from some of the Tibbetts; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from the setting of the Tibbetts. This is because nearest turbines will be located c.45km from Tibbetts, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. Additionally, as a coast guard lookout its relationship to the sea primarily derived from its purpose of preventing wrecking events. This relationship would not be changed by the WTGs. As such, changes in the setting of Tibbetts would be nil and would not affect the viewer's ability to appreciate its historic or architectural interest.

1.8.6.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

166. As changes to the setting of Tibbetts would be negligible, there would be no change to its heritage significance.

1.8.7 SM - Chambered stone dwelling 560m southwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016016)

1.8.7.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

167. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 45km west of the Chambered stone dwelling 560m southwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy.

168. The Windfarm Site will be visible from some of the chambered stone dwelling; however, long range views do not contribute to an appreciation of historic or architectural interest of the monument. Additionally, the nearest turbines will be located c.45km from the chambered stone dwelling, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. As such, changes in the setting of the chambered stone dwelling would be nil and would not affect the viewer's ability to appreciate its historic or architectural interest.

1.8.7.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

169. As changes to the setting of the chambered stone dwelling would be nil, there would be no change to its heritage significance.

1.8.8 SM - Medieval settlement immediately south of Halfway Wall, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1017647)

1.8.8.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

170. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 45km west of the Medieval settlement immediately south of Halfway Wall, Lundy.

171. The Windfarm Site will be visible from the medieval settlement; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from the historic or architectural interest of the medieval settlement. Additionally, the nearest turbines will be located c.45km from

the medieval settlement, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. As such, changes in the setting of the medieval settlement would be nil and would not affect the viewer's appreciation of the monument's historic interest.

1.8.8.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

172. As changes to the setting of the medieval settlement would be negligible, there would be no change to its heritage significance.

1.8.9 Coastal Defensive platforms

1.8.9.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

173. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 45km west of the Coastal Defensive platforms.

174. The Windfarm Site will be visible from the Coastal Defensive platforms; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from their historic or architectural interest of the Coastal Defensive platforms as approaching vessels would not be visible past c.25km-30km. Additionally, the nearest turbines will be located c.45km from the Coastal Defensive platforms, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. Additionally, the Windfarm Site is not considered to form part of the setting of the Coastal Defensive platforms. As such, changes in the setting of the Coastal Defensive platforms would be nil and would not affect the viewer's appreciation of the monument's historic interest.

1.8.9.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

175. As changes to the setting of the Coastal Defensive platforms would be nil, there would be no change to its heritage significance.

1.8.10 The Fog Battery and associated assets

1.8.10.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

176. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 43km west of the Fog Battery and associated assets.

177. The Windfarm Site will be visible from the Fog Battery; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from the setting of the Fog Battery. This is because nearest turbines will be located c.43km from the Fog Battery, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. Additionally, the Windfarm Site is not considered to form part of the setting of the Fog Battery. As such, changes in the setting the Fog Battery would

be nil and would not affect the viewer's appreciation of the monument's historic interest.

1.8.10.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

178. As changes to the setting of the lighthouse and cottages would be nil, there would be no change to its heritage significance.

1.8.11 SM - Hut circle and small enclosure 270m northwest of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID: 1016014)

1.8.11.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

179. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 44km west of the hut circle and small enclosure 270m northwest of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy.

180. The Windfarm Site will be visible from the hut circle and small enclosure; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from the viewers ability to appreciate the historic interest of the hut circle and small enclosure. This is because the nearest turbines will be located c.44km from the hut circle and small enclosure, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. As such, changes in the setting the hut circle and small enclosure would be nil and would not affect the viewer's appreciation of the monument's historic interest.

1.8.11.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

181. As changes to the setting of the hut circle and small enclosure would be nil, there would be no change to its heritage significance.

1.8.12 Lundy Old Lighthouse and associated assets

1.8.12.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

182. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 44km west of the Lundy Old Lighthouse.

183. The Windfarm Site will be visible from Lundy Old Lighthouse; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from the setting of Lundy Old Lighthouse or the local dominance of the structure and its architectural and historic interest. This is because nearest turbines will be located c.44km from Lundy Old Lighthouse, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. As such, changes in the setting Lundy Old Lighthouse would be nil and would not affect the viewer's appreciation of the monument's historic interest.

1.8.12.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

184. As changes to the setting of Lundy Old Lighthouse would be nil, there would be no change to its heritage significance.

1.8.13 SM - Chapel remains, cemetery and prehistoric settlement on Beacon Hill, Lundy (NHLE List Entry ID:1016040)

1.8.13.1 Predicted change to the setting of the asset (3a)

185. The closest turbines of the Offshore Project will be located approximately 45km west of the monument.

186. The Windfarm Site will be visible from the monument; however, views of wind turbines would not detract from the historic or architectural interest it. This is because short range views which highlight the relationship between the individual elements of the monument contribute to its archaeological and historic interest and its heritage interest, while longer range views do not. Additionally, the nearest turbines will be located c.45km from the medieval settlement, so would be relatively indiscernible on the horizon, even on a clear day as illustrated on **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**. As such, changes in the setting of the medieval settlement would be nil and would not affect the viewer's appreciation of the monument's historic interest.

1.8.13.2 Predicted change on the heritage significance of the asset (3b)

187. As changes to the setting of the medieval settlement would be nil, there would be no change to its heritage significance.

1.9 Summary

188. A summary of the predicted change to the heritage significance of the identified heritage assets of Lundy Island is provided in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1 Summary of predicted change to heritage significance of the designated heritage assets on Lundy Island

Asset name/names	List ID	Distance and direction to the Windfarm Site	Predicted Change to heritage significance
Grade II LB - Lundy North Lighthouse Including House and Accommodation Block	1277976	c.44km south west	No change
Cairns of Lundy	1016010, 1016011, 1016012, 1016013, 1016017, 1016018 and 1016019	c.44km-45km at various locations across Lundy	No change
SM - Prehistoric Settlement at North End, Lundy	1016029	c.44km south west	No change
SM - Hut circle 625m southwest of John O'Groat's House, Lundy	1018548	c.44km west	No change
SM - The Widow's Tenement medieval settlement and prehistoric settlement sites, Lundy	1017646	c.44km west	No change
Grade II LB - Tibbetts	1104918	c.45km west	No change
SM - Chambered stone dwelling 560m southwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy	1016016	c.44km west	No change
SM - Medieval settlement immediately south of Halfway Wall, Lundy	1017647	c.44km west	No change
Coastal Defensive platforms	1016032 and 1016033	c.44km west	No change
The Fog Battery and associated assets	1016038, 1104916, 1104917, 1326647 and 1326648	c.44km west	No change
SM - Hut circle and small enclosure 270m northwest of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy	1016014	c.44km west	No change
Lundy Old Lighthouse and associated assets	1016039 and 1326646	c.44km west	No change
SM - Chapel remains, cemetery and prehistoric settlement on Beacon Hill, Lundy	1016040	c.44km west	No change

1.10 Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm (Step 4)

189. As detailed above, there would be no impact to the heritage significance of any heritage asset, due to either there being no change to setting, or the change being negligible. As such no mitigation measures are required.

1.11 References

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Table 1.2 Screening of Scheduled Monuments

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
1015926	Standing stone on Ackland's Moor 170m northeast of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy	The monument comprises one of nine standing stones recorded across Lundy. This stone survives well in its original location and undisturbed by later antiquarian interest. The stone is unusual in being packed below and around the base with small stones to hold it upright. Most stones of this type are earthfast.	SS 13265 44452	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Long visibility out to sea does not contribute to the architectural or historic interests of the asset. No Further Assessment Required.
1015927	Standing stone 220m south of Quarterwall Cottages, Lundy	The monument comprises one of nine standing stones recorded across Lundy. The stone survives in its original position. The stone is unusual in being packed below and around the base with small stones to hold it upright.	SS 13798 44731	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). No Further Assessment Required.
1015928	Standing stone 100m northeast of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy	The monument comprises one of nine standing stones recorded across Lundy. The stone survives in its original position. The stone is unusual in being packed below and around the base with small stones to hold it upright.	SS 13272 44357	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). No Further Assessment Required.
1015929	Standing stone and cairn 490m south of The Old	The monument includes a standing stone set on a small crescent-shaped bank, and a cairn immediately to its north. The stone and its associated cairn survive well despite investigation of the cairn's central burial.	SS 13313 43816	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4)

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
	Lighthouse, Lundy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long visibility out to sea does not contribute to the architectural or historic interests of the asset. • No Further Assessment Required.
1015930	Standing stone 190m south of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy	The monument comprises one of nine standing stones recorded across Lundy. The stone survives in its original position although some of the supporting soil has been eroded over the years. The stone is unusual in being packed below and around the base with small stones to hold it upright.	SS 13194 44099	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • Long visibility out to sea does not contribute to the architectural or historic interests of the asset. • No Further Assessment Required.
1015931	Chambered tomb 165m northeast of the Rocket Pole Pond, Lundy	The monument includes a stone-built cist lying in the depression formed by a 19th century excavation. the small, chambered tomb northeast of the Rocket Pole Pond survives and will provide valuable information about the date and purpose of the monument.	SS 13623 43718	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1015932	Standing stone 200m west of St Helen's Church, Lundy	The monument includes a formerly standing stone and its packing stones. This standing stone in the northern part of Tent Field 200m west of St Helen's church survives well despite having fallen. In common with the other standing stones on Lundy it was not earthfast but packed from beneath and around the base with small stones.	SS 13585 43979	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
1015933	Standing stone and cairn 310m north of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy	The monument includes a standing stone which has been incorporated into the structure of a cairn on Acklands Moor. The standing stone and cairn survive well despite evidence for some damage in antiquity. The stone, in common with most of the stones on Lundy, is not earthfast but supported by a packing of small stones beneath and around the base.	SS 13247 44604	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Long visibility out to sea does not contribute to the architectural or historic interests of the asset. No Further Assessment Required.
1015934	Standing stone 320m northwest of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy	The monument includes a standing stone at the western edge of Ackland's Moor. It is one of nine recorded on Lundy, all of which are to be found in the southern part of the Island. The stone survives well in what is believed to be its original position.	SS 13085 44586	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Long visibility out to sea does not contribute to the architectural or historic interests of the asset. No Further Assessment Required.
1016010	Cairn 500m north of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy	The monument includes a round cairn on Ackland Moor. The cairn is built of small and medium sized stones. There is a hollow in the centre, possibly from an excavation, although no records of this survive. Two large stones in this hollow may be the remains of a cist grave from the burial mound. On the southwest side the cairn has been clipped by a shallow quarry pit. This cairn survives well despite part excavation in antiquity.	SS 13239 44786	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). The cairns on Lundy together constitute an especially important group and can therefore be clearly seen and understood in terms of the topographic setting in which they were built.

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This cairn survives well despite part excavation in antiquity. Further Assessment Required.
1016011	Cairn on Ackland's Moor 435m north of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy	The monument includes a round cairn on Ackland Moor. This cairn survives well despite part excavation in antiquity. The cairn is constructed of small and medium sized stones while larger stones may be the remains of a short cist originally inside the mound.	SS 13196 44730	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Relationship with the sea and views out towards it may form part of its setting. Further Assessment Required.
1016012	Cairn 530m west of Quarterwall Cottages, Lundy	The monument includes a cairn situated on the moorland. The cairn survives well and appears undisturbed by excavation.	SS 13270 45025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site (Figure 3 and Figure 4). Relationship with the sea and views out towards it may form part of its setting. Further Assessment Required.
1016013	Cairn 430m northwest of Quarterwall Cottages, Lundy	The monument includes a large cairn which is constructed of small and medium sized stones. The cairn appears to have been untouched by past excavation. A blue bead and flakes of flint, exposed by rabbits, were found at this site in 1996.	SS 13419 45166	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Relationship with the sea and views out towards it may form part of its setting.

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further Assessment Required.
1016014	Hut circle and small enclosure 270m northwest of The Old Lighthouse, Lundy	The monument includes a hut circle with a small, attached enclosure on the west side of Ackland's Moor. The hut circle survives as a ring of boulders defining a circular internal area. It is partly enclosed by the stone remains of a sub-rectangular enclosure to the south. On its east side there is a line of stones which may be the vestiges of a further annexe opening to the south.	SS 13047 44519	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • Further Assessment Required.
1016015	Cairn 20m east of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy	The monument includes a cairn clipped on its western side by the construction of a parade strip and flagpole surround. It survives well where undisturbed on its eastern half, while buried remains will survive to the west where the trench and a concrete strip with its stanchion pads have only disturbed the surface of the cairn above ground.	SS 13832 46285	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1016016	Chambered stone dwelling 560m southwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy	The monument includes an enclosed chambered dwelling site on the cliff top above Jenny's Cove. The settlement was partially excavated in 1967 and revealed an enclosure with an outer wall of granite orthostats filled with rubble. A sheltered entrance is formed by a gap on the east side. Within this enclosure there are two chambers which may originally have had corbelled roofs. The type of building is not found elsewhere on the island.	SS 13281 46136	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • Further Assessment Required.
1016017	Cairn 300m southwest of Tibbett's	The monument includes a cairn located 300m southwest of Tibbett's Lookout. The interior shows a depression now grown over with turf.	SS 13521 46218	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4).

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
	Lookout, Lundy	Large stones are exposed in the depression and may be the remains of the burial cist.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationship with the sea and views out towards it may form part of its setting. Further Assessment Required.
1016018	Cairn 270m west of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy	The monument includes a cairn located 270m west of Tibbett's Lookout. Some stones are exposed but the bulk of the construction is under a cover of vegetation. A depression in the centre of the mound may indicate an antiquarian excavation, although no records survive.	SS 13541 46287	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Relationship with the sea and views out towards it may form part of its setting. Further Assessment Required.
1016019	Cairn 325m northwest of Tibbett's Lookout, Lundy	The monument includes a large cairn 325m northwest of Tibbett's Lookout. It is one of the largest of the Lundy cairns. A hollow in the centre of the mound may be the result of an excavation, although no details are known.	SS 13585 46529	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Relationship with the sea and views out towards it may form part of its setting. Further Assessment Required.
1016026	Quarry infirmary and surgery, 220m northwest of	The monument includes two buildings which functioned as an infirmary and surgery for the workers at the Lundy Granite Company's quarry on the east side of Lundy. The quarry was active between 1863 and 1868 when the business went into receivership. The buildings are located in an earlier enclosure which has the remains of a	SS 13702 45141	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4).

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
	Quarterwall Cottages, Lundy	small building of medieval date on the northern side. The enclosure was reused as a garden and there is a well between the infirmary and the surgery.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required.
1016027	Ruined cottages and well 190m northwest of Quarterwall Cottages, Lundy	The monument, which falls into two areas, includes a well and the foundation of a ruined block of five cottages built in 1863 for the accommodation of quarry workers on the site of the Lundy Granite Company's workings 200m to the east.	SS 13633 45053	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). No Further Assessment Required.
1016028	Cottage foundations 240m west of Quarterwall Cottages, Lundy	The monument includes the foundations of two blocks of cottages built for the workers at the Lundy Granite Company's quarry 250m to the east. The cottages bear a datestone, now detached, showing that they were started in 1868. In that year the company went into receivership and the cottages were never finished.	SS 13568 44965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has glimpsed views towards the Windfarm Site, however, key views are those back towards the Devon coastline based on their orientation (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). The cottages were built for the quarry workers, so the key relationship is between the cottages and the quarry. No Further Assessment Required.
1016029	Prehistoric settlement at North End, Lundy	The monument includes an extensive area of prehistoric remains at the north end of the island. The remains consist of hut circles, relict field walls, small enclosures or stock pounds and burial cairns. In addition, one of the largest cairns has a Civil War lookout hut set on top of	SS 13294 47721	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the monument is screened from the Windfarm Site by intervening topography

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
		it. At the south end of the settlement are the foundations of a 19th century summer house set among the field walls.		<p>(see Figure 3 and Figure 4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea. • Further Assessment Required.
1016030	Gun battery at Brazen Ward, Lundy	The monument includes a gun battery situated on the end of a short rocky promontory 15m above the shoreline on Lundy's east side. It was constructed to prevent landing in the bay to the north and the shore immediately to the south, including the area known as Threequarter Wall Bay.	SS 13910 46761	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1016031	Coastal defence platforms at the Mousehole and Trap, Lundy	The monument includes two small revetted platforms on the cliff below the Mousehole and Trap on Lundy's east side. These were probably battery platforms constructed at the same time as the Brazen Ward battery 150m to the south. These platforms complement the battery at Brazen Ward to the south and they afford good visibility across the bay and out to sea. They are not substantial enough to be cannon platforms but were used for musketeers in time of attack.	SS 13819 46859	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1016032	The northern of two coastal defence platforms above Jenny's	The monument includes a revetted platform at the top of the cliff on the north side of Jenny's Cove on Lundy's west side. It commands the top of the path which leads from the landing below. It seems to have been designed as a platform for musketeers rather than cannon. The	SS 13338 45870	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • Further Assessment Required.

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
	Cove, Lundy	monument is associated with another revetted platform.		
1016033	The southern of two coastal defence platforms above Jenny's Cove, Lundy	The monument includes a revetted platform half-way up the cliff on the northern side of Jenny's Cove on Lundy's west side. The platform appears to have been constructed as coastal defensive batteries for musketeers. It overlooks the landing beach and path up from Jenny's Cove.	SS 13289 45806	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • Further Assessment Required.
1016034	Marisco Castle, Lundy	The monument includes Marisco castle, situated in a prominent cliff-top setting at the southeast corner of Lundy. The history of a castle on this site begins with the construction of a shell keep and bailey on the order of Henry III in 1243. In 1643, during the Civil War, the royalist Thomas Bushell restored the castle 'from the ground at his own charge'. The present remains seem to date from this restoration as well as including subsequent additions and comprise a keep, a parade ground revetted with stone, a curtain wall on the north side, a fosse or outer ditch on the north and west sides and a storage cave to the east.	SS 14154 43777	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1016035	Bull's Paradise and Giants Graves; a settlement and burial ground on Lundy	The monument includes earthwork remains of a chapel, a cemetery, a medieval defended homestead, and a medieval midden contained in two enclosed paddocks to the west of Barton Cottages and Manor Farm north and west of the present village, on Lundy. The larger area, known as Bull's Paradise, has been partly excavated and subject to geophysical survey,	SS 13641 44201	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
		revealing remains of a defended medieval homestead.		
1016036	Battery on Northeast Point, Lundy	The monument includes a stone revetted platform on a natural spur of the cliff at Northeast Point, Lundy. The platform on Northeast Point survives well forming an integral part of the elaborate system of gunnery platforms surrounding the island.	SS 13504 48018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). No Further Assessment Required.
1016037	Defensive platform 240m northwest of Gannets' Rock, Lundy	The monument includes a small defensive platform on the side of the cliff to the northwest of Gannets' Rock. It has the form of a natural rock shelf about 6m square revetted on the seaward side by a drystone wall of which only the footings survive. The battery platform northwest of Gannets' Rock is well preserved despite some natural erosion.	SS 13584 47774	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). No Further Assessment Required.
1016038	Fog battery at Battery Point, Lundy	The monument includes a fog warning battery with two guns and associated buildings. These include a dam for the water supply, a cliff path, two cottages, privies and a powder magazine. The battery was operated by members of the Trinity House service who lived in the cottages with their wives. During foggy weather the sound of the guns was intended to warn shipping of the presence of the island since the lighthouse (now known as The Old Lighthouse) was often obscured. The complex was built in 1863.	SS 12851 44922	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). The battery was constructed to warn ships of the Island's presence during foggy weather so has a direct relationship with the sea. Further Assessment Required.

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
1016039	The Old Lighthouse, Lundy	The monument includes a disused lighthouse on the summit of Beacon Hill, the highest point of Lundy. The monument is linked to the keeper's house and a small complex of buildings within a walled enclosure. The keeper's house and associated buildings, together with the enclosing wall, are not included in the scheduling. The lighthouse was built in 1819 on a foundation laid in 1787.	SS 13192 44284	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Further Assessment Required.
1016040	Chapel remains, cemetery and prehistoric settlement on Beacon Hill, Lundy	The monument includes an irregular oval enclosed burial ground on the summit of Beacon Hill within and beyond which are the remains of a prehistoric hut circle settlement. Walls on the northwest, north and north east sides of the enclosure follow the line of an ancient enclosure for the burial ground. Within the burial ground are the remains of a small, rectangular, medieval chapel which may have been dedicated to St Helen, Elene or Endelient. The remains include the foundations, exposed by part excavation along the east and south walls, and up to four courses of stone. The chapel was a ruin in c.1600 and has been damaged by the insertion of more recent graves. The chapel was partly excavated in 1968 and this revealed that its remains do not overlie any earlier church or chapel structure. Excavation also revealed that part of the graveyard overlies the remains of an Iron Age settlement which covers a wider area on the summit of Beacon Hill. The excavation confirmed the presence of other hut circles and enclosures to the west of the cemetery boundary. In the centre and west side of the burial ground are the excavated remains of an	SS 13226 44251	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Further Assessment Required.

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
		early Christian shrine which had associated graves. It was from here that the earliest graves and four memorial stones originate. These were discovered on the site at various times and date back to the fifth-seventh centuries, AD. Subsequent burials are of medieval and post-medieval date.		
1016041	Granite quarry on East Sidelands, Lundy	The monument, which falls into two areas, includes a granite quarry on the cliffs called the East Sidelands on Lundy. The quarry was initiated by the Lundy Granite Company in 1863 and ceased trading in 1868. The quarry consists of five cliffside workings with their spoil heaps, a terrace revetted by massive stone walls serving as access to the workings, a floor for a light railway to each of the workings, a dressing floor, two inclines to carry the machinery to lift and lower the stone from the workings to a landing beach, two buildings for stabling and storage, and a time hut for the staff to supervise the operation.	SS 13751 44962	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). No Further Assessment Required.
1017646	The Widow's Tenement medieval settlement and prehistoric settlement sites, Lundy	The monument, which falls into two areas, includes a diamond-shaped enclosure of about 7ha containing medieval farm buildings and enclosures, close to which is a complex of terraced fields and a medieval longhouse 100m to the southeast, which extends down the slope of the cliff above Threequarter Wall Bay.	SS 13517 46828	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Further Assessment Required.
1017647	Medieval settlement immediately south of	The monument includes a medieval settlement immediately south of Halfway Wall which survives well with field boundaries and associated enclosures preserved as earthworks	SS 13681 45739	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site and

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
	Halfway Wall, Lundy	over a wide area. It contains the remains of a medieval farmhouse, additional structures, and associated enclosures. The area is partly covered by ridge and furrow representing medieval cultivation and partly by low lynchets and small field terraces running down the cliff slope above Halfway Wall Bay.		<p>relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further Assessment Required.
1017918	Cairn 100m north of Halfway Wall, Lundy	The monument includes a cairn 100m north of Halfway Wall. There is evidence of a kerb to the southwest and lynchets run out from the cairn's southern side in westerly direction, and two or three others fan out from its northern side. The cairn was partly excavated in 1963 revealing flints and Early Iron Age pottery.	SS 13632 45966	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1018266	Standing stone 250m southwest of St Helen's Church, Lundy	The monument includes a formerly standing stone in the southwest corner of Tent Field. It lies where it has fallen and some of the packing stones lie beside it at the northern end. The stone lies with its head to the south and base to the north. Unlike many of the standing stones on Lundy, this one is columnar rather than slab shaped.	SS 13645 43747	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • Relationship with the sea and views out towards it are not considered to form part of its setting. • No Further Assessment Required.
1018547	Long house and enclosure 160m north of Widow's Tenement, Lundy	The monument includes a long house and enclosure of medieval date 170m to the north of the enclosure boundary of the medieval settlement known as the Widow's Tenement. The long house comprises a low sub-rectangular bank running northeast by southwest with a rounded end on the north side and a raised area with a rounded end on the south side. It is	SS 13579 47026	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4).

List Entry	Name	Description	NGR	Screening Notes
		enclosed in an oval stone walled enclosure orientated northeast to southwest. A hollow immediately to the east of the long house probably represents a small cairn which has been destroyed by excavation or quarried for stone.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Further Assessment Required.
1018548	Hut circle 625m southwest of John O'Groat's House, Lundy	The monument includes a hut circle 625m southwest of John O'Groat's House, Lundy. The hut circle is a roughly oval ring of boulders which formed the footings for the walls. It lies open on the east side where stones have been removed. This forms an outlier to the area of prehistoric settlement at Lundy's north end, which is the subject of a separate scheduling.	SS 13105 47313	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). Further Assessment Required.
1461607	Montagu Steps	The asset comprises the remains of a series of rock-cut steps on Lundy Island. The steps were constructed in 1907 in order to assist with the salvage of HMS Montagu (Schedule entry 1440450); a Royal Naval battleship which ran aground off south-west Lundy in 1906. The Steps comprise a series of steps cut into the cliff face and formed part of an aerial walkway connecting the Montagu with Lundy Island.	SS1317443595	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has views out towards the Windfarm Site, however, these are not key to its heritage significance (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). The relationship between the steps and HMS Montagu are key to its heritage significance. No Further Assessment Required.

Table 1.3 Screening of Listed Buildings

ListEntry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes
1104915	The Old House	Late 18 th century house restored in the 20 th century by the Landmark Trust	II	SS 13756 44040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the

ListEntry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes
					Island and intervening built development (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Further Assessment Required.
1104916	Cliff Path Wall to Battery, East Northeast of Battery Cottages	Path walls leading to fog signal battery.	II	SS 12853 44927	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessed alongside SM 1016038.
1104917	Fog Signal Battery	Fog signal battery built c.1861 for Trinity House.	II	SS 12758 44880	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessed alongside SM 1016038.
1104918	Tibbetts	Admiralty coastguard lookout, now used as holiday accommodation. 1909 built by the admiralty.	II	SS 13810 46291	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • Further Assessment Required.
1104955	Church Of St Helen	Parish church built in 1896 by J. Norton for H.G. Heaven, the owner of Lundy Island. Victorian Gothic Early English.	II	SS 13784 43951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church is largely screened from the Windfarm Site by intervening topography, however, there are some views from the Church tower (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • Views from the church tower out to sea are not considered to be a key contributor to its heritage significance.

ListEntry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Further Assessment Required.
1104956	Former Garden Boundary Wall, Millcombe House, Extending from NGR 138441 To 139439	Garden boundary wall built c. 1836 when Millcombe House was built.	II	SS 13804 44021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island and intervening built development (see Figure 21.E.4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1104957	Marisco Castle, Keep and Bailey Walls	Castle keep and bailey walls built in 1243 by Henry III, remodelled as cottages in mid-19 th century and again as holiday cottages by Landmark Trust in late 20 th century.	II*	SS 14146 43772	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1277623	Magazine Immediately Southwest of Lundy South Lighthouse	Magazine for storing signal explosives built c.1897 for Trinity House.	II	SS 14380 43642	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1277976	Lundy North Lighthouse Including House and	Lighthouse built in 1897 for Trinity House.	II	SS 13060 48132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea.

ListEntry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes
	Accommodation Block				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further Assessment Required.
1326625	Lundy South Lighthouse Including Engine House and Accommodation Block	Lighthouse built in 1897 for Trinity House.	II	SS 14399 43665	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1326626	Millcombe House	House built in 1836 for and possibly designed by William Hudson Heaven, the owners of the island.	II	SS 13914 44083	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No views out towards the Windfarm Site as the monument is screened by the topography of the Island and intervening built development (Figure 3 and Figure 4). • No Further Assessment Required.
1326646	Lightkeeper's House Old Lighthouse	Disused lighthouse and keeper's house built in 1819 by Daniel Asher Alexander engineer, and Joseph Nelson builder for Trinity House on 1787 foundations, new lantern at base of tower added in 1829.	II*	SS 13204 44290	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has views towards the Windfarm Site and relationship to the sea (see Figure 3 and Figure 4). • Further Assessment Required.
1326647	Battery Cottages	Pair of attached cottages of fog signal gunners built in c.1861 for Trinity House.	II	SS 12799 44896	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessed alongside SM 1016038.
1326648	Magazine And Privies About 15	Magazine and attached privies serving fog signal battery built in c.1861 for Trinity House.	II	SS 12772 44892	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further assessed alongside SM 1016038.

ListEntry	Name	Description	Grade	NGR	Screening Notes
	Metres Northeast of Fog Signal Battery				



White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

**Appendix 17.E: Outline Onshore Written Scheme of
Investigation**



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Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ADBA	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
ADS	Archaeology Data Service
ALGAO	Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers
BGS	British Geological Survey
CDM	Construction Design and Management
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DCC	Devon County Council
DCC HET	Devon County Council Historic Environment Team
DHER	Devon Historic Environment Record
EAC	European Archaeologiae Consilium
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
GCZ	Geoarchaeological Character Zones
GDBA	Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment
GIS	Geographic Information System
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission
MHWS	Mean High Water Springs
MLWS	Mean Low Water Springs
NDC	North Devon Council
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
NSIP	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
ORPAD	Offshore Renewables Protocol for Archaeological
OS	Ordnance Survey
WCOWL	White Cross Offshore Wind Limited
PAD	Protocol for Reporting Archaeological Discoveries
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RAMS	Risk Assessment Method Statements
SMS	Strip, Map and Sample
SPE	Set-Piece Excavation
UK	United Kingdom
UPD	Updated Project Design
US	United States
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

Acronym	Definition
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

Glossary of Terminology

Defined Terms	Description
Applicant	White Cross Offshore Windfarm Limited
Development Area	The area comprising the Onshore Development Area and the Offshore Development Area.
Holocene	Denoting the present epoch, which is the second epoch in the Quaternary period (11,700 years ago – present) and followed the Pleistocene
Landfall (to MLWS)	Where the offshore export cables come ashore.
Link boxes	Underground chambers or above ground cabinets next to the cable trench housing electrical earthing links.
Mitigation	<p>Mitigation measures have been proposed where the assessment identifies that an aspect of the development is likely to give rise to significant environmental impacts, and discussed with the relevant authorities and stakeholders in order to avoid, prevent or reduce impacts to acceptable levels.</p> <p>For the purposes of the EIA, two types of mitigation are defined:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Embedded mitigation: consisting of mitigation measures that are identified and adopted as part of the evolution of the project design, and form part of the project design that is assessed in the EIA ▪ Additional mitigation: consisting of mitigation measures that are identified during the EIA process specifically to reduce or eliminate any predicted significant effects. Additional mitigation is therefore subsequently adopted by WCOWL as the EIA process progresses.
White Cross Offshore Wind Limited	White Cross Offshore Wind Ltd (WCOWL) is a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones Servicios, S.A., and Flotation Energy Ltd
Onshore Development Area	The onshore area above MLWS including the underground onshore export cables connecting to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland. The onshore development area will form part of a separate Planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
Onshore Export Cables	The cables which bring electricity from MLWS at the Landfall to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor	The proposed onshore area in which the export cables will be laid, from MLWS at the Landfall to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland.
Onshore Infrastructure	The combined name for all infrastructure associated with the Project from MLWS at the Landfall to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland. The onshore infrastructure will form part of a separate Planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Defined Terms	Description
Onshore Transmission Assets	The aspects of the project related to the transmission of electricity from MLWS at the Landfall to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland including the Onshore Export Cable, the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward connection to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland.
the Onshore Project	The Onshore Project for the onshore TCPA application includes all elements onshore of MLWS. This includes the infrastructure associated with the offshore export cable (from MLWS), landfall, onshore export cable and associated infrastructure and new onshore substation (if required).
Palaeoenvironmental analysis	The study of sediments and the organic remains of plants and animals to reconstruct the environment of a past geological age.
Project Design Envelope	A description of the range of possible elements that make up the Project design options under consideration. The Project Design Envelope, or 'Rochdale Envelope' is used to define the Project for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) purposes when the exact parameters are not yet known but a bounded range of parameters are known for each key project aspect.
Pleistocene	Denoting the first epoch of the Quaternary period which lasted between 2.7 Million years and 11,700 years ago.
Quaternary	Relating to or denoting the most recent period in the Cenozoic era and comprising the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs.
Transition joint bay	Underground structures at the Landfall that house the joints between the offshore export cables and the onshore export cables
Transition piece	The transition piece includes various functionalities such as access for maintenance, cable connection for the energy of the turbine and the corrosion protection of the entire foundation
The Project	the Project is a proposed floating offshore windfarm called White Cross located in the Celtic Sea with a capacity of up to 100MW. It encompasses the project as a whole, i.e. all onshore and offshore infrastructure and activities associated with the Project.
White Cross Offshore Windfarm	100MW capacity offshore windfarm including associated onshore and offshore infrastructure
White Cross Onshore Substation	A new substation built specifically for the White Cross project. It is required to ensure electrical power produced by the offshore windfarm is compliant with NG electrical requirements at the grid connection point at East Yelland.

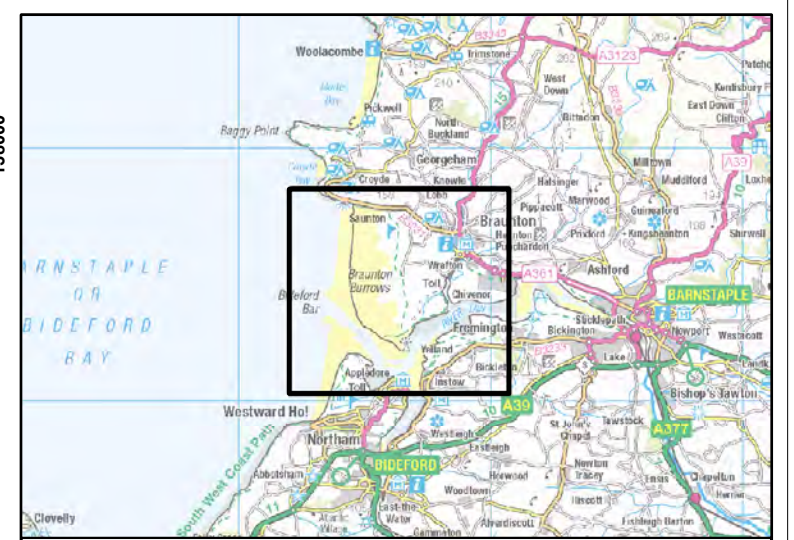
1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

1. The Onshore Project is being developed by White Cross Offshore Windfarm Ltd (WCOWL) a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones Servicios, S.A., and Flotation Energy Ltd.
2. The Windfarm Site is located approximately 52km north-west of the Cornwall and Devon coastline in a water depth of 69m – 78m LAT, and LAT and covers an area of approximately 50km². The Project will have a generating capacity of up to 100MW, and there will be a minimum of 5 and maximum of 8 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG) depending on the size and capacity of the individual WTG.
3. Above Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) at Landfall, the Offshore Export Cable will be connected to the Onshore Export Cable via a Transition Joint Bay located in Saunton Sands Car Park. The Onshore Export Cable travels approximately 8km at its maximum inland to a high voltage alternating current onshore substation. This will include a crossing below the Taw Estuary (between MHWS on the northern edge to MHWS on the southern edge) via trenchless technology. A new White Cross Onshore Substation will be constructed to accommodate the connection of the Offshore Project
4. to the existing East Yelland substation and Grid Point of Connection:
 - Onshore export cables
 - White Cross Onshore Substation
 - Onshore Export Cables (66kV or 132kV from Landfall to onshore substation and 132kV from the White Cross Onshore Substation to Grid Point of Connection)
 - Temporary main construction compound and temporary construction compounds
 - Transition Joint Bay, jointing bays, link boxes, access roads and haul roads o Grid connection works within the existing East Yelland substation.
5. Once operational White Cross would have the potential to generate power for up to 135,000 homes in the United Kingdom (UK). Power would be generated from up to eight turbines.
6. Details regarding the design of the Onshore Project are presented in **Chapter 5: Project Description** of the Onshore Environmental Statement (ES).

1.2 Purpose and Structure of the Outline Onshore Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

7. This Outline Onshore Written Scheme of Investigation for onshore archaeology (**Figure 1**) has been produced by Royal HaskoningDHV on behalf of The Applicant in support of the onshore elements of the White Cross Offshore Windfarm application. A separate Outline Written Scheme of Investigation for marine archaeology and cultural heritage has been produced and submitted alongside the Section 36 application (the Offshore Project).
8. This Outline Onshore WSI sets out the proposed approaches and commitments to onshore archaeological survey and investigation to be undertaken prior to construction. This includes both initial informative survey stages of mitigation work and subsequent additional mitigation measures, where required. This forms part of an overarching mitigation strategy to be undertaken within the onshore project boundary.



- Legend:**
- Onshore Development Area
 - White Cross Onshore Substation
 - Onshore Substation Construction Compound

Client: Offshore Wind Ltd.	Project: White Cross Offshore Windfarm
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Title:
Onshore Development Area

Figure: 1 Drawing No: PC2978-RHD-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-0680

Revision:	Date:	Drawn:	Checked:	Size:	Scale:
P01	27/07/2023	AB	GSP	A3	1:30,000

Co-ordinate system: British National Grid

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9. This Outline Onshore WSI would be incorporated into the contracts for the Principal Contractor for all onshore works. The Principal Contractor, subcontractors and their suppliers would be required to observe the relevant provisions of this Outline Onshore WSI and subsequent detailed WSI's. The Principal Contractor, subcontractors and their suppliers will be required to provide evidence of how they will ensure its requirements would be implemented (**Section 4**).
10. The initial informative survey stages of mitigation would take place as part of the wider pre-construction programme and activities. This Outline Onshore WSI sets out a staged programme of archaeological investigation and recording, with the scope of detailed recording being determined with regard to the results of previous phases of investigation. This process will comprise elements of:
 - Archaeological Trial Trenching (**Section 6.2**)
 - Earthwork (Topological) Survey (**Section 6.3**)
 - Targeted Metal Detecting (**Section 6.4**)
 - Geoarchaeological Assessment/Palaeolithic Survey (**Section 6.5**).
11. A separate Outline Onshore WSI for offshore archaeology has also been produced and submitted as part of the application.

1.3 Project Roles

12. An Archaeological Coordinator shall be appointed to oversee the implementation of this Outline Onshore WSI, to develop survey-specific WSIs and to ensure that archaeological works and reporting are carried out to the agreed standards.
13. An Archaeological Contractor(s) will be appointed to deliver the works specified in the Outline Onshore WSI and any subsequent survey-specific WSIs. Depending on when the works are undertaken the Archaeological Contractors maybe subcontracted by the Principal Contractor rather than The Applicant.
14. A Principal Contractor will be appointed by The Applicant where works are carried out under Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM 2015). The Principal Contractor will work alongside the Archaeological Coordinator and Archaeological Contractor(s) in order to deliver the works specified in this Outline Onshore WSI and any subsequent survey-specific WSI's to be developed in consultation with Devon County Council's Historic Environment Team (DCC HET).
15. The Outline Onshore WSI below sets out specific actions to be undertaken by the Applicant, the Archaeological Coordinator, the Archaeological Contractor and where applicable the Principal Contractor.

1.4 Broad Approach to Developing the Outline WSI

16. This Outline Onshore WSI sets out the proposed approaches, methodologies and commitments to archaeological survey, evaluation and investigation which were identified as the outcomes to the EIA process. These are set out in ES **Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**.
17. Each stage of archaeological work would be subject to a separate survey-specific WSI to be agreed with DCC HET (and Historic England, where appropriate), (see **Section 4**, which will provide further survey-specific details in line with this Outline Onshore WSI).
18. As part of the wider onshore archaeological mitigation strategy both pre-construction and construction related WSIs would be produced. Each WSI will be informed by the results of previous archaeological works as well as build upon the information within this Outline Onshore WSI (see **Section 4**).
19. Example (model) clauses (**Annex A**) have been included as outline examples of the likely approaches to mitigation works required and the associated specifications. These relate to methodologies for Archaeological Excavation and archaeological monitoring/watching brief and set out the general standards for archaeological works unless otherwise agreed with DCC HET.

2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1 Legislation and Planning Policy

20. Planning permission is required under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Town and Country Planning Act 1990) for the Onshore Project.
21. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, updated July 2021) is the primary source of national planning guidance in England. This sets out the principal national policy on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process, Section 16: Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment.
22. The Onshore Project is sited within North Devon which is under the Local Planning Authority North Devon Council (NDC). NDC adopted the North Devon and Torridge District Local Plan 2011-2031 in 2018.
23. Within the Local Plan the following policies related to the Historic Environment;
 - Policy ST15: Conserving Heritage Assets
 - Policy DM07: Historic Environment.
24. The Braunton Parish Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2031 also contains the following relevant policy: BE5 Protecting the Parish's Heritage and Historic Environment.
25. Although the Offshore Project is not an Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), it is recognised that due to its size of up to 100MW and its location in English waters, certain National Policy Statement (NPS) are considered relevant to the Onshore Project and decision-making and are referred to in the ES. As the Onshore Project forms part of the Offshore Project, it is therefore considered that certain NPS are also relevant to the Onshore Project. Those relevant to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage are:
 - EN-1 Overarching Energy NPS (DECC, 2011a): Sets out the government's policy, regulatory framework and high-level objectives in relation to development of energy infrastructure. In combination with the relevant technology-specific energy NPSs, provides the basis on which the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) makes its decisions in relation to applications for energy developments that fall within the scope of NPSs
 - EN-3 Renewable Energy Infrastructure NPS (DECC, 2011b): Considered together with EN-1 to form the primary policy for the IPCs decisions on applications for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure. This NPS

also includes general principles on how assessment of impacts is applied for renewable energy projects development consent applications

- EN-5 Electricity Networks Infrastructure (DECC, 2011c): Considers the electrical infrastructure associated with an NSIP. *Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment*. The NPPF is not directed specifically at NSIPs, this sets out the principal national policy on the importance, management and safeguarding of heritage assets within the planning process.

26. Legislation relevant to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage are:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002
- Burials Act 1857
- Treasure Act 1996.

27. Further details are presented in **Section 17.2** of **Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the Environmental Statement

2.2 Standards, Guidance and Good Practice

28. The following relevant standards, guidance and good practice have been taken account of in the production of this Outline Onshore WSI:

- Standard and guidance for geophysical survey (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a)
- Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA, 2014b)
- Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA, 2014c)
- Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA, 2014d)
- Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA, 2014e)
- Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA, 2014f)
- Advice Note for Post-Excavation Assessment (Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), 2015)
- Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2019a)
- Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CIfA, 2019b)
- Specification for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Devon County Council (DCC), 2022a)

- Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation (DCC, 2022b)
 - Specification for Archaeological Excavation (DCC, 2022c)
 - Specification for a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (also known as a Watching Brief) (DCC, 2022d).
29. These have produced by the CIfA, DCC HET and the ALGAO.
30. Of further relevance is the following non-exhaustive list of publications from HE. Other survey and investigation specific guidelines will also apply in addition to those listed below:
- Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd Edition) (English Heritage, now Historic England, 2011)
 - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE: Historic England, 2015a)
 - Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record (Historic England, 2015b)
 - Preserving Archaeological Remains: Decision-taking for Sites under Development (Historic England, 2016a)
 - Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology. Questions to Ask and Points to Consider (EAC Guideline 2) (European Archaeologiae Consilium - EAC, 2016)
 - Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England, 2016b)
 - Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes (Historic England, 2017)
 - The Archaeology of Southwest England - South West Archaeological Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (Somerset County Council, 2007).
31. Further details of the Policy, Legislation and Guidance relevant to Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage are presented in **Section 17.2** of **Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the Environmental Statement.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Introduction

32. The following section provides a summary of the known and potential onshore archaeological and cultural heritage resource within the defined study areas as detailed in ES **Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage**.
33. The baseline environment was informed by an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (ADBA) (ES **Appendix 17.A**), Assessment of Airborne and Satellite Remote Sensing Data and Map Regression Analysis for Archaeology (ES **Appendix 17.B**), Archaeological Geophysical Survey (ES **Appendix 17.C** and Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ES **Appendix 17.G**).
34. The archaeological periods referred to in this section are broadly defined by the following date ranges:
- Palaeolithic: 960,000 BP – 8,500 BC
 - Mesolithic: 8,500 – 4,000 BC
 - Neolithic: 4,000 – 2,200 BC
 - Bronze Age: 2,200 – 700 BC
 - Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 43
 - Romano-British: AD 43 – 410
 - Early medieval: AD 410 – 1066
 - Medieval: AD 1066 – 1499
 - Post-medieval: AD 1500 – 1799
 - 19th Century: AD 1800 – 1899
 - Modern: AD 1900 – present day.

3.2 Designated Heritage Assets

35. Within the Onshore Study Area (1km buffer around the Onshore Cable Corridor and 3km buffer around the Proposed Onshore Substation) there are 239 designated heritage assets. These are presented in **Figure 4** of **Appendix 17.A** of **Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES and comprise:
- Three Scheduled Monuments (SMs)
 - 234 Listed Buildings (LBs)
 - Two Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs)
 - Three Conservation Areas (CAs)
 - Two Sections of Ancient Woodland.

36. Details of the designated assets are presented in a gazetteer (**Annex A of Appendix 17.A of Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES).
37. There are two designated heritage assets located within the Onshore Development Area. These are:
 - Grade II listed - Stile and Flanking Walls 900 Metres South-West of The Great Sluice (List Entry – 1310081)
 - Grade II listed - Stile and Flanking Walls 200 Metres North-East of The Great Sluice (List Entry - 1310084).
38. These are located along the Crow Point Toll Road, which is planned to be used as an access road for construction vehicles. No designated heritage assets are located within the intertidal zone.

3.3 Non-designated Heritage Assets

3.3.1 Summary of Non-designated Heritage Assets within the Study Area

39. The details of the historic environment baseline for the Onshore Project has been summarised below from the ADBA (**Appendix 17.A of Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES).
40. The Devon Historic Environment Record (HER) data has been compiled into a gazetteer (see **Annex A of Appendix 17.A**) and are presented on **Figures 5-11 of Appendix 17.A**. The sub-sections below identify the known remains most relevant to the study area with additional information provided where available. This comes from archaeological reports, HER event record data, data held on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and the National Mapping Programme.
41. There are 366 historic environment records within the non-designated heritage asset Study Area (500m buffer around the Onshore Development Area) comprising:
 - Two Mesolithic
 - Two Neolithic
 - One Romano-British
 - Five Early medieval
 - Eleven medieval
 - Eighty-one Post-medieval
 - Seventy-nine 19th century

- One hundred and forty-four Modern
 - Forty Undated/Unknown.
42. Of these records, 35 are located within the Onshore Development Area. As such, they may be subject to direct physical impacts confined to the Onshore Development Area.
43. Non-designated heritage assets which may be subject to indirect physical or non-physical impacts (associated with change in setting) resulting from the Onshore Project may be either within or beyond the parameters of the Onshore Development Area.

3.3.2 Archaeological Geophysical Survey

44. A detailed gradiometer and electromagnetic survey was carried out over the site by Wessex Archaeology between September and November 2022 and March 2023 (**Appendix 17.F** of **Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES). This is summarised below.
45. The survey did not identify any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. There are however several areas of possible archaeological activity.
46. Possible evidence of Second World War military activity can be seen across the north of the Onshore Development Area. In the north of the site there are several anomalies that appear to relate to former barrack blocks, with associated infrastructure, as shown on aerial photography from 1946.
47. Further possible archaeological activity is noted to the southern part of the Onshore Development Area, both immediately north and south of the Taw Estuary. This takes the form of anomalies which appear to represent infilled pits, although there is no further evidence to support this interpretation and their date and purpose remains unclear.
48. The possible archaeological activity south of the estuary may be associated with archaeological ditch features, such as land or animal management boundaries. However, the majority of these features lie on an east – west orientation and may pertain to water management of the site, such as drainage ditches.
49. Extensive geomorphological activity is evident across a large percentage of the site. This is characterised by variation in the magnetic data along paleochannels, drainage basins, and marshland. The entirety of the site is situated within the UNESCO North Devon Biosphere Reserve and forms the edge of one of the largest dune systems in the British Isles which has resulted in these magnetic features being

prevalent. There are areas within this that appear to have a more man-made form and may relate to former boundary features, but they are interpreted with a low level of confidence.

50. Areas of increased magnetic response are noted across the site. These can be attributed to landscaping practices, either correlating with the golf course, trackways, or modern agricultural practices.
51. The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern. These include land drains, former field boundaries, modern trackways, and modern services.

3.3.3 Sub-surface Archaeological Remains

52. Heritage assets located within or partly within the Onshore Development Area that are considered to potentially represent surviving below ground archaeological remains have not yet been fully evaluated through non-intrusive and intrusive (e.g., geophysical survey and trial trenching) evaluation approaches. Geophysical survey has identified some features of possible archaeological origin within the Onshore Development Area. However, not all area within the Onshore Development Area were surveyed. A summary of Historic Environment Records and potential archaeological remains identified to date within the Onshore Development Area is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Summary of Historic Environment Records and Potential Archaeological Remains Identified within the Onshore Development Area

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
All Zones					
MDV73990	Various see below	APS_20	N/A	North Devon United States (US) Assault Training Cent	Medium – Large heritage receptor comprising multiple individual HER records discussed in the rows below.
MDV57283	Various see below	APS_20	N/A	Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre	Medium – Large heritage receptor comprising multiple individual HER records discussed in the rows below.

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
Section 1 Landfall Area (from MLWS)					
MDV124752	N/A	N/A	N/A	Possible early medieval Ford	Negligible as most likely destroyed by Saunton Sands Car Park
MDV74016	N/A	N/A	N/A	Defensive concrete blocks associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	None as concrete blocks are not present at location suggested
Section 2 Saunton Golf Club (Trenchless Technology)					
MDV57309	6797	N/A	N/A	Training Aid 1, US Army Second World War Assault Training Centre, Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Negligible as no longer extant
N/A	N/A	N/A	4030	Increased magnetic response	Low
MDV102711	6689	N/A	4050	Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Low

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
MDV57304	N/A	N/A	N/A	Obstacle Course on Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Low
MDV57305	N/A	N/A	N/A	Landing Craft Infantry Mock-up on Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	None as it has been completely removed
MDV102711	6902	N/A	N/A	Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Low
MDV31799	N/A	N/A	N/A	Track Along the eastern Edge of Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North	Low

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
				Devon US Assault Training Centre)	
MDV57306	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ships Sides on Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	None as no longer extant
MDV102680	6761	N/A	N/A	Possible 'Ships Sides' Second World War training aid, Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	None as features have been removed
Section 3 North Fields (north of Sandy Lane Car Park)					
N/A	N/A	N/A	4023/4024	Former field boundary/drain	Low
MDV52986	6706	N/A	N/A	Second World War Tented Encampment, Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Low

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
MDV102711	6902	APS_18	N/A	Military roads and tracks across Braunton Burrows associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Low
MDV52989	6707	APS_17	N/A	Braunton Burrows, Radio Towers associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre)	Low - medium
N/A	N/A	N/A	4026	Former field boundary	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4031	Increased magnetic response	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4051	Modern service	None
Section 4 South Fields (south of Sandy Lane Car Park)					
N/A	N/A	N/A	4052	Modern service	None
N/A	N/A	N/A	4036	Drainage	None
MDV17015	N/A	N/A	N/A	Braunton Marsh	Low
MDV131397	N/A	N/A	N/A	Former watercourse, Braunton Marsh	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4021	Possible former field boundaries	Low
MDV102619	N/A	N/A	N/A	Anti-glider poles across Horsey Island and Braunton Marshes	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4038	Ferrous linear	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4039, 4041, 4042, 4043, 4044, 4045	Drainage	Negligible likely agricultural field drains
N/A	N/A	N/A	4033	Geology	Medium

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
Section 5 The Taw Estuary Crossing using Trenchless Technology and Section 6 Connection to the White Cross Onshore Substation					
N/A	N/A	N/A	4053	Modern service	None
N/A	N/A	N/A	4010	Ditches possibly used for land or animal management	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4012, 4014	Linear anomalies which may indicate field boundaries or ditches for agricultural land management	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4020	discrete positive anomaly possibly indicating archaeological activity, such as pits used for refuse or extraction. Equally, however, these anomalies may pertain to more modern agricultural processes, cattle movement, or variation in the underlying superficial geology.	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4029	Linear anomaly which corresponds to former field boundaries noted on multiple historic maps and in post-World War II aerial photography	Low
N/A	N/A	N/A	4047	A combination of weak and strong positive, and dipolar, anomalies associated with drainage and water management of the site	Low

Devon HER ID	NMP ID	APS ID	Geophysical Anomaly ID	Description	Perceived Heritage Importance
N/A	N/A	N/A	4055	Strong dipolar linear anomaly interpreted as a modern service	None

53. A large proportion of the assets listed in **Table 1** are associated with MDV57283 (Braunton Areas A, B, C and D of US Assault Training Centre) and MDV73990 (North Devon US Assault Training Centre).

3.3.4 Archaeological Potential of the Study Area

54. The overall potential within the Onshore Development area, as assessed in the ADBA (**Appendix 17.A of Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage of the ES**) and as identified by the assessment of geophysical survey data (**Appendix 17.C of Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage of the ES**) is considered limited. The following key distinctions have been drawn out based on information to date:

- There the presence of Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Roman archaeology within the non-designated heritage assets Study Area indicates there is some limited potential for similar remains to present within the Onshore Development
- Evidence for the early medieval and medieval periods is more prevalent throughout the non-designated heritage assets Study Area, however, is limited within the Onshore Development Area
- There is higher potential for post-medieval and 19th century archaeological remains within the Onshore Development Area. Any further archaeological remains dating to these periods will likely be agricultural in origin
- The majority of records within the Onshore Development Area are modern and are associated with the North Devon US Military Training Centre. As such, the potential for encountering related remains from this period is higher. The geophysical survey identified several ferrous anomalies which may correspond to structures such as the former radar station and tent encampment.

55. A programme of archaeological trial trenching is currently ongoing which aims to establish the presence or absence of archaeological features, including those associated with the above.

3.3.5 Geoarchaeological and Palaeo-environmental Potential

56. A Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment (GDBA) (**Appendix 17.G of Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage of the ES**) was undertaken

for Onshore Study Area by Wessex Archaeology in December 2022. The GDBA outlines the sub-surface superficial deposits underlying the Onshore Project and provides an assessment of their archaeological and geoarchaeological potential. This characterisation is based on desk-based sources and as a result intrusive works have the potential to allow this potential to be better understood and this characterisation refined.

57. Through deposit modelling the GDBA has assessed the likely presence and lateral and horizontal extent of Quaternary deposits across the Onshore Project. The GDBA has identified areas where Quaternary deposits may be present which could contain significant archaeological evidence and/or deposits with palaeo-environmental potential, as well as some areas where there is insufficient data to consider potential.
58. A Geoarchaeological Landscape Characterisation based on British Geological Survey (BGS) archive boreholes mapping of superficial deposits and analysis of open source Lidar data has been used to define four provisional Geoarchaeological Character Zones (**Figure 5** in **Appendix 17.G** of **Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES). These were based on variations in the geological characteristics of the deposits present, linked to the assessment of their archaeological and geoarchaeological potential. Quaternary superficial deposits present within the Onshore Project include deposits of both Pleistocene and Holocene date. Four provisional geoarchaeological character zones (**GCZ**) were identified which have varying degrees of archaeological potential:
 - **GCZ 1** – defined as Marine Beach Deposits with potential Estuarine Alluvium and Fluvial Sands and Gravels located in the northwest of the Onshore Development Area
 - **GCZ 2** – defined as Blown Sands with Estuarine Alluvium, Marine Beach Deposits and potential Fluvial Sands and Gravels located in the north of the Onshore Development Area, bordering **GCZ1** to the east and **GCZ3** to the south
 - **GCZ 3** – defined as Potential Head Colluvium with potential Raised Beach Deposits and Estuarine Alluvium located in the north of the Onshore Development Area
 - **GCZ 4** – defines as Estuarine Alluvium and Fluvial Sands and Gravels comprises the majority of the Onshore Development Area, extending from Saunton in the north to south of the River Taw.
59. Holocene Marine Beach Deposits associated with the contemporary shoreline are likely to be present in **GCZ 1**, potentially underlain by Estuarine Alluvium and

Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels, associated with the floodplain of the River Taw. Where Estuarine Alluvium is composed of minerogenic sediments it is considered to have limited archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential, although it may contain remains of diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera, important proxies for reconstructing estuarine influences. However, peat or organic-rich units within the Alluvium would have high palaeo-environmental potential and high potential for Holocene archaeology. Where present, Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels would have the potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeology, and organic and other fossiliferous sediments of significant geoarchaeological potential. If minimally disturbed/in situ, such archaeology would be of high significance.

60. The deposits recorded in BGS archive boreholes elsewhere on Braunton Burrows indicate that Blown Sands are likely to be present in **GCZ 2**, at least 7.3 m thick, overlying Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Marine Beach Deposits and or Pleistocene/Fluvial Sands and Gravels. The geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of the Blown Sands is considered to be high, on the basis that it may seal or contain Prehistoric archaeology and buried soil or land stabilisation horizons of high geoarchaeological potential.
61. The nature of the Quaternary superficial deposits in **GCZ 3** is uncertain, but it has the potential to contain unmapped deposits of Holocene Colluvium, Pleistocene Head, and Raised Beach Deposits of unknown Pleistocene date. These deposits have moderate potential to contain reworked and/or in situ archaeological finds; if they include stable land surfaces, these could be associated with archaeological layers, features and/or lithic scatters from multiple Prehistoric periods. Fine-grained units within Raised Beach Deposits could also contain deposits suitable for palaeo-environmental assessment and scientific dating. Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels of the River Taw are likely to be encountered in **GCZ 4**.

4. Schedule of Archaeological Requirements

62. In the early post-consent stages of the project, the programme and timetabling of archaeological works will be subject to appropriate consideration with respect to making effective and expedient provision for commencing required pre-construction archaeological survey and investigation work in a timely and efficient manner.
63. The Applicant will retain the services of an Archaeological Coordinator in the post-consent stages of the project. The Archaeological Coordinator would be responsible for advising on timetabling of both fieldwork and reporting at a strategic level, with the archaeological contractor responding to that overall timetable.
64. Each of the survey-specific and subsequent pre-construction and construction related WSIs will include detail on anticipated timetabling and programme. With respect to intrusive work, this will also include anticipated post-excavation timeframes (where required).
65. Archaeological works shall be planned with sufficient time allowance provided, within the confines of what can be realistically expected and anticipated at each stage.

5. Survey-Specific WSIs

5.1 Introduction

66. Each post-consent initial informative stage of mitigation work (ultimately informing subsequently required mitigation approaches) will be subject to a bespoke survey specific WSI. These will be produced by the Archaeological Coordinator and approved by in consultation with DCC HET (and HE, as required). Any variations to the survey specific WSIs would be agreed by the Archaeological Coordinator in consultation with DCC HET (and HE, as required) prior to their implementation.

5.2 Aims and Objectives

67. The general aims and objectives for the initial informative stages of mitigation work are to:

- Further examine the archaeological and cultural heritage resource within the onshore project boundary. This includes:
 - clarifying the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains (and above ground remains, e.g., earthworks, extant buildings/structures, where present)
- Identify the date, character and condition of any surviving remains within the onshore project boundary
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits within the onshore project boundary
- Analyse and interpret the results
- Produce reports which will present the results of the works in sufficient detail, including information to allow informed decisions to be made concerning ongoing, and additional mitigation strategies.

68. Each survey-specific WSI will set out the specific research aims of that survey, defined with reference to the *South-West Archaeological Research Framework - Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (Somerset County Council, 2007) and any relevant national or thematic research agendas, and will also set out the project aims of that survey. Any reporting will include a statement of how the works have addressed the identified research aims, a review of whether those research aims remain appropriate, and if not whether different or refined research aims should be adopted, and whether further work is appropriate to meet the identified aims.

5.3 Monitoring

69. The Archaeological Coordinator will inform DCC HET (and HE, as required) of the proposed commencement dates of fieldwork for each survey/investigation. This will be done once the survey specific WSIs have been agreed. Regular updates on the progress of the surveys will be provided.
70. Reasonable and regular access to the site would be arranged for representatives of DCC HET and HE, as appropriate, for inspection and monitoring visits. These would be accompanied by the Archaeological Coordinator /Archaeological Contractor(s).

5.4 Health and Safety

71. Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all archaeological fieldwork. Safe working practices will always override archaeological considerations.
72. All work will be carried out in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992, as well as all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations, and codes of practice in force at the time.
73. The Archaeological Contractor(s) will supply a copy of their Health and Safety Policy and a site and task specific health and safety focused Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) document to The Applicant and/or any Principal Contractor prior to any fieldwork.
74. The RAMS will have been read and understood by all staff attending the site before any survey and investigation works commence. The Risk Assessment would be subject to updates as any new risks are identified and regularly reviewed.
75. Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) has the potential to be identified during the onshore works. It is assumed that The Applicant or the Principal Contractor (where works are carried out under CDM) will be responsible for UXO survey and clearance across the Onshore Development Area. This would be done by a specialist UXO survey team.
76. Where works are not carried out under CDM in advance of construction, the specialist UXO survey team may be appointed by The Archaeological Contractor(s) undertaking the works by approval of The Applicant. Appropriate toolbox talks will be provided to site staff.

77. The Archaeological Contractor(s) or the Principal Contractor (where works are carried out under CDM) shall confirm that all appropriate landowner agreements are in place and any environmental constraints would be highlighted, considered, and managed both prior to any archaeological works commencing and during the survey and investigation works themselves.

6. Methodologies (Initial Informative Stages of Mitigation)

6.1 General Approach

78. Initial informative stages of mitigation work would be employed and undertaken in advance of construction works (pre-ES submission and post-consent). If non-designated heritage assets cannot be avoided this would be followed by subsequent additional mitigation measures in advance of construction, as and where required (see **Section 7**).

6.2 Archaeological Trial Trenching

79. There is currently an ongoing archaeological programme of archaeological trial trenching with an approved WSI (RHDHV 2023). Should any further programmes of archaeological trial trenching be undertaken post-consent it will follow the methodology set out below.

80. Trial trenching is focused primarily on potential archaeological anomalies identified from the analysis of the geophysical survey data and the aerial photographic and lidar assessment (**Appendix 17.C** of **Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the ES).

81. The Archaeological Coordinator and the Archaeological Contractor have agreed a trial trenching strategy with DCC HET, which can be found in the Targeted Trial Trenching WSI (RHDHV 2023 – **Annex B**). This strategy has been considered appropriate and proportionate to the type of archaeological anomaly targeted for evaluation. This will ensure the character of archaeological remains can be established and suitable mitigation is subsequently undertaken.

82. The data and findings from trial trenching will further inform the approaches to subsequent additional mitigation requirements where required (both pre-construction and at/during construction) on a case-by-case basis.

83. Further mitigation requirements which may be required are outlined in **Section 7**.

84. All archaeological trial trenching would be undertaken in accordance with the principles set out in Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation (DCC, 2022b).

6.3 Earthwork Condition (Global Positioning System /topographic) Survey

85. Earthwork Condition Surveys would target locations (for example in areas of pasture and non-arable, or any areas thought or known to contain important surviving or potentially important historic landscape features). If required, this survey will record

the presence/absence, extent, profile and 'on the ground' condition of any surviving, above ground historic earthworks. This would focus on features which may be impacted by the construction works within the project boundary in consultation with DCC HET.

86. Data collected from the topographical survey would predominantly feed into an additional approach (in certain identified areas) with respect to construction related backfilling and reinstatement (e.g., the 'restoration' of any historic earthwork features or trends and landform/shape, where possible).

6.4 Targeted Metal Detecting Survey

87. Targeted Metal Detected Survey shall be undertaken if required and in consultation with DCC HET.
88. This survey would take place in order to recover and map metallic archaeological material and objects. The data and findings from the metal detecting surveys may inform the approach to archaeological mitigation across the route in combination with the results of the archaeological trial trenching.

6.5 Geoarchaeological Assessment / Palaeo-environmental Survey

89. Geoarchaeological assessment/paleoenvironmental survey is largely designed to identify deposits that often lie outside the main areas of traditional archaeological interest along a large linear scheme. These have a high potential for yielding information that would permit the reconstruction of the past environmental, vegetational and land use history of the areas within the project boundary.
90. A programme of Ground Investigation is due to commence in September 2023 as part of the Front End Engineering Design. Where appropriate this will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist and/or geoarchaeologist.
91. The results of the survey and monitoring will be used to further investigate the geoarchaeological potential of the site, in particular by facilitating the recognition of:
 - localised palaeo-channel sediments
 - small bogs or lake deposits
 - valley floodplain sediments and dry valley fill
 - buried soils from which the palaeo-environmental history of an area may be reconstructed through the analysis of a series of identified features.

92. For example, any identified areas of peat-rich soils, with the potential for organic preservation and which would be impacted by the connection works.
93. Subject to the results of this survey, an approach to detailed investigation and recording of geoarchaeology and the palaeo-environment within the Onshore Development Area would be formulated and agreed, in consultation with DCC HET (and HE, as required).

7. Methodologies (Subsequent, Additional Mitigation Measures)

7.1 Introduction

94. The initial informative stages of mitigation have the potential to indicate the presence of previously unknown buried archaeological remains (and further verify previously known/anticipated above ground and buried site remains).
95. This will enable the archaeological and historic environment resource associated with and impacted by the Onshore Development Area to either be safe-guarded and/or better understood. This would be by means of subsequent mitigation measures in a manner that is both appropriate and proportionate to the significance of the remains present. This would be formally agreed through consultation with DCC HET (and HE, as required) as part of separate pre-construction and construction related WSIs.
96. Subsequent mitigation measures are expected to comprise a combination of the following recognised standard approaches both in advance of/during construction or post-construction:
 - Archaeological Excavation
 - Archaeological Monitoring/Watching Brief
 - Preservation *In-situ*
 - Sensitive and Precautionary Approaches to Construction Works
 - Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries
 - Reinstatement of Field Boundaries and Hedgerows.

7.2 Set-Piece Archaeological Excavation Methodology

97. Set-Piece Excavation (SPE) is an intrusive form of fieldwork, which systematically identifies, examines, and records archaeological deposits, features and structures. It also recovers artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area. where the extents of archaeological remains are well defined by previous survey and evaluation work.
98. This type of mitigation would be recommended prior to construction and employed where a site of high archaeological importance and complexity has been highlighted by previous field survey and confirmed by trial trenching. In addition, where micro-siting of the cables (for example) is not appropriate or achievable, and therefore the preservation *in-situ* of known archaeological deposits is not possible, this method may be employed.

99. Should the archaeological remains extend beyond the limits of the pre-defined archaeological excavation area and continue within the project boundary, machine stripping will continue, where possible, from the feature(s) of interest until the area is clear of archaeological remains. Archaeological excavation will lead to a programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, and publication.
100. Following completion of the SPE (and Strip, Map and Samples see **Section 7.3**), a post-excavation assessment would be carried out in accordance with HE's guidance MoRPHE (Historic England, 2015a). This would result in the preparation of an Updated Project Design (UPD). This would include the following:
- proposals and a timetable for further analysis (including scientific dating, if appropriate)
 - publication of the results (including a synopsis for publication) in an appropriate academic journal or monograph series
 - preparation of the archive (including all paper records, reports and finds assemblages) for deposition in an appropriate museum or archive facility.
101. DCC HET would be consulted on the proposals included in the UPD prior to issue.
102. Wherever possible any SPE would be carried out in advance of construction, as this would ensure that the most sensitive sites of identified archaeological significance are dealt with well in advance of relevant construction activity. Additionally, this would ensure that construction would be able to progress in an effective and timely manner in these areas during the construction window.

7.3 Strip, Map and Sample Methodology

103. Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) is often appropriate where archaeological remains are thought or known to be present, but their specific type(s) or extent are unknown or remain uncertain following previous stages of mitigation or are not believed to warrant full in-advance SPE.
104. In advance of or during construction, the topsoil and subsoil is removed ('stripped') under direct archaeological control and supervision, and the archaeology is then planned and excavated ('mapped' and 'sampled'). This type of mitigation is anticipated to take place during and / or dovetailing with the construction phase; utilising ground works construction (Principal Contractor) plant and drivers.
105. Once all of the topsoil and subsoil has been 'stripped', the surface is cleaned back manually by the archaeologists and archaeological features are 'mapped'. The features are drawn and compiled onto a site plan so that all the remains can be

looked at in relation to one another. Decisions are then made as to which features to excavate and how much (% and location). A 'sample' of the archaeological features are then hand-excavated, enough to allow the clear identification of phases of human occupation on the site, where possible.

106. Advantages of this method include:

- Soil stripping for archaeological purposes can be undertaken within the construction programme, avoiding the need to strip, backfill / reinstate, and then strip the site again
- Principal Contractor's plant can be used, and the work built into the construction programme
- Sampling strategies required for dealing with the archaeology can be targeted at the most significant remains
- In the first instance a more generic recording and sampling strategy would be agreed with the North Devon Council in consultation with DCC HET (and reflected in the Construction Related WSI), which would then be refined, as required, once the soil strip had been undertaken in areas specified as requiring a SMS approach.

7.4 Archaeological Monitoring/Watching Brief

107. Archaeological monitoring/watching brief involves archaeological observation and any subsequent required investigation conducted during certain groundworks associated with the construction phase.

108. Where appropriate (in locations identified in advance), machine excavation would proceed under archaeological observation, but would not be controlled directly by the nominated on-site archaeologist(s).

109. A contingency period would be included in the works programme to allow investigation and recording of archaeological remains that might be identified, disturbed, or destroyed.

110. Watching Briefs (archaeological monitoring) normally take place where there is a lower potential of encountering archaeological remains, as part of construction-led ground intrusive works.

111. An agreed mechanism would be established to allow archaeological investigation during the Watching Brief, where appropriate. However, it is not usually anticipated that substantial archaeological remains (which would generally be highlighted for archaeological excavation where previously identified) would be found in areas that have been identified for Watching Brief, although the possibility still remains.

112. The programme of the Watching Brief would also result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive. Where archaeological remains are investigated and recorded a further programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis and publication would be required, as appropriate, as outlined above under **Section 7.2**.

7.5 Preservation In-Situ

113. Where well-preserved and/or significant archaeological remains survive within or along a development site, the local planning authority may state a preference for preservation 'in-situ' of certain remains. This will be through their archaeological advisors, in this case DCC HET.
114. Where opportunities remain for preserving sites *in situ* through the pre-construction and construction stages, these would be considered on a case by case, site by site and area by area basis. This would be determined in further discussion with North Devon Council and DCC HET/HE (as required).
115. As part of the post-consent detailed design phase, further consideration would be given, where possible, to micrositing (within the confines of the project boundary). This will seek to minimise impact upon those areas of highest sub-surface archaeological potential, within the confines of engineering and other environmental constraints.

7.6 Sensitive and Precautionary Approaches to Construction Works

116. Certain areas within the onshore project boundary may require additional, sensitive, and precautionary approaches to construction works. The aim of these would be to ensure no accidental damage or accidental physical interactions occur with certain existing sensitive structures and features (of a historic nature) in identified areas.
117. The onshore cable corridor may be more constrained at certain locations and construction works will need to be conducted in a sensitive and controlled manner. Signage and temporary barriers would be required to ensure that no accidental damage or physical interactions occur, in certain instances.
118. Specific constrained areas would be identified in the post-consent detailed design stage. The above measures of precautionary working will likely need to be adopted and would be further detailed in a Construction Stage Plan(s), Contractor Environmental Action Plan(s), or similar.

7.7 Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries

119. For all intrusive groundworks carried out onshore above MHWS where an archaeologist is not present, The Applicant's project team and the relevant appointed Principal Contractor(s) will implement a Protocol for Reporting Archaeological Discoveries (PAD). The PAD would be based on the principles set out in the Offshore Renewables Protocol for Archaeological Discoveries (ORPAD) (The Crown Estate, 2014).

120. ORPAD (The Crown Estate, 2014) states that:

"It is recognised that this Protocol refers primarily to offshore schemes of development. However, with offshore renewable schemes it is usual to have associated infrastructure (such as export cables) that impact not only the offshore historic environment, but also inshore, inter-tidal, and in fully terrestrial localities. Therefore, this Protocol has been designed to operate in all of these environments, where an archaeologist is not present."

121. ORPAD came into effect in December 2010 (updated in July 2014) and applies to pre-construction, construction, and installation activities in developing offshore renewable energy schemes where an archaeologist is not present on site.

122. The main objective of the protocol is to reduce direct impacts from occurring on currently unrecorded heritage assets. This is done by allowing for the effective reporting of discoveries of archaeological material in a manner that is conducive to construction works. This will ensure that advice, concerning measures to address discoveries, is received, and implemented in a timely and efficient manner.

123. Should previously unknown buried archaeological remains of a significant nature be encountered during construction works, the temporary suspension of intrusive groundworks may be required.

124. Groundwork activities during which previously unidentified sites or unexpected discoveries of material may be encountered include:

- The removal of topsoil anywhere within the project boundary
- The excavation of transition joint bays at the landfall
- Open cut trenching as part of the duct installation works
- The excavation of Joint Bays, HDD pits and Link Boxes along the onshore cable corridor
- Groundworks associated with the onshore cable corridor, logistic compounds, and associated access roads
- Groundworks associated with the onshore substation.

125. Each worksite team will have a Site Champion, a single person who is responsible for reporting discoveries to a Nominated Contact within White Cross's project team. The Nominated Contact will notify the Archaeological Coordinator, who will seek further advice from DCC HET.
126. The Nominated Contact would be the Environment Manager and/or Principal Contractor within The Applicant's project team. Individual Site Champions for specific activities would be specified in method statements. The identity of the Site Champion would be clearly communicated to work teams, via pre-commencement briefings (toolbox talks) for example.
127. The Applicant's project team would be responsible for ensuring that construction teams working within the project boundary are provided with appropriate training in the application of the PAD. Additionally, they will ensure all staff and contractors are aware of their responsibilities under the protocol.
128. Training to construction staff, site crews and work teams regarding the practical application of the protocol in their day-to-day work can be provided by a sufficiently experienced and qualified Archaeological Contractor. Hard copies of the PAD document would be made available for use at each temporary construction compound.
129. Provision would be made by The Applicant's project team, in accordance with the PAD, for the prompt reporting/recording to DCC HET of archaeological remains encountered or suspected during works.
130. Following completion of the onshore construction works, a report would be produced by the Archaeological Contractor presenting the results of the PAD implementation during relevant activities. This would be submitted to DCC HET. If no discoveries are made, a nil discoveries report would be compiled to demonstrate adherence to the measures as would be set out in the construction-related mitigation WSI. This would be produced in the post-consent/pre-construction stages of the project.

7.8 Reinstatement of Field Boundaries and Hedgerows

131. Impact to the Historic Landscape Character of the Onshore Development Area has been minimised through careful route selection. This would be further offset by returning field boundaries/hedgerows to their pre-construction condition and character post-construction, wherever possible, as part of a sensitive programme of backfilling and reinstatement/landscaping.
132. Certain hedgerows and field boundaries (e.g., county and parish boundaries) may require archaeological recording prior to and/or during the construction process and further enhanced provisions made and implemented during backfilling and reinstatement.

8. Conclusion/Summary

133. This Outline WSI (Onshore) has been produced to set out the principles and proposed approaches to archaeological survey and investigations that would be undertaken in advance of and during construction. This includes both initial informative stages of mitigation work and subsequent mitigation measures, as and where required.
134. This document sets out an initial overarching archaeological mitigation strategy that would be undertaken within the onshore project boundary.
135. The survey specific WSIs and final pre-construction and construction mitigation WSIs would be agreed with and approved by North Devon Council in consultation with DCC HET (and HE, as required) in the post-consent stages of the project. All documents would be produced in-line with relevant legislation, planning policy, guidance, and good practice (**Section 2**).

9. References

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White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

**Annex A: Example (Model) Clauses - Mitigation
Works Archaeological Excavation and
Archaeological Monitoring/Watching Brief**



Annex A Example (Model) Clauses – Mitigation Works Archaeological Excavation and Archaeological Monitoring/Watching Brief

1. Introduction

1. The following sections provide example (model) clauses specific to the type of additional archaeological mitigation work (and the associated specifications) likely to be required following the initial informative stages of mitigation post-consent. Preparation of pre-construction and construction related WSIs would be undertaken with reference to and inclusion of relevant model clauses, as outlined below.
2. The structure outlined below is anticipated to provide the framework only for the pre-construction and construction related mitigation WSIs. These would be tailored with specific requirements and circumstances on a case-by-case/site-by-site basis, as required.
3. The information provided is specific to the location of the project within Devon, as well as more general local, regional, and national-type approaches.
4. This appendix relates mainly to archaeological excavation and recording approaches and associated requirements to be undertaken.

1.1 General Approach

5. All WSIs would be prepared in accordance with:
 - Standard and guidance for geophysical survey (CIfA, 2014a)
 - Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA, 2014b)
 - Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (CIfA, 2014c)
 - Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (CIfA, 2014d)
 - Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA, 2014e)
 - Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (CIfA, 2014f)
 - Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2019a)
 - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015a)
 - Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CIfA, 2019b)
 - Specification for Archaeological Geophysical Survey (DCC, 2022a)
 - Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation (DCC, 2022b)

- Specification for Archaeological Excavation (DCC, 2022c)
- Specification for a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (also known as a Watching Brief) (DCC, 2022d).

1.2 Site Briefings (Toolbox Talks)

6. Site briefings will include, as a minimum:
 - White Cross's Health and Safety requirements/procedures
 - The Principal Contractor's Health and Safety requirements/procedures
 - UXO awareness.
7. There may also be ecological briefings ('toolbox talks') and requirements in specific relation to archaeological works.
8. It is assumed that the Principal Contractor would be responsible for UXO survey and clearance across the Onshore Development Area. This would be done by a specialist UXO survey team, in advance of construction.

1.3 Archaeological Monitoring of Soil Stripping

9. The location of archaeological excavation areas would be plotted on the ground using electronic survey equipment. Typically, this would be accurate to ± 100 mm in the field with respect to the Ordnance Survey (OS) grid. to ensure that the positions are transcribed accurately from location plans.
10. Mechanical excavation will utilise suitable construction plant (and fully certified and experienced machine drivers), which for areas of archaeological excavation is anticipated to be a tracked 360-degree excavator(s) or similar plant, fitted with a flat bladed 'toothless' ditching bucket. The topsoil and subsoil within the archaeological excavation areas would be excavated in spits of no more than 0.1m depth. This would be under the direct control and supervision of the Archaeological Contractor(s).
11. For areas outlined for archaeological excavation, the topsoil and subsoil would be removed until either the top of the latest archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered. Particular attention would be paid to achieving a clean and well-defined horizon (surface) with the machine.
12. Topsoil and subsoil excavated from the archaeological excavation areas would be stored separately. As far as practicable this would be beyond the limits of the archaeological excavation areas. Or where possible, within the limits of the 'site' on archaeologically blank areas.

13. All spoil arising from the archaeological excavation areas should also be investigated and scanned with a metal detector by the Archaeological Contractor(s) to recover any artefacts.
14. The extent of each archaeological excavation area should be clearly marked, and the ends enclosed/demarcated using high visibility fencing. This will highlight the archaeological excavation area to ensure that no construction traffic can inadvertently enter the work area. The Archaeological Contractor(s) will make daily checks of any fencing.
15. If there are deep excavations (> c. 1.2m deep) then alternative fencing arrangements would be required. This would need to be agreed in conjunction with the Principal Contractor, the Archaeological Contractor(s) and White Cross's project team. This may involve fencing being erected around individual slots through features or over parts of the 'site'.
16. The machined surface would be cleaned by hand, where required, for the acceptable definition of archaeological remains. It is not anticipated that the entire archaeological excavation area will require hand cleaning.
17. Provision would be made so that any areas where sub-surface archaeological remains are identified are not subject to prolonged periods of exposure. Archaeological remains and/or deposits left exposed to the elements for extended periods can suffer weathering. This can accelerate their degradation, damage, and result in their loss.
18. Additionally, archaeology left exposed may be the target of heritage crime (e.g., illegal metal detecting). The Archaeological Contractor(s) alongside the principal contractor would be responsible for ensuring that adequate security and protection measures are put in place. This would alleviate this risk.

1.4 Hand Excavation of Archaeological Features

19. Exposed archaeological features and deposits would be excavated using appropriate hand tools, such as:
 - a mattock
 - shovel
 - hand trowel.
20. This would be done in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner to meet the aims and objectives of the investigation.

21. Hand excavation would be targeted to provide sufficient information on the form, extent, level of preservation and function of archaeological features. Emphasis would be put on stratigraphic relationships between features and recovery of dating evidence. Archaeological excavation and recording would be confined to the working width of the machined area.
22. In accordance with the Specification for a programme of Archaeological Monitoring and Recording (also known as a Watching Brief) (DCC, 2022d) the following would be undertaken as a minimum:
 - small discrete features will be fully excavated
 - larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated)
 - long linear features will be sample excavated along their length – usually a 10% sample – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
23. Archaeological features, deposits and spoil would be metal detected before and during manual excavation. Artefacts would be recovered, spatially recorded, labelled, bagged, and retained.
24. Provision should be made to extend the excavation area if significant archaeological remains are found to extend beyond the initially defined excavation boundary and it is practically possible to do so within the area to be impacted by construction-related activities. The potential need to extend excavation areas would be mentioned in briefs and Written Schemes of Investigation.
25. Archaeological contractors must provide sufficient, secure, and separate accommodation for site records. Additionally, similar facilities for finds processing and finds storage if these activities take place on site.
26. If deep features, such as shafts or wells, are encountered, hand-excavation will not proceed below a safe working depth of c. 1.2m from the machined surface. An appropriate methodology for achieving full excavation below this depth would be agreed in consultation with the Archaeological Coordinator, the Principal Contractor (where applicable), the Archaeological Contractor(s), DCC HET and White Cross's project team.
27. A separate method statement for excavation of deep features would be prepared by the Archaeological Contractor(s), if required.

28. Machine-assisted excavation may be permissible if large/deep deposits or homogenous and non-archaeological layers are encountered. This would only be permitted after consultation with the Archaeological Coordinator and DCC HET.
29. Any variation to the above would be agreed with the Archaeological Coordinator, White Cross's project team and/or their representatives, the Archaeological Contractor(s) and DCC HET on site. This would be confirmed in writing.

1.5 Archaeological Recording

30. All archaeological deposits, features and artefacts exposed, examined, or excavated must be fully recorded using written records.
31. Each archaeological excavation area and any area excavated during archaeological monitoring (watching brief) would be given a unique site code. This would be written on all records, drawings, artefact bags and sample containers.
32. An accession number will also be obtained by the Archaeological Contractor from The Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon prior to work commencing (DCC, 2022d).
33. Following machine excavation, the extent of excavation areas would be accurately recorded using electronic survey equipment typically accurate to $\pm 100\text{mm}$ in the field with respect to the OS grid. The data would be overlaid at an appropriate scale onto the OS National Grid (using digital map data).
34. Archaeological remains would be recorded in plan using electronic survey equipment. All survey points used would be accurately tied into the OS National Grid.
35. A full written, drawn, and photographic record would be made of archaeological features and deposits (contexts) with each context given a unique number and described on a separate record sheet. A context register, with brief details, will also be kept during the archaeological work.
36. In addition to the electronic survey of features, as a minimum, all interventions and areas of detailed archaeology would be planned by hand, using tape measures.
37. Hand drawn plans and sections of features would be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections) with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights recorded in metres, correct to two decimal places.
38. Each drawing would be given a unique drawing number. A drawing register, with brief details, would be maintained throughout the archaeological works.

39. Digital colour photography will form an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs will incorporate scales, an identification board and directional arrow. A photographic record would be maintained throughout. Photographs would be taken of all excavated features.
40. In addition to records of archaeological features, general photographs recording the context of the archaeological excavation and any area excavated archaeologically during archaeological monitoring (watching brief) will also be taken. This may include drone/overhead photography to record the excavation areas, where results warrant it. Any fencing of individual features or slots would be removed, prior to any photographic recording taking place.
41. A photographic register, with brief details, will also be maintained throughout the archaeological works.

1.6 Artefact Recovery

42. With respect landowner permissions for the removal of artefacts and ecofacts, it is common practice to approach landowners at the end of the project to request their permission to deposit any artefacts in an appropriate local museum once all items are accounted for. This process would be adhered to as part of the project and would be facilitated and overseen by the Archaeological Contractor.
43. Artefacts would be collected and labelled with the unique site code and context number of the deposit in which they were recovered.
44. Each 'significant' find would be recorded three dimensionally using electronic survey equipment typically accurate to $\pm 100\text{mm}$ in the field with respect to the OS grid. This would be assigned a 'Special Finds' number. Similarly, if artefact scatters are encountered these will also be recorded three dimensionally.
45. Bulk finds would be collected and recorded by context.
46. All archaeological artefacts that are collected from the archaeological excavation areas and any area excavated archaeologically during archaeological monitoring (watching brief) that do not clearly belong to a particular context would be recorded as un-stratified and assigned the topsoil context number.
47. All non-modern and significant modern artefacts would be stored and processed in a manner appropriate to the material to minimise further deterioration. All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted, and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions would be dealt with immediately in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).

48. Artefacts would be properly conserved after excavation and would be stabilised for storage, where required. If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment. If any of the archaeological excavation areas and any area excavated archaeologically during archaeological monitoring (watching brief) result in the recovery of unstable artefactual remains (e.g. metallic objects or preserved wood/leather), the Archaeological Contractor will commission the services of a suitable specialist to advise and implement conservation of unstable artefacts; to undertake x-ray analysis and to provide an assessment of potential summary, which will then be attached to the main report(s).
49. All finds and environmental samples would be processed (cleaned and marked), as appropriate. Each category of find or environmental/industrial material would be examined by a suitably qualified archaeologist or specialist and the results incorporated into the post-excavation assessment report.
50. The collection, documentation, and conservation of all artefactual and ecofactual material will conform to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials* (CifA, 2014e).

1.7 Soil Sampling Strategy

51. Environmental samples would be taken from a range of contexts and phases encountered on site, and from any deposit where it is expected that worthwhile environmental evidence may be recovered. Such deposits will include, though not be restricted to, waterlogged, and burnt contexts. Provision would be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating.
52. The soil sampling strategy for each archaeological excavation area would be informed by the results of the initial informative stages of mitigation. Any bespoke soil sampling strategy identified by the specialists as part of the post-excavation assessment of the evaluation works would be detailed in the survey specific WSIs/Method Statements.
53. Where practicable and deemed important, an environmental specialist will visit individual 'sites' and advise on an appropriate strategy to maximise the potential recovery, tied into the regional research agenda (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000; and Medlycott et al., 2011).
54. Flotation samples would be taken as part of a sampling strategy from a range of stratigraphically secure contexts, where present, and will typically be between 40 and 60 litres in size. Where feasible, flotation samples would be taken as scatter

samples, whereby tubs would be filled from different locations within the designated fill to avoid spatial preservation bias or missing biological remains invisible to the naked eye. These can form discrete 'clusters' within the fill (English Heritage, now Historic England, 2011).

55. Samples must be taken from appropriately cleaned surfaces, be collected with clean tools, and be placed in clean containers. They would be adequately recorded and labelled, and a register of all samples would be kept. Samples should be stored appropriately in a secure location prior to being provided or sent to the appropriate specialist.
56. Radiocarbon, dendrochronology, archaeomagnetic, pollen and monolith samples may be considered for collection where justified and warranted. These approaches would need to be agreed in consultation with the Archaeological Contractor, the Archaeological Coordinator, DCC HET, and White Cross's project team.
57. Further advice on the appropriateness of the Archaeological Contractor's proposed strategies may be sought from the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (South West of England), as appropriate, although DCC HET would provide advice and recommendations in the first instance, again as required.
58. The sampling strategy, assessment and analysis of samples and subsequent reporting will follow best practice as recommended by Historic England (English Heritage, now Historic England, 2011).
59. All environmental samples would be processed as appropriate. Each category of environmental material would be examined by a suitably qualified archaeologist or specialist and the results incorporated into the report.

1.8 Human Remains

60. If human remains are discovered, their excavation and removal will only be undertaken on receipt of the appropriate licence from the Ministry of Justice under Section 25 of the Burials Act 1857. The application for this would be made by the Archaeological Contractor(s). The District Coroner will be informed immediately.
61. The works will also take place in accordance with the appropriate Environmental Health regulations. Other specific and bespoke requirements may also be required, on a case-by-case/site-by-site basis. Excavation of the human remains will only take place after a licence is obtained.

62. During excavation, burials must be recorded in situ and subsequently lifted, washed in water (without any additives), and packed to standards compatible with McKinley & Roberts 1993 and Brickley & McKinley 2004.
63. Where appropriate, samples should be taken to retrieve small bones and other biological remains.
64. Where articulated human remains are discovered, provision must be made for a recognised specialist in human skeletal material to visit the site and confirm their identification during the fieldwork stages of the project.

1.9 Treasure

65. Any recovered artefacts that are designated Treasure as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 would be treated in accordance with the Act. All Treasure would be reported to H. M. Coroner. White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator will also be informed at the earliest opportunity.
66. Any Treasure would be removed to a secure store. Where removal cannot be affected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

1.10 Completion of Archaeological Fieldwork

67. The Archaeological Contractor(s) shall prepare and submit completion statements to White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator once each distinct archaeological excavation area and any area excavated archaeologically during archaeological monitoring/watching brief have been vacated. Following internal review these will also be made available to DCC HET (and HE, as required) for information and comment.
68. The completion statements will include:
 - A summary of the results of the works
 - A general location plan and all features plan of the archaeological excavation areas and any areas excavated archaeologically during monitoring/watching brief
 - Quantification of the primary archive including contexts, finds and samples
 - A brief chronological summary of the archaeological remains.

1.11 Reporting Requirements

69. The reporting of the archaeological investigations would be commensurate with the results of the investigation and would be produced in accordance with the relevant

- CIfA Standards and Guidance documents (CIfA, 2019a-b and 2014a-f). The Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Mangers' Guide (Historic England, 2015) should also be considered relevant.
70. The post-excavation assessment report for the archaeological excavations and any areas excavated archaeologically during monitoring/watching brief should ultimately incorporate the results of the earlier programmes of archaeological trial trenching. This will ensure the results from all fieldwork are fully integrated.
 71. Records and finds from other previous archaeological works (where project applicable) should also be examined and integrated into the assessment report, wherever possible. All finds must be assessed in relation to latest existing local and regional artefact type series. The content provided within the assessment report will adhere to best practice and available guidance, where relevant.
 72. The post-excavation assessment will result in the preparation of an UPD. This will include:
 - proposals and a timetable for further analysis (including scientific dating, if appropriate)
 - publication of the results (including a synopsis for publication) in an appropriate academic journal or monograph series
 - preparation of the archive (including all paper records, reports and finds assemblages) for deposition in an appropriate museum or archive facility.
 73. DCC HES would be consulted on the proposals included in the UPD prior to issue.
 74. A draft report would be issued for review by White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator prior to agreement and issue of the final report to DCC HET, and HE where required.
 75. It is anticipated that issue of the final report should follow within a suitable timeframe to be agreed with DCC HET.
 76. A fully collated and completed version of the report shall be included in PDF format. Both hard and digital version copies of the report will ultimately be lodged with Devon Historic Environment Record (DHER). The Archaeological Contractor(s) would be responsible for ensuring this is done. Upon request, a project CD or USB shall also be submitted containing image files in JPEG or TIFF format, digital text files shall be submitted in Microsoft Word format, and figures and drawings in recent/compatible version AutoCAD and/or ArcGIS format.

77. A digital version of the report would be placed with Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at - <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>. An OASIS form would be included as part of all reports produced. The Archaeological Contractor(s) would be responsible for ensuring this is done.

1.12 Archive Preparation and Deposition

78. The archive will consist of the documentary and digital records and any archaeological material generated during all phases of the fieldwork.
79. All records and materials produced would be quantified, ordered, indexed, marked with the unique project, site, and context number. The archive would be kept secure at all stages of the project.
80. The site archive would be deposited with the Devon Museums and Archaeology Services within six months (or as close to as possible) of the completion of all fieldwork and associated post-excavation assessment and analysis work for the project. It will then become publicly accessible.
81. The Archaeological Contractor would be responsible for identifying any specific requirements or policies of the museum/records office in respect of the archive, and for adhering to those requirements.
82. The archive will conform to the standards required by the national guidelines in 'Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation' (AAF, 2007) and 'Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CifA, 2020).
83. Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines (Walker, 1990). The finds, as a permanent part of the site archive, should be deposited with the Devon Museums and Archaeology Services. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g., photography, illustration, analysis), as appropriate.
84. Prior to the commencement of archaeological fieldwork, The Archaeological Contractor will contact the DHER regarding the acquisition of further event numbers or confirming previous event numbers still apply. Event numbers may be issued on an area by area/stage by stage or project wide basis, but this would be confirmed with DHER personnel prior to starting the next stage of archaeological works in each instance.

85. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork recommences) an OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>) must be initiated by the Archaeological Contractor. The main areas/distinct coherent land parcels/stages of the onshore project area would be completed on details, location, and creators' forms.
86. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the DHER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of entire final reporting (a paper copy should also be included with the archive), as relevant to each stage of fieldwork.
87. The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of the (archaeological) project. The Archaeological Contractor must provide White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator with copies of all communication with the recipient museum/records office and written confirmation of the receipt/deposition of the archive.
88. The Archaeological Contractor will liaise with White Cross's project team to address the transfer of ownership and any copyright issues.

1.13 Monitoring Progress and Site Visits

89. The Archaeological Contractor will provide verbal progress reports, brief written daily and/or more detailed weekly progress updates to White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator during the archaeological investigations, and at any time upon request. Updates on progress will subsequently be passed onto DCC HET by the Archaeological Coordinator and/or the Archaeological Contractor.
90. The Archaeological Contractor will only accept direct and formal instruction from White Cross's project team, or where appropriate the Archaeological Coordinator. If any problems are encountered during the fieldwork these would be reported to White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator immediately.
91. Monitoring progress meetings between the Archaeological Contractor, White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator would be held on site during the fieldwork as required. Representatives from DCC HET and HE (where required) would be invited to attend to monitor the works on behalf of the local planning authorities. These meetings would be arranged by/through the Archaeological Coordinator.
92. DCC HET will also be afforded access to the site on request, outside of any formal monitoring progress meetings. Arrangements should be made through the Archaeological Coordinator and the Archaeological Contractor's(s') key named

contacts. Where appropriate, the Principal Contractor will also need to be informed in order that access can be facilitated in a safe manner.

93. DCC HET would be informed in good time of the start dates and project duration and would be requested to approve sign-off of the archaeological excavation areas.
94. Following top-soil strip and associated sub-soil removal across each archaeological excavation area, an initial meeting may be held, depending on availability and timescales. This would be between the Archaeological Contractor(s), White Cross's project team, the Archaeological Coordinator and DCC HET to further agree the excavation/recording/sampling strategy for each area/site/stage etc.
95. Variations to the scope of works may be required to achieve the objectives of the investigation within the overall project programme. Any variations would be agreed on site at progress meetings, as appropriate.
96. Any variations to the archaeological investigation locations/dimensions caused by ecological constraints, vegetation cover or ground conditions (for example) would be agreed with White Cross's project team, the Archaeological Contractor(s) and the Archaeological Coordinator and communicated to DCC HET.
97. If unexpected archaeological sites are identified during any archaeological works, the Archaeological Contractor(s) will ensure that the archaeological remains are properly dealt with and sufficiently resourced beyond (in addition to) the monitoring/watching brief archaeologist(s) on site, where appropriate.
98. A process for this would be agreed between the Archaeological Contractor(s), White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator. The Principal Contractor will also need to be informed of any additional personnel on site, where appropriate/relevant.

1.14 Security, Confidentiality and Publicity

99. Although information regarding the project is in the public domain, the archaeological investigation works may attract interest.
100. In the event of any enquiries by the public, the Archaeological Contractor(s) will refer all enquiries to White Cross's project team, the Archaeological Coordinator, and the Principal Contractor without making any unauthorised statements or comments.
101. The Archaeological Contractor(s) will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes, without the permission of White Cross's project team.

1.15 Copyright

102. The Archaeological Contractor(s) shall assign copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to White Cross's project team. The Archaeological Contractor(s) shall retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material.
103. The Archaeological Contractor(s) may apply in writing to use/disseminate any of the project archive or documentation (including images), and any such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.

1.16 Resources and Timetable

104. All archaeological personnel involved in the project must be suitably qualified and experienced professionals. The Archaeological Contractor(s) will provide White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator with staff CVs of the Project Manager, Project Officer(s), Site Supervisor(s) and any proposed specialists. These will in turn be provided to DCC HET, if requested.
105. Site assistants' CVs will not be required, but all site assistants should ideally have a minimum of six months excavation experience. Additional CVs must be made available upon request by White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator.
106. All equipment and tools required by the Archaeological Contractor(s) would be supplied by the Archaeological Contractor(s).
107. The Archaeological Contractor(s) must give immediate warning to White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator if any agreed programme date not be achievable, for example due to severe/extreme weather conditions.

1.17 Health and Safety

108. The Archaeological Contractor(s) will adhere to any overarching risk assessments, and any project specific health and safety plan prepared by the Principal Contractor, White Cross's project team and/or their representatives.
109. The Archaeological Contractor(s) will provide White Cross's project team and/or their representatives with details of their public and professional indemnity insurance and all other insurances required by law.
110. The Archaeological Contractor(s) will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines, which conform to all relevant Health and Safety

legislation. A copy of the Archaeological Contractor(s) Health and Safety policy would be submitted to White Cross's project team and/or their representatives.

111. The Archaeological Contractor(s) will prepare health and safety focused RAMS specific to the archaeological works to be undertaken. These will be submitted to White Cross's project team and/or their representatives for approval prior to entering the individual work sites.
112. Pre-Construction information would be provided by White Cross's project team and/or their representatives in accordance with the Approved Code of Practice, as required.
113. The Archaeological Contractor(s) shall be responsible for identifying any buried or overhead services. They will take necessary precautions to avoid damage to such services, prior to the commencement of excavation works. Service location plans and UXO information (if available) would be provided by White Cross's project team and/or their representatives, where appropriate. These must be checked through appropriate means prior to the commencement of archaeological investigation works.
114. The Archaeological Contractor(s) will not commence any excavation works unless authorised to do so by White Cross's project team and/or their representatives.
115. The Archaeological Contractor will adhere to the Principal Contractor's and White Cross's project team Personal Protective Equipment requirements (PPE). As a minimum the following PPE will always be worn on site:
 - High visibility vest/jacket
 - Approved work wear (e.g., overalls/trousers/long-sleeved tops)
 - Hard hat
 - Safety boots with reinforced toes and mid-sole, with ankle support
 - Safety glass
 - Gloves.
116. In undertaking the work, the archaeologists are to abide by all statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially including the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.
117. No lone working would be permitted at any time.
118. The archaeological works may be halted if adverse/extreme weather, ground conditions or health and safety requirements demand it and the site-specific situation reassessed prior to any recommencement.

1.18 General Provisions

119. Following completion of the archaeological investigation and recording works, the Archaeological Contractor(s) will leave work sites in a tidy and workmanlike condition at the end of each day. All materials brought onto the site, including any grid pegs or other markers.
120. The Archaeological Contractor(s) is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the investigations, by White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Coordinator.
121. Access for parking and use/provision of site welfare facilities shall be agreed between White Cross's project team and the Archaeological Contractor(s) prior to entering each discreet work site.
122. Provision must be made for fencing of archaeological remains, or potential archaeological remains, where identified at/during construction, whilst archaeological investigation and recording works continue.
123. The Archaeological Contractor(s) will need to make provision for site security, in conjunction with White Cross's project team and the Principal Contractor (where relevant), particularly where sensitive archaeological remains are uncovered.



White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

**Annex B: Trial Trenching Onshore Written
Scheme of Investigation**



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Glossary of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AAF	Archaeological Archives Forum
ADBA	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
ADS	Archaeology Data Service
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGS	British Geological Survey
CAT	Cable Avoidance Tool
Cifa	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CSCS	Construction Skills Certification Scheme
CV	Curriculum Vitae
DBA	Desked-Based Assessment
DCC	Devon County Council
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
FLO	Finds Liaison Officer
GI	Ground Investigations
GIS	Geographic Information System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	Hectare
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HER	Historic Environment Record
HM	His Majesty
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
km	Kilometre
Km2	Square kilometre
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
MBND	Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon
MW	Megawatts
NPS	National Policy Statement
NPPG	The National Planning Practice Guidance
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OS	Ordnance Survey
OWL	Offshore Wind Ltd
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RAMS	Risk Assessment Method Statements
RTK	Real Time Kinematic

Acronym	Definition
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WWII	World War II

Glossary of Terminology

Defined Term	Description
Applicant	Offshore Wind Limited.
Development Area	The area comprising the Onshore Development Area and the Offshore Development Area.
Landfall	Where the offshore export cables come ashore.
Link boxes	Underground chambers or above ground cabinets next to the cable trench housing electrical earthing links.
Offshore Wind Limited	Offshore Wind Ltd (OWL) is a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones Servicios, S.A., and Flotation Energy Ltd.
Onshore Development Area	The onshore area above MLWS including the underground Onshore Export Cables connecting to the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward to the NG Grid Connection Point at East Yelland. The onshore development area will form part of a separate Planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
Onshore Export Cables	The cables which bring electricity from Landfall to the Onshore Substation.
Onshore Export Cable Corridor	The proposed onshore area in which the export cables will be laid, from Landfall to the Onshore Substation.
Onshore Infrastructure	The combined name for all infrastructure associated with the Project from MLWS at the Landfall to the Grid Connection Point. The onshore infrastructure will form part of a separate Planning application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.
Onshore Substation	Part of an electrical transmission and distribution system. Substations transform voltage from high to low, or the reverse by means of the electrical transformers.
Onshore Transmission Assets	The aspects of the project related to the transmission of electricity from MLWS at the Landfall to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland including the Onshore Export Cable, the White Cross Onshore Substation and onward connection to the NG grid connection point at East Yelland.
The Onshore Project	The Onshore Project for the onshore TCPA application includes all components onshore of MLWS. This includes the infrastructure associated with the offshore export cable (from MLWS), Landfall, Onshore Export Cable and associated infrastructure and new onshore substation (if required).
The Project	The Project is a proposed floating offshore windfarm called White Cross located in the Celtic Sea with a capacity of up to 100MW. It encompasses the project as a whole, i.e., all onshore and offshore infrastructure and activities associated with the Project.
White Cross Offshore Windfarm	100MW capacity offshore windfarm including associated onshore and offshore infrastructure.
White Cross Onshore Substation	A new substation built specifically for the White Cross project. It is required to ensure electrical power produced by the offshore windfarm is compliant

Defined Term	Description
	with NG electrical requirements at the grid connection point at East Yelland.

Onshore Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trenching

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

1. Offshore Wind Ltd (OWL), a joint venture between Cobra Instalaciones Servicios, S.A., and Flotation Energy plc, is seeking to develop the proposed White Cross Offshore Windfarm with a capacity of up to 100MW. The Project was selected in 2021 as part of The Crown Estate's Test and Demonstration leasing opportunity.
2. The array area is located 52km northwest of the Cornwall and Devon coastline in the Celtic Sea. The array site covers an area of 50km².
3. The onshore grid connection point will be at East Yelland Substation. Landfall will be made at Braunton Burrows where the export cable corridors will be brought onshore through HDD drilling and then be routed underground to the East Yelland Onshore Substation where it connects into the Western Power Distribution Network. The key onshore components comprise:
 - Landfall and associated transition joint bay(s)
 - Onshore export cables installed underground from the landfall to the onshore substation and associated joint bays and link boxes
 - Trenchless crossing zones (e.g., Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD))
 - Construction and operational accesses
 - Construction compounds.
4. Once operational White Cross would have the potential to generate power for up to 135,000 homes in the UK. Power would be generated from up to eight turbines.
5. OWL has commissioned Royal HaskoningDHV as the lead EIA coordinator and Environmental Statement (ES) author for the project and are providing environmental and consenting support services to OWL, including onshore archaeology. Regular and ongoing consultation with the Historic Environment Consultees with respect to onshore archaeology and cultural heritage forms an important and central element to the archaeology and cultural heritage assessment, as well as survey and evaluation work to be undertaken as part of the EIA process and beyond.
6. The archaeological trial trenching evaluation will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology Limited and managed by Royal HaskoningDHV on behalf of OWL. The progress of the evaluation and reporting will be monitored by Royal HaskoningDHV and Devon County Historic Environment Team.

1.2 Site Description

7. The project is located close to the town of Braunton and the village of Yelland in North Devon, the Scheme making landfall within an embayment within the wider Bideford Bay at Saunton Sands.
8. The onshore cable corridors cross Braunton Burrows, an extensive dune system over c.5km in length from the headland of Saunton Sands to the mouth of the Taw-Torrige Estuary. At its maximum extent the project is over 8km in length. The proposed route of the onshore cable corridor crosses the northern part of Saunton Sands and Braunton Burrows, before turning south to cross the River Taw just upstream of its confluence with the River Torrige.

1.3 Topography and Geology

9. The survey comprises 133 ha of agricultural land currently utilised for pasture and crops, sand dunes, and a golf course. The site is bounded by Saunton Golf Club facilities; Burrows Close Lane, Sandy Lane, east Yelland, agricultural land, the Taw estuary, and American Road (**Figure 1**).
10. The site is on a slight incline from 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northern and western extents to 4 m aOD at the southern edge.
11. The solid geology of the northern and central extent of the site comprises Mudstone of the Pilton Mudstone Formation. The southern extent of the site comprises Mudstone and Siltstone of the Ashton Mudstone Member and Crackington Formation. A further band of Mudstone of the Doddiscombe Formation and Codden Hill Chert Formation runs between the northern/central and southern extent of the site. Superficial deposits are mainly composed of clay, silt, and sand from tidal flat deposits across most of the survey area, except for small zones of blown sand on the westernmost edges, and alluvial deposits comprising clay, silt, sand, and gravel in the southern fields (BGS 2022).
12. The soils underlying the north of the site are likely to consist of sand-pararendzinas of the 361 (Sandwich) association and brown earths of the 541w (Newnham) association. The central section of the site is likely to consist of humic-sandy gley soils of the 861a (Isleham 1) association. The soils underlying the south of the site are likely to consist of pelostagnogley soils of the 712e (Hallsworth 2) association (SSEW SE Sheet 5 1983).

1.4 Archaeological and Historic Background

13. A detailed historic environment baseline is provided in **Appendix 21.A of Chapter 21 Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage** of the Environmental Statement (OWL, 2023) and is summarised below.

14. Within the Study Area evidence for prehistoric periods is relatively sparse. These comprise two Mesolithic scatters (MDV11887 and MDV12393) and two Neolithic flint scatters (MDV25461 and MDV562). MDV12393 was found on Braunton Burrows, while MDV11887 is attributed to the Parish of Instow. The artefacts are labelled as 'from Instow bay', but this label has been disputed and the exact origin site is unknown. The finds included a pick, eight cores, four scrapers and 12 blades and flakes.
15. The two Neolithic flint scatters were both found between Croyde and Saunton Sands. MDV25461 includes 74 struck flint including scrapers, blades, cores, and a leaf-shaped arrowhead. MDV562 Finds included arrowheads, scrapers, and a retouched fragment of a polished axe.
16. Within the wider area, evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation is extensive with high concentrations of activity located at Baggy Point, Croyde and around Northam and Abbotsham. Records from these periods largely comprise flint scatters and flint working sites. Bronze Age activity is also concentrated in these areas.
17. Evidence of Iron Age and Roman archaeology is sparse within the Study Area and is limited to one Roman record. This is a possible enclosed early Christian cemetery in the parish of Instow (MDV41904).
18. Early medieval evidence largely relates to agriculture, such records comprise:
 - Earthworks and ditches could be the remains of Early medieval or post-medieval trackways or field boundaries (MDV102600);
 - Braunton Great Field, an Early medieval open field system which is only one of three of these systems still operating in England (MDV199). Some of the strips still retain their original names and dimensions, however, there has been significant amalgamation of strips since the nineteenth century;
 - Earthwork lynchets on Saunton Down (MDV563).
19. A ford (MDV124752) possibly dating to the Early medieval period is recorded near Saunton Sands.
20. The possible site of an early settlement at Saunton (MDV18644), is recorded near the original chapel of St. Anne, possibly a predecessor of a medieval settlement.
21. Additionally, Instow (MDV19048) was recorded in the Domesday book of as *Johanniesto* and may have earlier origins.
22. In terms of medieval records these largely comprise ecclesiastical buildings and agricultural buildings with eight records attributed to this period. These are largely extant remains structures, however, one record comprises a findspot. This is a

Church plate and chalices (MDV208) have also been recovered from the church yard. One of chalices is marked with Jones, goldsmith Exeter, 1570-90.

23. A large number of records are located within the Study Area associated with the post-medieval period and 19th century. These largely comprise agricultural buildings such as farms and barn, chapels, churches and associated graveyards and industrial records such as quarry pits and the former North Devon Railway.
24. Modern records are the most numerous record type within the Study Area. 144 Modern sites have been recorded within the Study Area. The majority of these relate to United States Army WWII Assault Training Centre (MDV5728) and are located across Braunton Burrows. The area encloses a wealth of monuments including buildings, pillboxes, anti-tank blocks, mock landing craft and obstacles and bomb craters.

1.5 Geophysical Survey

25. A detailed gradiometer and electromagnetic survey was carried out over the site by Wessex Archaeology between September and November 2022 and March 2023. This is summarised below (Wessex Archaeology 2022).
26. The survey did not identify any anomalies that can confidently be interpreted as archaeology. There are however several areas of possible archaeological activity.
27. Possible evidence of Second World War military activity can be seen across the north of the Onshore Development Area. In the north of the site there are several anomalies that appear to relate to former barrack blocks, with associated infrastructure, as shown on aerial photography from 1946.
28. Further possible archaeological activity is noted to the south, both immediately north and south of the Taw Estuary, which bisects the southern portion of the site. The possible archaeological features north of the estuary may be attributable to unknown extraction activity. However, further information is not available, and these anomalies may be the by-product of military activity, modern agricultural practices, or variation in the geomorphology of the site.
29. The possible archaeological activity south of the estuary may be associated with archaeological ditch features, such as land or animal management boundaries. However, the majority of these features lie on an east – west orientation and may pertain to water management of the site, such as drainage ditches.
30. Extensive geomorphological activity is evident across a large percentage of the site. This is characterised by variation in the magnetic data along paleochannels, drainage basins, and marshland. The entirety of the site is situated within the UNESCO North Devon Biosphere Reserve and forms the edge of one of the largest

dune systems in the British Isles which has resulted in these magnetic features being prevalent. There are areas within this that appear to have a more man-made form and may relate to former boundary features, but they are interpreted with a low level of confidence.

31. Areas of increased magnetic response are noted across the site. These are attributed to landscaping practices, either correlating with the golf course, trackways, or modern agricultural practices.
32. The remaining anomalies are thought to be modern. These include land drains, former field boundaries, modern trackways, and modern services.

2. Aims of Archaeological Trial Trenching

33. Trial trench locations were developed in consultation with the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team, comprising total of 67 trenches. These are presented on **Figure 2**.
34. The general aim for the archaeological trial trenching evaluation is to investigate and record a representative sample of features of possible archaeological origin in order to gather sufficient information to be able to formulate and refine the mitigation strategy for the management of the archaeological resource present within the Onshore Development Area.
35. The objectives of the trial trenching are to:
 - Interpret any identified archaeology within its local, regional, and national archaeological context.
 - Assess the nature, extent, date, condition, state of preservation, significance, and complexity of any archaeological remains within the Onshore Development Area
 - To inform the design of and be able to further refine an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy, which could include set-piece excavation; strip, map, and record, and/or archaeological monitoring (watching brief) during ground works associated with the construction of the Project as appropriate.
 - To prepare a fully illustrated report on the results of the trial trenching that is compliant with all relevant regulations, policy, guidance, and good practice, and which is proportionate to the results
 - To test the value and interpretation of the geophysical survey to allow for more accurate interpretation
 - To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate local museum service and to provide information for accession to the Devon Historic Environment Record (HER).

3. Methodology

3.1 Scope

36. All archaeological trial trenching evaluation work for the project will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, or via further instruction provided by Royal HaskoningDHV, following consultation with Devon County Historic Environment Team.
37. This WSI has been prepared with reference to Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2020b), the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2022) and Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Devon County Council 2022).
38. The appointed Archaeological Contractor (Wessex Archaeology Limited) will also prepare and submit a Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document prior to the commencement of fieldwork for approval by the OWL, the focus of which will be on Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) considerations.
39. The anticipated commencement of the archaeological trial trench evaluation work is from 12th June 2023. The trial trenching is to be conducted in two deployments, with the second deployment anticipated to commence in August 2023. This is due to harvest periods and associated land access limitations. The first phase will involve the excavation of a selection of trenches to the south of Sandy Lane Car Park, and trenches to the South of the River Taw. Phase two will involve the excavation of all remaining trenches not excavated in phase 1.
40. The trial trenches have been positioned to include:
 - All geophysical anomalies interpreted as archaeological features
 - All geophysical anomalies interpreted as possible features of archaeological origin
 - A sample of archaeological anomalies interpreted as being of geological origin
 - A sample of areas where no geophysical data was obtained, but NMP data exists.
 - A sample of areas which appear to be archaeologically 'blank'.
41. The programme of trenching will also be driven by the availability of land access. If, for any reason, land access is not possible for the selected areas for the archaeological trial trench evaluation programme, these would be completed post-consent.

3.2 General Approach

42. Wessex Archaeology Limited (WA) shall ensure that the archaeological investigations are undertaken in an organised, efficient, and professional manner.

The safety of all personnel on site and measures to ensure safety, including any effects the archaeological evaluation may have on the daily operations of the landowner, general public or any other contractors must be taken into account by WA.

43. Any areas or trenches where it is unsafe to work encountered during the archaeological trial trenching will be reported immediately to OWL and Royal HaskoningDHV. Trenches have been placed to avoid, services, overhead cables, drainage, and boggy ground, using utilities data obtained by the Project Team in September 2022, whilst targeting potential archaeology.
44. If significant archaeological deposits are encountered during the evaluation, excavation will cease in the relevant area and to allow for cleaning and recording of archaeological remains.
45. The archaeological recording and recovery techniques will be in line with current industry best practice and should be fully understood by archaeological staff.
46. Pre and post access photos must be taken, prior to plant accessing private land and once plant is off-site and moving on from an individual work area.
47. Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will cease. A site meeting will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.
48. The rationale for the positioning of each trial trench is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1 Rationale for the positioning of each trial trench

Trench No	Field No	Rationale	Trench Dimensions	Figure Number
1	186	Targeting apparent 'blank' area	50m	Figure 2 – Map 1 of 11
2	186	Targeting two linear trends	30m	Figure 2 – Map 1 of 11
3	186	Targeting two linear trends	50m	Figure 2 – Map 1 of 11
4	186	Targeting an area of apparent geology	30m	Figure 2 – Map 1 of 11
5	169	Targeting an area of apparent geology	50m	Figure 2 – Map 1 of 11

Trench No	Field No	Rationale	Trench Dimensions	Figure Number
6	169	Targeting an area of apparent geology	50m	Figure 2 – Map 1 of 11
7	169	Targeting an area of apparent geology, a linear trend and possible archaeology	50m	Figure 2 – Map 1 of 11
8	169	Targeting an area of apparent geology	50m	Figure 2 – Map 1 of 11
9	122	Targeting a palaeochannel and area of ferrous activity	30m	Figure 2 – Map 2 of 11
10	122	Targeting a palaeochannel and area of ferrous activity	50m	Figure 2 – Map 2 of 11
11	123	Targeting geological channel like features	50m	Figure 2 – Map 2 of 11
12	123	Targeting geological channel like features	30m	Figure 2 – Map 2 of 11
13	123	Targeting geological channel like features	30m	Figure 2 – Map 2 of 11
14	123	Targeting apparent 'blank' area	30m	Figure 2 – Map 2 of 11
15	126	Targeting two geological channel like features	60m	Figure 2 – Map 2 of 11
16	129	Targeting an area of ferrous activity and 'blank' area	50m	Figure 2 – Map 2 of 11
17	124	Targeting geological features	30m	Figure 2 – Map 3 of 11
18	124	Targeting two geological features	50m	Figure 2 – Map 3 of 11
19	124	Targeting a geological feature	50m	Figure 2 – Map 3 of 11
20	132	Targeting a large area of geology	50m	Figure 2 – Map 3 of 11

Trench No	Field No	Rationale	Trench Dimensions	Figure Number
21	132	Targeting a large area of geology	50m	Figure 2 – Map 3 of 11
22	227	Targeting a large area of geology	50m	Figure 2 – Map 3 of 11
23	227	Targeting a large area of geology	50m	Figure 2 – Map 3 of 11
24	227	Targeting a large area of geology	50m	Figure 2 – Map 3 and 4 of 11
25	227	Targeting two geological features	50m	Figure 2 – Map 4 of 11
26	227	Targeting two geological features	50m	Figure 2 – Map 4 of 11
27	227	Targeting geological feature and apparent 'blank' area	50m	Figure 2 – Map 4 of 11
28	96	Targeting apparent 'blank area'	30m	Figure 2 – Map 5 of 11
29	90	Targeting area with many ferrous signatures	50m	Figure 2 – Map 5 of 11
30	90	Targeting an area of increased response	30m	Figure 2 – Map 6 of 11
31	90	Targeting area with many ferrous signatures	50m	Figure 2 – Map 6 of 11
32	90	Targeting an area with no geophysical survey data and an area of multiple ferrous responses	50m	Figure 2 – Map 6 of 11
33	95	Targeting an area of multiple ferrous responses	50m	Figure 2 – Map 6 of 11
34	95	Targeting geological feature and apparent 'blank area'	50m	Figure 2 – Map 6 of 11
35	95	Targeting apparent blank area, with some ferrous responses	50m	Figure 2 – Map 7 of 11

Trench No	Field No	Rationale	Trench Dimensions	Figure Number
36	N/A	Targeting apparent 'blank' area	50m	Figure 2 – Map 7 of 11
37	N/A	Targeting an apparent 'blank' area	50m	Figure 2 – Map 7 of 11
38	100	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data	50m	Figure 2 – Map 8 of 11
39	100	Targeting an apparent 'blank' area and an area of increased response	50m	Figure 2 – Map 8 of 11
40	76	Targeting an area of increased response and ferrous response	30m	Figure 2 – Map 8 of 11
41	76	Targeting an apparent 'blank' area	50m	Figure 2 – Map 8 of 11
42	76	Targeting an area of increased response and ferrous response	50m	Figure 2 – Map 8 of 11
43	61	Targeting an apparent 'blank' area	30m	Figure 2 – Map 8 of 11
44	61	Targeting an increased response	30m	Figure 2 – Map 8 and 9 of 11
45	61	Targeting ferrous response which corresponds to an HER record for a former radar station	50m	Figure 2 – Map 9 of 11
46	61	Targeting ferrous response which corresponds to an HER record for a former radar station	50m	Figure 2 – Map 9 of 11
47	61	Targeting ferrous response which corresponds to an HER record for a former radar station	30m	Figure 2 – Map 9 of 11
48	61	Targeting ferrous response which corresponds to an HER record for a former radar station	50m	Figure 2 – Map 9 of 11

Trench No	Field No	Rationale	Trench Dimensions	Figure Number
49	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data and tent accommodation mapped by NMP	30m	Figure 2 – Map 9 of 11
50	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data and tent accommodation mapped by NMP	50m	Figure 2 – Map 9 of 11
51	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data and tent accommodation mapped by NMP	30m	Figure 2 – Map 9 of 11
52	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data	50m	Figure 2 – Map 9 of 11
53	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data	50m	Figure 2 – Map 9 of 11
54	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data and military road mapped by NMP	50m	Figure 2 – Map 9 of 11
55	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data	50m	Figure 2 – Map 10 of 11
56	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data and tent accommodation mapped by NMP	50m	Figure 2 – Map 10 of 11
57	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data	50m	Figure 2 – Map 10 of 11
58	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data and tent accommodation mapped by NMP	50m	Figure 2 – Map 10 of 11
59	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data and tent accommodation mapped by NMP	30m	Figure 2 – Map 10 of 11
60	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data	50m	Figure 2 – Map 10 of 11

Trench No	Field No	Rationale	Trench Dimensions	Figure Number
61	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data and apparent 'blank' area	50m	Figure 2 – Map 10 of 11
62	99	Targeting an area of multiple ferrous responses	50m	Figure 2 – Map 10 of 11
63	99	Targeting an area of multiple ferrous responses	50m	Figure 2 – Map 10 of 11
64	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data	30m	Figure 2 – Map 11 of 11
65	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data	50m	Figure 2 – Map 11 of 11
66	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data	50m	Figure 2 – Map 11 of 11
67	99	Targeting area void of geophysical survey data	50m	Figure 2 – Map 11 of 11

3.3 Mechanical Excavation of Archaeological Trial Trenches

49. All 67 trial trenches will be excavated at the locations indicated in **Figure 2 – Maps 1-11**. All trenches will be set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) in the approximate positions shown in Figure 2. Minor adjustments to the layout may be required to take account of constraints such as vegetation or located services found during the pre-excavation CAT and Genny survey, and to allow for machine manoeuvring. The trench locations will be tied into the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid and Ordnance Datum (OD) (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15..
50. No machine excavation will be undertaken without a valid Permit to Dig or Landowner agreement. Pre-condition photographs should be taken of each trench prior to stripping.
51. WA will be responsible for identifying any buried services and will undertake a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) and Genny scan, by a suitably competent person, of each trench location prior to topsoil stripping and at regular intervals during the removing of overburden by mechanical excavator onto the archaeological horizon.
52. Depending on ground conditions and landowner requirements, mechanical excavation will proceed using either a wheeled or tracked excavator of appropriate size and specification to excavate each trench. All trial trenches will be excavated

by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket operated by trained and competent driver, under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

53. When working across the site the mechanical excavator will avoid slewing its tracks where possible to minimise disturbing the top/plough soil.
54. The topsoil and subsoil will be removed until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered. Particular attention will be paid to achieving a clean and well-defined horizon (surface) with the machine.
55. Topsoil and subsoil excavated from each trench must be separated and placed separately either side of the trench, and at a minimum distance of 1 m from the edge of the trench. However, if trenches are expected to exceed 500mm in depth, spoil would need to be stored further away from the trench.
56. Spoil arising from the trench will be rapidly investigated using a metal detector to recover any artefacts.
57. In accordance with Devon County Council's Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation (DCC, 2022) trenches will be excavated in a staged manner to prevent over-weathering of the exposed trench faces before they can be cleaned by hand by the site archaeologist(s).
58. Trenches should be excavated to allow for access and egress personnel and wildlife at either end and suitably enclosed to prevent inadvertent entry into the working area. If there is a deep excavation (>1.2m deep) then additional fencing arrangements will need to be made by the OWL and implemented by WA – This may involve netlon fencing being erected around the feature, the entire trench and/or spoil heaps.
59. All fencing will be maintained by WA until all works in the area have been completed and approved for backfilling by Devon County Council Historic Environment Team. Where deemed necessary (for example where livestock are present), WA will make daily checks to ensure that the fencing remains functional.
60. The machined surface will be cleaned by hand, where required, for the acceptable definition of archaeological remains. It is not anticipated that entire trenches will require hand cleaning.
61. Following cleaning, all archaeological deposits and remains will be planned, to enable the selection of features and deposits for sample excavation by WA.

3.4 Hand Excavation of Archaeological Features

62. Should any archaeological features or deposits be present within the archaeological trial trenches, a sufficient sample of all archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in order to determine their date, extent, level of preservation, form and where possible, function and where applicable, their stratigraphic relationship between features. These will be excavated using appropriate hand tools, such as a mattock, shovel, and hand trowel.
63. In accordance with Devon County Council's Specification for Archaeological Field Evaluation (DCC, 2022) All exposed archaeological features must be investigated and as a minimum:
- Small discrete features will be fully excavated
 - Larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated)
 - Long linear features will be sample excavated along their length – with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features
 - One long face of each trench will be cleaned by hand to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood and for the identification of archaeological features
 - The investigation of features at the edge of excavations should include hand cleaning of the trench sides either side of the feature, for a distance of at least 1m from the feature edge, for the identification and recording of remnant bank deposits or other associated deposits and to record and gain an understanding of the overlying stratigraphy.
64. Additionally, the following will be adopted:
- 50-100% of domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) - unless large and structural, in which case see above
 - 100% of flint scatters and will require hand cleaning and three-dimensional plotting prior to recovery
 - Timber structures and conservable artefacts that will require specialist recording and conservation prior to preservation or recovery. A site meeting will be held between OWL, Royal HaskoningDHV, Devon County Historic Environment Team and Wessex Archaeology to discuss bespoke strategy in eventuality of discoveries of this nature.

3.5 Recording System

65. All site data will be marked with the Wessex Archaeology site code 264502 and this number will be used throughout for archiving purposes.

66. This unique identifier will be used to label (using appropriate materials not adhesive labels) all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.
67. The written archive will consist of recording pro-forma recording sheets that conform to the standards for archive deposition with the local deposition institution.
68. Each trench will have a unique number, as indicated on the trench location plan. As a minimum each record of a trench will include:
 - The extent of each trial trench will be accurately recorded using electronic survey equipment, whereby the data will be overlaid at a scale of 1:500 onto the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid (using digital map data)
 - Levels, which will be related to the Ordnance Datum in meters, taken along the trench base and at the top of each end
 - At least one representative section at a minimum width of 1 metre, at an appropriate scale – not less than 1:50, from ground level to the base of excavation, the location of which recorded using electronic survey equipment
 - Individual context description of each deposit/cut/fill using trench/context sheets, which include provisions for sketch plans and sections
 - Features deemed to be of geological origin, would be recorded on a trench record sheet and photographed
 - Photographs with appropriate scales of each end of the trench following excavation
 - Photographs of each representative section with appropriate scale
 - A full matrix must be completed and will form an integral part of the digital archive.
69. Register sheets (or digital equivalents) will be employed to act as master indices of all types of documentary resources. Trench and context registers will be maintained at all times which will act as a master list of contexts.
70. Context sheets must be completed for every archaeological feature and deposit and will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and a separate matrix diagram will also be employed.
71. Hand drawn plans and sections of archaeological features will be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections) with Ordnance Datum (OD) heights recorded in metres, correct to two decimal places.
72. Single context planning should only be used if appropriately complex stratified deposits are encountered.

73. A full photographic record will be made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. This will record both the detail and the general context of the principal features and the site. Digital images will be subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which will embed appropriate metadata within the image and ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Photographs will also be taken of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of the evaluation.

3.6 Artefact Recovery

74. With respect to finds and landowner permissions for the transfer of artefacts and ecofacts, the practice of approaching the landowners to request their permission to deposit any artefacts in an appropriate local museum will be followed by WA, once all items are accounted for.
75. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to Royal HaskoningDHV as soon as is practicable and by Wessex Archaeology to the relevant Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) for the area and H.M. Coroner within 14 days of discovery.
76. The collection, documentation, and conservation of all artefactual and ecofactual material will conform to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (CIfA, 2014b) and the Museum of Barnstaple & North Devon archaeological archives deposition (MBND, 2023).
77. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained, with the exception of those with undoubtedly modern date. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of Royal HaskoningDHV.
78. All non-modern artefacts will be labelled with the unique site code and context number of the deposit in which they were recovered. The artefacts will be stored and processed in a manner appropriate to the material to minimise further deterioration.
79. All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). Provision will be made by Wessex Archaeology for on-site conservation of particularly fragile/unstable material, as required. Ironwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be

undertaken by a qualified and experienced specialist. A selection of suitable material, primarily the pottery, worked flint and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the relevant assemblages.

80. Finds will be suitably bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidance given by the relevant museum and generally in accordance with the standards of the ClfA (2014b).
81. If 'significant' finds or artefact scatters are encountered these will be recorded three dimensionally using electronic survey equipment to an accuracy of $\pm 100\text{mm}$ and assigned a 'Special Finds' number. Low level and Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) photogrammetric recording should also be utilised in these circumstances if practicable.

3.7 Environmental Sampling and Scientific Dating

82. All sampling will be undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015b).
83. Bulk environmental soil samples, for the recovery of plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, small animal bones and other small artefacts, will be taken as appropriate from well-sealed and dateable contexts. In general, features directly associated with particular activities (e.g., pits, latrines, cesspits, hearths, ovens, kilns, and corn driers) should be prioritised for sampling over features, such as ditches or postholes, which are likely to contain reworked and residual material.
84. Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated (DCC HET 2022).
85. If waterlogged or mineralised deposits are encountered, an environmental sampling strategy will be devised and agreed with DCCHET as appropriate. Specialist guidance will be provided by a member of Wessex Archaeology's geoarchaeological and environmental team, with site visits undertaken if required.
86. Any samples will be of an appropriate size – typically 40 litres for the recovery of environmental evidence from dry contexts, and 10 litres from waterlogged deposits.
87. Following specialist advice, other sampling methods such as monolith, Kubiena or contiguous small bulk (column) samples may be employed to enable investigation of deposits with regard to microfossils (e.g., pollen, diatoms) and macrofossils (e.g., molluscs, insects), soil micromorphological or soil chemical analyses.
88. Residues and any retained samples will be treated as part of the find's assemblage.

3.8 Human Remains

89. In the event that human remains are encountered, Wessex Archaeology will inform Royal HaskoningDHV. Royal HaskoningDHV will inform Devon County Historic Environment Team and OWL.
90. In the event of discovery of any human remains (articulated or disarticulated, cremated or unburnt), all excavation of the deposit(s) will cease pending WA obtaining a Ministry of Justice licence (this includes cases where remains are to be left *in situ*).
91. Initially the remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, pending discussions between the client, WA's osteoarchaeologist and DCC HET regarding the need for excavation/removal or sampling. Where this is deemed appropriate, the human remains will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from site in compliance with the Ministry of Justice licence.
92. If removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and Post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (McKinley and Roberts 1993) and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Brickley & McKinley 2004) as set out by the ClfA.
93. Where appropriate samples should be taken to retrieve small bones and other biological remains.
94. The final deposition of human remains following the appropriate level of osteological analysis and other specialist sampling/examinations will follow the requirements set out in the Ministry of Justice licence.

3.9 Treasure

95. Any recovered artefacts that are designated Treasure as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 and further supplemented by the Treasure (Designation) Order 2002 will be treated in accordance with said Act. Wessex Archaeology will report all Treasure within 14 days of discovery to the Portable Antiquities Scheme via the relevant Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) for the area and H. M. Coroner. OWL and the Archaeological Consultant will also be informed by the Archaeological Contractor.
96. Any Treasure will be removed to a secure store. Where removal cannot be achieved on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken by the Archaeological Contractor to protect the finds from theft.
97. All finds and archaeological records should be removed from the site at the end of each working day.

3.10 Backfilling and Reinstatement of Trenches

98. Trial trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of Royal HaskoningDHV and Devon County Historic Environment Team. Sign off of trenches will be agreed with Devon County Historic Environment Team either in person or remotely using summary emails the results of each trial trench. Some backfilling will be permitted if health and safety or ground stability reasons warrant it.
99. Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and DCC HET will be backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment will be undertaken..
100. Suitably detailed photographs of the trench must be taken in order to provide evidence of 'empty/sterile' trenches. These photographs must be kept on file and provided to the Royal HaskoningDHV upon request. Waterlogged trenches will be drained prior to backfilling.
101. Unless instructed otherwise, topsoil and subsoil must be reinstated as separate horizons with the subsoil below the topsoil and each trench area reinstated to a satisfactory level surface.
102. Any utilities, private services, field drains or similar apparatus that are damaged must be replaced or repaired by Wessex Archaeology. This scenario, in all cases, must first be reported to OWL/Royal HaskoningDHV at the earliest opportunity. Where relevant (i.e., in the case of utilities) this must be reported immediately to the relevant statutory undertaker by Wessex Archaeology and no further work undertaken until authorised to do so by the relevant authority.
103. Post condition shots of each trench must be taken and provided to Royal HaskoningDHV.
104. Pre and post access photos must be taken, prior to plant accessing private land and once plant is off-site and moving on from a work area.

3.11 Reporting

105. Verbal progress reports and brief written weekly progress reports will be provided to Royal HaskoningDHV and OWL during the work, and at any juncture upon request. These in turn will be provided to Devon County Council Historic Environment Team.
106. The reporting of the trial trenching will be commensurate with the results and will be produced in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (CIfA, 2014a).
107. Upon completion of the trial trenching, an interim statement will be prepared and submitted to the Royal HaskoningDHV within four weeks for review prior to issue to the Devon County Historic Environment Team. As a minimum, this will include:

- A brief summary of the results of the work
- A general location plan with key archaeological features
- A quantification of the primary archive including contexts, finds and samples.

108. The first draft of complete trial trenching report will be made available eight weeks and consist of a fully illustrated text and accompanying figures containing the following information:

- Site code/project number; dates of fieldwork; grid references; location plan, and a plan showing the limits of the survey area (accurately located to the national grid)
- A non-technical summary of the reason, aims, methods and main results of the survey
- An introduction to outline the circumstances leading to the commission of the project and any restrictions encountered
- Aims and objectives of the evaluation
- Site location and description
- Geology, soils, and land use
- Planning background
- Archaeological and historical background
- The methodology(ies) used
- Results including trench and feature descriptions
- Interpretation of the archaeological features and their wider setting
- Specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds including recommendations for further analysis
- A statement of the significance of the results in their local, regional and national context, cross referenced to the regional research frameworks and agendas, as appropriate
- Conclusions/Discussion
- References
- General and detailed plans showing the locations of the trenches and the features within the excavated trenches, accurately positioned on an OS base map (to a standard accepted scale)
- Representative trench sections and sections of all excavated features at appropriate scales
- Photographs of the site, the trenches, and all archaeological features
- A catalogue of finds
- A catalogue and location of the site archive
- A copy of the OASIS record Sheet.

109. Plans of all trenches must show the GPS co-ordinates for the ends of the trenches or must be presented tabulated within an appendix to the report.
110. All figures will be reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the controller of HM's Stationery Office (© Crown copyright).
111. It is anticipated that issue of the final report will be provided within two weeks of the consolidated comments being provided on the draft report.
112. A fully collated and completed version of the report will be provided by the Wessex Archaeology in .PDF format and a digital copy of the report will be submitted to Devon County Historic Environment Team for comment. Both hard and digital version copies of the report will ultimately be logged with the Devon Historic Environment Record by Wessex Archaeology. Upon request, a project CD shall also be submitted containing image files in .JPEG or .TIFF format, digital text files will be submitted in Microsoft Word format, and figures and drawings in recent/compatible version AutoCAD and/or ArcGIS format.
113. At the start of work (i.e., immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>) will be initiated by Wessex Archaeology and main areas completed on details, location, and creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the Devon HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive). An OASIS online record has been initiated by Wessex the reference number is: **wessexar1-51629**.
114. Wessex Archaeology will be required to liaise with the Royal HaskoningDHV to assist with the development of a mitigation strategy following the completion of the archaeological trial trenching.
115. Following relevant internal review by Royal HaskoningDHV and OWL, a copy of the report will be issued to the Devon County Historic Environment Team for external review.
116. In addition to including a copy of the archaeological trial trenching results and reporting (as available at the time) within the planning application submission documents, copies of the final report(s) along with surveyed spatial digital data (.dxf or shapefile format) relating to evaluation, will be supplied separately to the HER upon the completion of the fieldwork and following relevant internal reviews and sign off by OWL, as well as external reviews by the Devon County Historic Environment Team.

3.12 Archive Preparation and Deposition

117. The complete project archive, which may include paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (accession no: TBC), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (ADS 2013, Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c; SMA 1995).
118. The site archive will usually be deposited with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (MDND) within one year of the completion of all archaeological fieldwork, including reporting, associated with OWL. It will then become publicly accessible. A museum accession number was requested on the 09/05/2023
119. The archive will be submitted to The Collection within six months (or as close to as possible) of the completion of all field work for the project. It will then become publicly accessible.
120. The collecting museums in Devon require that digital archives are transferred into the care of a trusted digital repository. The digital archive will consist of:
 - All born-digital data (images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.)
 - Digital copies made of all other relevant written and drawn data produced and/or collected during fieldwork – i.e., the primary record, comprising (as appropriate):
 - Context records and indices
 - sample sheets and indices
 - Finds records and indices
 - Site drawings and indices (including any relevant sketches or notes that aid the interpretation and understanding of the site and its recording) Any relevant information undertaken as part of the post-excavation assessment or analysis.
121. The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and thus made publicly accessible, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019). The digital archive will be compiled in accordance with the ADS Guidelines for Depositors. DCC HET will be notified of the deposition of the digital and material archive.
122. The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of the project. Wessex Archaeology shall provide Royal HaskoningDHV with copies of all communication with the recipient museum/records office and written confirmation of the receipt/deposition of the archive.
123. Wessex Archaeology will liaise with Royal HaskoningDHV and OWL to address the transfer of ownership and any copyright issues.

124. In addition, Wessex Archaeology will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of the report online to OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) at - <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/>, upon approval by OWL.

4. Monitoring, Progress Reporting and Site Visits

125. Royal HaskoningDHV will monitor the archaeological trial trenching fieldwork progress on behalf of OWL.

126. The work will be inspected to ensure that it is being carried out to the required standards and that it will achieve the stated aims and objectives.

127. Written progress reports will be provided to the OWL by Wessex Archaeology and Royal HaskoningDHV regularly during the main phase of evaluation trenching fieldwork and the subsequent post-excavation phase.

128. Wessex Archaeology will only accept direct instruction from OWL and/or the Royal HaskoningDHV.

129. If any problems are encountered during the fieldwork these must be reported immediately to the OWL.

130. Monitoring progress meetings between OWL, Royal HaskoningDHV and Wessex Archaeology will be held during the evaluation. Devon County Historic Environment Team shall be invited to attend site to monitor the works on behalf of the local planning authority (DCC). These meetings will be arranged by Royal HaskoningDHV. It is anticipated that the DCC HET would undertake some initial monitoring visits to see the first group of trenches when they are open, then undertake monitoring visits as, when and if required.

131. Royal HaskoningDHV will provide Devon County Council Historic Environment Team and Historic England's Science Advisor with a minimum of two-week written notice of the start dates and project duration and will be requested to approve sign-off of trenches prior to backfilling (this may be through email communication for those trenches devoid of any significant archaeological remains).

132. A minimum of one week's notice will be given to Devon County Historic Environment Team in advance of works commencing.

133. If required, arrangements for Devon County Historic Environment Team to visit site and monitor the work in progress will be made through Royal HaskoningDHV.

5. Access

134. Access will initially be arranged through OWL and will be from public access points or from private access points previously agreed with the landowner and/or land occupier (tenant). Wessex Archaeology will also be required to progress specific access arrangements on a day to day and week to week basis, including direct contact (phone calls) with landowners, prior to gaining access.
135. Vehicles must be parked off the road, safely and appropriately within and at designated locations. A surveyor's vehicle sheet must be placed in the windscreen of any vehicle on site during surveying work, which should include a contact name and number.
136. Contact details, including names, company address and vehicle registration, of those attending site must be provided to OWL in advance of the site survey.

6. Confidentiality and Publicity

137. Although information regarding the Project is in the public domain, the archaeological works may attract interest.
138. In the event of any enquiries by the public, Wessex Archaeology will refer all enquiries to Royal HaskoningDHV and ultimately OWL without making any unauthorised statements or comments.
139. Wessex Archaeology will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes, without the permission of OWL.

7. Copyright

140. Wessex Archaeology will assign copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to the Projcos. Wessex Archaeology will retain the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material.
141. Wessex Archaeology may apply in writing to OWL to use/disseminate any of the Project archive or documentation (including images), and any such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.
142. The receiving museum (MBND), however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
143. Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Projcos for the

purposes of archaeological research, or development control within the planning process.

8. Resources and Timetable

144. Wessex Archaeology are a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, thereby providing assurance that they follow defined policies and procedures and comply with current good practice that is compatible with this WSI. Wessex Archaeology will adhere to all national, regional and local standards and guidance as identified throughout this document and referenced below in Section 9.
145. All personnel involved in the archaeological trial trenching must be suitably qualified and experienced professionals.
146. All equipment, instrumentation and tools required must be supplied by Wessex Archaeology.
147. Wessex Archaeology will ultimately be responsible for the compliant delivery of this WSI.
148. The works may be staffed by one or more trenching teams. Team numbers may increase or decrease according to staff availability and land access.
149. Wessex Archaeology will be directly responsible for all setting out and the surveying in of all grid points, as appropriate, and for ensuring that the correct (and only the required) survey areas within the onshore project area are subject to survey.
150. Pen portrait (concise short-form style) CVs can be provided for Wessex Archaeology personnel to Devon County Historic Environment Team in advance of survey work commencing, upon request.

9. Health and Safety

151. Wessex Archaeology will adhere to risk assessments and any project specific health and safety plan prepared by OWL. Wessex Archaeology have also prepared and submitted their own Health and Safety focused RAMS documentation, specific to the Archaeological Evaluation prior to the commencement of fieldwork for approval by OWL.
152. Wessex Archaeology will be responsible for identifying any buried or overhead services and taking the necessary precautions to avoid damage to such services, prior to the commencement of trial trenching. Where available, service location plans and UXO information will be provided by Royal HaskoningDHV; however, the responsibility for confirming the accuracy of this information will lie with the Wessex Archaeology who must check this through by appropriate means prior to the commencement of trenching works.

153. Point of Work (Dynamic) Risk Assessments will be carried out by Wessex Archaeology's survey team once on site and when moving between/changing work locations.
154. All Wessex Archaeology personnel must always adhere to the Project's site safety policies and shall wear/use the correct safety clothing and equipment. The following Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is anticipated to be considered mandatory during site survey work:
- High visibility vest / jacket
 - Approved workwear (e.g.: overalls/rousers/long sleeved tops etc)
 - Hard hat
 - Safety boots with reinforced toes and mid-sole, with ankle support.
155. Where appropriate and necessary, additional PPE including safety glasses, hearing protection and gloves must be utilised. This will be detailed further in Wessex Archaeology's RAMS documentation.
156. Wessex Archaeology will ensure that all equipment for use will be fit for purpose; that archaeological site staff will be trained in the safe use of site equipment and no archaeological site staff will undertake works for which they are not appropriately trained (including valid CSCS cards) or equipped.
157. In undertaking all archaeological trial trenching evaluation, Wessex Archaeology is to abide by all statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, and in particular the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.
158. No lone working will be permitted at any time.

10. General Provision

159. No variation from, or changes to, this WSI will occur except by prior agreement with the OWL. Devon County Historic Environment Team will be consulted with regards to any required archaeological changes of a 'significant' nature.
160. Wessex Archaeology will leave all work sites and areas accessed in a tidy and workmanlike condition. Wessex Archaeology shall remove any material brought onto site, including grid pegs and other markers. The use of spray paint or similar means of marking will not be permitted.
161. Wessex Archaeology is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the trial trenching, by the Royal HaskoningDHV.
162. Access for plant, parking and site welfare facilities shall be agreed between the OWL and Wessex Archaeology prior to entering the site.

163. Provision should be made for fencing (netlon) where appropriate to prevent access to deep excavations, particularly near any public access points such as footpaths.
164. Wessex Archaeology will make provision for the security of an area during trial trenching if sensitive archaeological remains are uncovered.

11. References

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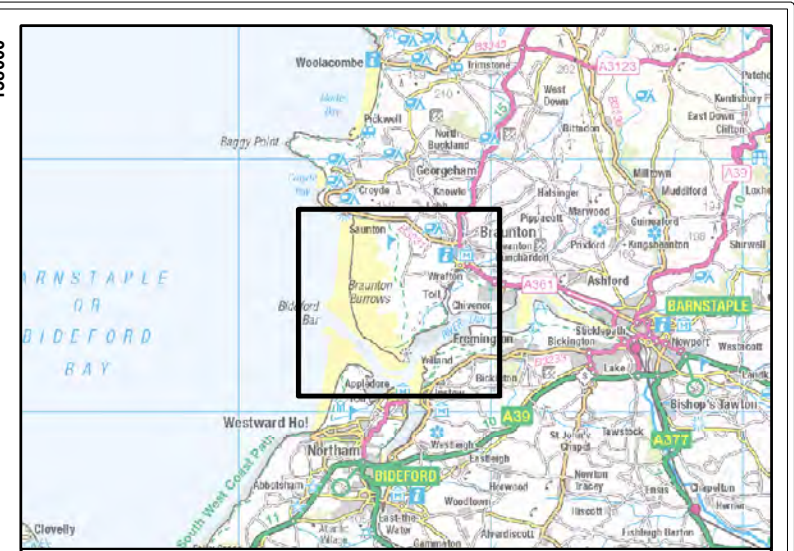
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12. Figures




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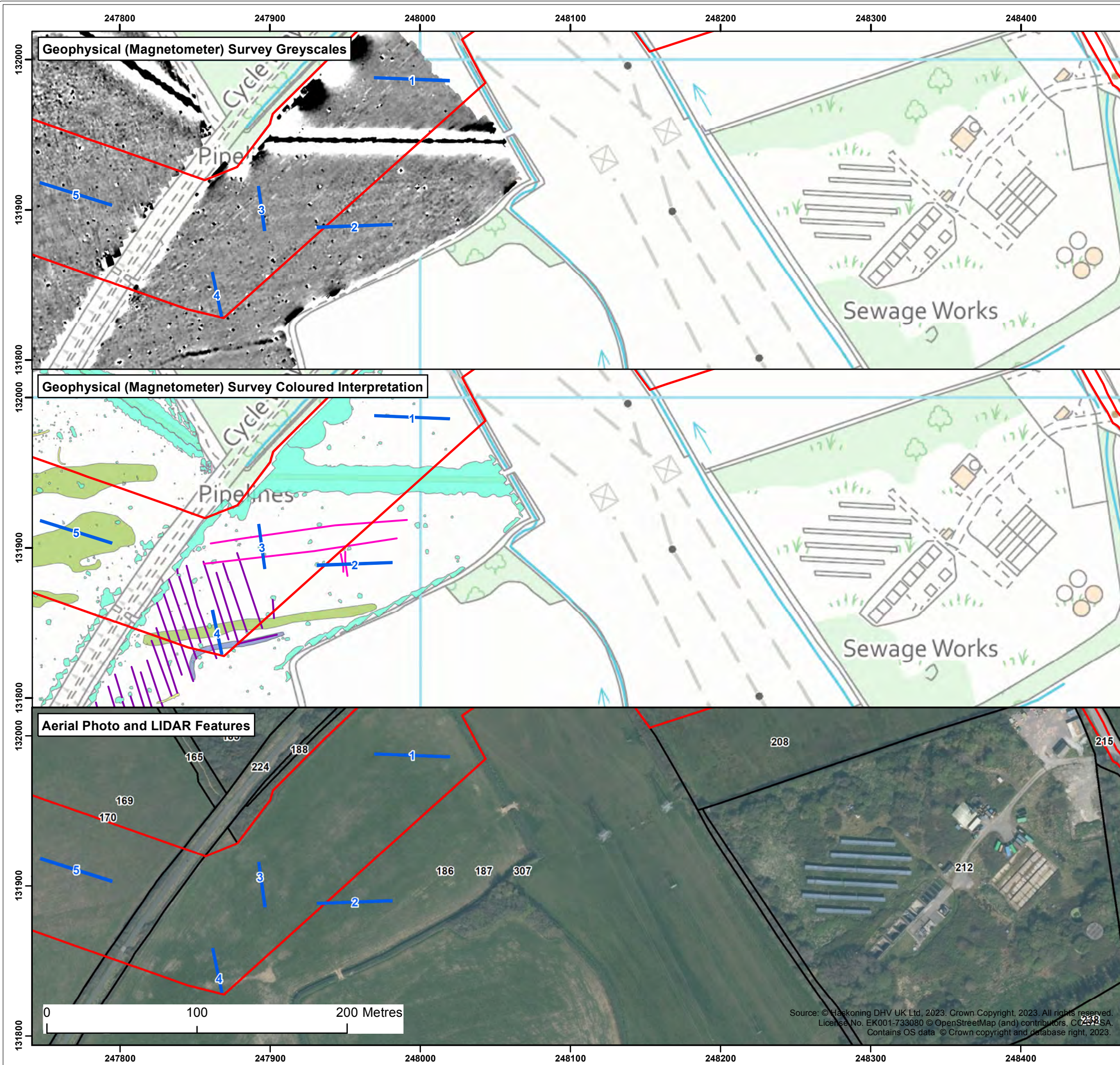


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Legend:

Trial Trench

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Wessex Interpretation¹

- Agricultural

AIMP Data³

- Line Feature
- Linear Trend
- Drainage
- Ferrous
- Ferrous
- Former Field Boundary
- Modern Service
- Modern Trackway
- Geology
- Possible Archaeology
- Increased Response

APS Data²

- Detailed Polygons
- Polygon Feature
- Land Parcel

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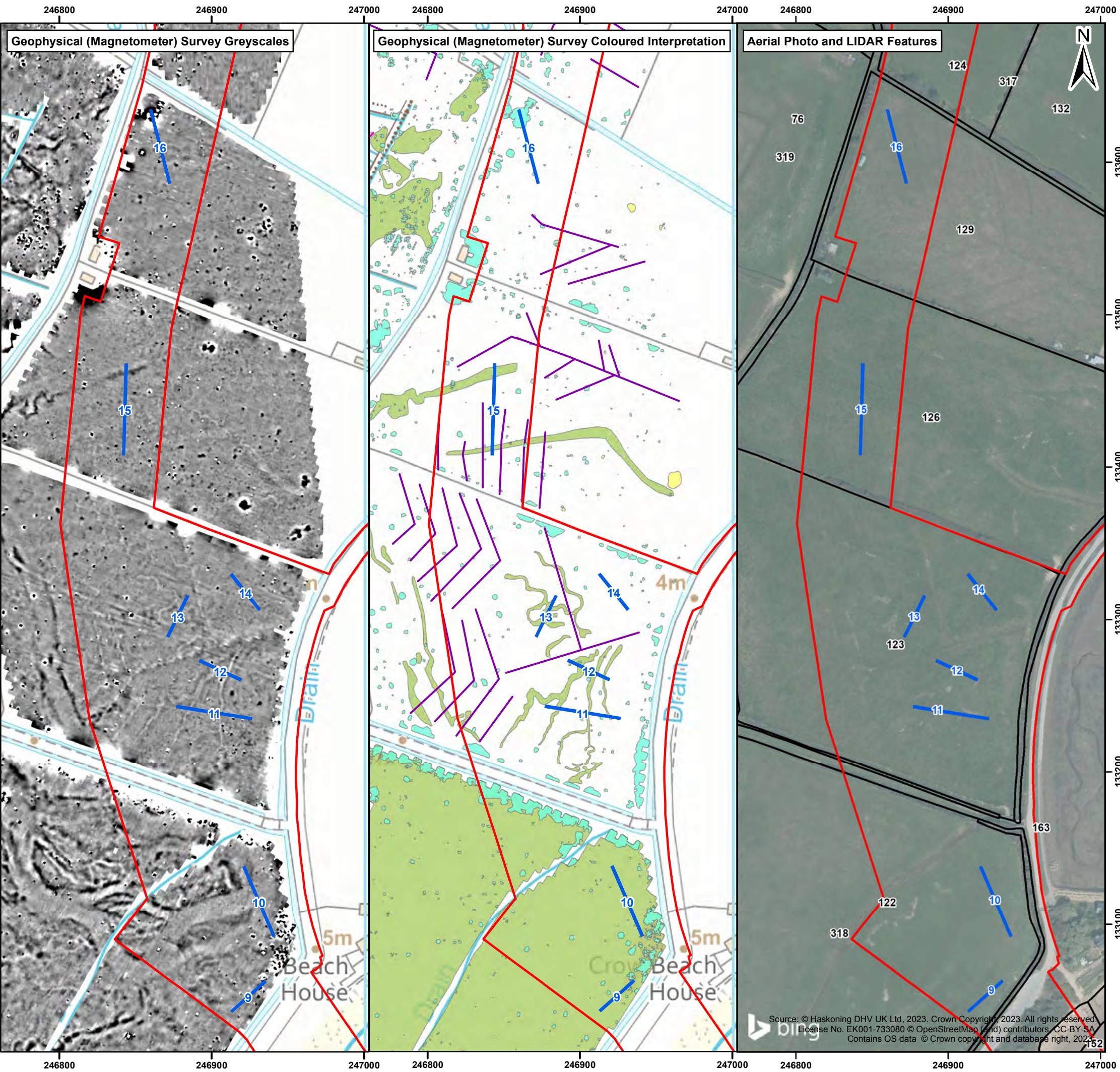
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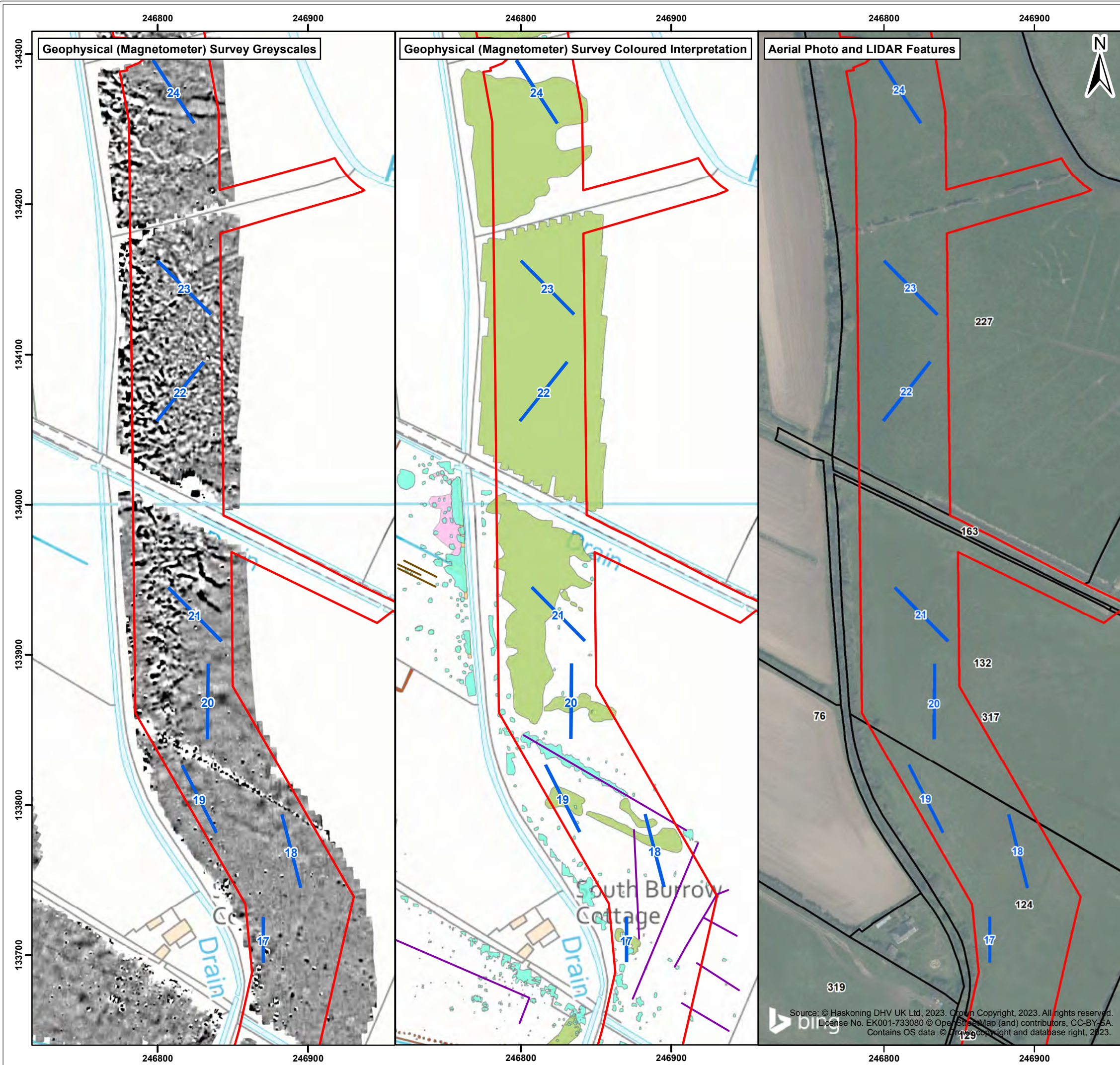
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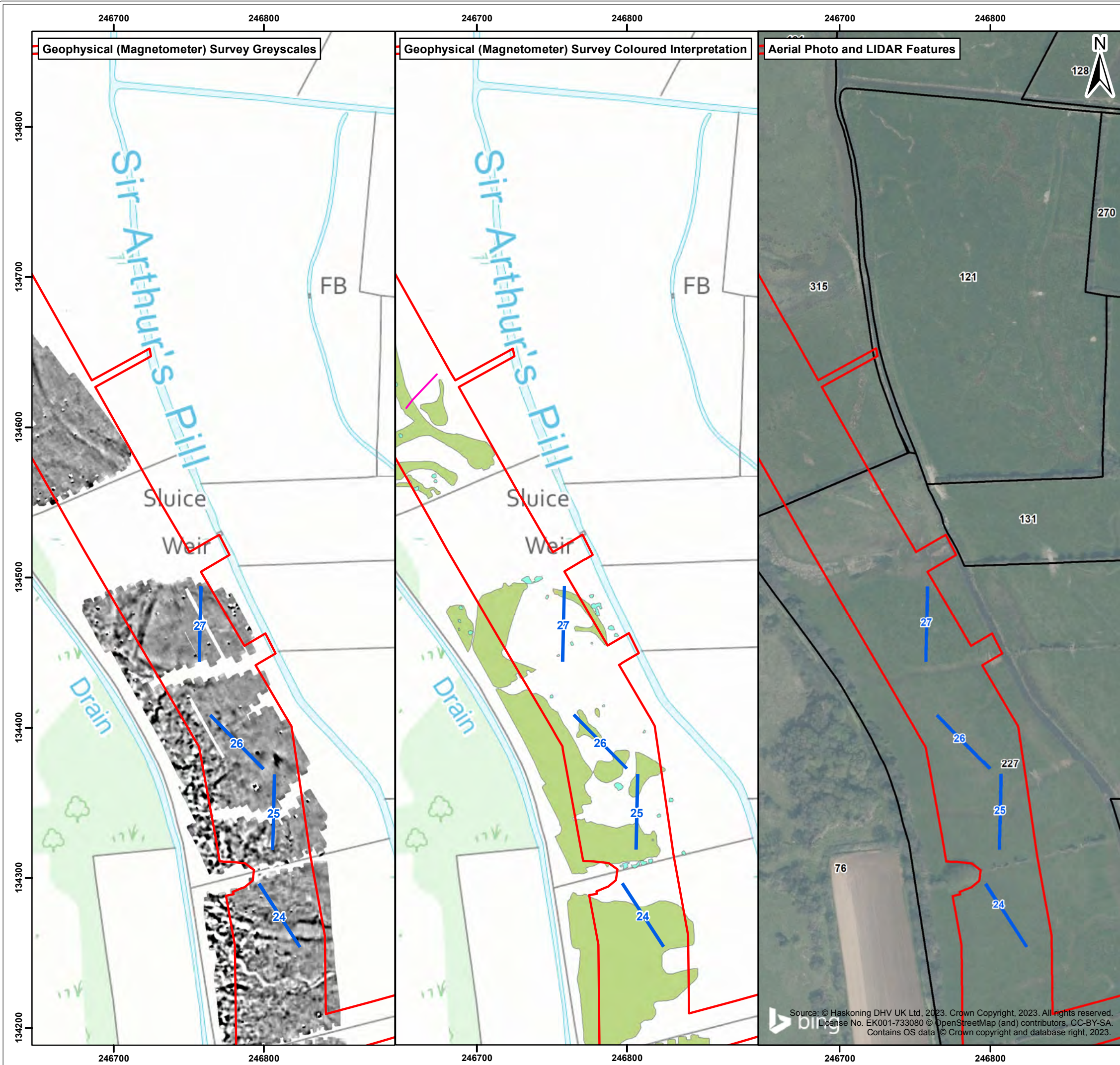
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Wessex Interpretation¹

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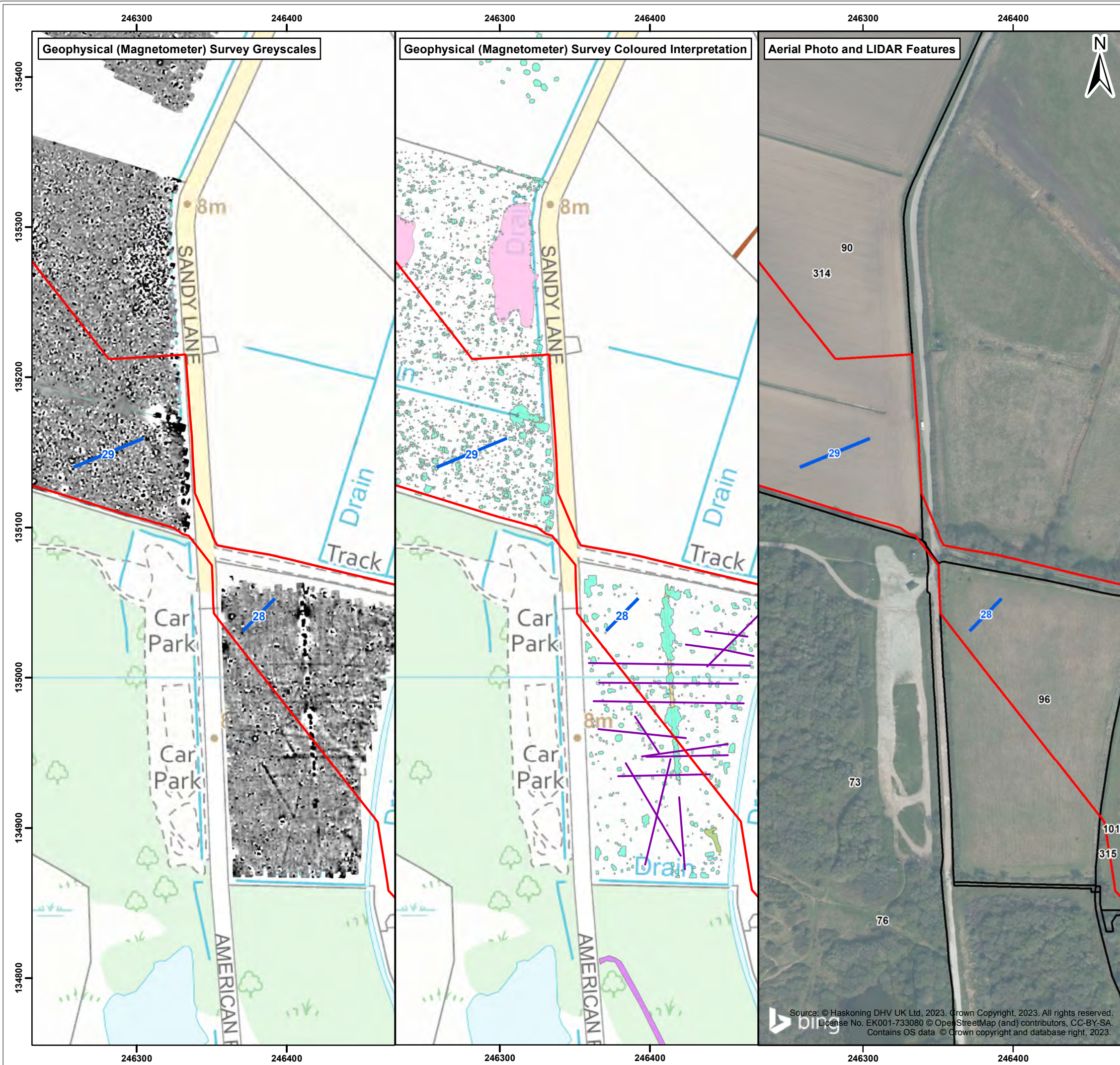
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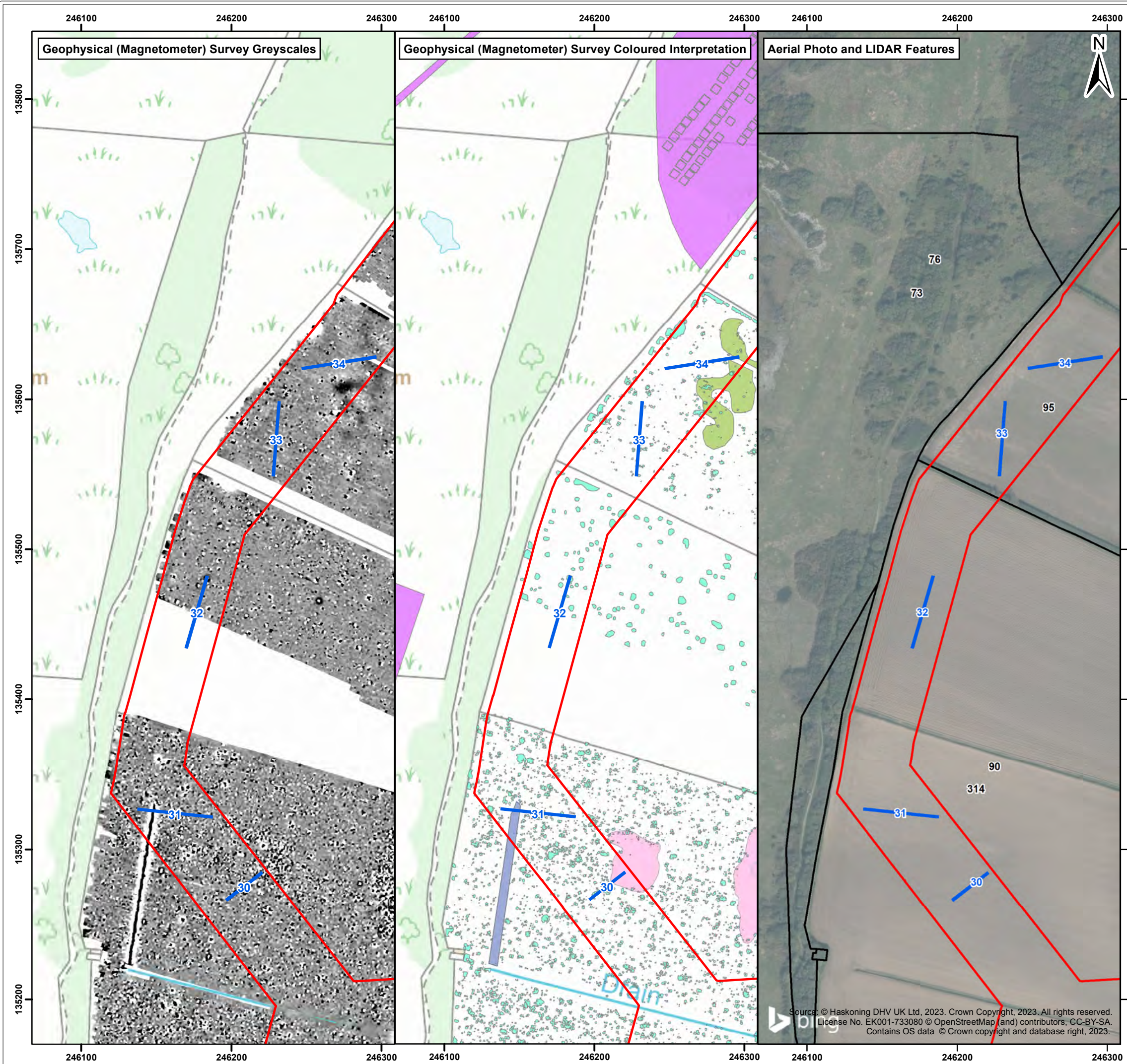
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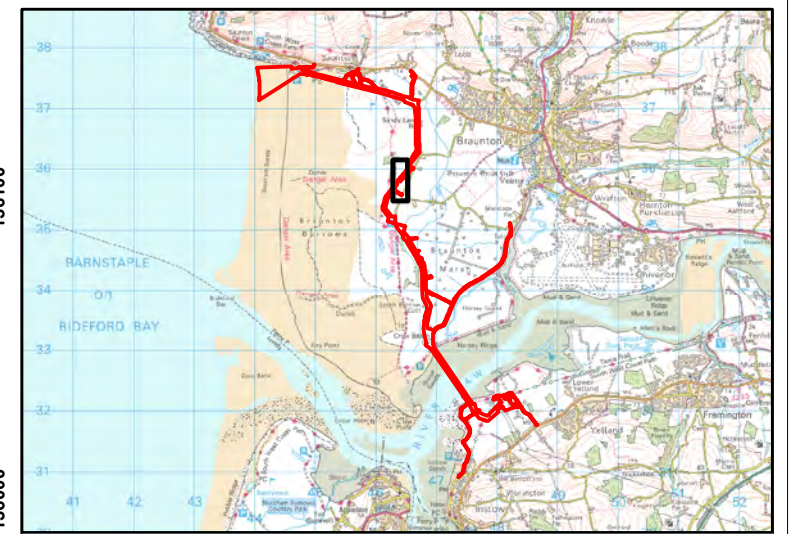
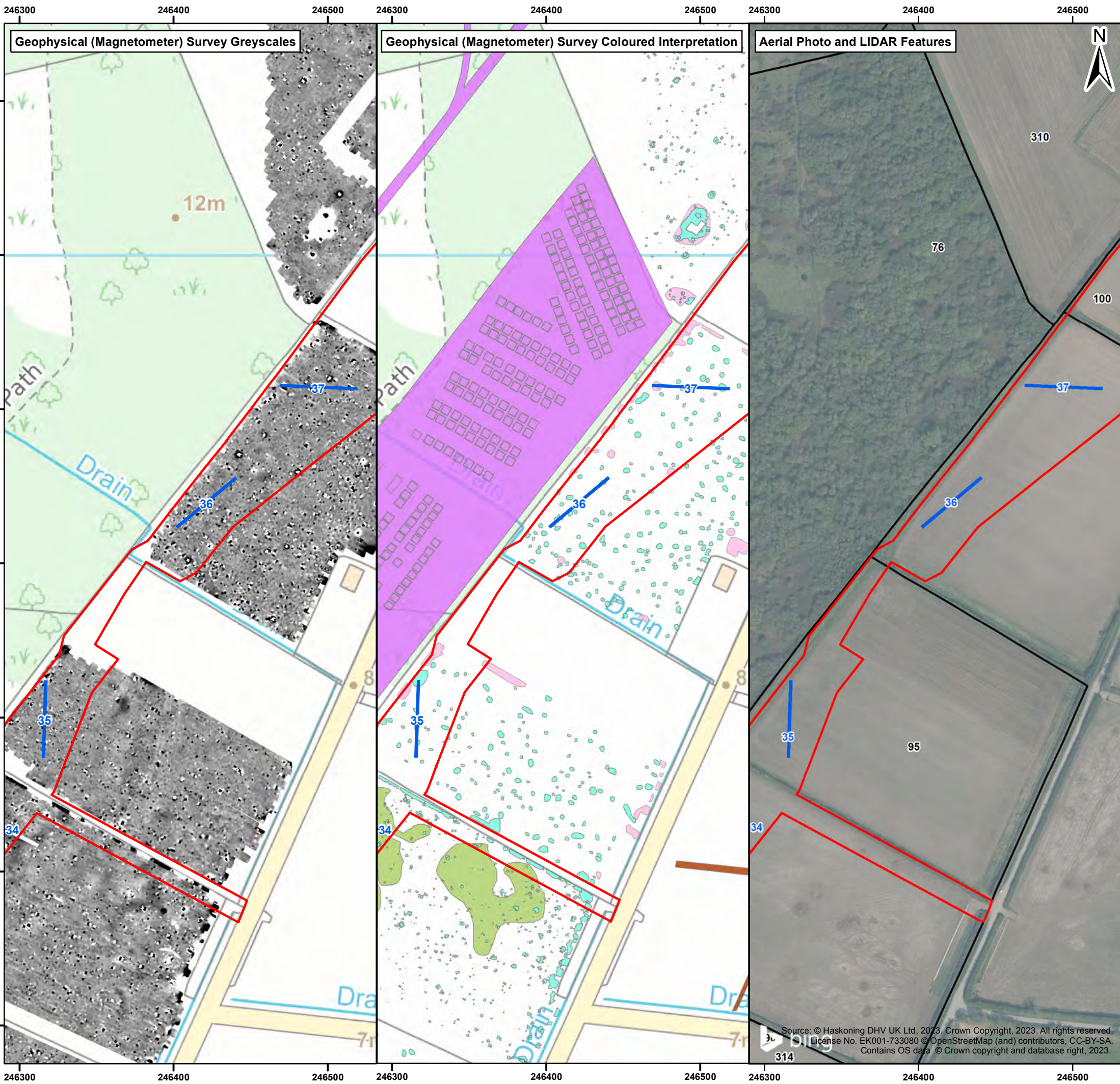
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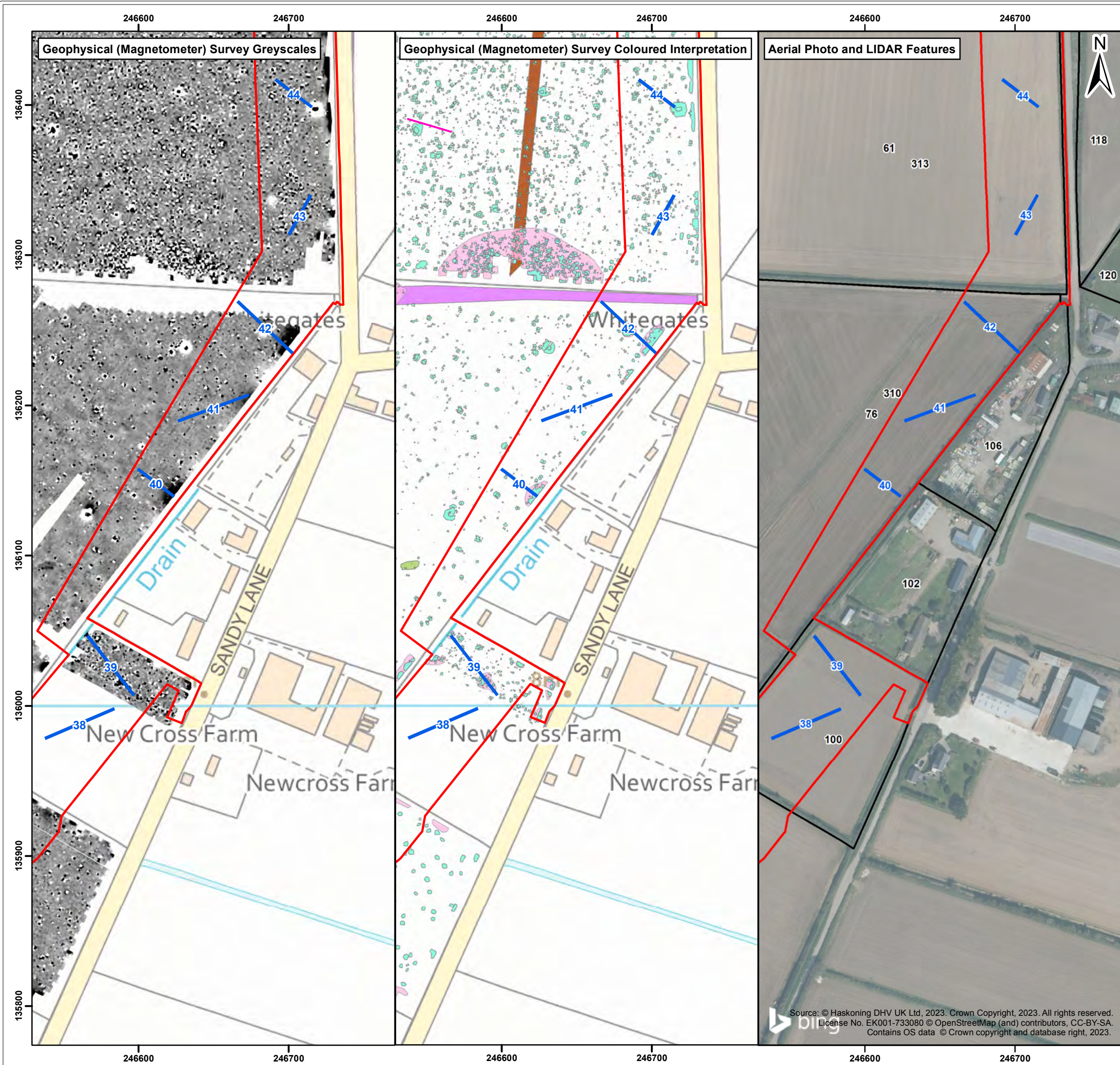
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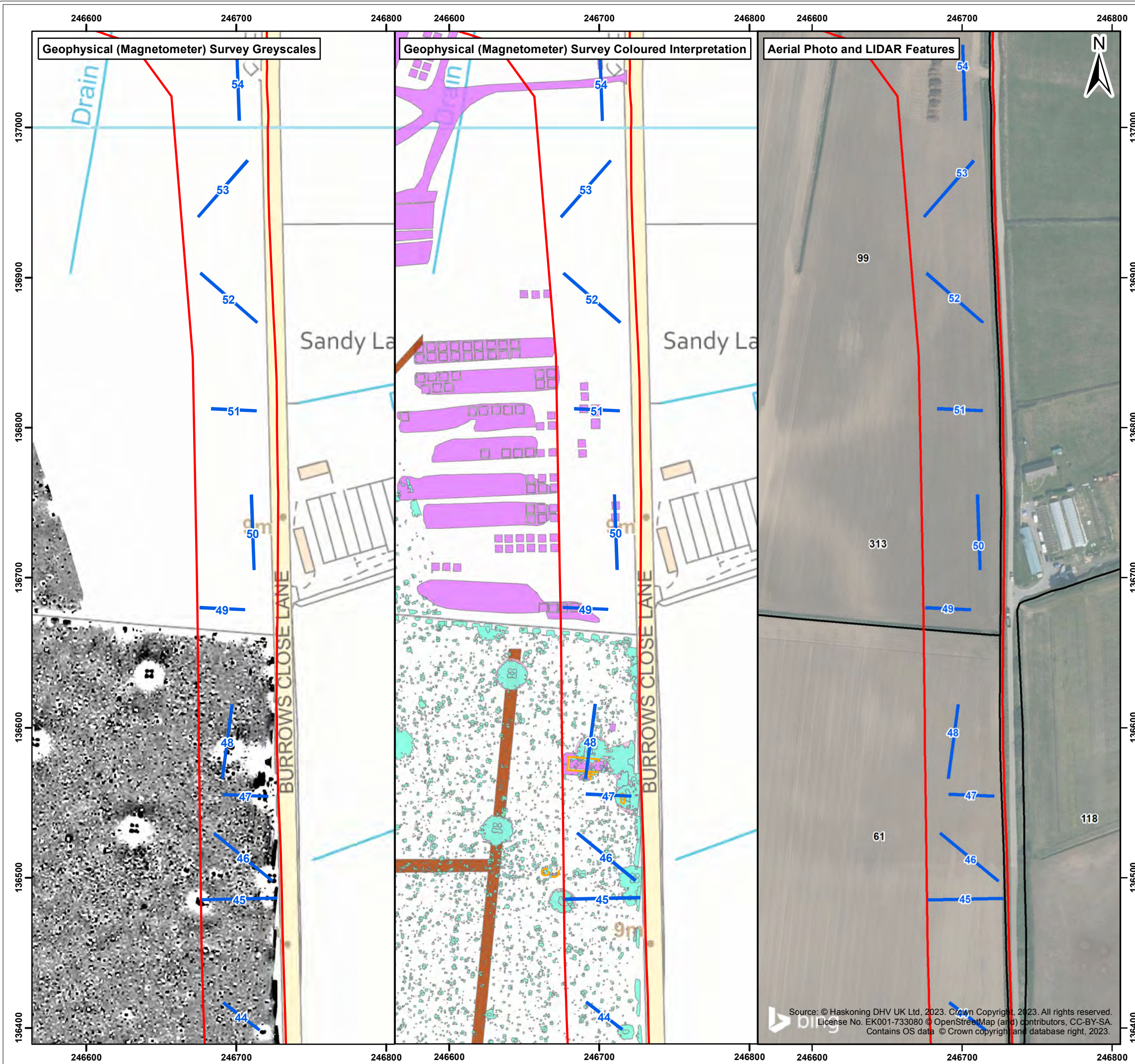
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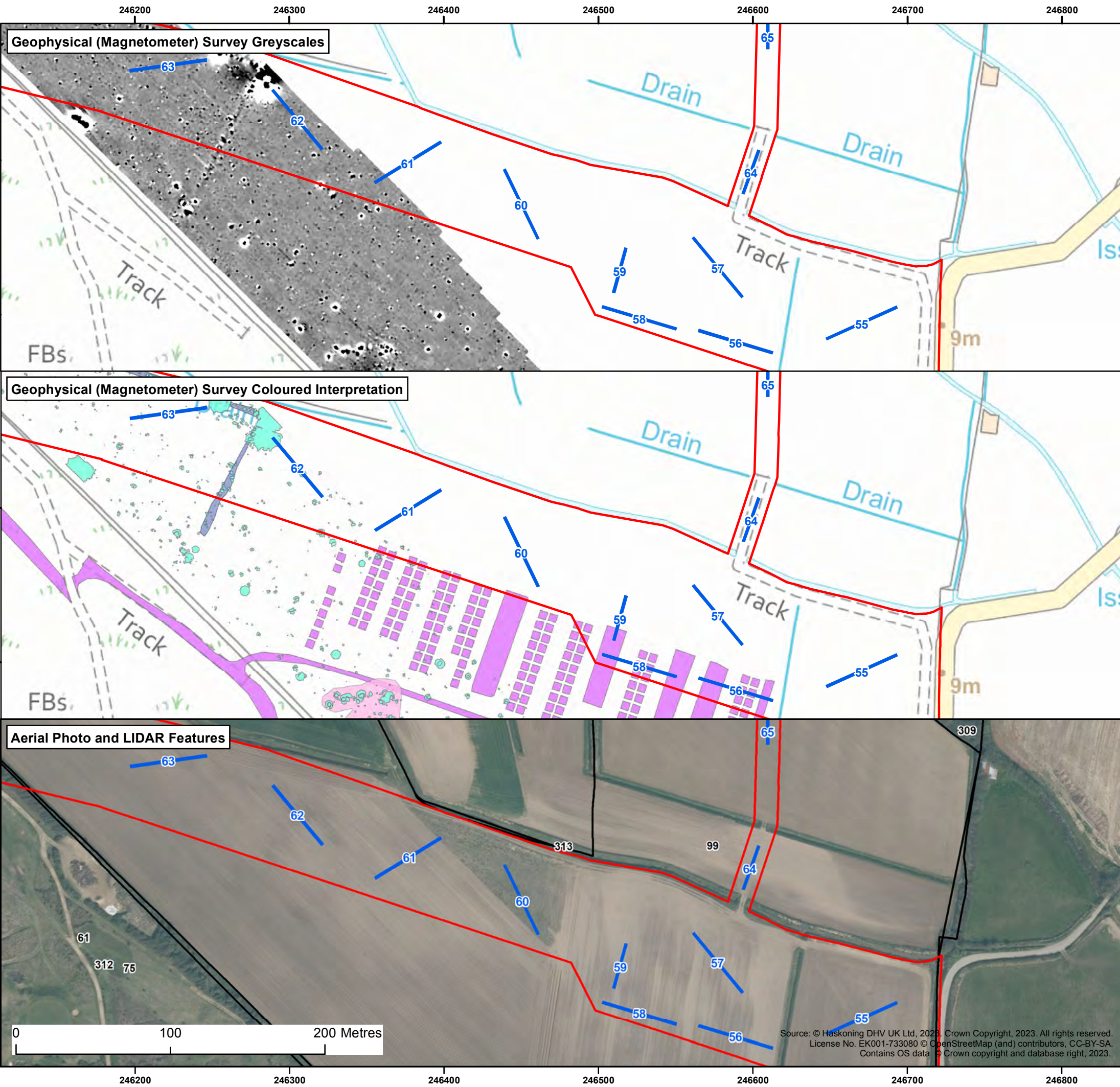
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Wessex Interpretation¹

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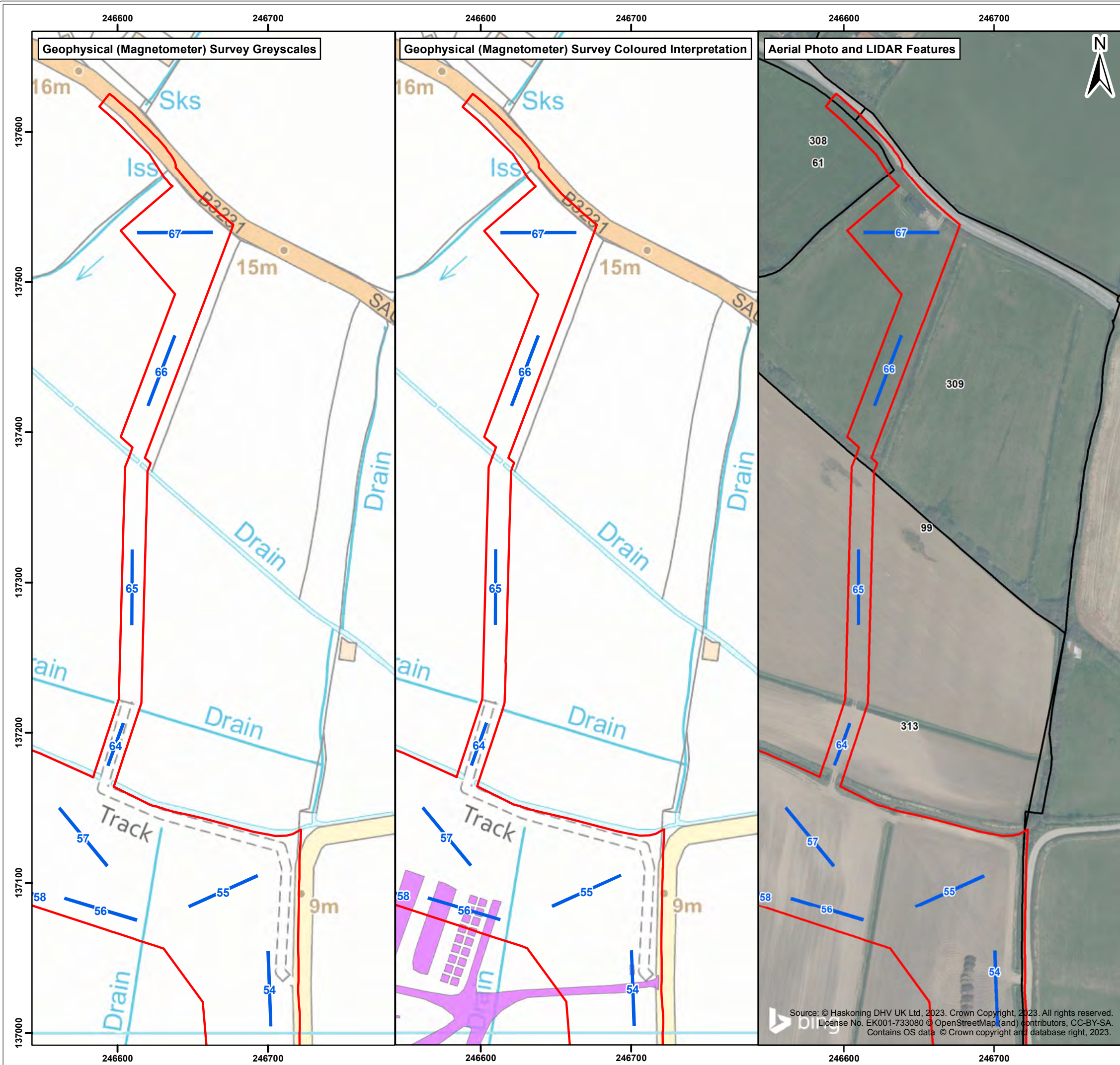
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White Cross Offshore Windfarm Environmental Statement

**Chapter 17: Onshore Archaeology and Cultural
Heritage**

**Appendix 17.F: Geoarchaeological Desk Based
Assessment**





White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Study Area

Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment

Ref: 264501.1
December 2022



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Document subtitle Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment
Document reference 264501.1




Client name Royal HaskoningDHV
Address 2 Abbey Gardens
Great College St
Westminster
London
SW1P 3NL

On behalf of Offshore Wind Limited

Site location Braunton
County Devon
National grid reference 246350 135050 (SS 4635 5050)
Statutory designations North Devon AONB
Braunton Burrows SSSI
Taw-Torridge Estuary SSSI

WA project code 264501
Project management by Dr Alex Brown
Document compiled by Dr Daniel Young
Contributions from Dr Alex Brown
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3	15/12/2022	Revised project terminology	DSY	ADB 



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Summary

A Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment (GDBA) has been undertaken for the Onshore Study Area of the White Cross Offshore Wind Farm ('the Project'). The GDBA outlines the sub-surface superficial deposits underlying the Project and provides an assessment of their archaeological and geoarchaeological potential. It provides a suitable baseline within which to inform a program of further geoarchaeological or archaeological works. Through deposit modelling, the GDBA has assessed the likely presence and lateral and horizontal extent of Quaternary deposits across the Project. The archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of these deposits has been assessed, and the significance of any archaeological material they may contain considered in relation to national and regional research themes and priorities (EH 2008; SWARF 2012). The GDBA has identified areas where Quaternary deposits may be present which could contain significant archaeological evidence and/or deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential, as well as some areas where there is insufficient data to consider potential.

A Geoarchaeological Landscape Characterisation based on BGS archive boreholes, mapping of superficial deposits and analysis of Lidar data has been used to define four preliminary Geoarchaeological Character Zones based on variations in the geological characteristics of the deposits present, linked to the assessment of their archaeological and geoarchaeological potential.

Quaternary superficial deposits present within the Project include deposits of both Pleistocene and Holocene date. Holocene Marine Beach Deposits associated with the contemporary shoreline are likely to be present in GCZ 1, potentially underlain by Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels, associated with the floodplain of the River Taw. Where Estuarine Alluvium is composed of minerogenic sediments it is considered to have limited archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential, although it may contain remains of important proxies for reconstructing estuarine influences. However, peat or organic-rich units within the Alluvium would have high palaeoenvironmental potential and high potential for Holocene archaeology. Where present, Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels would have the potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeology, and organic and other fossiliferous sediments of significant geoarchaeological potential. If minimally disturbed/in situ, such archaeology would be of high significance.

The deposits recorded in BGS archive boreholes elsewhere on Braunton Burrows indicate that Blown Sands are likely to be present in GCZ 2, at least 7.3 m thick, overlying Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Marine Beach Deposits and or Pleistocene/Fluvial Sands and Gravels. The geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of the Blown Sands is considered to be high, on the basis that it may seal or contain archaeology and buried soil or land stabilisation horizons of high geoarchaeological potential.

The nature of the Quaternary superficial deposits in GCZ 3 is uncertain, but it has the potential to contain unmapped deposits of Holocene Colluvium, Pleistocene Head, and Raised Beach Deposits of unknown Pleistocene date. These deposits have moderate potential to contain reworked and/or in situ archaeological finds; if they include stable land surfaces, these could be associated with archaeological layers, features and/or lithic scatters. Fine-grained units within Raised Beach Deposits could also contain deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment and scientific dating. Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels of the River Taw are likely to be encountered in GCZ 4. The potential of these deposits is as stated for GCZ 2.

Targeted geoarchaeological field evaluation, based on the potential and significance of the deposits likely to be encountered, has been proposed for each Zone, comprising geoarchaeological boreholes in areas of deeper deposits and machine excavated test pits targeting areas of Pleistocene deposits.



Acknowledgements

We thank Royal HaskoningDHV, in particular George Stewart-Phillips and Sarah Mounce, for commissioning the Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment. The report was compiled by Dr Daniel Young with contributions from Dr Alex Brown. Deposit modelling was undertaken by Dr Daniel Young. Illustrations were produced by Amy Wright. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Dr Alex Brown.



White Cross Offshore Windfarm Onshore Study Area

Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) were commissioned by Royal HaskoningDHV to undertake a Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment (GDBA) for the Onshore Study Area of the White Cross Offshore Wind Farm (hereafter referred to as 'the Project').
- 1.1.2 This GDBA has been prepared for the Onshore Archaeology and Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES), required as part of the overall Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) being prepared by Royal HaskoningDHV. This GDBA was prepared following the specification in White Cross Limited (2022).
- 1.1.3 The EIA is being prepared for the White Cross Offshore Windfarm and its associated onshore connection ('the Project'). The Windfarm Site is located 52 km northwest of the Cornwall and Devon coastline in the Celtic Sea and covers an area of 50 km² (White Cross Limited (2022)).
- 1.1.4 The onshore grid connection point will be at East Yelland Substation, with landfall made at Braunton Burrows where the export cable corridors will be brought onshore through HDD drilling (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.5 The results of this GDBA will provide further information on the geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of the Project, qualifying and quantifying the archaeological risks to the project represented by the superficial deposits, and facilitating an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological and geoarchaeological works.

1.2 Site location and geology

- 1.2.1 The area of the Project is located close to the town of Braunton and the village of Yelland in North Devon, the Project making landfall within an embayment within the wider Bideford Bay at Saunton Sands (**Figure 1**). The Project crosses Braunton Burrows, an extensive dune system over c. 5 km in length from the headland of Saunton Down to the mouth of the Taw-Torridge Estuary. At its maximum extent the Project is over 8 km in length, the proposed route of the Project crossing the northern part of Saunton Sands and Braunton Burrows, before turning south to cross the River Taw just upstream of its confluence with the River Torridge.
- 1.2.2 The Project passes through the Braunton Burrows and Taw-Torridge Estuary Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and is located within the North Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).
- 1.2.3 The bedrock geology across the majority of the Project is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as the Pilton Mudstone Formation of Devonian to Carboniferous age (346.7-372.2 Ma), whilst the southern part of the Project is underlain by Carboniferous Mudstones



of the Doddiscombe and Codden Hill Chert Formations (329-358.9 Ma) and Ashton Mudstone Member and Crackington Formation (318-329 Ma).

- 1.2.4 Various Quaternary superficial deposits are mapped across the Project by the BGS, including deposits of both Pleistocene (2.7 Ma - 11.7 Ka) and Holocene (11.7 Ka – present) date. These sediments and their geoarchaeological potential are considered in more detail in **Section 2.2**.

1.3 Scope of document

- 1.3.1 This GDBA outlines the sub-surface superficial deposits underlying the Project, and provides an assessment of their archaeological and geoarchaeological potential. It provides a suitable baseline within which to inform a program of further geoarchaeological or archaeological works (where appropriate).
- 1.3.2 In format and content, this document conforms to current best practice, including the guidance in *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (Historic England 2015a), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b) and *Deposit modelling and archaeology: guidance for mapping buried deposits* (HE 2020).
- 1.3.3 The GDBA has been prepared with reference to wider regional and national guidance and research frameworks relevant to the Site, including the South West England Archaeological Research Framework (SWARF; Grove & Croft 2012) and the Research and Conservation Framework for the British Palaeolithic (English Heritage 2008).

2 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This section provides a summary of the known geoarchaeological record for the Project and the surrounding landscape. A review of the archaeological background to the Project is being undertaken as part of a separate archaeological DBA; however, a summary of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeology in the area of the Project is described here, including a review of The English Rivers Project (TERPS; WA and Wymer 2009) and Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Lithic Artefact Database (PaMELA; WA and Jacobi 2014) databases. Later archaeological finds are also mentioned in the text where these are relevant to the geoarchaeological potential of the described deposits.
- 2.1.2 Where age estimates are available for deposits these are expressed in millions of years (Ma), thousands of years (Ka) and within the Holocene epoch as either years Before Present (BP), Before Christ (BC) or Anno Domini (AD). Where radiocarbon dates are included, they are quoted as calibrated (cal.) BC or AD. These dates are supplemented where relevant with the comparable Marine Isotope Stage (MIS) where odd numbers indicate an interglacial period and even numbers a glacial period (**Table 1**).
- 2.1.3 A number of recent investigations provide relevant information on the geoarchaeological potential of the deposits likely to be present in the area of the Project. These include The Quaternary history of north Devon and west Somerset (Stephens et al 1998), Southern Regional Review of Geoarchaeology - Windblown Deposits (Bell and Brown 2009), A Field Guide to the Archaeology of the Taw and Torridge Estuaries (Preece 2018), and the Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey for South-West England (Grant et al 2019). Where



relevant to the geoarchaeological assessment of the Project, these resources are referenced in the text below.

Table 1 British Quaternary chronostratigraphy

Geological Period	Archaeological Period	Traditional British Chronostratigraphy		Age (ka)	Marine Isotope Stage (MIS)	
Holocene		Holocene		11.7 – present	1	
Late Pleistocene	Upper Palaeolithic	Late Devensian	Loch Lomond Stadial	11.7 – 12.9	2	
			Windermere Interstadial	12.9 – 14.7		
			Dimlington Stadial	14.7 – 29		
	Late Middle Palaeolithic	Middle Devensian		29 – 59	3	
				59 – 70	4	
		Early Devensian		70 – 116	5a – 5d	
		Ipswichian		128 – 116	5e	
	Middle Pleistocene	Early Middle Palaeolithic			191 – 128	6
			Avery interglacial	243 – 191	7	
				300 – 243	8	
			Purfleet interglacial	337 – 300	9	
				374 – 128	10	
Lower Palaeolithic		Hoxnian			424 – 374	11
		Anglian			478 – 424	12
		Cromerian			524 - 478	13
					790 – 524	14 – 19
				866 – 790	20 – 21	
Lower Pleistocene						

2.2 Superficial deposits

2.2.1 Various Quaternary superficial deposits are mapped by the BGS in the area of the Project, including deposits of both Pleistocene (2.7 Ma - 11.7 Ka) and Holocene (11.7 Ka – present) date (**Figure 2**). The Holocene deposits mapped within the Project are associated with the valley of the River Taw and the Taw-Torridge Estuary, and its associated extensive spit and dune systems, defined at either end by cliffs at Westward Ho! in the south and Saunton

Down in the north. These include Marine Beach Deposits, Blown Sand, Tidal Flat Deposits (described as clay, silt and sand) and Alluvium, described as clay, silt, sand and gravel.

- 2.2.2 Pleistocene River Terrace deposits of the River Taw are mapped towards the far north of the Project, shown by the BGS as 'River Terrace Deposits 1' and described as gravel, sand and silt. Head deposits are not shown within the area of the Project, but these are mapped by the BGS in the valley of the Taw.
- 2.2.3 Stephens et al (1998) and Preece (2018) provide reviews of the distribution and proposed stratigraphical relationships of Quaternary deposits, and their associated archaeology, around the Taw-Torridge Estuary, including detail of sediment exposures along the contemporary coastline at nearby Westward Ho! and Saunton, those of Saunton Sands and Braunton Burrows, and in the valleys of the River Taw and River Torridge.

2.3 Pleistocene deposits

- 2.3.1 Understanding of the Pleistocene history of the north coast of Devon, and the associated deposits, is influenced (and in places complicated) by the known presence of an ice sheet off the coastline within Barnstaple Bay at various different Stages of the Pleistocene (see Grant et al 2019), as evidenced by the presence of glacial erratics on shore platforms, glacial tills and glaciogenic deposits (including the Fremington Clay). To date, the timing of glacial advance is poorly understood, with evidence for ice advance postulated during MIS 16, MIS 12, MIS 6 and MIS 2 (Grant et al 2019).
- 2.3.2 There are few Palaeolithic finds in the area of the Project. Those listed on the Devon and Dartmoor HER are limited to finds of either Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date, including a single worked flint from Northam (HER no. MDV58259) and a deposit of several hundred flint flakes, including a barbed arrowhead and scrapers, found on a shingle beach on the left bank of the River Taw near Yelland Farm (MDV21944).
- 2.3.3 Finds in TERPS (WA and Wymer 2009) and PaMELA (WA and Jacobi 2014) databases within a 5 km radius of the Project are limited to a single find at Westward Ho!, comprising a retouched back blade (PaMELA ID 679) from the collection of T. Young, housed at Rougemont House Museum, Exeter.

Till

- 2.3.4 The type location for the Fremington Clay is located at Brannam's Clay Pit, c. 3 km to the east of the Project. Stephens et al (1998) describe Brannam's Clay Pit as 'one of the most important Pleistocene sites in Britain', with the site potentially providing evidence of one of the most southerly points of Britain to have been overrun by glacier ice. An exposure of the enigmatic Fremington Clay was recorded here, up to c. 27 m thick and representing sub-glacial or ice-marginal deposits (including glaciofluvial gravels and glaciolacustrine clays) likely to be of Wolstonian (MIS 8-6) or earlier, potentially Anglian (MIS 12), date (see Croot et al 1996). The current, most widely accepted, origin of this deposit is glaciolacustrine (see Grant et al 2019).

Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits

- 2.3.5 Pleistocene River Terrace Deposits occur within the valley of the Rivers Taw and Torridge, including a series of well-defined river terraces, with the Taw hosting up to ten terraces and the Torridge nine (Grant et al 2019). Terrace 1 has been recorded along the floodplain margins east of Braunton, overlain by Holocene alluvium, predominantly along the north bank of the Taw.

2.3.6 To date, only the age of lowermost terrace of the Taw (Terrace 1) has been established, with Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating at Penhill Point (Rolfe 2015) providing an age of 76-87 Ka (MIS 5d-5a) (SHFD12100 and SHFD14061). Identification and dating of earlier gravel terraces could identify those deposits pre-dating MIS 5e or MIS 7 and could provide a significant contribution to understanding of the Pleistocene in northwest Devon and provide opportunity for the recovery of Middle Palaeolithic artefacts (Grant et al 2019). Grant et al (2019) describe the poor preservation of river terrace gravels within their study area, including north Devon, as another important contributing factor to the paucity of Palaeolithic finds in comparison to east Devon.

2.3.7 McFarlane (1955) demonstrated a buried rock-cut channel at the confluence of the Rivers Taw and Torridge, lying at a depth of c. -24 m OD and buried by around 30 m of sediments in the estuary. The channel is undated, but it may have formed during a number of Pleistocene cold stages of Devensian (MIS 4-2) or earlier date when sea levels were sufficiently low.

Rock-cut platforms and raised beaches

2.3.8 At Westward Ho! The Pleistocene sequence is approximately 6-7 m in thickness, forming a terrace which extends along much of the Appledore coastline and Taw Estuary. It comprises raised beach deposits overlain by Head, in places capped by a possible loess (cold-climate wind-blown silt) from which microliths and flints have been recorded (Rogers 1946).

2.3.9 At Westward Ho! And Saunton rock-cut platforms attributed to marine erosion occurring at levels between c. -1.5 and 15 m OD. The most prominent of these rock-cut platforms occurs at 5 m OD at Saunton, with others extending between a few metres below the modern beach to 8 m OD; at Westward Ho! several platforms are exposed, including a lower platform at -1.05 m OD and those at 5 m OD and 8-9 m OD (Stephens et al 1998). The age of these platforms is much debated, with age estimates ranging from the Ipswichian (MIS 5e) to Hoxnian (MIS 11) (Grant et al 2019).

2.3.10 Extensive raised beach deposits are described in the area of Croyde Bay, Saunton Bay and Westward Ho!; at Saunton, these include cemented dune sands resting directly on raised beach sediments, in turn covered by 'Head' which in places interdigitates with dune sand (Stephens et al 1998). Aeolian sands underlying and interdigitating with the Head along the Croyde-Saunton coast has been dated by Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL), indicating that the aeolian sediments were deposited during MIS 4 (c. 70 Ka), and that the considerable thicknesses of overlying Head must therefore be of Devensian date (Gilbert 1996).

2.3.11 Amino-acid analyses of fossil marine shells (e.g. Bowen et al., 1985) indicate that the raised beach deposits between Croyde and Saunton can probably be correlated with high relative sea levels during MIS 7, although dating remains problematic with the presence of some shells with amino-acid ratios typical of MIS 5e (Ipswichian) and MIS 9 (see Stephens et al 1998). The 8-10m OD raised beach deposits at Westward Ho! meanwhile have been ascribed to both the Ipswichian (MIS 5e) and to the Hoxnian (MIS 11) (e.g. Kidson, 1977), although Stephens et al (1998) indicate that these may be equivalent in date to those at Croyde and Saunton.

2.4 Holocene deposits

2.4.1 Holocene deposits in the wider area of the Project include submerged forests, estuarine deposits, and blown sands. Submerged forests have been identified close to the Project at

Westward Ho!, with equivalent organic deposits recorded at Braunton Burrows (see Grant et al 2019). These deposits have been shown to contain later prehistoric archaeology, and the potential for such sites is therefore considered to be high within the intertidal zone in the area of the Project.

Intertidal deposits and estuarine alluvium

- 2.4.2 The exposures at Westward Ho! provide evidence similar to that of other localities in southern England where once terrestrial deposits have been ‘transgressed’ by rising Holocene sea levels.
- 2.4.3 The ‘submerged forests’ forming part of the Holocene sequence at Braunton Burrows and Westward Ho!, c. 4 km to the southwest of the Project, are the most famous of those within Barnstaple Bay, and have been described during several investigations (see Stephens et al 1998 for a summary). The work of Balaam et al (1987) built on that of Rogers (1946), who described a sequence, overlying a rock-cut platform, of Head, beach gravels, unfossiliferous clays, fossiliferous sandy clays, peat/peaty clays and modern beach sands.
- 2.4.4 Significantly, a Mesolithic ‘kitchen midden’ was found between beds 4 and 5 (the fossiliferous sandy clays and peat/peaty clays) at levels of c. -2.5m OD (Rogers 1908; Rogers 1946). The midden, containing charcoal, wood, bone, flint, stone, and shellfish fragments accumulated between 6810± 140 BP (Q-1212: 5840-5560 cal BC) and 6320± 90 BP (HAR-5645: 5380-5200 cal BC (Balaam et al 1987). Within the midden, bones of red and roe deer and aurochs accompany bones of fish and mollusca derived from both marine, freshwater and dryland sources. The assemblage as a whole was taken to suggest the attractiveness of the coastal-intertidal zone for the exploitation of a range of resource types (Balaam et al 1987).
- 2.4.5 Balaam et al (1987) confirmed the presence of inner (c. 0 to -1 m OD) and outer peats (c. -1 to -2 m OD) of different ages, and mapped an extensive area of estuarine silt. Romano-British archaeology, comprising bones of domestic animals as well as a possible fish trap, were subsequently identified in estuarine channels cut in to silts overlying the ‘inner peat’ (Preece 2018).
- 2.4.6 Further inland from the Mesolithic site and associated with the ‘inner peat’, two converging lines of stakes, approximately one metre apart, and subsequently dated to c. 2,853 BC; these stakes were interpreted as part of a trackway rather than a fish weir, although their function as a coastal weir cannot be ruled out (Preece 2018).
- 2.4.7 At Northam Burrows, c. 3 km to the southeast of the Project, storms in 2008 exposed four locations where cloven-hoofed animal prints were present within estuarine clays (Passmore 2009); Grant et al (2019) suggest that this site provides evidence for what represent a more extensive phase of activity within environments such as saltmarsh, and likens it to those found within the Severn Estuary at Goldcliff and Redwick (e.g. Barr and Bell 2017).
- 2.4.8 Two parallel rows of upright stones, conjectured to have been nearly 40 metres in length and interpreted as a Bronze Age stone row were identified at Yelland, in the valley of the River Taw c. 800 m east of the eastern end of the Project. The stones were orientated east-west and located around three metres below the high tide mark (Preece 2018). They were set into a Mesolithic land surface, whilst a barbed and tanged arrowhead found nearby provided a speculative Bronze Age date for the structure of between 1800 and 1300 BC, although it may be of earlier, perhaps Neolithic date (Preece 2018).

2.4.9 Organic deposits, providing information on vegetation history, human activity and changes in relative sea level, as well as a stratified and dated geochemical record of mining activity, have been recorded within estuarine alluvium in the valley of the River Taw, namely associated with the Barnstaple Western Bypass at Little Pill Farm, Sticklepath Hill (Barnett et al 2007) and Taw Bridge, Sticklepath (Allen et al 2004). These sites demonstrated evidence for marsh development associated with palaeochannels dated to 790-510 cal BC (2500 ± 34 BP; KIA-25386) and 180 cal BC-20 cal AD (2062 ± 35 BP; NZA-19190) respectively.

Blown Sands

2.4.10 Braunton Burrows is a hindshore dune, representing one of the largest types of dune systems, comprising several dune ridges of progressively earlier date encroaching inland (Bell and Brown 2009). Formed from sands that have been deflated from the beach and laid down above high tide, they form dunefields that in some cases stretch several kilometres inland, and provide one of the most important environments along the coastline for the preservation of archaeology and associated palaeoenvironmental data (Grant et al 2019).

2.4.11 Evidence to date suggests that dune formation is a highly episodic, with phases of sand deposition separated by phases of stabilisation and soil formation, with phases potentially linked to climate change (e.g. Tooley 1978). The significance of coastal sand dunes thus lies in the fact that extensive buried former land surfaces are sealed beneath, and within, the dunes, and that accumulation occurs rapidly, preserving a range of palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological evidence (Bell and Brown 2009).

2.4.12 The phases of stabilisation within sand dunes can be of particular archaeological interest because they are often associated with archaeological sites (see Bell and Brown 2009). Their archaeological potential in north Devon is highlighted by a number of archaeological sites and buried soils preserved within dunefields, including those at Gwithian and Godrevy where multi-period activity from the Mesolithic period onwards has been recorded (see Grant et al 2019), including a Bronze Age settlement, with later occupation demonstrated by a Romano British homestead.

2.4.13 The potential preservation of archaeological deposits within sand dunes at Braunton Burrows was evidenced by Smith et al (1983), who excavated a small trench and undertook boreholes revealing evidence of 11th and 12th century pottery, as well as midden deposits comprised of marine molluscs and bird and fish bones. This site was considered to represent at least two seasonal periods of occupation in what has been interpreted as a wider medieval landscape (Preece 2018).

2.4.14 An earlier record of a Medieval chapel in the dunes has suggested the possibility of a, now buried, medieval settlement at Braunton Burrows (see Bell and Brown 2009). Described as 'the chapel in the sands' and listed on the Devon and Dartmoor HER (MDV11879), the chapel is said to have stood near the southern end of the sand dunes, associated with a nearby 16th century village (Chanter 1934; Coulter 1993). However by the 17th century it appears it was already in danger of being buried by the sands and is said to have been pulled down in the early 19th century (Coulter 1993).

2.5 Summary of geoarchaeological potential

2.5.1 A review of the available baseline data will provide important information on the likely age, depth and extent of superficial deposits in the area of the Project, helping to inform on archaeological risk and future development proposals.



2.5.2 The key deposits and their associated geoarchaeological potential is summarised as follows:

- Pleistocene raised beaches – Pleistocene raised beaches may be present in parts of the Project. Depending on their date, these have the potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeology and palaeoenvironmental datasets;
- Pleistocene Head – Pleistocene Head may be present within the Project, overlying raised beach deposits. Head may reflect multiple periods of deposition through the Pleistocene. Such deposits can incorporate reworked Palaeolithic artefacts but can also bury stable horizons/landsurfaces preserving contemporary Palaeolithic artefacts, including lithic scatters.
- Pleistocene fluvial sands and gravels – potential for Palaeolithic archaeology and faunal remains and fossiliferous horizons containing a range of palaeoenvironmental evidence;
- Holocene blown sands – may seal underlying stratigraphy, including buried soil horizons, or bury Holocene archaeological features and/or layers of archaeological and geoarchaeological significance;
- Holocene estuarine alluvium – potential to contain or partially mask Holocene archaeological features and/or layers, preserve palaeochannels and contain peat or richly-organic units of a high geoarchaeological potential;
- Holocene peat – potential for peat units to be preserved in Holocene floodplain alluvium, including within palaeochannels and in the intertidal zone. High geoarchaeological potential, preserving a range of palaeoenvironmental remains informing on past landscape, environment and land-use.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The aims of the Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment were to:

- use available geoarchaeological and geotechnical data to characterise the principal superficial geological deposits present within the Project;
- assess the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the superficial deposits underlying the area of the Project;
- identify the extent of superficial deposits with archaeological and/or geoarchaeological potential; and
- make suitable suggestions to guide a program of further geoarchaeological or archaeological works, where appropriate.

3.1.2 These aims were addressed by achieving the following objectives:

- collation of relevant geoarchaeological and geotechnical data;
- interpretation of the sediments in their local and regional geoarchaeological context;

- assessment of the likely archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the deposits present;
- production of a preliminary characterisation for the Project, dividing it into different Geoarchaeological Characterisation Zones (GCZs) of varying sub-surface archaeological and geoarchaeological potential; and
- provision of recommendations to guide a program of geoarchaeological or archaeological works (where appropriate).

3.2 Specific research objectives

- 3.2.1 A series of research themes outlined in the South West Archaeological Research Framework Research Strategy 2012–2017 are relevant to the geoarchaeological investigation of the Project. These research themes can be reviewed and updated as work proceeds, and can also reflect tangible actions to be addressed during the delivery of the Project.
- 3.2.2 Strategic Themes outlined in the Research Strategy particularly relevant to the Project include:
- Theme A: Settlement Sites and Landscapes– Urban, Rural, Maritime and Prehistoric; and
 - Theme C: Environment and Dating– Landscape Change and Methodologies.
- 3.2.3 Within Theme A, specific Research Aims that the Project has the potential to contribute to include:
- 28: Improve understanding of Neolithic settlements and landscapes;
 - 29: Improve understanding of non-villa Roman rural settlement;
 - 32: Investigate and identify the locations of Early Medieval religious buildings, monuments and landscapes;
 - 33: Widen understanding of the origins of villages; and
 - 37: Increase our knowledge of maritime archaeological sites.
- 3.2.4 Within Theme C, specific Research Aims that the Project has the potential to contribute to include:
- 16a: Dating Palaeolithic sites;
 - 16b: Dating Palaeolithic deposits;
 - 16c: Radiocarbon dating the Mesolithic;
 - 16d: Radiocarbon dating the early Neolithic;
 - 16f: Scientific dating for the Iron Age;
-



- 16g: Dendrochronological dating of Medieval buildings;
- 18a: High resolution environmental analysis and dating for key periods;
- 18c: Quantifying and dating peat deposits;
- 18d: Analysis of colluvial and alluvial sequences;
- 18e: Analysis of soils;
- 23a: Sea level change;
- 23b: Holocene climate change;
- 25a: Improve understanding of Late Upper Palaeolithic (LUP) landscape;
- 25b: Improve understanding of Mesolithic landscape; and
- 26: Post-Roman to Early Medieval landscape changes.

3.2.5 Other relevant Research Themes and Research Aims listed in the SWARF (Grove & Croft 2012) may be identified as geoarchaeological and archaeological works progress.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The aims of the GDBA have been achieved through a review of available data and a Geoarchaeological Landscape Characterisation (GLC) of the Project. These techniques are important in providing a framework for more precisely determining the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the Project at a scale which can most effectively inform future decision making, management and mitigation of impact to the buried archaeological and geoarchaeological resource.

4.2 Review of BGS archive boreholes

4.2.1 A total of 19 British Geological Survey (BGS) archive boreholes were reviewed in the area of the Project (**Appendix 1** and **Figure 2**). Of these, one borehole (SS43NE20) contained no stratigraphic data, and 14 had no elevation data. Elevation data for these boreholes was estimated from Environment Agency Lidar data (2m DTM; licensed under the Open Government Licence v1.0).

4.2.2 Relatively few BGS archive borehole records are available for the area of the Project, and only two were located within the Project boundary. The additional logs reviewed provide wider context to those deposits recorded within the Project itself, some of which are located within broadly similar depositional contexts.

4.2.3 The log review was undertaken by a suitably qualified geoarchaeologist, with an assessment of the quality of the sediment descriptions and a geoarchaeological interpretation of the deposits cross-referencing the data with existing BGS mapping and their topographic context. The results of this review were compiled in an Excel spreadsheet for deposit modelling purposes.



4.3 Deposit modelling

- 4.3.1 Preliminary deposit modelling was required to map the lateral extent and depth of Quaternary deposits across the area of the Project. The preliminary models have been prepared on the basis of the currently available geotechnical data set. At present, this is limited to relatively few BGS archive boreholes located within or close to the Project (see **Figure 2**); however, these preliminary models contribute data for the subsequent GLC.
- 4.3.2 To create a deposit model of the potential lateral and horizontal extent of geoarchaeological deposits, lithological and stratigraphic data was entered into a digital (Rockworks 17) database.
- 4.3.3 The Rockworks data was utilised to map the lateral extent of key stratigraphic units across the Project in the form of a single representative stratigraphic profile (transect), mapping the Quaternary stratigraphy beneath the area of the Project in a broadly north-south aligned transect (**Figure 4**).

4.4 Geoarchaeological Landscape Characterisation

- 4.4.1 The GLC works on the same principles as a Historic Landscape Characterisation (English Heritage 2004) and Landscape Character Assessment (Natural England 2014), but in this case largely considers the shallow buried and outcropping superficial geological elements of the landscape.
- 4.4.2 The GLC involves breaking down the Project into defined zones called Geoarchaeological Character Zones (GCZs). The GCZs are based primarily on the expected variation in superficial geological characteristics and surface topography, linked to an assessment of the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the deposits.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Stratigraphy

- 5.1.1 The stratigraphy recorded in the BGS archive boreholes in the area of the Project is divided into six main units:
- Topsoil (modern)
 - Blown Sands (Holocene)
 - Estuarine Alluvium (Holocene)
 - Marine Beach Deposits (Holocene)
 - Fluvial Sands and Gravels (Pleistocene)
 - Till (Pleistocene)
 - Bedrock (Devonian to Carboniferous)

Topsoil

- 5.1.2 A unit of modern topsoil was recorded in four of the 19 BGS archive boreholes in the area of the Project. The topsoil was generally between 0.45 and 0.61 m thick (SS43SE7, SS43NE15 and SS43SE40), although 1.22 and 2.13 m of Topsoil was recorded in



boreholes SS43NW1 and SS43NE21, likely either incorporating sedimentary material from the stratigraphic unit below or modern Made Ground. The Topsoil was not described in detail in any of the geotechnical logs, recorded only as a 'topsoil' or 'subsoil'.

Blown Sands

- 5.1.3 Deposits described predominantly as sand and interpreted as Holocene Blown Sands were recorded in one BGS archive borehole (SS43SE1). These deposits were 7.32 m thick in SS43SE1, located to the west of the Project towards the centre of Braunton Burrows.
- 5.1.4 The deposits in SS43SE1 are described as a compact grey sand with silty patches, overlying soft blue silty clay (Estuarine Alluvium; see below). There is no evidence within this geotechnical log of buried soil horizons or organic-rich units, although the siltier units could represent at least partial phases of fine-grained deposits associated with land stabilisation.

Estuarine Alluvium

- 5.1.5 Deposits interpreted as Estuarine Alluvium were recorded in 11 of the 19 BGS archive boreholes located on the estuarine floodplain of the River Taw. The Estuarine Alluvium was not bottomed in boreholes c. 1 km east of the Project, including SS43SE18, SS43SE19, SS43SE20 and SS43SE22, at depths between 4.0 and 6.0 m bgl.
- 5.1.6 Towards the northeast of the Project in boreholes SS43NE15 and SS43NE16 deposits interpreted as Estuarine Alluvium were 5.49 m thick, comprising gravelly sands or sandy clays; however, just to the northeast in borehole SS43SE21 a sequence of 'buff grey gritty sand' was recorded at between 2.13 and 9.75 m bgl; these deposits are provisionally interpreted as Alluvium, although they could be at least partly derived from either Blown Sands (see above) or Pleistocene Head/Holocene Colluvium.
- 5.1.7 In all 11 of the BGS archive boreholes the Estuarine Alluvium was minerogenic, described as variously sandy, clayey, silty or gravelly, with no peat or organic-rich units recorded in the geotechnical logs. These deposits are interpreted as Holocene estuarine alluvium of the River Taw.

Marine Beach Deposits

- 5.1.8 In five of the BGS archive boreholes the Estuarine Alluvium overlay sand and gravel. In SS43SE1, c. 1 km west of the Project in the area of Braunton Burrows, these gravels are described as a 'fine sand with fine gravel, shale and sea shells' at between 9.83 and 10.97 m bgl, and are interpreted as Marine Beach Deposits, likely of Holocene date.

Fluvial Sands and Gravels

- 5.1.9 Elsewhere, the sands and gravels are interpreted as Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels of the River Taw, including in boreholes SS43SE16 and SS43SE17 c. 1 km east of the Project.
- 5.1.10 In SS43NE15 and SS43NE16 towards the northeast of the Project the origin of the sands and gravels, recorded at 5.49-8.38 m bgl and 6.10-8.23 m bgl respectively, is uncertain. At present these are interpreted as Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels of the River Taw, although it is possible that these deposits incorporate sediments of either Pleistocene Head or Holocene Colluvium, potentially overlying Pleistocene Raised Beach deposits.



- 5.1.11 No distinct fine-grained or organic-rich units were recorded within the Sands and Gravels in any of the geotechnical logs.

Bedrock

- 5.1.12 Bedrock was reached in 8 of the 19 BGS archive boreholes, generally described as a very firm or hard 'rock' or sandstone towards the south, or a very firm clay (mudstone) towards the north. At its deepest the bedrock was recorded at 10.97 m bgl in the area of Braunton Burrows (SS43SE1), rising to between 6.4 m bgl in the southern part of the Project (SS43SE25) and 2.3 m bgl further to the south (SS43SE40).
- 5.1.13 Towards the northeast of the Project the bedrock was recorded at between 8.23 and 9.75 m bgl in the area of SS43NE15, SS43NE16 and SS43NE21, rising sharply to 1.22 m bgl in SS43NW1 towards the far north of the Project.

5.2 Deposit modelling

- 5.2.1 The deposit modelling comprised a single stratigraphic profile (transect) aligned broadly north-south across the area of the Project (**Figure 4**). The stratigraphic profiles is composed of two-dimensional vertical visualisations of the stratigraphic records, along lines drawn through BGS archive boreholes within and close to the Project boundary. These transects model the possible make-up of the deposits between these individual deposit records, drawn as horizontal lines between the upper and lower surfaces of the stratigraphic units.
- 5.2.2 Data coverage within the Project is generally poor, with only 19 archive boreholes located within or close to the Project boundary. It is anticipated that a more robust series of deposit models will be generated following a review of logs arising from any subsequent ground investigation (GI) works. These models do however provide a preliminary interpretation of the possible presence and distribution of Quaternary deposits across the area of the Project.
- 5.2.3 The transect (**Figure 4**) demonstrates the extent of the valley of the River Taw across the Project, extending from SS43NE15 in the north to SS43SE25 in the south. Here, Estuarine Alluvium is recorded at elevations between c. -2 and 13 m OD, associated with the Holocene floodplain of the River Taw.
- 5.2.4 Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels are recorded at the northern end of the transect in SS43NE15 and SS43NE16 underlying the Alluvium at between c. 4 and 7 m OD, likely representing the first terrace of the River Taw as shown on BGS mapping outcropping further upstream on the north bank of the Taw.
- 5.2.5 Towards the centre of the Project, Marine Beach Deposits of Holocene date are recorded in the area of SS43SE1 at between -1.03 to -2.17 m OD, overlain by Estuarine Alluvium and Blown Sands, the latter occurring here at elevations between 1.48 and 8.80 m OD.
- 5.2.6 Till is recorded south of the floodplain of the River Taw, and south of the Project, in boreholes SS43SE7 and SS43SE40. These are present at elevations between c. 13 and 27 m OD, and are of unknown Pleistocene date, but may be similar in age to the Fremington Clay (see **Section 2**).

5.3 Confidence in the model

- 5.3.1 As outlined in **Section 5.2**, data coverage within the Project is generally poor, with only 19 archive boreholes located within or close to the Project boundary. There is therefore

significant uncertainty within each GCZ as to the exact nature of the superficial deposits, and their associated geoarchaeological and archaeological potential.

- 5.3.2 Potential and confidence in the deposit models derived from the existing data set is shown in **Table 2** as either low, medium or high. An assessment of the confidence in the model for each GCZ has been made on the basis of the density, distribution and depth of the sequences in relation to the expected variation in the superficial deposits (for example, a greater density of data may be required within river valleys in order to fully assess the potential of those deposits).
- 5.3.3 On the basis of the available stratigraphic information for the Project, the confidence in the existing model for each GCZ has been assessed as low (**Table 2**). It is anticipated that a more robust series of deposit models will be generated following a review of logs arising from any subsequent ground investigation (GI) works.

5.4 Geoarchaeological Landscape Characterisation

- 5.4.1 On the basis of the available data, including BGS archive boreholes, mapping of superficial deposits and analysis of Lidar data, the Project has been divided into four Geoarchaeological Character Zones (GCZs) (**Figure 5**). These zones are summarised in **Table 2** and discussed below.
- 5.4.2 In the absence of GI data, and the relative scarcity of BGS archive boreholes in the area of the Project, much of the information on the depth, thickness and character of the deposits in those Zones remains unknown. The GCZs are therefore considered provisional, and should be updated if additional stratigraphic information is made available in the area of those Zones.

Table 2 Geoarchaeological Character Zones (GCZs)

GCZ	Principal Quaternary deposits	Potential depth of deposits (m bgl)	Potential thickness of deposits (m)	Confidence
1	Marine Beach Deposits ?Estuarine Alluvium ?Fluvial Sands and Gravels	Unknown	Unknown	Low
2	Blown Sands Estuarine Alluvium Marine Beach Deposits ?Fluvial Sands and Gravels	c. 7.30 c. 7.30-9.80 c. 9.80-11.00 Unknown	c. 7.30 c. 2.50 c. 1.20 Unknown	Low
3	?Head/Colluvium ?Raised Beach Deposits ?Estuarine Alluvium	Unknown	Unknown	Low
4	Estuarine Alluvium Fluvial Sands and Gravels	c. 5.50-6.50 c. 5.50-8.50	c. 6.50 c. 3.00	Low

GCZ 1

- 5.4.3 No previous interventions have been undertaken in GCZ 1, and the extent and survival of Quaternary superficial deposits here is unknown. On the basis of BGS mapping and Lidar data, Marine Beach Deposits associated with the contemporary shoreline are likely to be



present, potentially underlain by Estuarine Alluvium, and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels, associated with the floodplain of the River Taw.

- 5.4.4 The depth and thickness of the Marine Beach Deposits is unknown, and they may overlie Estuarine Alluvium of Holocene date. The depth, thickness and character of any Estuarine Alluvium is also unknown, but they have the potential to contain peat or organic-rich units formed on the estuarine floodplain of the River Taw.
- 5.4.5 There is also the potential within GCZ 1 for Pleistocene Fluvial Sand and Gravels of the River Taw, which may extend into the intertidal and offshore zones. Again, the depth, thickness and character of these deposits is unknown.

GCZ 2

- 5.4.6 No previous interventions have been carried out in GCZ 2, although the deposits recorded in BGS archive borehole SS43SE1, located on Braunton Burrows c. 3 km to the south, may be of a similar character to those in GCZ 2.
- 5.4.7 BGS mapping indicates that Blown Sands are present in GCZ 2. In SS43SE1 these deposits are 7.3 m thick, and overlie Holocene Estuarine Alluvium between 7.32 and 9.83 m bgl and Marine Beach Deposits between 9.83 and 10.97 m bgl. Similar or greater thicknesses of these deposits may be present across GCZ 2, and their character may vary, with the potential for organic-rich units within the Alluvium, and buried soil or land stabilisation horizons within the Blown Sands.

GCZ 3

- 5.4.8 Zone GCZ 3 borders the northern part of the Project in an area of steep relief at the northern edge of the contemporary shoreline and the floodplain of the River Taw. A single BGS archive borehole has been undertaken in GCZ 3 (SS43NW1), which showed a sequence of 1.22 m of 'Top soil' on to bedrock.
- 5.4.9 The nature of the Quaternary superficial deposits in this zone is therefore uncertain, but it has the potential to contain unmapped deposits of Holocene Colluvium, Pleistocene Head, and Raised Beach Deposits of unknown Pleistocene date.

GCZ 4

- 5.4.10 BGS archive boreholes undertaken in GCZ 4 are sparse, but include SS43SE25 at the southern end of the Zone, SS43NE17 just to the east, and SS43NE15 and SS43NE15 towards the northeast of the Zone.
- 5.4.11 The deposits likely to be encountered in GCZ 4 include Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels of the River Taw. The depth and thickness of these deposits is likely to be variable across the Zone, with BGS boreholes indicating that the Estuarine Alluvium may be up to c. 6.5m thick, overlying Fluvial Sands and Gravels up to c. 3.0 m thick.
- 5.4.12 Although none were recorded within the BGS archive boreholes, the Estuarine Alluvium within this Zone has the potential to contain peat or organic-rich units formed on the estuarine floodplain of the River Taw. The Fluvial Sands and Gravels may also contain organic or fine-grained units of high geoarchaeological potential.



6 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A Preliminary Geoarchaeological Landscape Characterisation (GLC), based on a review of BGS archive boreholes, BGS mapping of Quaternary superficial deposits and analysis of Lidar data, has provided baseline data on the likely presence of Quaternary deposits across the Project. Assessment of these resources indicates that these units have archaeological and/or geoarchaeological potential; this potential has been assessed below for each Geoarchaeological Character Zone (GCZ).

6.1.2 An archaeological and palaeoenvironmental '*potential*' rating has been assigned to deposits in each GCZ, representing a measure of probability. This has been determined via the application of professional judgement, informed by the evidence from the study area and surrounding area. '*Potential*' is expressed on a four-point scale, assigned in accordance with the following criteria:

- **High** Situations where evidence is known or strongly suspected to be present within deposits and which are likely to be well preserved.
- **Moderate** Includes cases where there are grounds for believing that evidence may be present, but for which conclusive evidence is not currently available. This category is also applied in situations in which material are likely to be present, but also where their state of preservation may have been compromised.
- **Low** Circumstances where the available information indicates that evidence is unlikely to be present, or that their state of preservation is liable to be severely compromised.
- **Unknown** Cases where currently available information does not provide sufficient evidence on which to provide an informed assessment with regard to the potential for material to be present.

6.1.3 The relative '*Significance*' of known and potential archaeological assets has been determined in accordance with the criteria set out in **Table 3**. These criteria are related to national (EH 2008) and regional (SWARF; Grove & Croft 2012) research themes and priorities.

Table 3 Generic schema for classifying the significance of archaeological assets (based on HE 2015)

Significance	Categories
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets of recognised international importance Assets that contribute to international research objectives
High	Scheduled Monuments Non-designated assets of national importance Assets that contribute to national research agendas
Moderate	Assets that contribute to regional research objectives
Low	Assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor contextual associations Assets with importance to local interest groups

Significance	Categories
Negligible	Little or no archaeological or geoarchaeological interest
Unknown	The importance of the asset has not been ascertained from available evidence

6.2 Areas of archaeological and geoarchaeological potential

6.2.1 The archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of deposits in each GCZ is summarized in **Table 4**; consideration of the possible significance of any archaeological evidence present in relation to national (EH 2008) and regional (SWARF; Grove & Croft 2012) research themes and priorities is also provided.

Table 4 Geoarchaeological Landscape Characterisation framework for the Project

GCZ	Principal Quaternary deposits	Archaeological potential of deposits	Archaeological Significance	Paleoenvironmental potential of deposits
1	Marine Beach Deposits ?Estuarine Alluvium ?Fluvial Sands and Gravels	Low Low* Moderate	Low Low-Moderate* Moderate-High	Low Low-Moderate* Moderate**
2	Blown Sands Estuarine Alluvium Marine Beach Deposits ?Fluvial Sands and Gravels	High Low* Low Moderate	Moderate Low-Moderate* Low Moderate-High	Moderate Low-Moderate* Low Moderate**
3	?Head/Colluvium ?Raised Beach Deposits ?Estuarine Alluvium	Moderate Moderate-High Low*	Low-Moderate Moderate-High Moderate	Low Moderate** Moderate*
4	Estuarine Alluvium Fluvial Sands and Gravels	Low* Moderate	Low-Moderate* Moderate-High	Low-Moderate* Moderate**

*may contain organic-rich or peat units of high archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential

**may contain organic or fine-grained deposits of high archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential

GCZ 1

6.2.2 Marine Beach Deposits associated with the contemporary shoreline are likely to be present in GCZ 1, potentially underlain by Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels, associated with the floodplain of the River Taw. However, no previous interventions have been undertaken in GCZ 1 and the nature of the sequence cannot be fully assessed.

6.2.3 Where Estuarine Alluvium is composed of minerogenic sediments (e.g. sands, silts and clays) it likely formed away from dryland areas in an active floodplain environment, and is therefore considered to have limited archaeological potential. The palaeoenvironmental potential of such minerogenic sediments is similarly limited, although they may contain remains of diatoms, ostracods and forams that are important proxies for reconstructing changing conditions from freshwater to brackish water environments associated with changing estuarine influences.

6.2.4 Peat or organic-rich units within the Alluvium would have high palaeoenvironmental potential and high potential for Holocene archaeology. This is particularly true of such

deposits in the Taw/Torridge Estuary, since prehistoric archaeology has been recorded in similar contexts at Westward Ho! and Yelland (see **Section 2.4**).

- 6.2.5 Where present, Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels would have the potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeology, and organic and other fossiliferous sediments of significant geoarchaeological potential. Where archaeological finds are reworked, such material would be of moderate potential in relation to national and regional research questions and priorities. If minimally disturbed/in situ, such archaeology would be of high significance.

GCZ 2

- 6.2.6 There is no available stratigraphic data for this zone and assessing the survival and potential of Quaternary deposits is not currently possible. However, the deposits recorded in BGS archive boreholes elsewhere on Braunton Burrows indicates that Blown Sands are likely to be present, at least 7.3 m thick, overlying Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Marine Beach Deposits and or Pleistocene/Fluvial Sands and Gravels.
- 6.2.7 The geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of the Blown Sands is considered to be high, on the basis that it may seal or contain archaeology and buried soil or land stabilisation horizons of high geoarchaeological potential. Any minimally disturbed or in situ archaeology within the Blown Sands would be of high significance.
- 6.2.8 Where Estuarine Alluvium is composed of minerogenic sediments it is considered to have limited archaeological potential (see 6.2.3). The palaeoenvironmental potential of such minerogenic sediments is similarly limited, although they may contain remains of important proxies for reconstructing estuarine influences. Peat or organic-rich units within the Alluvium would have high palaeoenvironmental potential and high potential for Holocene archaeology.
- 6.2.9 Where present, Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels would have the potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeology, and organic and other fossiliferous sediments of significant geoarchaeological potential. Where archaeological finds are reworked, such material would be of moderate potential in relation to national and regional research questions and priorities. If minimally disturbed/in situ, such archaeology would be of high significance.

GCZ 3

- 6.2.10 The nature of the Quaternary superficial deposits in GCZ 3 is uncertain, but it has the potential to contain unmapped deposits of Holocene Colluvium, Pleistocene Head, and Raised Beach Deposits of unknown Pleistocene date.
- 6.2.11 Deposits of Pleistocene Head and/or Holocene Colluvium have moderate potential to contain reworked archaeological finds, potentially of multiple periods; the significance of such material is likely to be low. However, if they include stable land surfaces, these could be associated with archaeological layers, features and/or lithic scatters. The palaeoenvironmental potential of these deposits is likely to be low.
- 6.2.12 The geoarchaeological and archaeological potential of Pleistocene Raised Beach Deposits is considered to be high, on the basis that they have potential to contain reworked and in situ archaeological finds, potentially of multiple periods, and stable land surfaces that could be associated with archaeological layers, features and/or lithic scatters. Fine-grained units within Raised Beach Deposits could contain deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment and scientific dating.



GCZ 4

- 6.2.13 Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels of the River Taw are likely to be encountered in GCZ 4.
- 6.2.14 Where Estuarine Alluvium is composed of minerogenic sediments it is considered to have limited archaeological potential. The palaeoenvironmental potential of such minerogenic sediments is similarly limited, although they may contain remains of important proxies for reconstructing estuarine influences. Peat or organic-rich units within the Alluvium would have high palaeoenvironmental potential and high potential for Holocene archaeology.
- 6.2.15 Where present, Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels would have the potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeology, and organic and other fossiliferous sediments of significant geoarchaeological potential. Where archaeological finds are reworked, such material would be of moderate potential in relation to national and regional research questions and priorities. If minimally disturbed/in situ, such archaeology would be of high significance.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Through a review of available BGS mapping of superficial deposits, archive borehole data and preliminary deposit modelling, the GDBA has assessed the possible presence and lateral and horizontal extent of Quaternary deposits across the Project. The archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of these deposits has been assessed, and the significance of any archaeological material they may contain considered in relation to national and regional research themes and priorities (EH 2008; SWARF; Grove & Croft 2012).
- 7.1.2 As outlined in **Section 5.3**, data coverage within the Project is generally poor, with only 19 archive boreholes located within or close to the Project boundary. It is anticipated that a more robust series of deposit models will be generated following a review of logs arising from any subsequent ground investigation (GI) works. These models do however provide a preliminary interpretation of the possible presence and distribution of Quaternary deposits across the area of the Project.
- 7.1.3 The GDBA has identified areas where Quaternary deposits may be present which could contain significant archaeological evidence and/or deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential, as well as some areas where there is insufficient data to consider potential. Consequently, to assess potential and to characterise archaeological and geoarchaeological risk of proposed development impacts, targeted archaeological and geoarchaeological field evaluation is likely to be required.
- 7.1.4 Should GI works be undertaken within the Project, monitoring of these GI works may address some aims of the evaluation proposed in **Table 5** and may negate the need for further purposive geoarchaeological evaluation. In addition, some of the evaluation proposed in **Table 5** could be undertaken in tandem with any proposed archaeological trial trench evaluation.
- 7.1.5 Based on variations in geological characteristics of the deposits present, linked to the assessment of the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of any Quaternary deposits, the Project has been divided into four GCZs.

7.1.6 Likely requirements for, and appropriate methods of evaluation, have been considered for each zone and are summarised in **Table 5**.

Table 5 Recommendations for archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation

GCZ	Principal Quaternary deposits	Depth of deposits (m bgl)	Recommended method of evaluation
1	Marine Beach Deposits	Unknown	Deep boreholes to assess nature of Quaternary deposits (max depth – drilled to bedrock)
	?Estuarine Alluvium		
	?Fluvial Sands and Gravels		
2	Blown Sands	c. 7.30	Deep boreholes to assess nature of Quaternary deposits (max depth – drilled to bedrock)
	Estuarine Alluvium	c. 7.30-9.80	
	Marine Beach Deposits	c. 9.80-11.00	
	?Fluvial Sands and Gravels	Unknown	
3	?Head/Colluvium	Unknown	Test pits to assess whether Quaternary deposits are present and to assess archaeological/geoarchaeological potential (max depth c. 4m bgl)
	?Raised Beach Deposits		
	?Estuarine Alluvium		
4	Estuarine Alluvium	c. 5.50-6.50	Deep boreholes to assess nature of Quaternary deposits (max depth – drilled to bedrock)
	Fluvial Sands and Gravels	c. 5.50-8.50	

7.2 GCZ 1

7.2.1 Marine Beach Deposits associated with the contemporary shoreline are likely to be present in GCZ 1, potentially underlain by Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels associated with the floodplain of the River Taw.

7.2.2 The most appropriate method of evaluating these deposits is through borehole survey. It is recommended that boreholes are distributed across the route of the Project in this zone to establish the lateral and vertical extent of Quaternary deposits, confirm the depositional processes associated with these deposits, and where appropriate recover suitable samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment and scientific dating.

7.2.3 The results of the borehole survey will enable assessment of whether targeted archaeological work (possibly test pits/trial trenches) will be required in any areas in order to offset any proposed development impacts.

7.3 GCZ 2

7.3.1 Holocene Blown Sands are likely to be encountered in GCZ 2, likely underlain by Estuarine Alluvium of the River Taw, Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels and/or Marine Beach Deposits.

7.3.2 As with GCZ 1, the most appropriate method of evaluating these deposits is through borehole survey. It is recommended that boreholes are distributed across the route of the Project in this zone to establish the lateral and vertical extent of Quaternary deposits, confirm the depositional processes associated with these deposits, and where appropriate recover suitable samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment and scientific dating.



7.3.3 The results of the borehole survey will enable assessment of whether targeted archaeological work (possibly test pits/trial trenches) will be required in any areas in order to offset any proposed development impacts.

7.4 GCZ 3

7.4.1 The extent of survival of Quaternary deposits in this zone is currently unknown, but it has the potential to contain unmapped deposits of Holocene Colluvium, Pleistocene Head, and Raised Beach Deposits of unknown Pleistocene date.

7.4.2 Machine dug test pits (with a maximum depth of c. 4.0 m bgl), distributed across the zone, would be a suitable method of evaluation to assess the extent of survival of Quaternary sediments and to assess their archaeological and geoarchaeological potential.

7.5 GCZ 4

7.5.1 Holocene Estuarine Alluvium and Pleistocene Fluvial Sands and Gravels of the River Taw are likely to be encountered in GCZ 4. The depth and thickness of these deposits is likely to be variable across the Zone, with BGS boreholes indicating that the Estuarine Alluvium may be up to c. 6.5m thick, overlying Fluvial Sands and Gravels up to c. 3.0 m thick.

7.5.2 The most appropriate method of evaluating these deposits is through borehole survey. It is recommended that boreholes are distributed across the route of the Project in this zone to establish the lateral and vertical extent of Quaternary deposits, confirm the depositional processes associated with these deposits, and where appropriate recover suitable samples for palaeoenvironmental assessment and scientific dating.

7.5.3 The results of the borehole survey will enable assessment of whether targeted archaeological work (possibly test pits/trial trenches) will be required in any areas in order to offset any proposed development impacts.

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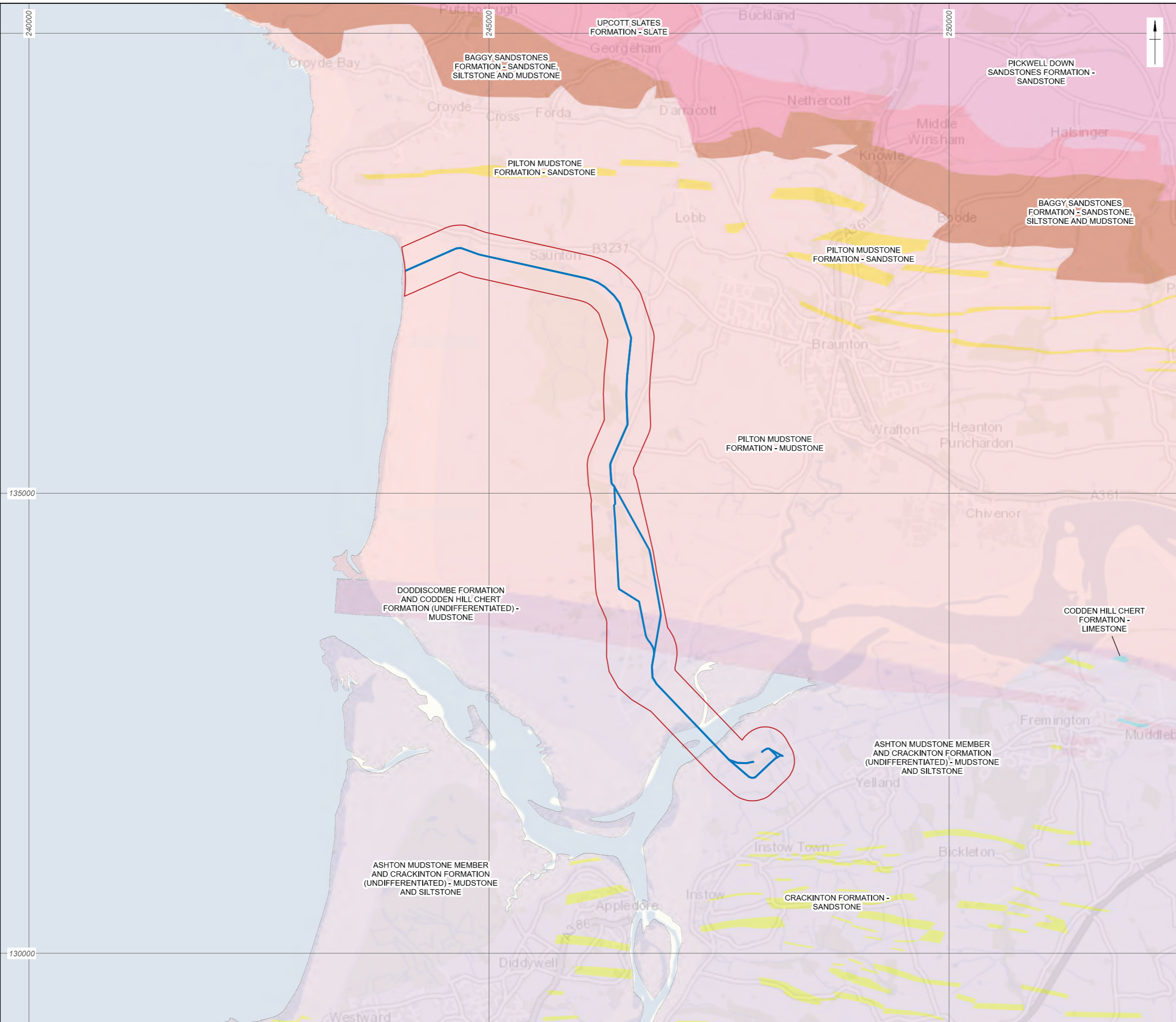


APPENDIX

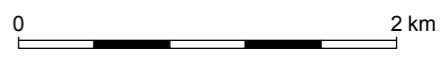
Appendix 1 Review of BGS archive boreholes

Name	Easting	Northing	Total Depth (m)	Elevation (m OD)	Notes
SS43NE17	246930.00	135540.00	16.61	4.90*	
SS43SE25	248200.00	132100.00	37.18	5.10*	
SS43NE16	246520.00	137450.00	11.00	12.00*	
SS43NE15	246480.00	137480.00	24.38	12.30*	
SS43NE21	246500.00	137500.00	62.00	12.70*	
SS43SE1	245250.00	134240.00	11.30	8.80*	
SS43NW1	244790.00	137880.00	120.00	60.10*	
SS43NE20	247120.00	137660.00	20.00	N/A	No stratigraphy data
SS43SE17	248270.00	134200.00	2.00	3.20*	
SS43SE22	248100.00	134210.00	6.00	3.30*	
SS43SE15	248270.00	134220.00	4.00	3.26	
SS43SE18	248200.00	134220.00	4.00	2.90*	
SS43SE21	248120.00	134220.00	4.00	2.80*	
SS43SE20	248140.00	134220.00	4.53	2.70*	
SS43SE19	248180.00	134220.00	4.00	2.90*	
SS43SE16	248270.00	134230.00	2.00	3.30*	
SS43SE40	248830.00	131430.00	27.15	27.45	
SS43SE7	248780.00	131460.00	10.00	22.90	
SS43SE6	248820.00	131480.00	10.00	22.90	

*Elevation data estimated from Lidar



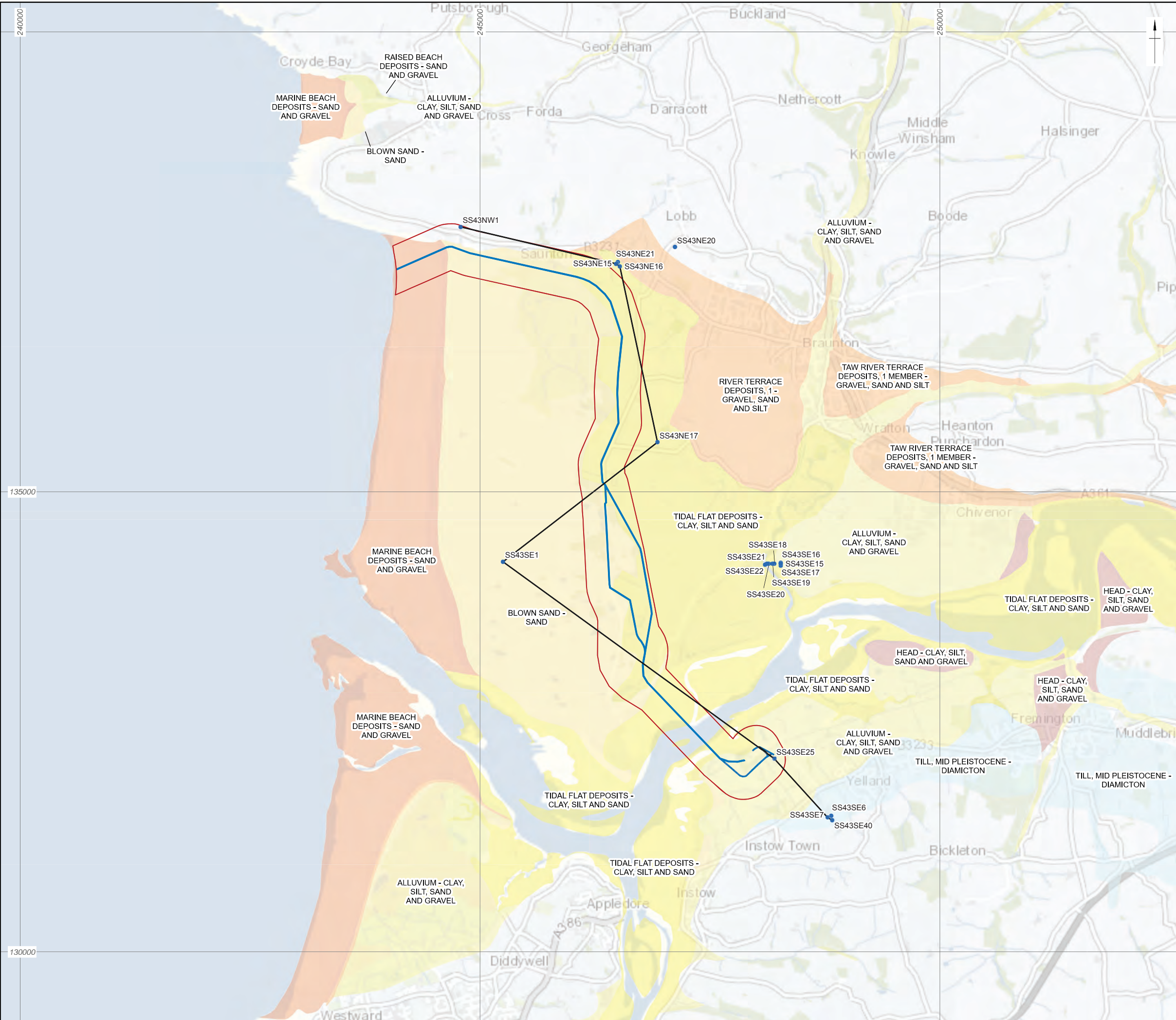
- Study Area
- Proposed Cable Corridors



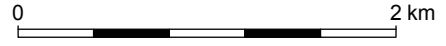
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Figure 1: Site location and BGS bedrock geology



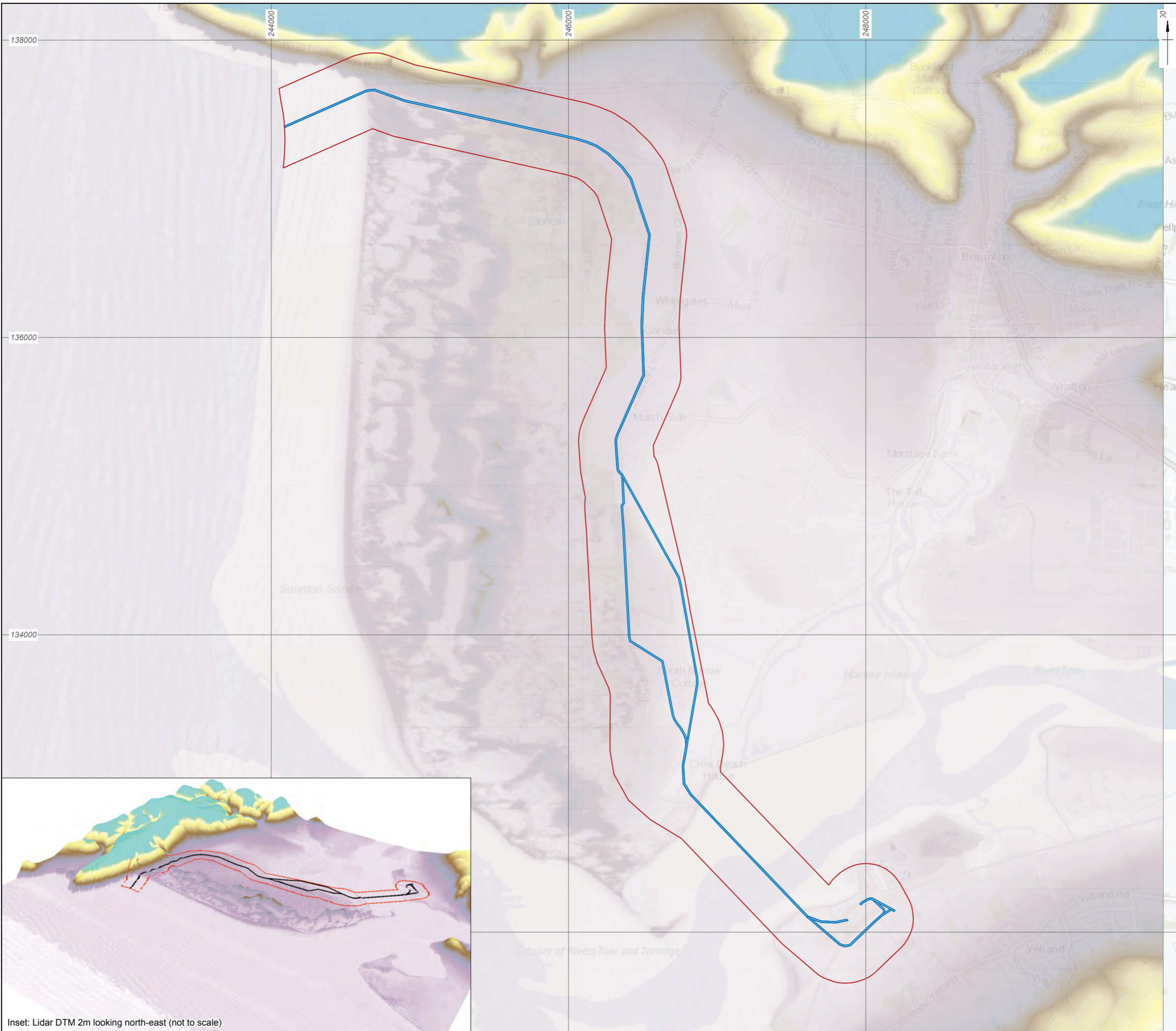
- Study Area
- Proposed Cable Corridors
- Transect
- BGS Archive Boreholes



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Figure 2: Mapped superficial deposits and location of BGS archive boreholes



- Study Area
- Proposed Cable Corridors
- LiDAR DTM 2m
- High : 157.979
- Low : -1.34725



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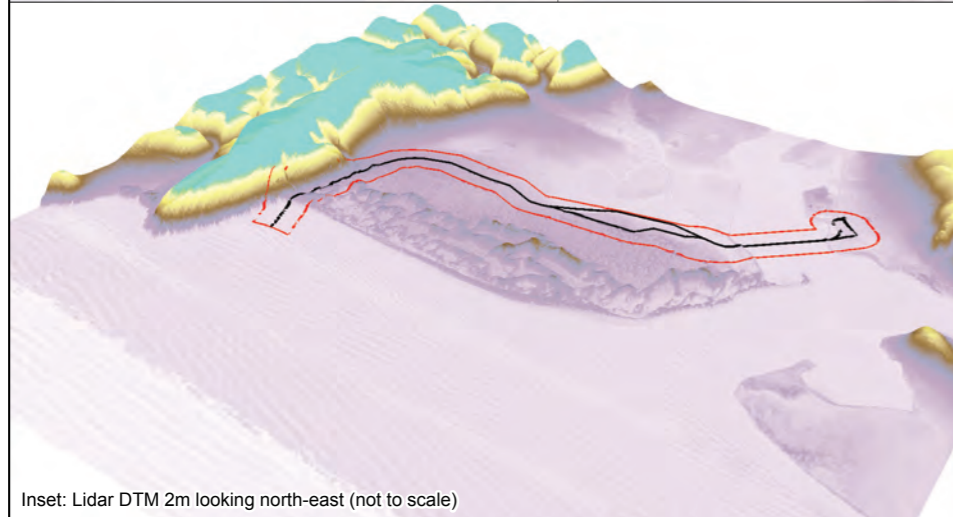
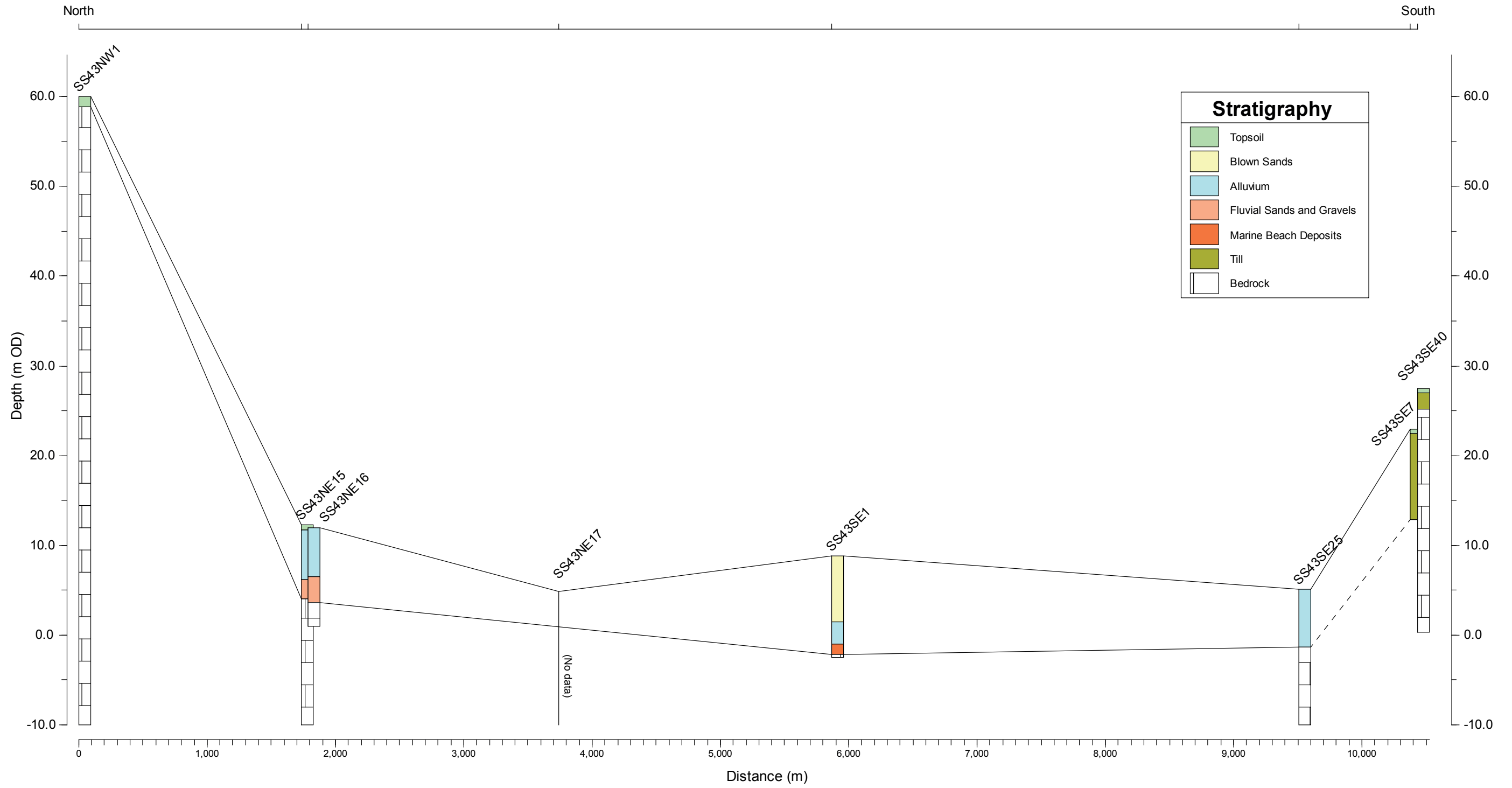
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Figure 3: Lidar DTM 2m



Inset: Lidar DTM 2m looking north-east (not to scale)

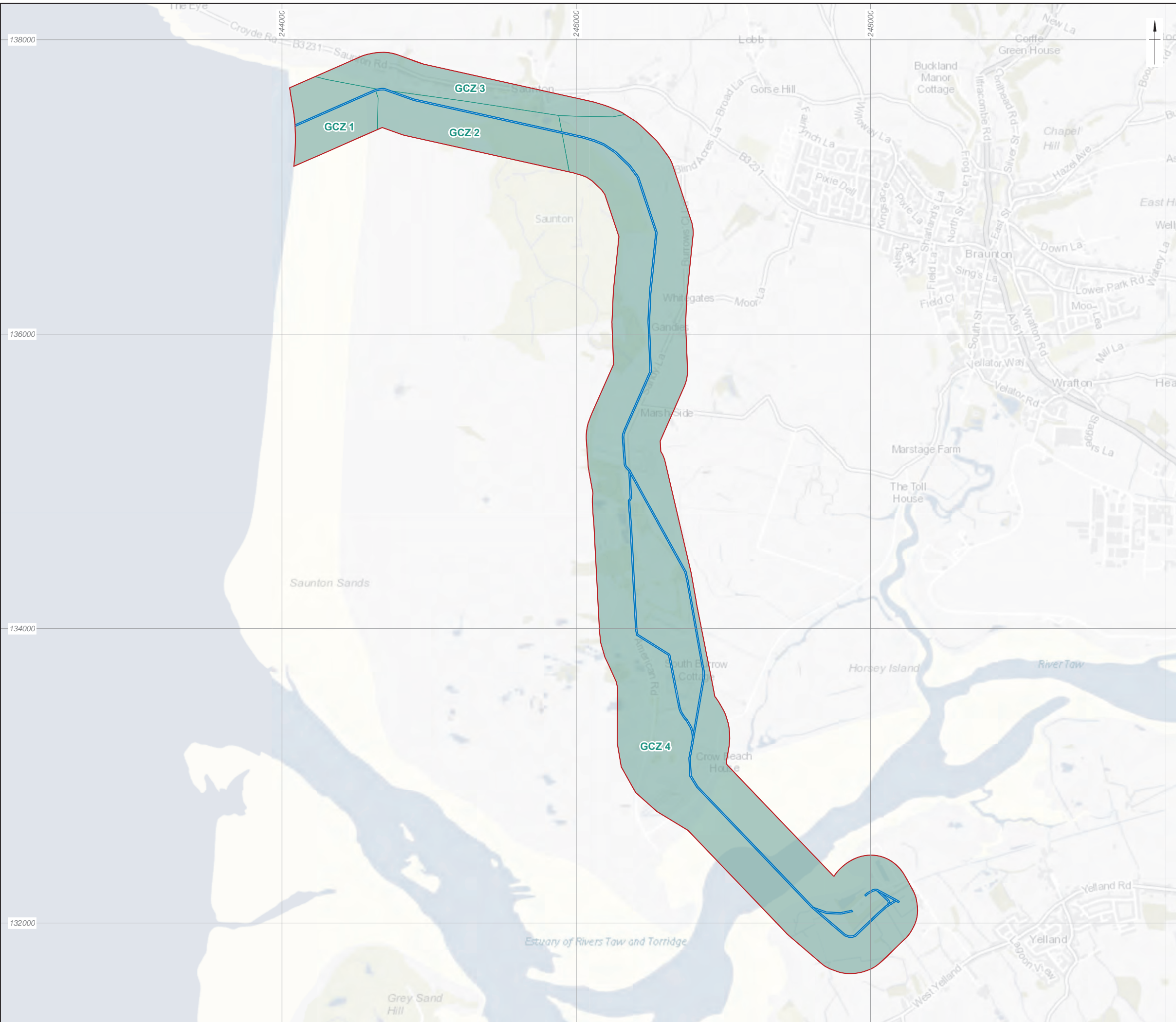


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Figure 4: Preliminary geoarchaeological deposit model (transect)





- Study Area
- Proposed Cable Corridors
- GCZs



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Figure 5: Preliminary Geoarchaeological Landscape Characterisation



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