



XLINKS MOROCCO-UK POWER PROJECT

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 2, Appendix 2.1: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment



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Glossary

Term	Meaning
Alverdiscott Substation	The existing National Grid Electricity Transmission substation at Alverdiscott, Devon, which comprises 400 kV and 132 kV electrical substation equipment.
Bronze Age	The time period 1,800 – 600 BC
Conservation (for heritage policy)	The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.
Conservation Area	An area designated by a local authority as being of special architectural or historic interest.
Converter Site	The Converter Site is proposed to be located to the immediate west of the existing Alverdiscott Substation site in north Devon. The Converter Site would contain two converter stations (known as Bipole 1 and Bipole 2) and associated infrastructure, buildings and landscaping.
Converter station	Part of an electrical transmission and distribution system. Converter stations convert electricity from Direct Current to Alternating Current, or vice versa.
Designated heritage asset	A World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.
Development Consent Order	An order made under the Planning Act 2008, as amended, granting development consent.
Early Medieval	The time period AD 410 – 1066.
Environmental Impact Assessment	The process of identifying and assessing the significant effects likely to arise from a project. This requires consideration of the likely changes to the environment, where these arise as a consequence of a project, through comparison with the existing and projected future baseline conditions.
Environmental Statement	The document presenting the results of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.
Historic environment	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.
Iron Age	The time period 600 BC – AD 43.
Landfall	The proposed area in which the offshore cables make landfall in the United Kingdom (come on shore) and the transitional area between the offshore cabling and the onshore cabling. This term applies to the entire landfall area at Cornborough Range, Devon, between Mean Low Water Springs and the Transition Joint Bay inclusive of all construction works, including the offshore and onshore cable routes, and landfall compound(s).
Listed building	A building or structure placed on a statutory 'List' of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. There are three grades of listing, which are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grade I (these are of exceptional interest); • Grade II* (these are particularly important); and • Grade II (these are of special interest).
Local Authority	A body empowered by law to exercise various statutory functions for a particular area of the United Kingdom. This includes County Councils, District Councils and County Borough Councils. The relevant Local Authorities for the Proposed Development are Devon County Council and Torridge District Council.
Medieval	The time period AD 1066 – 1485.

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Term	Meaning
Mesolithic	The time period 12,000 – 4,000 BC.
Modern	The time period 1900 – present.
National Policy Statement (NPS)	The current national policy statements published by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero in 2023.
Neolithic	The time period 4000 – 1800 BC.
Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor	The proposed corridor within which the onshore High Voltage Direct Current cables will be located.
Palaeolithic	The time period 900,000 – 12,000 BC.
Post-medieval	The time period AD 1486 – 1899.
Prehistoric	The general term used for the time period before the Roman invasion of AD 43.
Proposed Development	The element of the Xlinks Morocco-UK Power Project within the UK, which includes the offshore cables (from the UK Exclusive Economic Zone to landfall), landfall site, onshore Direct Current and Alternating Current cables, converter stations, road upgrade works and, based on current assumptions, the Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development.
Proposed Development Draft Order Limits	The area within which all offshore and onshore components of the Proposed Development are proposed to be located, including areas required on a temporary basis during construction (such as construction compounds).
Registered Park and Garden	A park and/or garden of special historic interest placed on a non-statutory Register. There are three grades of registration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grade I – these are of exceptional interest; • grade II* - these are particularly important; and • grade II – these are of special interest.
Roman	The time period AD 43 – 410.
Scheduled Monument	A heritage asset given legal protection by being placed on a 'Schedule' of monuments.
Setting of a historic asset	The setting of an historic asset includes the surroundings in which it is understood, experienced and appreciated embracing present and past relationships to the surrounding landscape. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.
Significance (for heritage policy)	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AD	Anno Domini (after the birth of Christ)
AIL	Abnormal Indivisible Load
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BC	Before Christ
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
ES	Environmental Statement
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Characterisation
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
NGET	National Grid Electricity Transmission
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
OS	Ordnance Survey
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Information Report
UK	United Kingdom
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

Units

Units	Meaning
ha	Hectares
km	Kilometres
kV	Kilovolts
m	Metres

1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document forms Volume 2, Appendix 2.1 of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) prepared for the United Kingdom (UK) elements of the Xlinks Morocco-UK Power Project (the 'Project'). For ease of reference, the UK elements of the Project are referred to hereafter as the 'Proposed Development'. The PEIR presents the preliminary findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment process for the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.2 This historic environment technical report sets out the results of a historic environment Desk Based Assessment (DBA) that has been undertaken with regards to the onshore elements of the Proposed Development, which comprise the following.
- Landfall at Cornborough Range to the south of Westward Ho! In north Devon.
 - A Converter Site to the immediate west of the National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET) Alverdiscott Substation – the Converter Site will contain two converter stations.
 - A High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cable Corridor approximately 14.5 km in length, that links the Landfall to the Converter Site.
 - Abnormal Indivisible Load (AIL) routes.
 - The new 400 kV substation development at the existing Alverdiscott Substation site (referred to as the 'Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development').
 - A High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) Cable Corridor approximately 1.2 km in length from the Converter Site to Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development.
- 1.1.3 The above elements are included within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits together with the construction compounds, accesses and other land that will be temporarily or permanently occupied during the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.4 A summary of the information presented in this DBA, supplemented by information gained from a phased programme of archaeological fieldwork, will be used to describe the historic environment baseline within Volume 2, Chapter 2: Historic Environment, of the PEIR. The programme of archaeological fieldwork is described in paragraphs **1.4.70** to **1.4.81**.

1.2 Methodology

Sources of Information

- 1.2.1 The DBA has examined data from a number of sources in order to identify known historic environment resources and also to identify the potential for the presence of such resources within the agreed historic environment study area.

1.2.2 The following sources have been reviewed:

- The regional Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Devon County Council.
- Historic England’s National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information on World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, and Registered Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest (Historic England, 2024).
- 19th century Tithe mapping, county maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) 6” (to the mile) mapping.
- British Geological Survey data online (British Geological Survey, 2024).
- ArchSearch (data held by the Archaeology Data Service, 2024).
- Environment Agency LiDAR data.
- Portable Antiquities Scheme.

1.2.3 For the production of the Environmental Statement (ES) which will be submitted in support of the Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the Proposed Development, the DBA will be updated. The following additional sources will be consulted as appropriate:

- Documents held by Devon Heritage Centre and Devon Archives and Local Studies.
- Historic England’s online database of aerial photographs.

1.2.4 This report presents the results of the DBA and is accompanied by gazetteers of known historic environment resources (Annex A) and supporting graphical data (**Figures 2-9**).

Study Area

1.2.5 The historic environment study area is made up as follows:

- The 5 km settings study area - a circle with a radius of 5 km centred on the Converter Site (for all categories of designated heritage assets). This enables the identification of designated heritage assets whose settings may change following the construction of the converter stations.
- The 1 km settings study area - a zone extending for 1 km from the edge of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor (for all categories of designated heritage assets). This enables the identification of designated heritage assets whose settings may change during construction of the Onshore HVDC Cables. It is limited to 1 km as there would be no above ground visible infrastructure in place following construction, therefore any impacts would only occur during the construction phase.
- The 500 m historic environment study area - a buffer zone extending for 500 m from the edge of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor (for non-designated heritage assets including buried archaeological remains). This enables the identification of the general potential for buried archaeological remains and deposits of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest to be present within the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor. It also enables the identification of other non-designated heritage assets such as locally listed buildings within this defined study area.

- 1.2.6 The AIL routes incorporated within the Proposed Development have been scoped out of assessment within this document and the ES. This is due to construction proposals associated with the AIL routes being limited to minor works to the existing carriageway and, as such, will not generate any impacts to adjacent heritage assets. As a result of the AIL routes being scoped out of assessment, the historic environment study areas will focus on those elements of the Proposed Development listed above, and will not incorporate the AIL routes.
- 1.2.7 The study areas described above have been agreed through the Scoping process and are identified on **Figure 1**.

Baseline Methodology

- 1.2.8 The DBA has been prepared with reference to appropriate guidance and ‘good practice’ advice including that presented in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA, 2020).
- 1.2.9 The historic environment study area was used for the purposes of data collection and, where appropriate, material beyond the historic environment study area has also been examined.
- 1.2.10 The appraisal of desk-based information has been augmented by a preliminary site walkover undertaken in May 2022. The purpose of the preliminary site walkover was to assess existing ground conditions, topography, and land use within the historic environment study area which may influence the heritage assessment and any fieldwork surveys. The walkover also aimed to establish the presence of any non-designated historic buildings, potential earthwork features, and any above ground features of archaeological interest within the land required for the Proposed Development. No unrecorded historic buildings or archaeological features were observed.
- 1.2.11 Following the preparation of initial designs for the converter stations and the Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development, further site visits will be undertaken in order to further examine the current settings of designated heritage assets that may be affected by the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. Results from these site visits will be reported in the ES.
- 1.2.12 Two large sets of archaeological geophysical survey data have been utilised to assist in establishing the archaeological potential of the land within the onshore area of the Proposed Development. The first of these geophysical surveys was undertaken in advance of the proposed Atlantic Array Offshore Windfarm scheme which did not subsequently progress. In some locations, the HVDC Cable Corridor shares a similar course to that of the Atlantic Array onshore cable corridor. The results of the geophysical survey along the Atlantic Array onshore cable corridor (Stratascan, 2011) have been incorporated into the HER maintained by Devon County Council.
- 1.2.13 Where the course of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor for the Proposed Development varies from that of the Atlantic Array onshore cable corridor, additional geophysical survey has been commissioned specifically for the Proposed Development. The results of all geophysical survey completed thus far are presented in Volume 2, Appendix 2.2: Preliminary Geophysical Survey Report, of the PEIR. Further geophysical survey will be undertaken ahead of the production of the ES, with the aim of achieving survey coverage of all land within

the onshore area of the Proposed Development where such survey is appropriate and achievable.

- 1.2.14 A programme of archaeological trial trenching has commenced along the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor for the Proposed Development. This has been undertaken in areas where the geophysical survey has been completed. The results of all trial trenching completed thus far are presented as Volume 2, Appendix 2.3: Preliminary Trial Trenching Report, of the PEIR. Further trial trenching will be undertaken ahead of the production of the ES.

1.3 Historic Environment Legislation, Policy and Guidance

Legislation

- 1.3.1 Statutory protection for archaeology is principally enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. Nationally important archaeological sites are listed in a Schedule of Monuments and are accorded statutory protection.
- 1.3.2 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and the Town and County Planning Act 1990 provide statutory protection to listed buildings and their settings, and include provisions in relation to designating and to preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of Conservation Areas.
- 1.3.3 Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that *'In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'*.
- 1.3.4 Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that where a development includes buildings or land within a Conservation Area *'... special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character and appearance of that area'*.
- 1.3.5 Historic Parks and Gardens, and Historic Battlefields, have received recognition under the National Heritage Acts 1980, 1983 and 2002. Such sites are described on registers maintained by Historic England for the Department for Culture, Media and Sport, but such a designation does not afford statutory protection.
- 1.3.6 The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 sets out protective measures for vessels which were sunk or stranded while in military service and for aircraft which crashed while in military service. There is a general prohibition on the disturbance or removal of remains covered by this Act unless a licence has been granted by the Secretary of State.
- 1.3.7 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 set out criteria for the identification of 'Important Hedgerows'; these include several historic environment criteria. According to the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, a hedgerow can be defined as 'important' if it has existed for 30 years or more and falls into one of the criteria listed in Part II of Schedule 1. Consent from the local planning authority is usually required for the removal of an 'Important Hedgerow', however such removal is deemed to be permitted where a DCO has been granted.

- 1.3.8 The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 require decision-makers to have regard for the desirability of:
- Preserving listed buildings and their settings or any features of special architectural or historic interest that they possess;
 - Preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of conservation areas; and
 - Preserving scheduled monuments and their settings.

National Planning Policy

National Policy Statements

- 1.3.9 National Policy Statements (NPSs) designated under the Planning Act 2008 establish the national need case for energy infrastructure, including transmission infrastructure. There are currently six energy NPSs, three of which contain policy relevant to the Proposed Development:
- the Overarching NPS for Energy (NPS EN-1) which sets out the UK Government's policy for the delivery of major energy infrastructure (DESNZ, 2023a);
 - the NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (NPS EN-3) (DESNZ, 2023b); and
 - the NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (NPS EN-5) (DESNZ, 2023c).

Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1)

- 1.3.10 Section 5.9 of NPS EN-1 (DESNZ, 2023a) focuses on the historic environment. Paragraph 5.9.1 states '*The construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment above, at and below the surface of the ground*'. The NPS goes on to identify that '*Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called 'heritage assets'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting*' (paragraph 5.9.3).
- 1.3.11 As identified within the NPS, '*Some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation*' (paragraph 5.9.4). The following categories of designated heritage assets are noted:
- World Heritage Sites;
 - Scheduled Monuments;
 - Listed Buildings;
 - Protected Wreck Sites;
 - Protected Military Remains;
 - Registered Parks and Gardens;
 - Registered Battlefields;

- Conservation Areas; and
 - Registered Historic Landscapes (Wales only).
- 1.3.12 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent interest to Scheduled Monuments will be subject to any policies that apply to designated heritage assets (paragraphs 5.9.5 and 5.9.6). For other non-designated heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider impacts on such assets on the basis of clear evidence that the assets ‘*have a significance that merits consideration*’ (paragraph 5.9.7).
- 1.3.13 The NPS advises that ‘*As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance*’ (paragraph 5.9.10), before going on to state ‘*Where a site on which development is proposed 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 the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, accurate representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact*’ (paragraph 5.9.11).
- 1.3.14 With regard to decision making, NPS EN-1 advises that ‘*In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspect of the proposal*’ (paragraph 5.9.24). Also ‘*Substantial harm to or loss of significance of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional*’ (paragraph 5.9.29), and ‘*Substantial harm to or loss of significance of assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites; Registered Battlefields; grade I and II* Listed Buildings; grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional*’ (paragraph 5.9.30).
- 1.3.15 Importantly, ‘*Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate securing its optimum viable use*’ (paragraph 5.9.32).
- 1.3.16 And ‘*Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to, or loss of, significance is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all the following apply:*
- *the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site*
 - *no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation*
 - *conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible*
 - *the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use*’ (paragraph 5.9.31).

NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) and NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)

- 1.3.17 These two NPSs do not provide any relevant additional policies or advice specific to the historic environment over and above those presented within NPS EN-1, except for a section in EN-5 (DESNZ, 2023c) regarding landscape and visual effects (section 2.9), which advises that there are issues regarding the undergrounding of electricity cables, including impacts on designated heritage assets that may have to be taken in account when considering this action as an alternative to the construction and use of an overhead line.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.3.18 The principal national planning policy is the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which was last updated in December 2023 (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, 2023). The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are to be applied. It states that planning law requires applications to be determined in accordance with the Development Plan for the relevant area unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 1.3.19 Paragraph 2 of the NPPF states that it ‘... is a material consideration in planning decisions’. However, paragraph 5 additionally advises ‘*The Framework does not contain specific policies for nationally significant infrastructure projects. These are determined in accordance with the decision-making framework in the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) and relevant national policy statements for major infrastructure, as well as other matters that are relevant (which may include the National Planning Policy Framework)*’.
- 1.3.20 Policies regarding the historic environment are set out in Chapter 16 of the NPPF and include the following:

‘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’ (paragraph 200).

‘When considering the impact of a 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’ (paragraph 205).

‘Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- *grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- *assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and*

‘If registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional’ (paragraph 206).*

‘Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- conservation by grant-funding or some form or not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use’ (paragraph 207).*

‘Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use’ (paragraph 208).

‘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’ (paragraph 209).

Local Planning Policy

1.3.21 The onshore elements of the Proposed Development are located within the administrative area of Torridge District Council. The relevant local plan policy comprises the North Devon and Torridge Local Plan 2011-2031 (North Devon Council & Torridge District Council, 2018). Policy ST15 addresses the issue of Conserving Heritage Assets and states:

‘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; and*
- (d) increasing opportunities for access, education and appreciation of all aspects of northern Devon’s historic environment, for all sections of the community.’*

1.3.22 Policy DM07 addresses the management of the historic environment:

- (1) *'All proposals affecting heritage assets should be accompanied by sufficient information, in the form of a Heritage Statement, to enable the impact of the proposal on the significance of the heritage asset and its setting to be properly assessed. As part of such an assessment, consideration should be given, in order of preference, for avoiding any harm, providing enhancement, then minimising and mitigating any harm.'*
- (2) *Proposals which conserve and enhance heritage assets and their settings will be supported. Where there is unavoidable harm to heritage assets and their settings, proposals will only be supported where the harm is minimised as far as possible, and an acceptable balance between harm and benefit can be achieved in line with the national policy tests, giving great weight to the conservation of heritage assets.'*
- (3) *Proposals to improve the energy efficiency of, or to generate renewable energy from, historic buildings or surrounding these heritage assets will be supported where:*
 - (a) *there is no significant harm or degradation of historic fabric including traditional windows; and*
 - (b) *equivalent carbon dioxide emission savings cannot be achieved by alternative siting or design that would have a less severe impact on the integrity of heritage assets.'*

Guidance

- 1.3.23 The NPPF is supported by the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities and Ministry of Communities and Local Government), which was first published online in 2014 and which contains a section on Historic Environment that was last updated in July 2019. The PPG provides advice on specific issues such as *'What is 'significance' and 'What is the setting of a heritage asset and how should it be taken into account?'*
- 1.3.24 The PPG reiterates that the conservation of heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance is a core planning principle, requiring a flexible and thoughtful approach. Furthermore, it highlights that neglect and decay of heritage assets is best addressed through ensuring they remain in active use that is consistent with their conservation. Importantly, the guidance states that if complete, or partial loss of a heritage asset is justified, the aim should then be to capture and record the evidence of the asset's significance and make the interpretation publicly available.
- 1.3.25 Key elements of the PPG relate to assessing harm to the significance of heritage assets. An important consideration should be whether the proposed works adversely affect a key element of the heritage asset's special architectural or historic interest. Additionally, it is the degree of harm, rather than the scale of development, that is to be assessed.
- 1.3.26 The level of 'substantial harm' is considered to be a high bar that may not arise in many cases. Essentially, whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgment for the decision taker, having regard to the circumstances of the case. Importantly, harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting.
- 1.3.27 In considering any planning application for development, the planning authority will be mindful of the framework set by government policy, in this instance the

three NPSs and the NPPF, by current Development Plan Policy and by other material considerations.

- 1.3.28 The NPPF and PPG are additionally supported by four Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents published by Historic England: GPA1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans (Historic England, 2015a); GPA 2: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015b); GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2017) and GPA4: Enabling Development and Heritage Assets (Historic England, June 2020).
- 1.3.29 GPA2: Managing Significance in Decision -Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015b) provides detailed guidance on how the significance of heritage assets can be determined, and how decision-takers should assess proposals for developments which would affect this significance.
- 1.3.30 In accordance with the NPPF, GPA2 advises that *'the information required in support of applications for planning permission and listed building consent should be no more than is necessary to reach an informed decision, and that activities to conserve or investigate the asset needs to be proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on that significance'* (Paragraph 3).
- 1.3.31 It is explained that *'The first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant, the contribution of its setting to its significance. The significance of a heritage assets is defined as 'the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic and artistic interest'* (Paragraph 4).
- 1.3.32 The document goes on to explain (Paragraph 6) that a staged approach to assessment and decision-taking would be to:
- *'Understand the significance of the affected assets*
 - *Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance*
 - *Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF*
 - *Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance*
 - *Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change*
 - *Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.'*
- 1.3.33 Specifically with regard to the significance of a heritage asset, GPA2 advises that it is important to understand not just the nature of the significance but also the extent and level of significance (Paragraphs 8-10).
- 1.3.34 Further advice on assessing the significance of heritage assets has been published by Historic England in their Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2019). This explains how significance should be assessed as part of a staged approach to decision-making.
- 1.3.35 GPA3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2017) provides detailed guidance on understanding the concept of setting and how it may contribute the significance of heritage assets. The document repeats the NPPF definition of setting and goes on to explain that *'Setting itself is not a heritage designation, although land comprising a setting may itself be designated. Its importance lies on*

what it contributes to the significance of a heritage asset or to the ability to appreciate that significance' (paragraph 9).

- 1.3.36 The Historic England guidance document (Historic England, 2017) makes the following points:
- a setting does not have a fixed boundary as it may change;
 - extensive heritage assets such as landscapes or townscapes can include many heritage assets and their nested and overlapping settings, as well as having a setting of their own;
 - the setting of a heritage asset may reflect the character of the wider townscape or landscape in which it is situated, whether fortuitously or by design;
 - the importance of a setting of a heritage asset is what it contributes to the significance of the asset;
 - where the significance of a heritage asset has been compromised in the past by unsympathetic development within its setting, consideration still needs to be given as to whether additional change would further detract from (or possibly enhance) the significance of the asset; and
 - the contribution made by its setting to the significance of a heritage asset does not depend on public access.
- 1.3.37 The document deals with the issue of setting and proportionate decision taking. It advises a five-stage approach:
1. identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
 2. assess to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
 3. assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
 4. explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
 5. make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- 1.3.38 Although assessments of changes within the settings of heritage assets can involve non-visual issues such as noise, it is more usually the visual aspects of a development that form the major part of the assessment.
- 1.3.39 The existence of direct lines of sight between the heritage asset and the Proposed Development is an important factor in judging the visual impact of the development. However, it is possible for changes within the setting to occur even when such a relationship does not exist. For example, views towards a listed building from a frequently visited location, such as a park or a public footpath, may be affected by the presence of a larger development, even if the development is not directly visible from the building itself.
- 1.3.40 A checklist provided in GPA3 (page 11) identifies several factors that may be relevant with regard to understanding the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution made by its setting. A second checklist (page 13) identifies a number of potential aspects of a proposed development which may be relevant in understanding the implications for the significance of heritage assets.
- 1.3.41 GPA4 (Historic England, 2020) provides advice regarding enabling development, which is defined as development that would not be in compliance with local and/or

national policies, and not normally given planning permission, except for the fact that it would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset.

- 1.3.42 Additional, more detailed guidance on specific aspects of the historic environment is provided in a series of Historic England Advice Notes.

1.4 Baseline Environment

- 1.4.1 Identified historic environment sites and features within the defined historic environment study area are shown on **Figures 2-4** as Sites 1-218. Further information on these historic environment sites and features is provided within Annexes A-C.

Summary of Geology and Topography

- 1.4.2 The proposed landfall is situated at Cornborough Range on the north Devon coast, to the south-west of Cornborough and approximately 4 km west of Bideford. The basal geology at landfall comprises mudstones and siltstones of the Bideford Formation, regularly incorporating roughly east-west aligned discrete outcrops of sandstone.
- 1.4.3 The proposed Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor would initially be routed east from landfall along a dry valley. It would then divert south at Rickard's Down over a sandstone ridge, passing to the east of Chaltaborough and to the west of the village of Abbotsham, crossing some minor roads along this section of the route. This area lies on gentle, undulating land which continues to rise to the east. The cable route would cross Kenwith Stream, which is situated just south of Rickard's Down, flowing from south west to north east towards the River Torridge. Kenwith Stream sits on a geological boundary with the Bideford Formation located to the north of the stream, whilst the Bude Formation (mudstone and siltstone with discrete outcrops of sandstone) is predominant as the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor continues south and reaches the A39 road just to the west of the Abbotsham Cross roundabout.
- 1.4.4 The Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor continues south and then turns to run east towards the Torridge River, passing to the north of Winscott Barton and south of Littleham Court and the farms of Robin Hill and Lower Dunn. The route at this point aligns with a ridge of high ground at approximately 125 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). After Lower Dunn, the topography of the route primarily is associated with undulating ground found at the head of small, incised valleys draining to the north.
- 1.4.5 Following this the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor turns to run north east, passing north of West Ashridge Farm and south of Ashridge to approach the River Torridge crossing point. The route approaches the river to the south of the property of Rivercroft. The predominant basal geology in this area is still the mudstone and siltstone of the Bude Formation, although Crackington Formation (mudstone and siltstone) deposits are present adjacent to the Torridge River. With the exception of Tidal Flat Deposits (clay, silt and sand) present along the course of the Torridge River, no superficial deposits are recorded.
- 1.4.6 The Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor forms a wider corridor on the eastern side of the River Torridge on the higher ground. The route then crosses fields to the south of East-the-Water, and runs eastwards towards Woodville Farm. Here it crosses

Tennacott Lane before turning to the south east to run adjacent to and south of Gammaton Road.

- 1.4.7 The final section of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor passes to the south of the Gammaton Reservoirs and then turns to the north east to cross Gammaton Road. The route then continues in a north east direction before reaching the Converter Site.
- 1.4.8 With the exception of the steeply rising ground on the north eastern side of the River Torridge, the topography to the east of the river generally consists of even ground rising on a gentle gradient from c. 75 m AOD to c. 150 m AOD. The Bude Formation represents the predominant basal geology throughout, although the Crackington Formation is present to the south of Gammaton Road. No superficial deposits are recorded other than the Tidal Flat Deposits and small patches of terrace gravels along the eastern side of the River Torridge.

Designated Heritage Assets

Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor

- 1.4.9 The locations of designated heritage assets within the historic environment study area are shown on **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**. This includes the locations of Grade II listed buildings although these have not been allocated individual site numbers. Further information regarding the Grade II listed buildings is presented in Annexes B and C.
- 1.4.10 There are no World Heritage Sites, Protected Wrecks, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas within the defined study area.
- 1.4.11 There are four Scheduled Monuments within the 1 km settings study area. The earliest of these is an Iron Age defended settlement and Roman military camp near Higher Kingdon Barn (Site **2**), located approximately 150 m from the Converter Site. Both the prehistoric settlement and the adjacent Roman camp survive as entirely buried features visible on aerial photographs. The Iron Age settlement lies on a south-facing slope and is defined by three ditches. The Roman marching camp survives as a rectangular enclosure and is defined by a single ditch up to 1.3 m wide, enclosing an area measuring approximately 140 m long by 115 m wide.
- 1.4.12 Part of the cross dyke known as Godborough Castle Scheduled Monument (Site **3**), is located approximately 875 m to the east of the Proposed Development at the western end of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor. The construction period of the cross dyke is unknown and could be Prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon in date. The cross dyke survives as a c. 260 m long linear bank aligned north/south with a ditch on its western side. This ditch is up to 1.2 m deep in places and water-filled. There are at least two sizable mounds which measure up to 2 m high at its northern end, possibly the result of subsequent stone quarrying activity and a possible inturned entrance which has been partially backfilled.
- 1.4.13 The Scheduled 18th century garden feature at Kenwith Castle (Site **12**) is located approximately 450 m to the east of the Proposed Development at the western end of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor. This knoll is a steep rocky outcrop which naturally resembles a Medieval motte (mound) and has been artificially modified by the cutting of a curving terrace around its foot which leads gently upwards and around in the form of a terrace. This terrace measures up to 2.8 m wide and

extends from the north east part of the hill, making a gentle ascent on the north side round to the west.

- 1.4.14 The 19th century Hallsannery Limekiln near to Landcross Bridge is a Scheduled Monument (Site **13**) and is located approximately 200 m to the south of the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits, in the vicinity of the crossing point of the River Torridge. The limekiln is situated on the western bank of the river and survives as a rectangular, roughly dressed masonry structure with two brick-edged high pointed arches either side of a central round-headed arched passage. Two circular kiln pots, a crenellated wall around the kiln top, a rear charging ramp and a small quay are also associated with the monument. The central arch has been rendered and re-used as a boathouse and the kilns have been capped with concrete.
- 1.4.15 The Grade I listed Church of St Swithun (Site **4**) is located at Littleham, approximately 600 m south of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor in the central part of the route. The church was constructed in the 13th century with the nave, chancel and transept dating from this period. The south aisle and west tower date to the 15th century. The church was subjected to a significant phase of restoration in the late 19th century.
- 1.4.16 The Grade II* listed Church of St Helen at Abbotsham (Site **6**) is located approximately 200 m to the east of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor in the western part of the route. The church is also of 13th century origin and laid out on a cruciform plan. Most of the church fabric dates to this period, although the south chapel is of early 14th century date. Construction is of coursed slatestone rubble with ashlar dressings.
- 1.4.17 Old Ford is a Grade II* listed building (Site **7**) located approximately 1 km to the north of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor in the central part of the route. The property was probably first constructed in the 14th century as a gentleman's house and was subsequently enhanced with the construction of a Medieval cross-wing. Further extensions and alterations took place in the 16th century and late 17th/early 18th century. The building is of stone rubble construction with a slate roof.
- 1.4.18 A second Grade II* listed building, the Church of Holy Trinity at Landcross (Site **205**), is located approximately 1 km to the south of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor in the central part of the route. The monument is a small church consisting of a nave and chancel dating to the 15th century. The walls are constructed using coursed slatestone rubble, with a roof of slate. There is an early 19th century bell cupola to the western side of the building.

Converter Site

- 1.4.19 **Figure 3** shows the locations of designated historic assets within the 5 km settings study area. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) has been overlaid onto these figures in order to establish which of these designated historic assets within the historic environment study area is theoretically intervisible with the Converter Site. Only those designated assets which fall within the ZTV have been selected for discussion below or listed in Annex A.
- 1.4.20 In addition to Sites **2** and **13** which are discussed above as they are within the 1 km settings study area, there are six Scheduled Monuments within the 5 km settings study area and the Converter Site ZTV. The earliest is a group of barrows (burial mounds of probable Bronze Age date) located to the south of Haycroft and between 4 km and 4.2 km to the south east of the Converter Site (Sites **1**, **214**,

- 215, 216, & 217**). In relation to the two barrows that comprise Site **1**, the western one is 23 m in diameter and 1.6 m high and the eastern one is 24 m in diameter and 1.3 m high. Both barrows are probably broader and lower than originally constructed as they have been impacted by ploughing, which also may have obscured any ditch around each monument. The mounds were built mainly from clay and when partially excavated in the 19th century were found to contain charcoal, cremated bones and grave goods including a bronze dagger.
- 1.4.21 Site **214** comprises a round barrow 18 m in diameter and 0.75 m high which possesses no visible ditch. Site **215** consists of a round barrow 35 m in diameter and standing 1.05 m high. The associated ditch may have been obscured by ploughing, while the monument is also bisected by the B3232 road. The mound is built of clay and when partially excavated in the 19th century, charcoal and the possible remains of a cremation burial were found.
- 1.4.22 Site **216** is a bowl barrow 22 m in diameter and 0.6 m high. Ploughing has denuded the original profile of the earthwork and probably obscured the accompanying ditch. The barrow was partially excavated in the 19th century and an oblong central cairn was found to lie over a flat stone, beneath which lay a cremation in a pit. Site **217** represents a round barrow 22.5 m in diameter by 1.5 m high. As with the other barrows within this group, ploughing over time has negatively affected both the earthwork and associated ditch. Excavation of the mound in the 19th century recorded that the earthwork was primarily constructed out of clay with dark sooty matter noted near the centre of the barrow.
- 1.4.23 The hillfort of Berry Castle (Site **218**) is located approximately 2.6 km south of the Converter Site. The monument occupies the summit of a high hill overlooking the valleys of Huntshaw Water to the north and Darracott Brook to the south. The monument is aligned east-west and is defined by a rampart (bank) and an outer ditch which surround an internal area 118 m long by 52 m wide. The rampart stands up to 5.3 m wide by 3.8 m high and the ditch measures up to 4 m wide and 2 m deep. There is a stony outer bank along part of the circuit, and this measures up to 3.6 m wide and 0.6 m high.
- 1.4.24 The Grade I listed Church of St Michael at Horwood (Site **5**) is located approximately 1.9 km to the north of the Converter Site, with the chancel and nave likely to date to the 13th century. The church tower was added in the 15th century, and subsequently restored c. 1889. The building is constructed from stone rubble with ashlar dressings; it has a slate roof with crested ridge tiles.
- 1.4.25 The Grade II* listed Church of St Mary Magdalene at Huntshaw (Site **8**) is located approximately 2.5 km to the south of the Converter Site. The church is thought to have been originally built in the 14th century, with the nave and west tower added by the end of the 15th century. Restoration works took place in the mid-19th century. Construction is mainly in coursed slatestone rubble with ashlar dressings, with slates forming the roof.
- 1.4.26 The Grade II* listed Church of St Thomas of Canterbury at Newton Tracey (Site **9**) is located approximately 3 km to the north east of the Converter Site. In keeping with many churches in this region, the church is thought to have been originally constructed in the 13th century using roughly coursed stone walls, consisting of chancel and nave, and later remodelled in the 15th century when the tower was added. It was restored in the mid-19th century.
- 1.4.27 Just on the edge of the ZTV, and approximately 1.7 km east of the Converter Site, is the Grade II* listed Church of All Saints at Alverdiscott (Site **10**). The church is 15th century in date and is constructed of squared and coursed slatestone walls,

with a slate roof. The north aisle was built in 1579, with the church restored in 1863.

- 1.4.28 Two other Grade II* listed Post-medieval buildings are located within the ZTV for the Converter Site. Hoopers Cottage at Horwood (Site **14**) is located approximately 1.9 km north of the Converter Site and is recorded as being built around 1600. Unrendered stone rubble with cob is present in association with the upper storey, while the hipped roof is of thatch. The building was extended twice during the 20th century. The residential property of Southcott Barton at Westleigh (Site **15**), also built around 1600, is located approximately 3.3 km to the north west of the Converter Site. The building has two storeys and is of rendered stone rubble and cob construction with slate roof.
- 1.4.29 Two Grade II* buildings are located approximately 2.4 km north west of the Converter Site. Eastleigh Manor House (Site **206**) is a two-storey house constructed of stone rubble with ashlar dressings and slate roof, originally built in the late 15th or early 16th century. Eastleigh Barton (Site **207**) is a farmhouse constructed in the early 16th century. The farmhouse is also of two storeys built from rendered stone rubble with slate roof.
- 1.4.30 Located within the ZTV approximately 4.2 km to the north west of the Converter Site are six Grade II* Listed Buildings located on Bridgeland Street in Bideford. These comprise the properties at Nos. 4/4A (Site **208**), No. 31 (Site **209**), Nos. 28/28A (Site **210**), No. 27 (Site **211**), the Masonic Hall (Site **212**), and Lavington United Reform Church (Site **213**). Sites **208** to **212** are similar in character consisting of two to three storey residential buildings constructed in the early 1690s, of brick construction (rendered in the majority of examples) with slate roofs. All of the buildings have been variously modified over the subsequent centuries, with Site **212** now in use as a Masonic Hall, and the other buildings converted into shops, offices, and flats. The Lavington United Reform Church (Site **213**) was constructed between 1856-9 and is a good example of a Decorated Gothic style church. The attached Primary hall and schoolroom dating to the first half of the 1920s demonstrate the church's ability to adapt to a changing social environment.
- 1.4.31 The southern edge of the Grade II* Registered Park and Garden of Tapeley Park (Site **11**), located approximately 3.4 km to the north west of the Converter Site, is also just within the ZTV. The parkland has its origins in the 18th century when Commodore William Cleveland acquired the estate. Augustus Cleveland inherited the property in the early 19th century and was responsible for developing the lake and woodland garden in the valley north of the house. In 1894 Sir John Belcher was commissioned to remodel the house and lay out formal terraced gardens to the south. The estate has fine views to the north west of Appledore, Instow and the Torridge Estuary.

Prehistoric (900,000 BC – AD 43) and Roman (AD 43 – 410)

- 1.4.32 The earliest known archaeological evidence for human activity in the general area is mainly confined to findspots of lithic material (worked stone tools), the majority of which are associated with fluvial deposits such as river gravels. Sites with evidence of activity and occupation are mostly cave sites, predominantly now in coastal locations on the south coast of Devon. Evidence for Mesolithic activity is dominated by surface scatters which incorporate later material including some distinctive Neolithic types. However, this latter period also saw the development of

settlement and agriculture along with the construction of monuments such as stone and timber circles. Visible remains of Bronze Age activity are mostly in the form of burial monuments (such as round barrows) or ceremonial sites such as stone circles and stone rows.

- 1.4.33 Within the defined study area, the earliest evidence for human activity derives from an extensive scatter of Prehistoric worked flints (Site **16**) located within the western part of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor at the Cornborough Sewage Treatment Works. The majority of the 1,785 artefacts recovered were dated to the Mesolithic period with tools including geometric microliths and microdenticulates, although some Neolithic material was also thought to be present (Reed, 1995).
- 1.4.34 Aerial photographic analysis has identified a possible Bronze Age ring ditch (Site **17**), approximately 7 m in diameter, close to the western boundary of the Converter Site.
- 1.4.35 In relation to potential Iron Age activity, an assessment of former field boundaries suggests the presence of an elliptical Iron Age enclosure (Site **18**) within the Converter Site, located equidistant between the two converter stations. The geophysical survey for the proposed Atlantic Array project also identified anomalies consistent with a 10 m square enclosure (Site **19**) which could be Iron Age, or potentially Roman, in date. The enclosure is located approximately 350 m to the south of the eastern part of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, close to Lower Kingdon.
- 1.4.36 Fieldwalking undertaken in 1983 (Site **20**) within the western part of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor and to the north of Abbotsham Court found approximately two hundred worked flint artefacts dated to the Prehistoric period in general. The artefacts primarily comprised flint knapping waste, although ten scrapers and six rough chisels were identified.
- 1.4.37 Multiple cropmarks have been recorded within the study area during the second half of the 20th century; the HER records three of these cropmark sites as being possible Prehistoric enclosures. The enclosure near Abbotsham Court (Site **21**) is located within the western part of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, while the remaining two enclosures (Sites **22** and **23**) are located close together near Knotty Corner, within 100 m of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor and just south of the A39 road.
- 1.4.38 Due to a lack of intrusive investigation or the presence of substantive dating evidence, numerous features recorded on the HER identified by means of aerial survey, geophysical survey or, more rarely, intrusive archaeological fieldwork, have been broadly dated to the Prehistoric and Roman period in general. Such features comprise: an irregular subcircular enclosure (Site **24**) located approximately 400 m to the south of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor at Abbotsham court; a second subcircular enclosure and possible field system (Site **25**) partially extending into the central section of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor near Hallsannery House; possible field system ditches (Site **26**) found close by during archaeological trenching for the proposed Atlantic Array project (Oxford Archaeology 2012); a double ditched cropmark enclosure (Site **27**) partially extending into the central section of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor just east of the crossing of the River Torridge; further field system ditches (Site **28**) found during archaeological trenching within the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor to the west of Woodville Farm (Oxford Archaeology, 2012); an oval enclosure (Site **29**) measuring approximately 50 m by 35 m located within the Converter Site; and multiple geophysical survey anomalies (Site **30**), indicative of a field system, extending into the eastern edge of the Converter Site.

- 1.4.39 Further geophysical survey anomalies extending into the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor to the south of the Converter Site have been interpreted as a possible field system (Site **31**) which could date to either the Prehistoric, Roman, or Medieval periods. Cropmarks associated with a rectilinear enclosure and possible settlement activity (Site **32**) located within the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor just to the west of the crossing of the River Torridge have also been broadly dated to the same periods.
- 1.4.40 The foundations of a possible Roman tower, or a potentially a Post-medieval windmill (Site **33**), are recorded approximately 20 m to the east of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, and east of the crossing of the A39 road.

Early Medieval and Medieval (c. AD 410 - 1485)

- 1.4.41 A review of the information contained within the Domesday survey of AD 1086 (Open Domesday online) indicates there to be six entries within the vicinity of the Proposed Development. The largest of these settlements is Bideford, recorded as containing 52 households. Abbotsham, located immediately adjacent to the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor was recorded as containing 31 households. The remaining four settlements of Landcross, Webbery, Little Weare and Huxhill contained seven or less households and can be considered to have been small hamlets during the latter part of the 11th century.
- 1.4.42 This period would have seen the general development of the network of parishes that still exists today, each one with its own church. Settlement would mainly have been in the form of small hamlets and isolated farms, as shown in the Domesday survey. No sites or material of definite Early Medieval date (AD 410 - 1066) are recorded within the 500 m historic environment study area.
- 1.4.43 The modern settlement of Abbotsham, located approximately 100 m to the east of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, was called '*Hama*' in the Domesday survey (Site **34**). It was one of the foundation estates of Tavistock Abbey in the 13th century, taking its current name from the fact that it belonged to the abbots of Tavistock.
- 1.4.44 Several other Medieval settlements are recorded on the HER within the 500 m historic environment study area. The settlement of Winscott (Site **35**) is located approximately 300 m south of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, the settlement of Webbery (Site **36**) is located approximately 100 m north of the Converter Site, and the hamlet of Shamland (Site **37**) is located approximately 100 m west of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor and to the north west of Abbotsham.
- 1.4.45 Five Medieval farms or farmsteads are recorded on the HER within the 500 m historic environment study area. Two of these farmsteads are recorded as located between 250 m and 300 m to the east of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor at Abbotsham (Sites **38** and **39**); one approximately 400 m to the north of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor (Cornborough Farmstead, Site **42**); and two at least 300 m from the Converter Site (Higher Kingdon, Site **40** and Lower Kingdon, Site **41**).
- 1.4.46 Landscape analysis using the historical sequence of OS maps has identified several possible Medieval enclosures based on former field boundary patterns; all are of extensive size. One of these (Site **43**) is located immediately adjacent to the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor near Lower Kingdon, another (Site **44**) is located to the south of Abbotsham and east of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, with the third one (Site **45**) located to the west of Littleham and south of the

Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor. A fourth enclosure identified in the same manner (Site **46**) straddles the two route options for the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor on the western side of the River Torridge crossing. Geophysical survey has identified a possible smaller Medieval enclosure approximately 500 m to the east of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor and south west of Bideford (Site **47**).

- 1.4.47 A series of earthworks (Site **48**) located approximately 100 m to the north of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor at Ashridge may be related to Medieval occupation activity, while evidence for a possible Medieval field system (Site **49**) is recorded at Higher Kingdon, approximately 350 m to the west of the Converter Site.
- 1.4.48 The route of a former road south of Abbotsham Court (Site **50**), a short distance south of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, could be Medieval in origin. The route of another former road (Site **64**), in use during the Medieval and Post-medieval periods, is located close by.
- 1.4.49 There are numerous records from within the western part of the 500 m historic environment study area of field boundaries that are potentially Medieval in date (Sites **51 – 62**). Only the field boundaries associated with Sites **51, 54, 55** and **60** are mapped as extending into the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor.
- 1.4.50 To the west of Woodville Farm and partially extending into the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor is the location of a possible Medieval settlement known as Bryberry (Site **63**) that was deserted by the late 19th century.
- 1.4.51 A group of small rectilinear enclosures recorded approximately 100 m to the east of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor and south west of Bideford (Site **65**) may have been utilised for domestic or industrial purposes during the Medieval or Post-Medieval periods.
- 1.4.52 Multiple Medieval or Post-medieval field system or boundaries are recorded within the study area (Sites **66 – 69**). Site **66** falls within the Converter Site, while Site **69** is crossed by a proposed access road.

Post-medieval and Modern (AD 1486 – present)

- 1.4.53 Archaeological excavations at Cornborough (Site **70**), immediately to the north of the western Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, identified that the Post-medieval settlement at this location was more extensive than the small number of contemporary buildings would imply.
- 1.4.54 Sites relating to the Post-medieval period recorded on the HER and within the 500 m historic environment study area include several large detached houses (Sites **71-73**), farmsteads (Sites **74-82**); existing buildings or the former locations of such buildings (Sites **82-101**) including two chapels, two smithies, and a brewhouse; mills (Sites **102-105**); a coastal watch tower (Site **106**); wells (Sites **107-110**); a tomb (Site **111**); a pound (Site **112**); undefined structures or buildings (Sites **113-120**); limekilns (Sites **121-124**); pottery findspot (Site **125**); quarries (Sites **126-149**); milestones/mileposts (Sites **150-153**); boundary stones (Sites **154-156**); a midden (Site **157**); roads and trackways (Sites **157-164**); railways (Sites **165-167**); boundaries (Sites **168-176**); ridge and furrow earthworks (Sites **177** and **178**); and various linear earthworks (Sites **179 – 181**). App's Brewery to the east of Littleham (Site **182**) is likely to have been in use during the Post-medieval and Modern periods, whilst archaeological excavations at Abbotsham Cross found a wall and pit dating to one of these periods (Site **183**).

- 1.4.55 Features dating to the Modern period on the HER are represented by the former Shebberton Racecourse (Site **184**); Abbotsham Rifle Range (Site **185**); Abbotsham War Memorial (Site **186**); and a quarry at Cornborough Cliff (Site **187**).
- 1.4.56 A number of these Post-medieval and Modern sites lie within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits, including a farmstead (Site **80**), a windmill (Site **102**), possible fishery structures (Site **114**), a swimming pool (Site **120**), a limekiln (Site **123**), a pottery findspot (Site **125**), a quarry (Site **131**), a milestone (Site **152**), the course of a turnpike road and footpath (Sites **158** and **164**), railways (Sites **165 – 167**), multiple boundaries and linear earthworks (Sites **170, 171, 178, 179, and 181**), excavated wall and pit features (Site **183**), the former Shebberton Racecourse (Site **184**) and the former Abbotsham Rifle Range (Site **185**).
- 1.4.57 A review of the Tithe mapping for the region (**Figure 5**) confirms that the area within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits would have been very much rural and agricultural in character in the mid-19th century. Several structures depicted on the Tithe mapping appear to lie within, or immediately adjacent to, the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor. The more significant of these features is the farmstead of Higher Dunn, located within the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor to the north of Littleham. This is depicted as comprising three structures, two of which frame a courtyard, with an orchard bounding it to the north. No consistent anomalies were detected in relationship to the Higher Dunn farmstead during the 2022 geophysical survey undertaken for the Proposed Development.
- 1.4.58 A small individual structure is shown as just within the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, west of Bowood and just north of the A39 road crossing. Geophysical anomalies identified in 2022 are consistent with the presence of below-ground remains associated with this individual structure (see below). No other features of interest within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits are shown on the Tithe mapping.
- 1.4.59 The farm complex shown a short distance to the west of Woodville Farm (**Figure 5c**) is also of note.
- 1.4.60 In general, a review of the 1st edition OS 6” (to the mile) mapping (**Figure 6**) indicates that by the late 19th century the land within the Proposed Development remained rural and agricultural in character, similar to that depicted on the earlier Tithe mapping (see above). Of the features of interest highlighted on the Tithe mapping, the farmstead at Higher Dunn is depicted on the 1st edition OS mapping but comprises just a single building, while the small individual structure is marked within the western part of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor near Bowood is no longer present. The Abbotsham Cliff limekiln (Site **123**) is marked on the 1st edition OS map in immediate proximity to the Landfall (**Figure 6a**), while two separate quarries are marked within the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor to the west of the River Torridge (**Figure 6c**). No other features of interest are marked on the 1st edition OS mapping within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits. The farm complex to the west of Woodville Farm is no longer marked.
- 1.4.61 During the 20th century, the major changes within the immediate landscape have been associated with the expansion of the settlements at Bideford and Abbotsham, the upgrading of existing roads into the A39 and A386, along with construction of new infrastructure such as the Cornborough Sewage Treatment Works, the NGET Alverdiscott substation and a solar farm at Lower Kingdon.

Undated

- 1.4.62 A review of the HER indicates that multiple records located within the 500 m historic environment study area relate to undated features. These features have been identified by means of aerial photographic interpretation (Sites **188**, **194**, **196** and **197**), geophysical survey (Sites **189 - 193**, **195**, **198 - 201** and **204**), intrusive archaeological investigation (Site **202**), or field observations (Site **203**). Of these, Sites **189**, **196**, **201**, **202**, and **203** are located within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits, all of which are related to discrete linear features such as banks or ditches. Linear features associated with Site **189** were confirmed during the 2022 geophysical survey undertaken for the Proposed Development (see below).

Locally listed buildings

- 1.4.63 Torridge District Council maintains a list of buildings considered to be of local heritage interest. There are no buildings on this list that are also within the 500 m historic environment study area.

LiDAR Data

- 1.4.64 As part of this desk-based assessment, a review of the available Environment Agency 1 m resolution LiDAR data covering the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits was undertaken (**Figure 7**). With the exception of features potentially associated with Sites **171**, **189** and **201**, no extensive features of significant archaeological interest were observed within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits.

Portable Antiquity Scheme Data

- 1.4.65 A review has been undertaken of the records held by the Portable Antiquity Scheme for the 500 m historic environment study area. The range of artefacts recorded was similar to that recorded elsewhere in the county, consisting of Prehistoric worked flints, one Roman coin, and multiple Medieval and Post-medieval coins (in addition to Medieval and Post-medieval pottery sherds). A Post-medieval cannonball also has been recorded. None of the artefacts recorded appear to have derived from within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits.

Important Hedgerows

- 1.4.66 Examination of the available historic mapping shows that many of the currently existing field and roadside boundaries shown on the mid-19th century Tithe maps of the area survive within the existing landscape. These are marked in green on **Figure 8**. Under the historic criteria identified in the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, these boundaries could be classed as ‘important’.

Historic Landscape Character

- 1.4.67 A programme of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) has been undertaken for this area. HLC is an aspect of more general landscape characterisation that seeks to provide an additional element of ‘time-depth’, allowing the historic evolution of the landscape to be perceived and understood.

- 1.4.68 A review of the broad HLC data presented in Turner (2005) indicates that the majority of the land within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits is within areas represented by ‘Enclosures’, relating to enclosed agricultural fields (**Figure 9**). At landfall, an area of ‘Outcrops/scree/cliffs’ and ‘Sand’ is recorded. On the western side of the River Torridge is an area of ‘Park/garden’ (Hallsannery), whilst on the eastern side of the river is an area of ‘Marsh’ and a small area of ‘Other woodland’. In proximity to the Converter Site, small areas of ‘Other woodland’ and ‘Industrial complex’ (modern electricity substation) are recorded.
- 1.4.69 A more detailed review of the Devon HLC data will be undertaken ahead of the preparation of the ES.

Geophysical Survey

- 1.4.70 In support of the DCO application for the Atlantic Array Offshore Windfarm, an extensive geophysical survey was undertaken in 2011 which also covers part of the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor and the Converter Site (Stratascan, 2011). The results of the survey have been incorporated into the HER and are referenced in relation to the appropriate HER record within this DBA.
- 1.4.71 Between September 2022 and March 2023, further purposive geophysical survey was undertaken within the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor in order to examine any areas that had not previously been surveyed for the Atlantic Array Offshore Windfarm project. The methodology and extent of the geophysical survey was agreed in advance with the Historic Environment Team at Devon County Council.
- 1.4.72 The results of all geophysical survey completed thus far are presented as Volume 2, Appendix 2.2: Preliminary Geophysical Survey Report of the PEIR. It is intended that additional geophysical survey will be undertaken ahead of the production of the ES, with the aim of achieving survey coverage of all land within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits where such survey is appropriate and achievable.
- 1.4.73 The geophysical survey undertaken between September 2022 and March 2023 recorded magnetic anomalies along the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor that were interpreted as being of archaeological interest. Some of these anomalies correspond with heritage assets that are identified in the HER whilst others appear to be unknown prior to the geophysical survey. Numerous responses of uncertain origin have also been plotted which could be due to combinations of agricultural and natural processes. Corroborated and conjectural former field boundaries are visible along with evidence of modern ploughing and land drainage as well as former ridge and furrow cultivation.
- 1.4.74 Potential archaeological sites and features identified as anomalies by the 2022-2023 geophysical survey include:
- Possible prehistoric ring ditches just to the west of Abbotsham.
 - A group of small enclosures just to the west of Bowood.
 - A small sub-square enclosure and a possible prehistoric ring ditch to the north of Winscott Barton.
 - A possible square enclosure south west of Lower Dunn.
 - A group of possible small enclosures immediately west of Gammaton Lane, south east of Woodville Farm.

- 1.4.75 The presence of an oval enclosure to the north west of Hallsannery was confirmed, with details showing an entrance on the southern side and several smaller internal enclosures. Two possible square enclosures and other features were identified to the south of the oval enclosure.
- 1.4.76 Linear features associated with Site **189** were confirmed (see paragraph 1.4.62 above). Of note, no anomalies consistent with the presence of Higher Dunn farmstead as shown on the Tithe mapping were recorded.

Trial Trenching

- 1.4.77 Following on from the 2022-2023 geophysical survey, a programme of archaeological evaluation by way of trial trenching was undertaken during the period June to September 2003. The methodology and extent of the programme of archaeological evaluation was agreed in advance with the Historic Environment Team at Devon County Council.
- 1.4.78 A total of 135 trenches were excavated within the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, the great majority of which measured 50 m by 1.8 m. The report on the results of the 2023 programme of trial trenching are presented as Volume 2, Appendix 2.3: Preliminary Trial Trenching Report of the PEIR. It is intended that additional trial trenching will be undertaken ahead of the production of the ES, with the aim of achieving the evaluation of all land within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits where such work is appropriate and achievable.
- 1.4.79 The programme of trial trenching recorded the presence of archaeological sites and features at several locations within the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor. In general, there was good concordance between the results of the geophysical survey and the features and sites examined through the trial trenching, although the latter also found a number of small non-linear features that had not been detected by the geophysical survey.
- 1.4.80 Notable findings from the programme of trial trenching include:
- A cluster of pits and postholes of early Neolithic date west of Gammaton Lane, north west of Woodville Farm – these were not identified as geophysical anomalies.
 - A second cluster of features of possible early Neolithic date to the north of the crossroads at Gammaton Moor – these were not identified as geophysical anomalies.
 - The small sub-square enclosure to the north of Winscott Barton identified by the geophysical survey was found to be of Roman date, 2nd century AD at the earliest. The enclosure ditch was substantial, up to 2.3 m deep with a steep V-shaped profile, and several potential internal features were also identified.
 - Examination of the area adjacent to the oval enclosure to the north west of Hallsannery identified a potential terraced platform for a late prehistoric roundhouse. Three possible cremation burials were found within the backfill of this platform, one of which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.
- 1.4.81 At several locations the trial trenching confirmed the presence of linear features and enclosures suggested by the geophysical survey, although no dating evidence was recovered.

1.5 Conclusions

- 1.5.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the Onshore HVDC Cable Corridor, the Converter Site, the Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development or the Onshore HVAC Cable Corridor. However, these elements of the Proposed Development fall within the settings of a number of designated assets including Scheduled Monuments and listed buildings.
- 1.5.2 The Proposed Development is located within a landscape that has the potential to contain archaeological sites and features from all periods. Examination of appropriate sources along with purposive phased survey work has identified that the greatest potential probably relates to the presence of early Neolithic settlement activity and also later Prehistoric and Roman enclosures, although evidence of activity of other periods is also likely to be present. The programmes of survey work will continue to examine additional areas within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits.
- 1.5.3 There are no designated historic landscape elements within the Proposed Development Draft Order Limits. However, there are historic field boundaries that are likely to be classed as 'Important Hedgerows' under the historic criteria for this classification.

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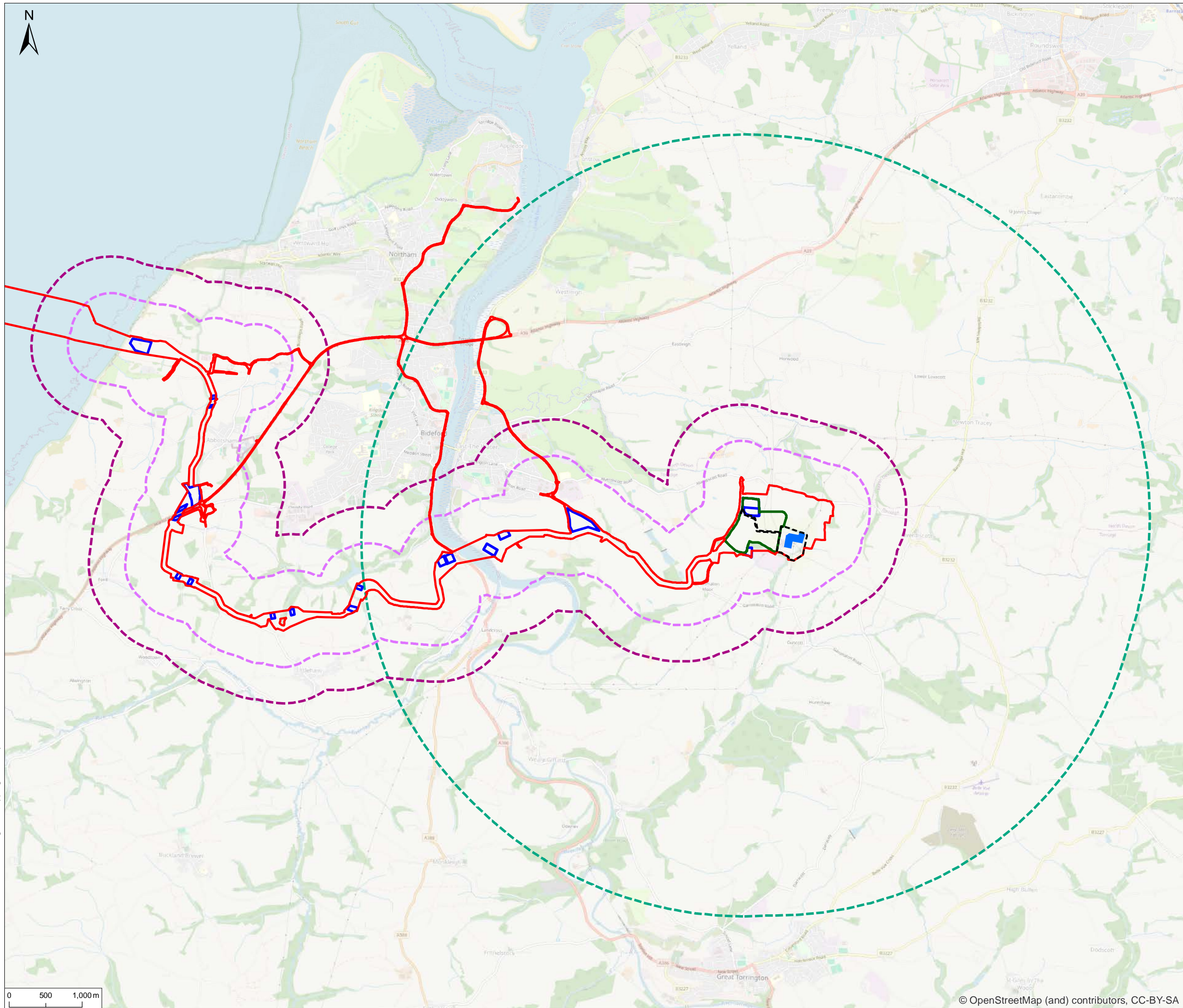
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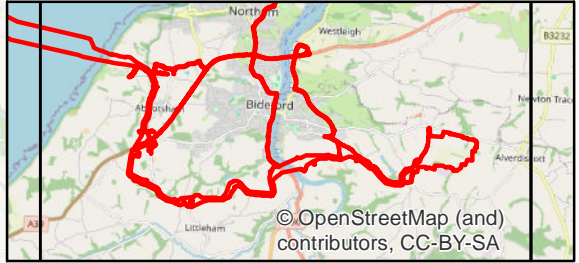
FIGURES



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Legend

-  Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
-  Converter Site
-  Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development
-  Construction Compound
-  Alverdiscott Substation Site
-  500m historic environment study area
-  1km settings study area
-  5km settings study area



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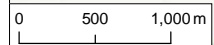


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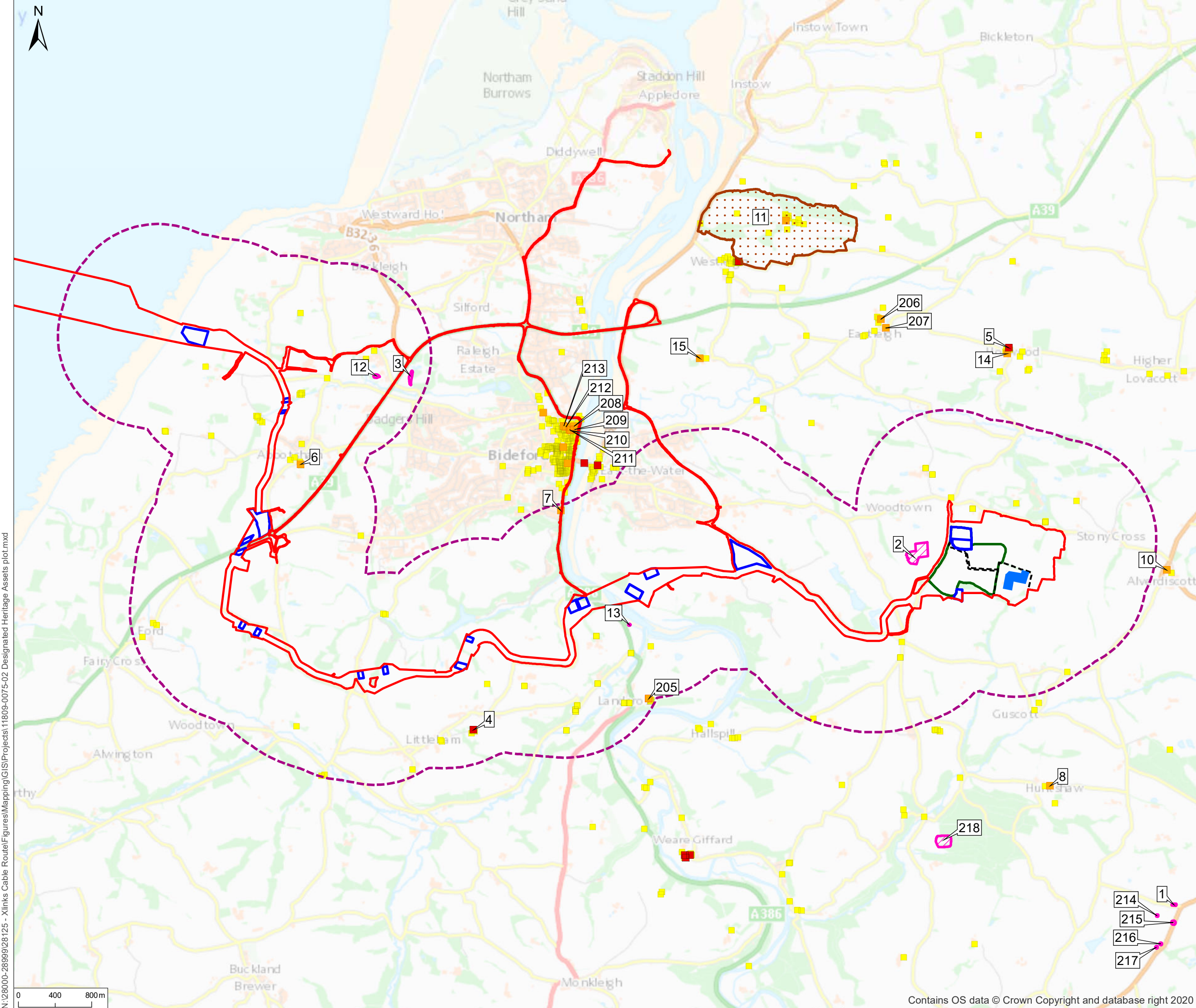
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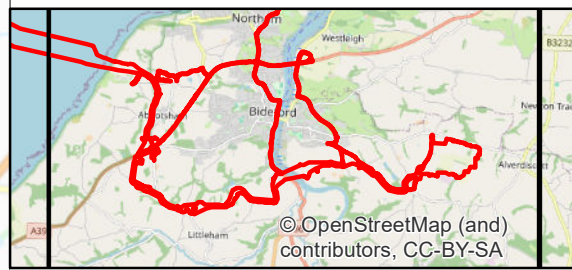


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- Legend**
- Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - 1km settings study area
 - Converter Site
 - Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development
 - Alverdiscott Substation Site
 - Construction Compound
- Listed Buildings**
- Grade**
- I
 - II*
 - II
- Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Scheduled Monuments



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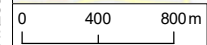
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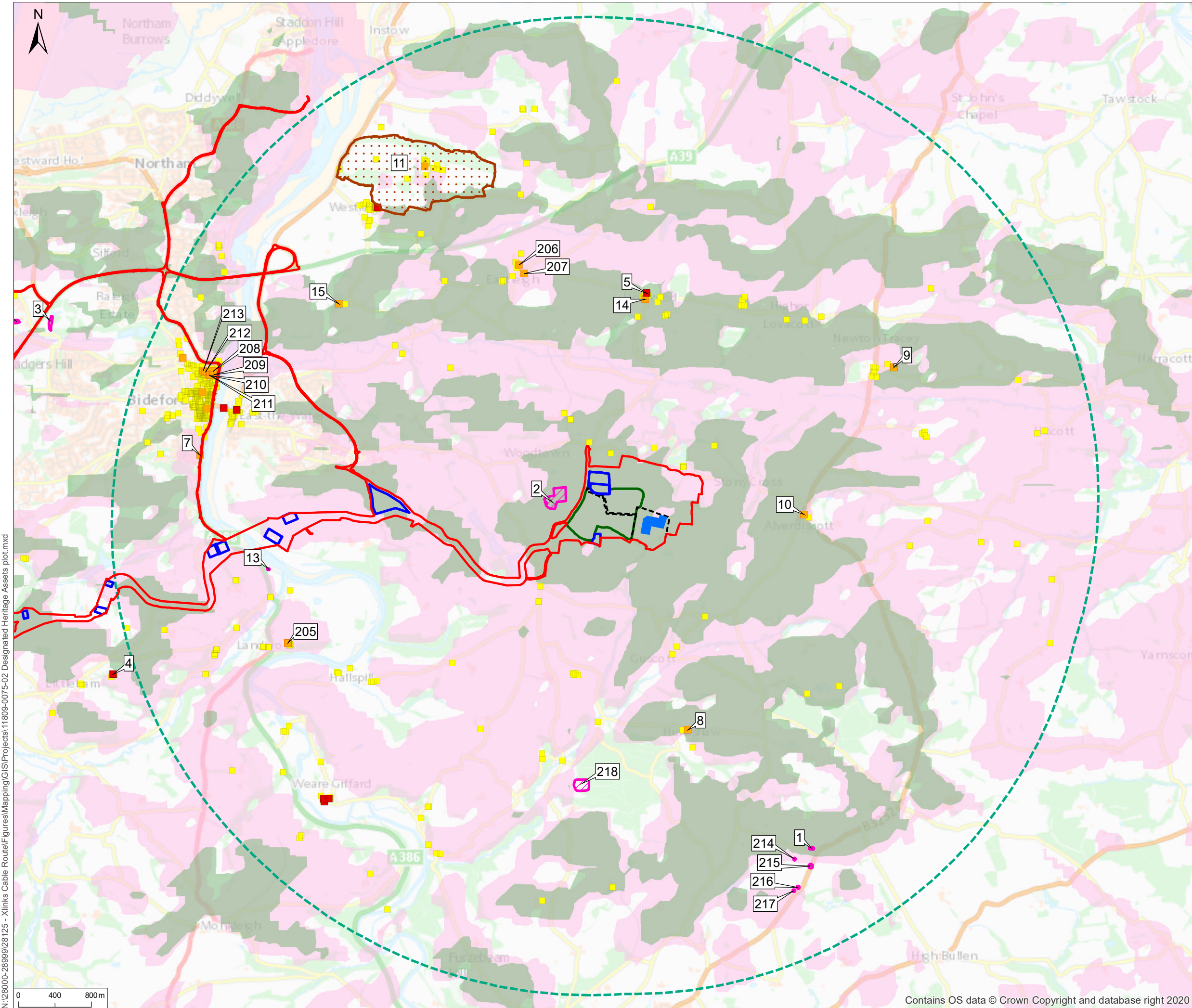
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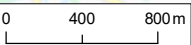
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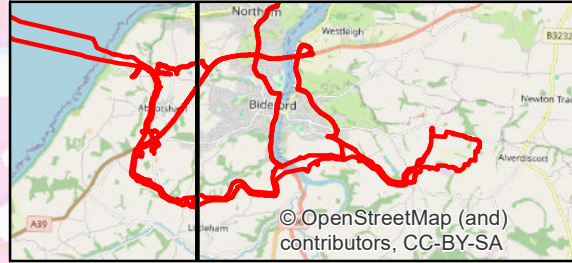


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- Legend**
- Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - Converter Site
 - 5km settings study area
 - Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development
 - Alverdiscott Substation Site
 - Construction Compound
- Listed Buildings**
- Grade**
- I
 - II*
 - II
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 - ZTV of Converter Station A only
 - ZTV of Converter Station B only



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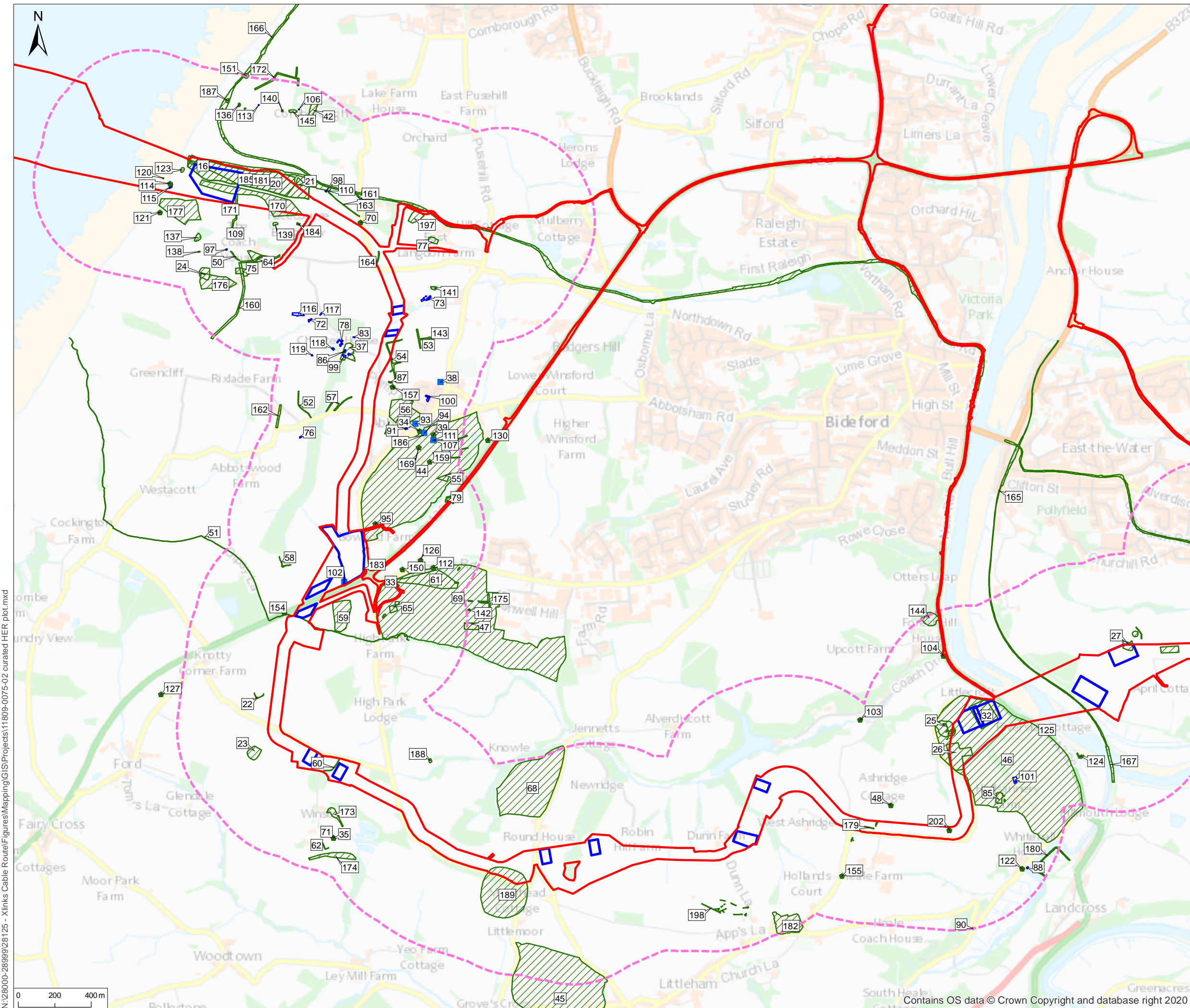
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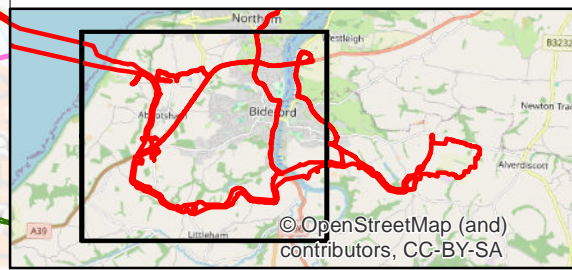
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- Legend**
- Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - 500m historic environment study area
 - Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development
 - Alverdiscott Substation Site
 - Construction Compound
- HER Records Points**
- Monuments
 - + Findspots
 - Buildings
- HER Records Polygons**
- Monuments
 - Buildings
 - Findspots



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 Non-designated heritage assets within the 500m historic environment study area (sheet 1)

Title

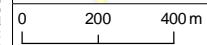
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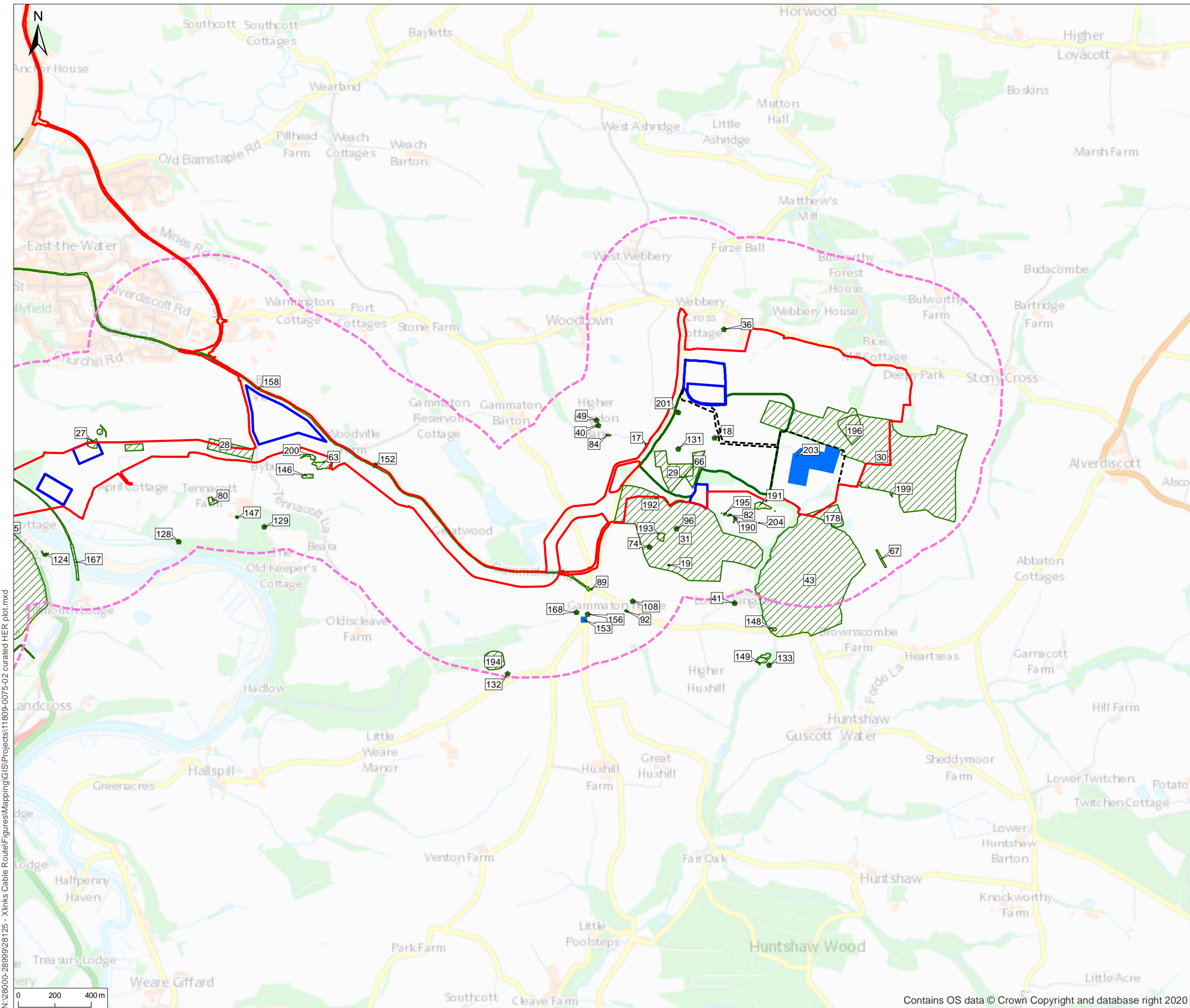
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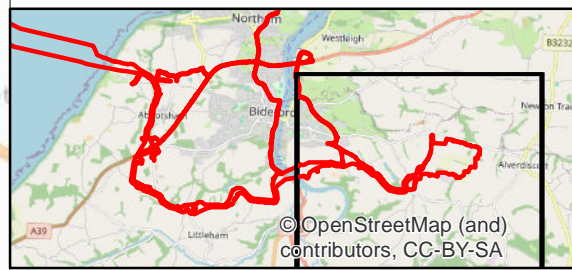


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- Legend**
- Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - 500m historic environment study area
 - Converter Site
 - Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development
 - Alverdiscott Substation Site
 - Construction Compound
- HER Records Points**
- Monuments
 - + Findspots
 - Buildings
- HER Records Polygons**
- Monuments
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 Non-designated heritage assets within the 500m historic environment study area (sheet 2)

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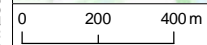
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- Construction Compound
- Features of Interest

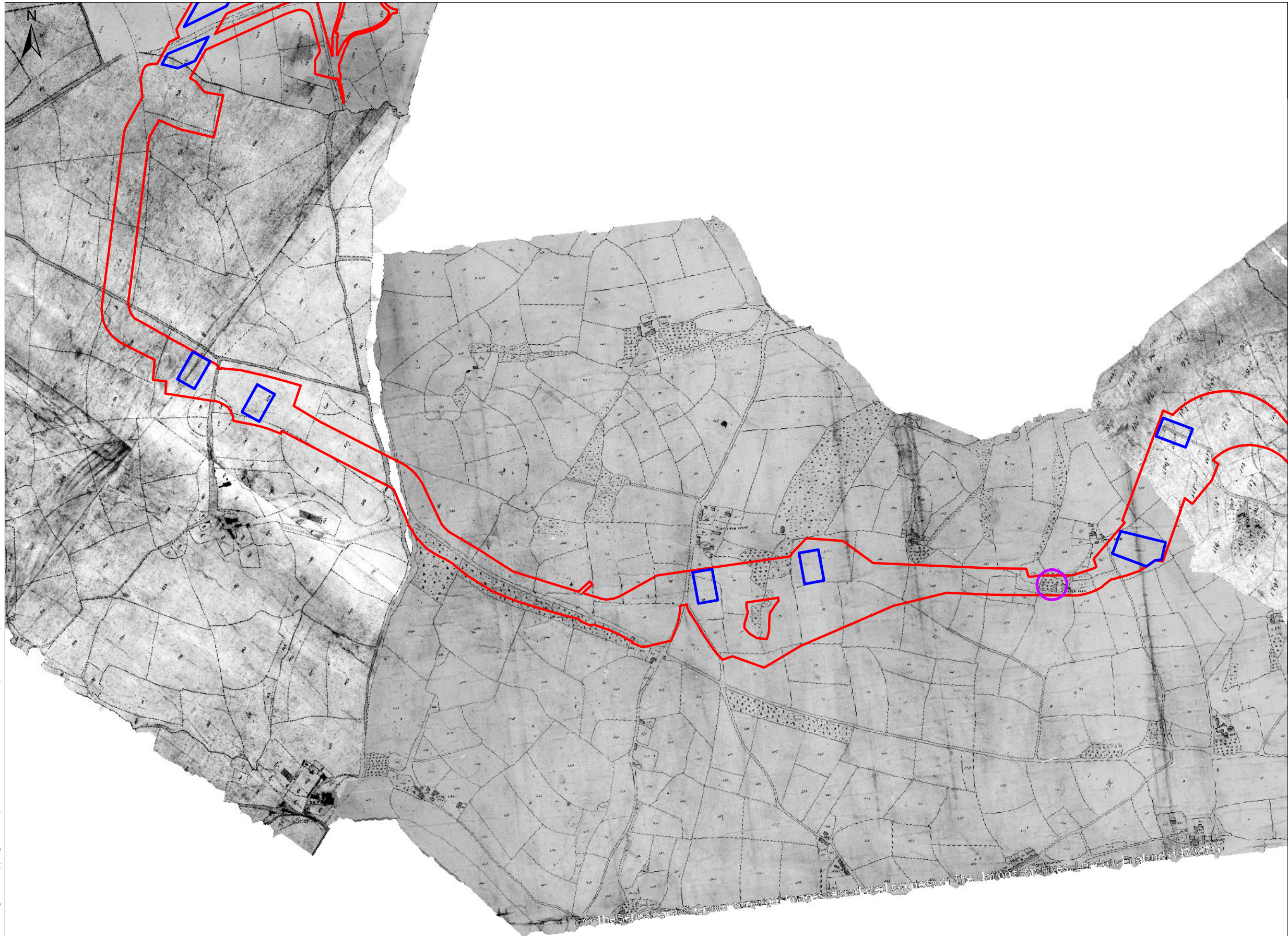
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- Construction Compound
- Features of Interest

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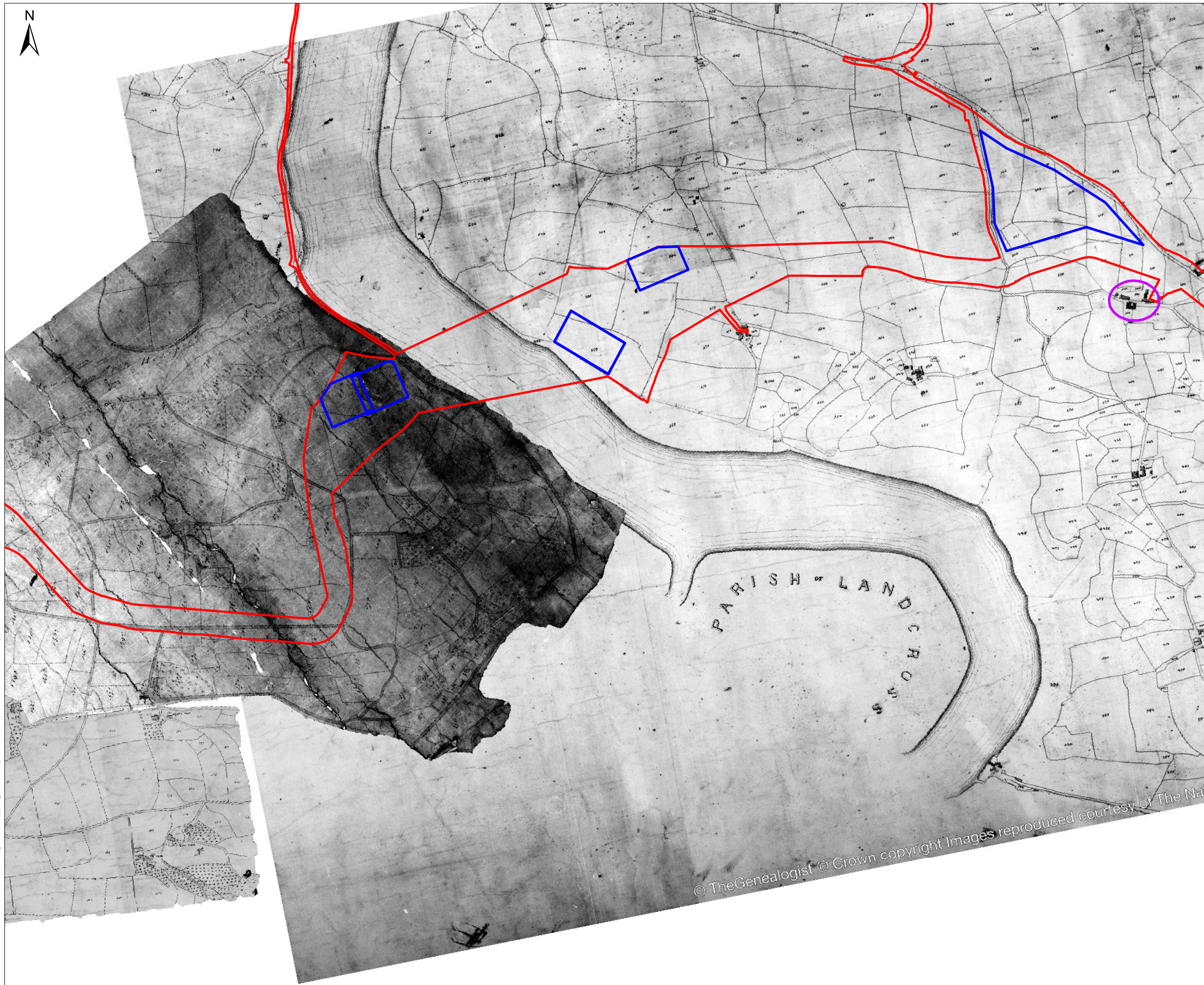
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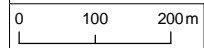


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Legend

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- Construction Compound
- Features of Interest

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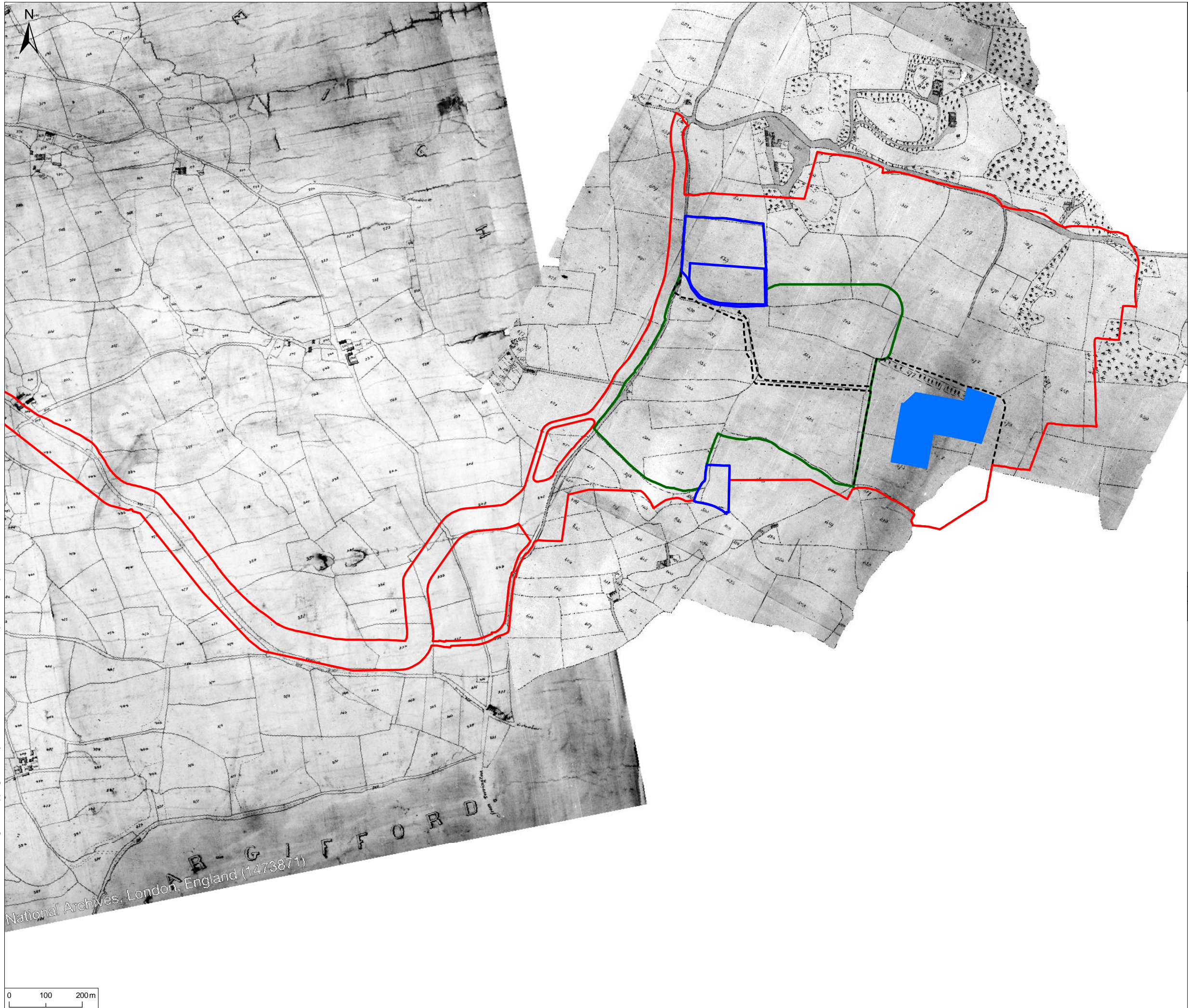
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- Construction Compound
- Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development
- Alverdiscott Substation Site
- Converter Site

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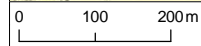
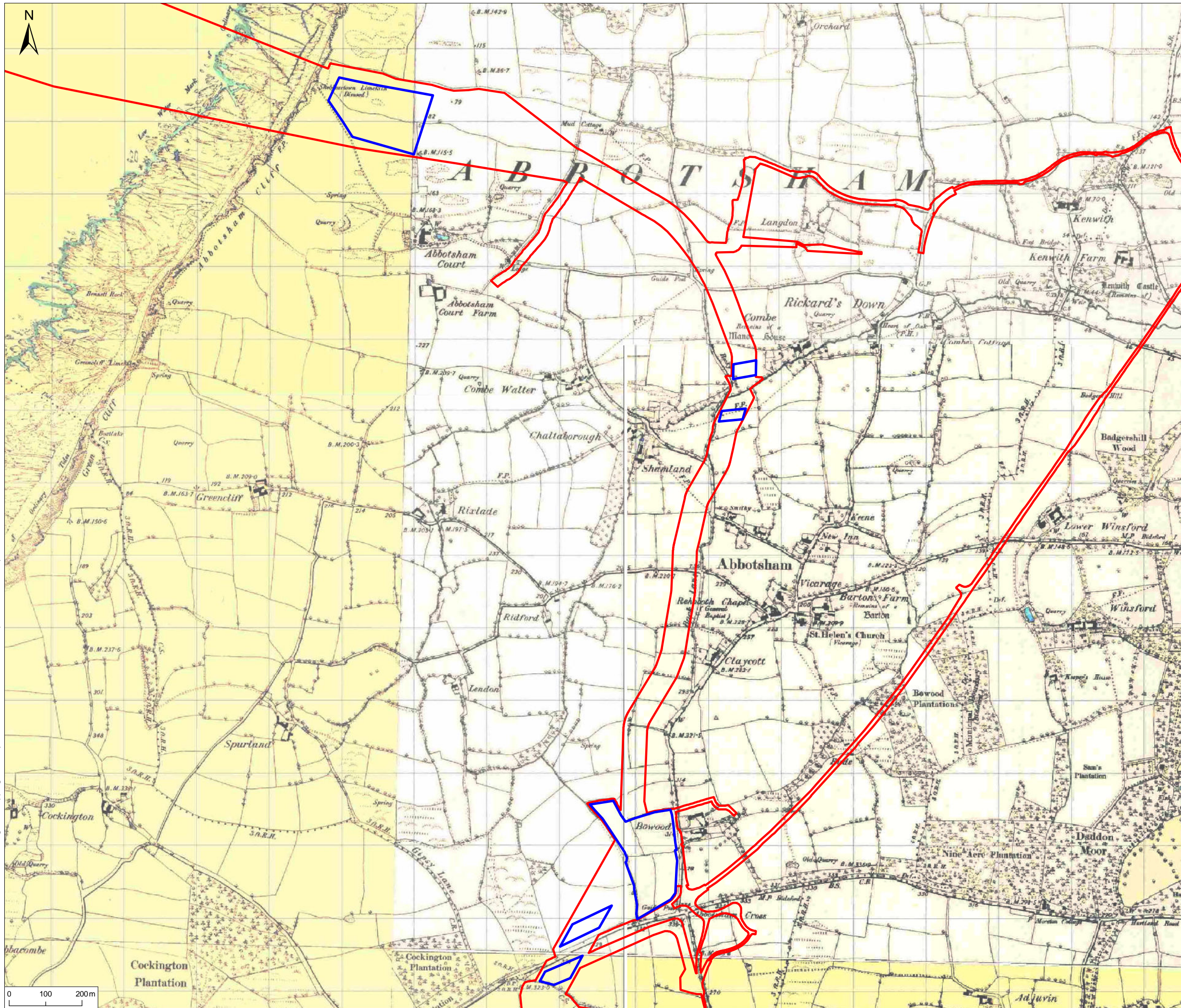


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Legend

- ▭ Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
- ▭ Construction Compound

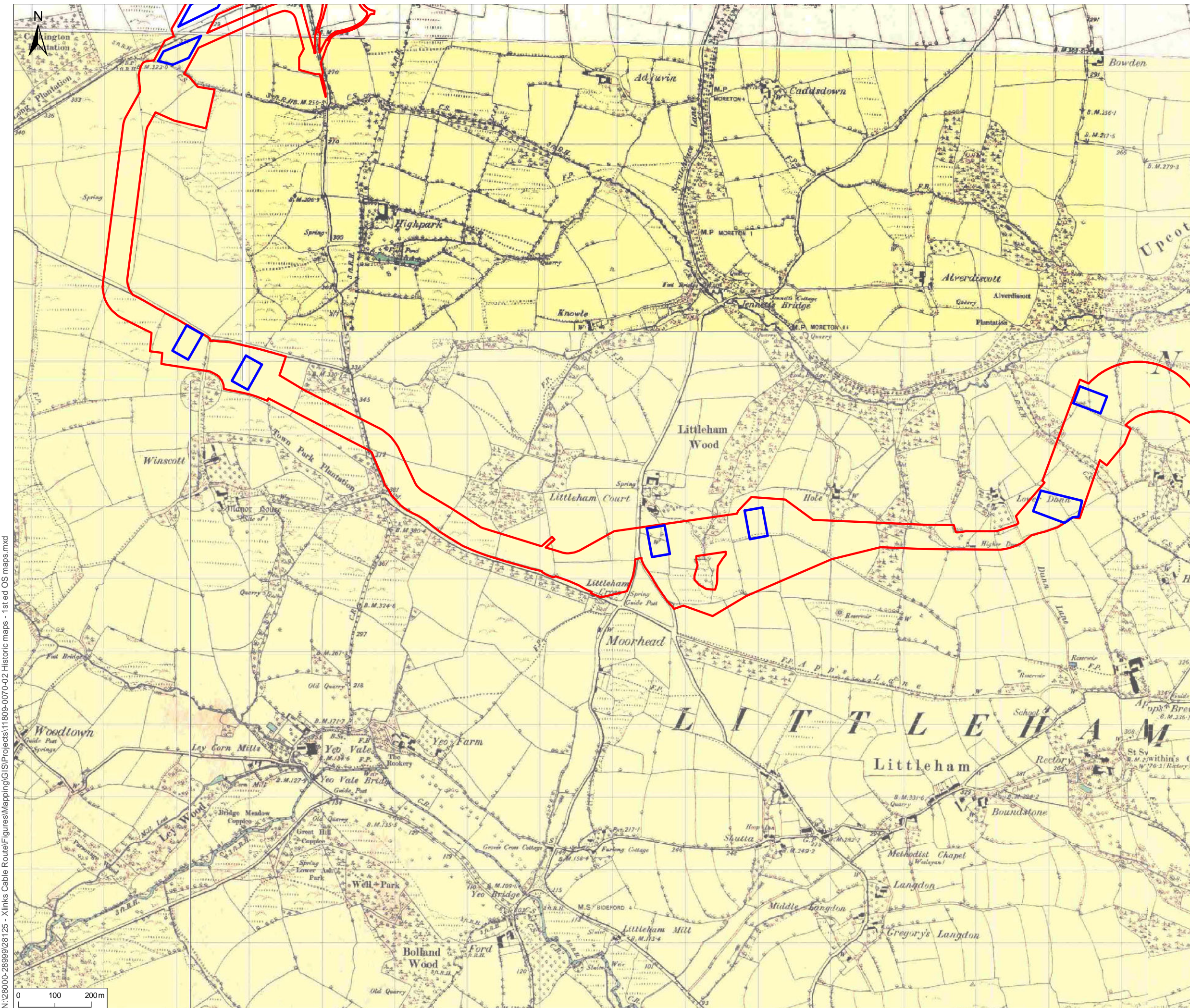
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 1. This plan is scaled at paper size A3. If received electronically it is the recipient's responsibility to print to the correct scale. Only written dimensions should be used.

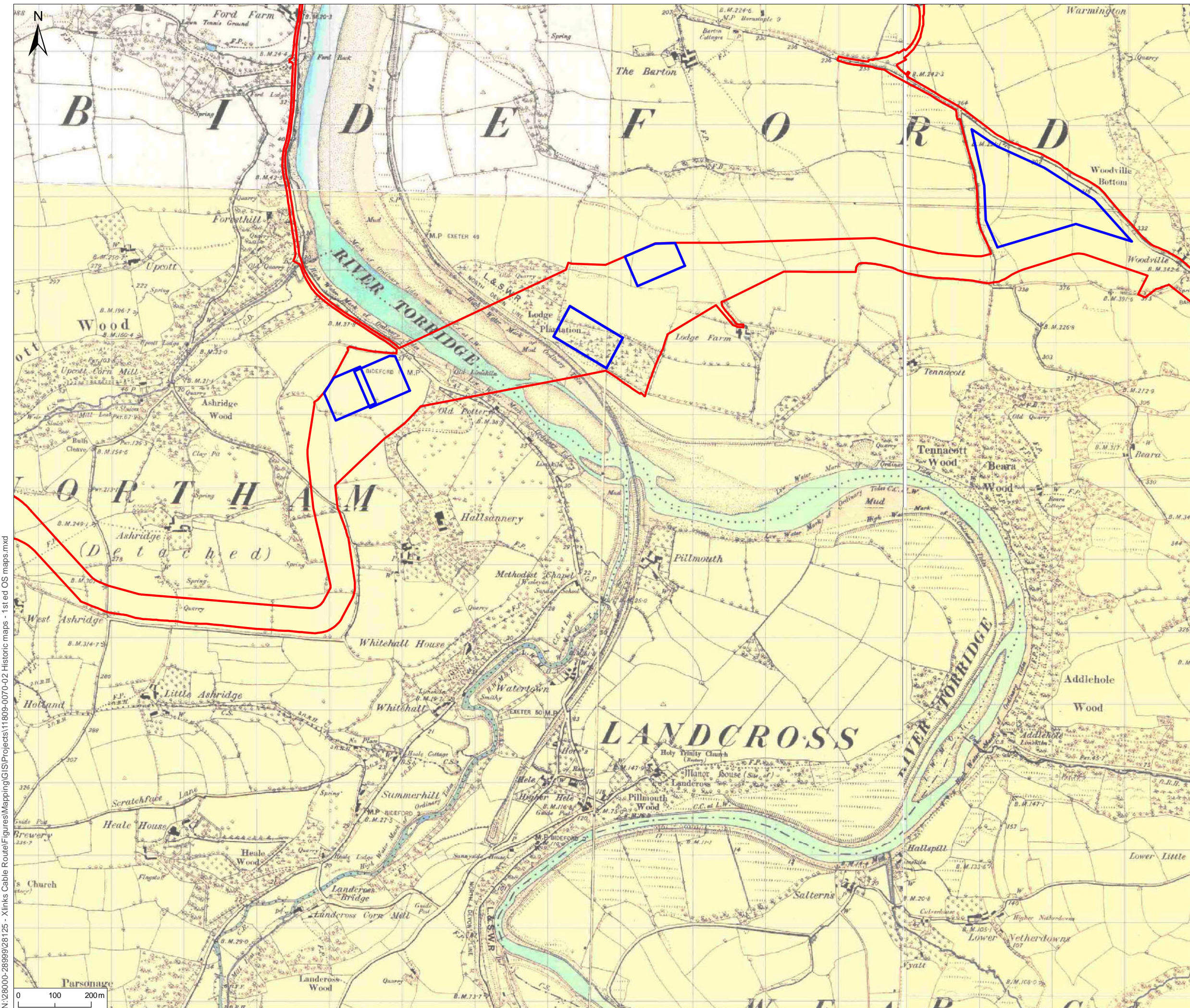
- Legend**
- Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - Construction Compound

Rev	Description	By	CB	Date



Client Xlinks 1 Limited
 Project Xlinks Morocco-UK Power Project
 Title Tithe Mapping (sheet 2)
 Status **FINAL** Drawn By NB PM/Checked By CC
 Project Number 794-PLN-ESH-00030 Scale @ A3 1:10,000 Date Created April 2024
 Figure Number **6b** Rev **02**

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- Legend**
- ▭ Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - ▭ Construction Compound

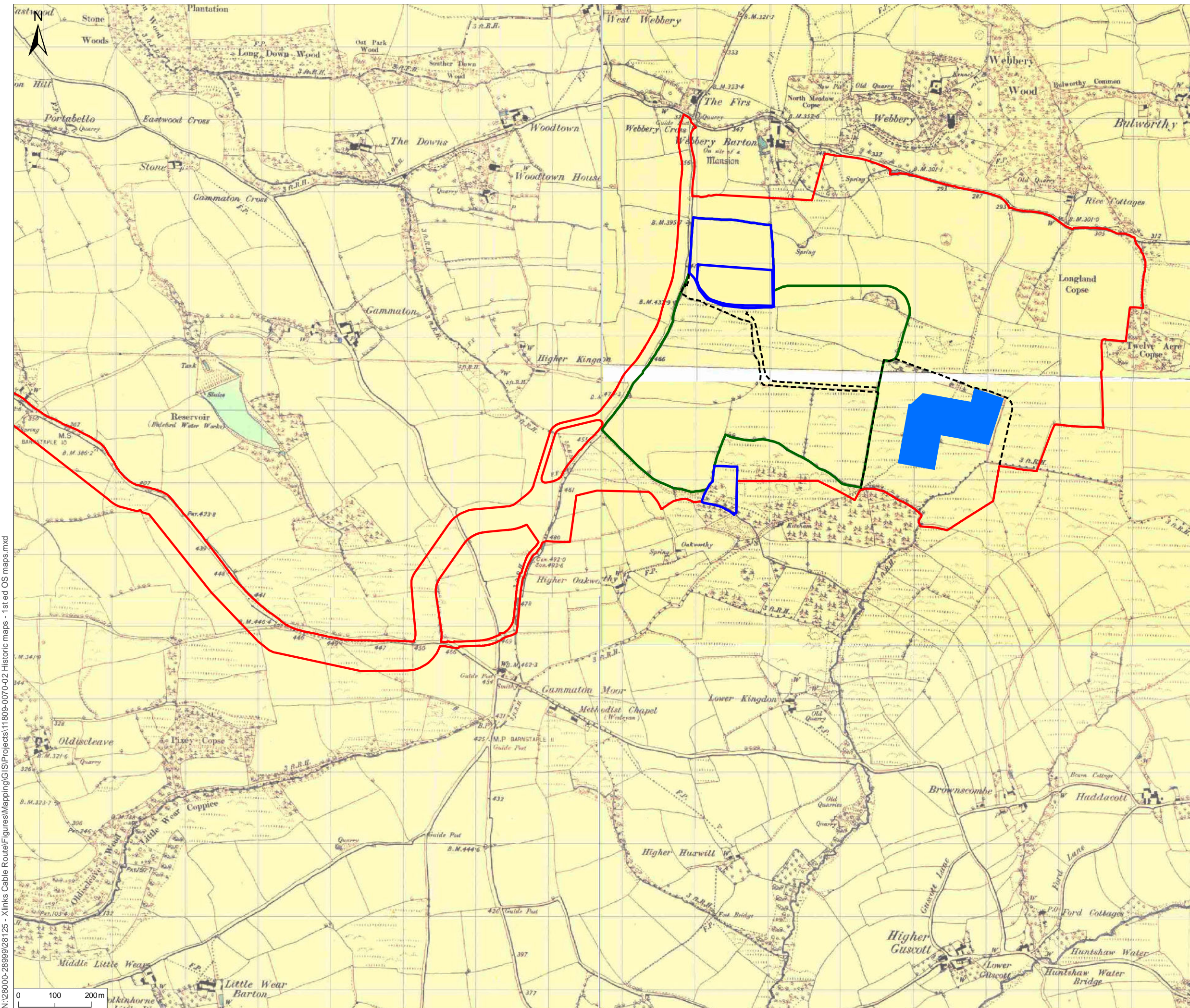
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 Status **FINAL** Drawn By NB PM/Checked By CC
 Project Number 794-PLN-ESH-00030 Scale @ A3 1:10,000 Date Created April 2024
 Figure Number **6c** Rev **02**

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- Legend**
- Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - Construction Compound
 - Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development
 - Alverdiscott Substation Site
 - Converter Site

Rev	Description	By	CB	Date



Client Xlinks 1 Limited
 Project Xlinks Morocco-UK Power Project
 Title Tithe Mapping (sheet 4)
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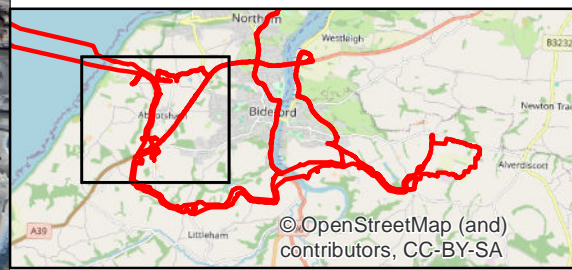
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- Legend**
- Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - Construction Compound



Rev	Description	By	CB	Date

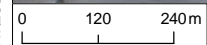


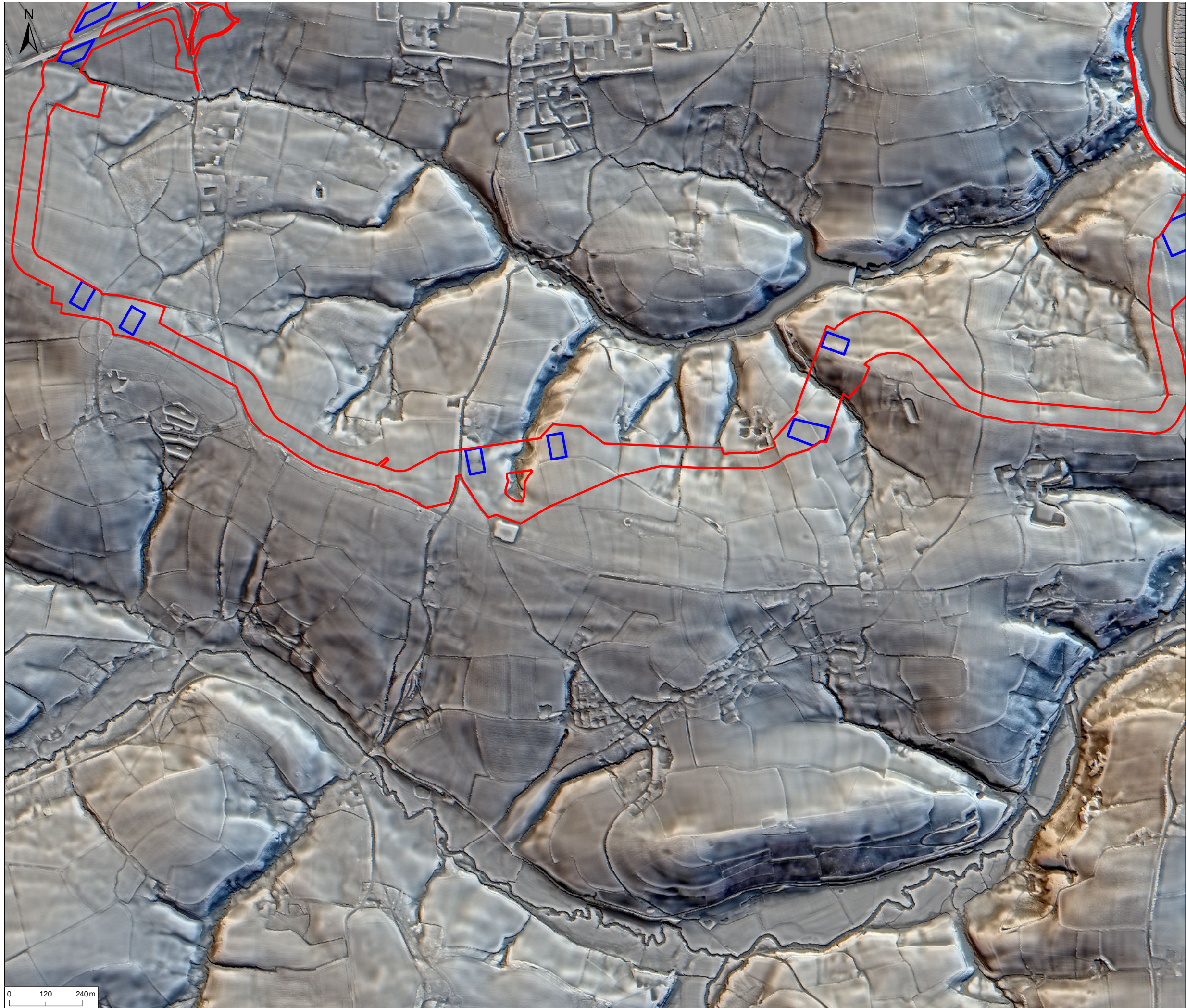
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 Title LiDAR Plot (sheet 1)

Status	Drawn By	PM/Checked By
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794-PLN-ESH-00030	1:12,000	April 2024
Figure Number		Rev
7a		02

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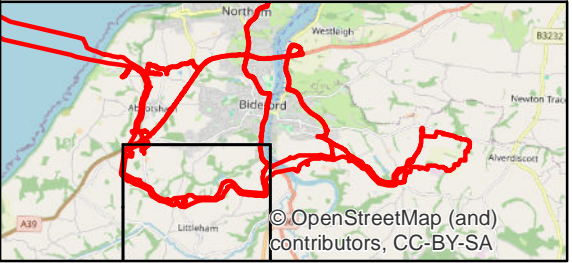
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- Legend**
- Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - Construction Compound



Rev	Description	By	CB	Date

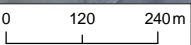


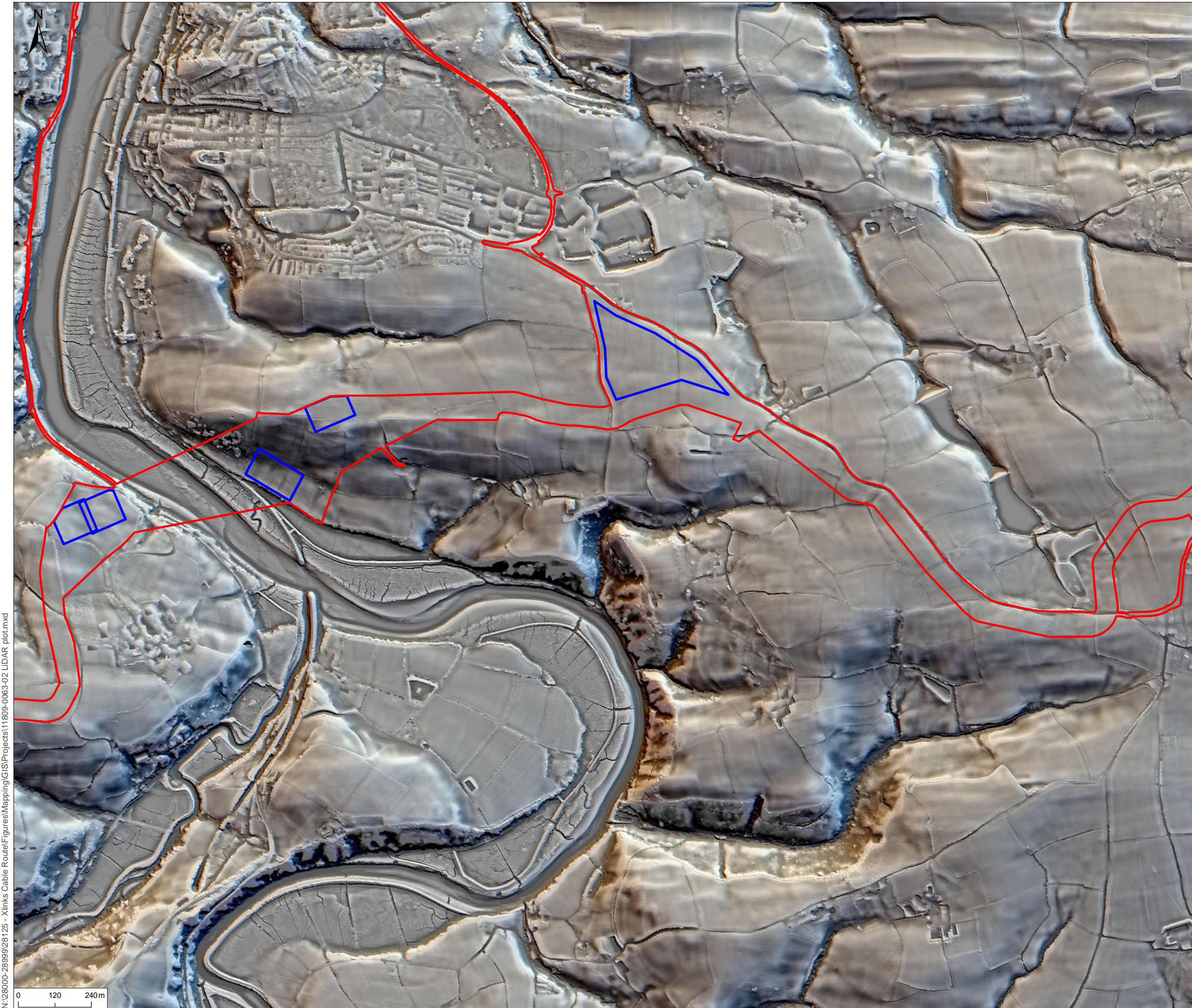
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Status	Drawn By	PM/Checked By
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Figure Number		Rev
7b		02

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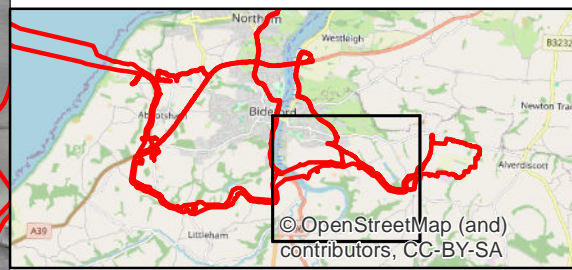




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Legend
 [Red Line] Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 [Blue Line] Construction Compound



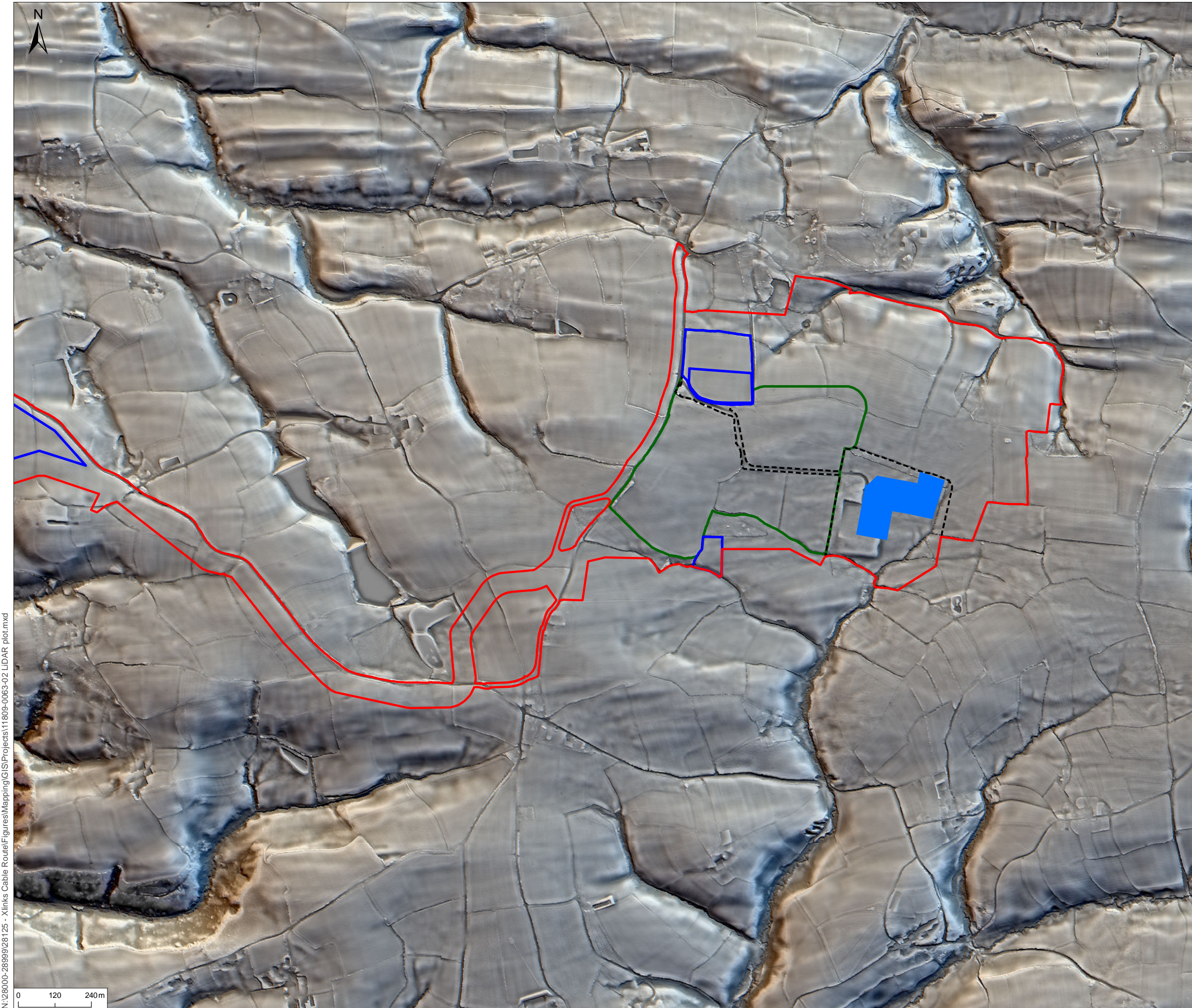
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 Project Xlinks Morocco-UK Power Project
 Title LiDAR Plot (sheet 3)

Status	Drawn By	PM/Checked By
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Project Number	Scale @ A3	Date Created
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Figure Number		Rev
7c		02

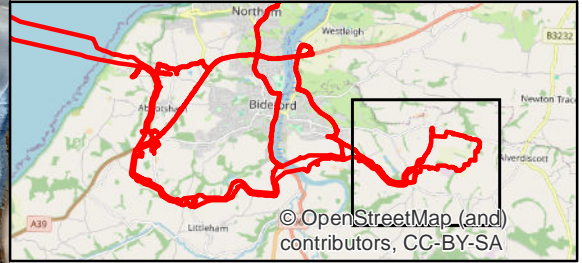
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Legend

- Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
- Construction Compound
- Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development
- Alverdiscott Substation Site
- Converter Site



Rev	Description	By	CB	Date

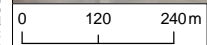


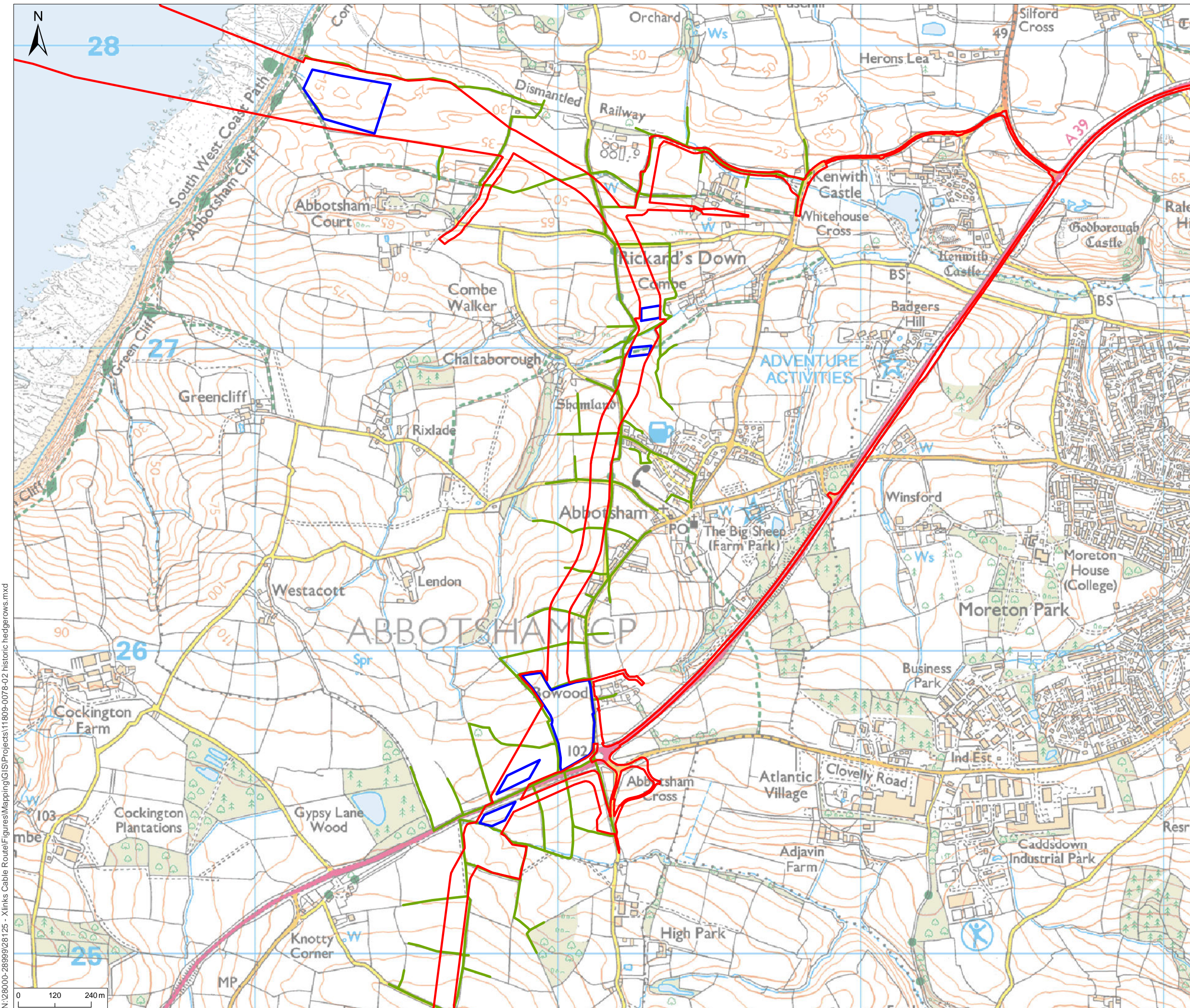
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Status	Drawn By	PM/Checked By
FINAL	NB	CC
Project Number	Scale @ A3	Date Created
794-PLN-ESH-00030	1:12,000	April 2024
Figure Number		Rev
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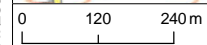
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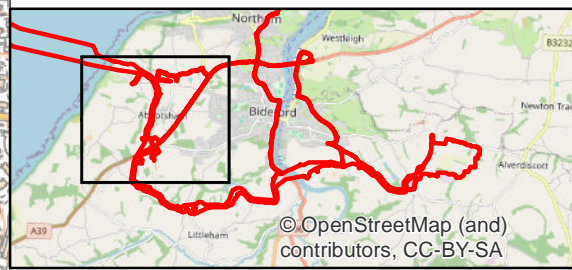
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- Legend**
- ▭ Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - ▭ Historic Hedgerows
 - ▭ Construction Compound

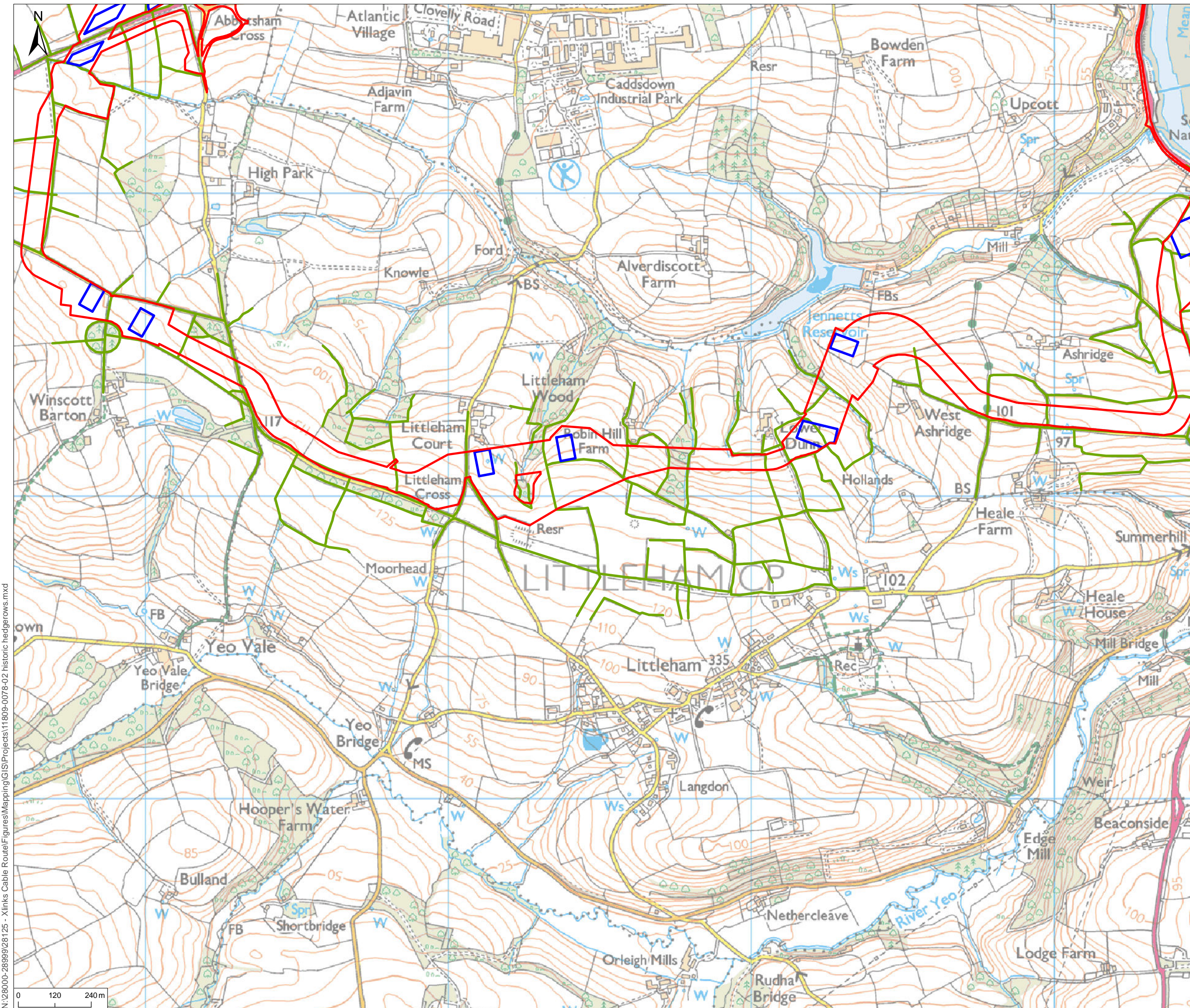


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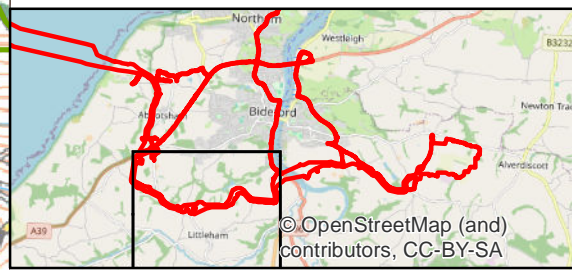
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 Title Location of Historic Hedgerows (sheet 1)
 Status **FINAL** Drawn By NB PM/Checked By CC
 Project Number 794-PLN-ESH-00030 Scale @ A3 1:12,000 Date Created April 2024
 Figure Number **8a** Rev **02**

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- Legend**
- ▭ Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - ▭ Historic Hedgerows
 - ▭ Construction Compound



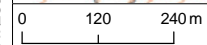
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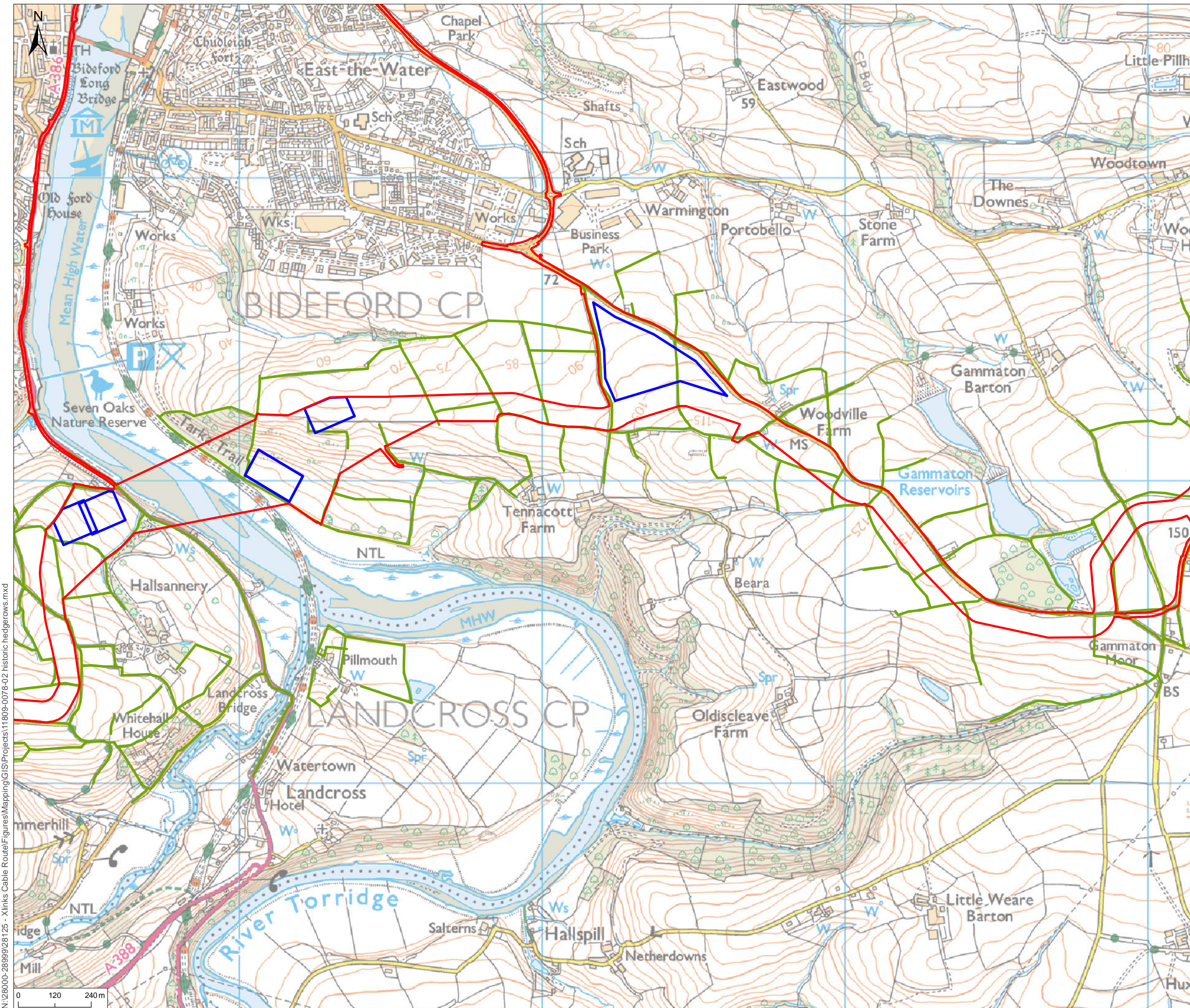


Client Xlinks 1 Limited
 Project Xlinks Morocco-UK Power Project
 Title Location of Historic Hedgerows (sheet 2)
 Status **FINAL** Drawn By NB PM/Checked By CC
 Project Number 794-PLN-ESH-00030 Scale @ A3 1:12,000 Date Created April 2024
 Figure Number **8b** Rev **02**

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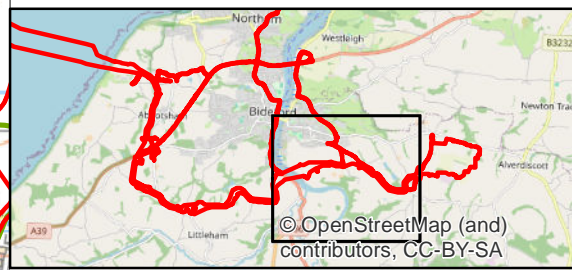
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- Legend**
- ▭ Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - ▭ Historic Hedgerows
 - ▭ Construction Compound



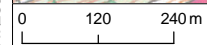
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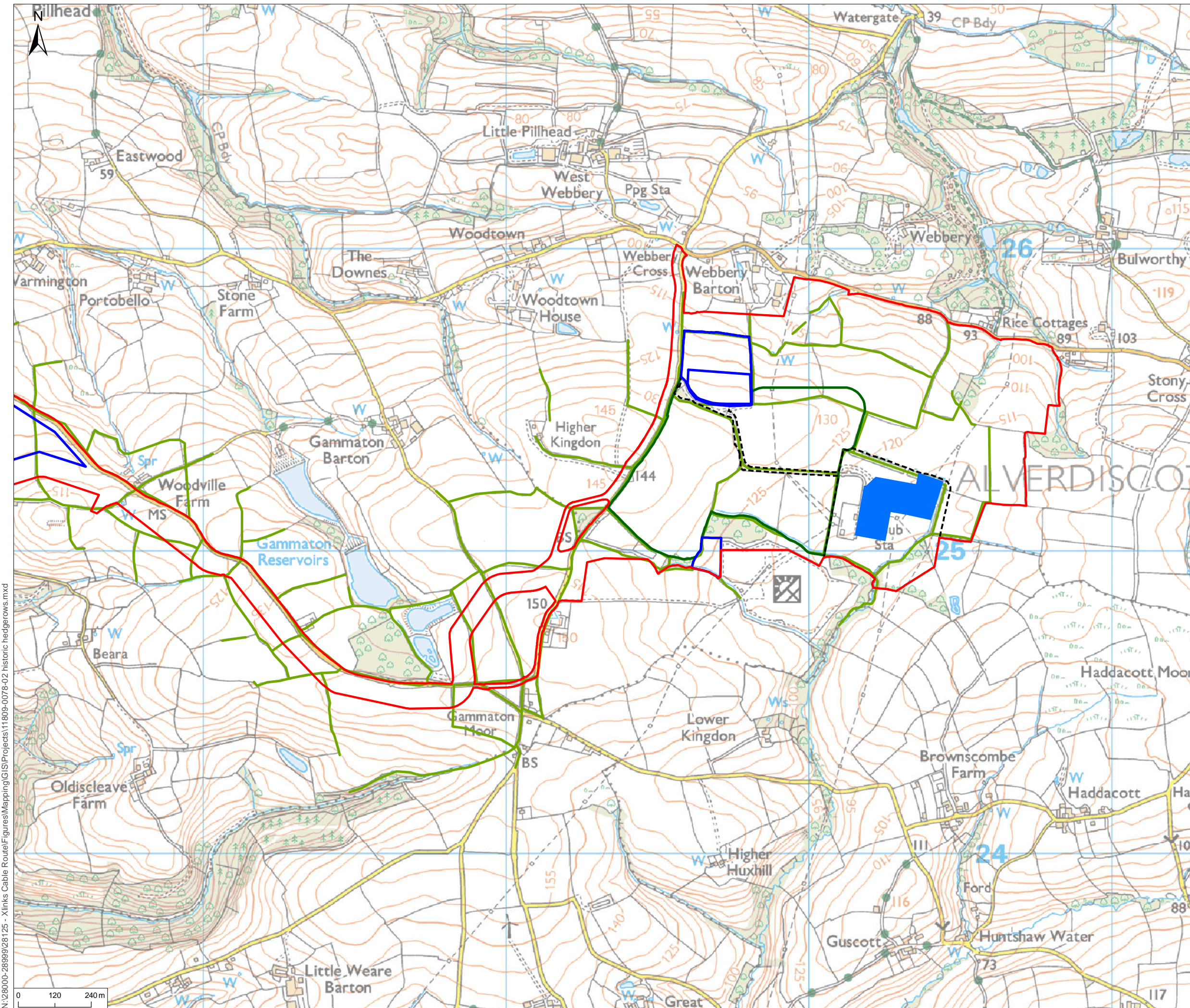


Client Xlinks 1 Limited
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 Title Location of Historic Hedgerows (sheet 3)
 Status **FINAL** Drawn By NB PM/Checked By CC
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 Figure Number **8c** Rev **02**

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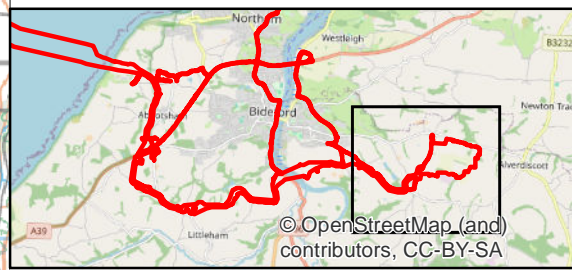
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- Legend**
- ▭ Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit
 - ▭ Historic Hedgerows
 - ▭ Construction Compound
 - ▭ Alverdiscott Substation Connection Development
 - Alverdiscott Substation Site
 - ▭ Converter Site



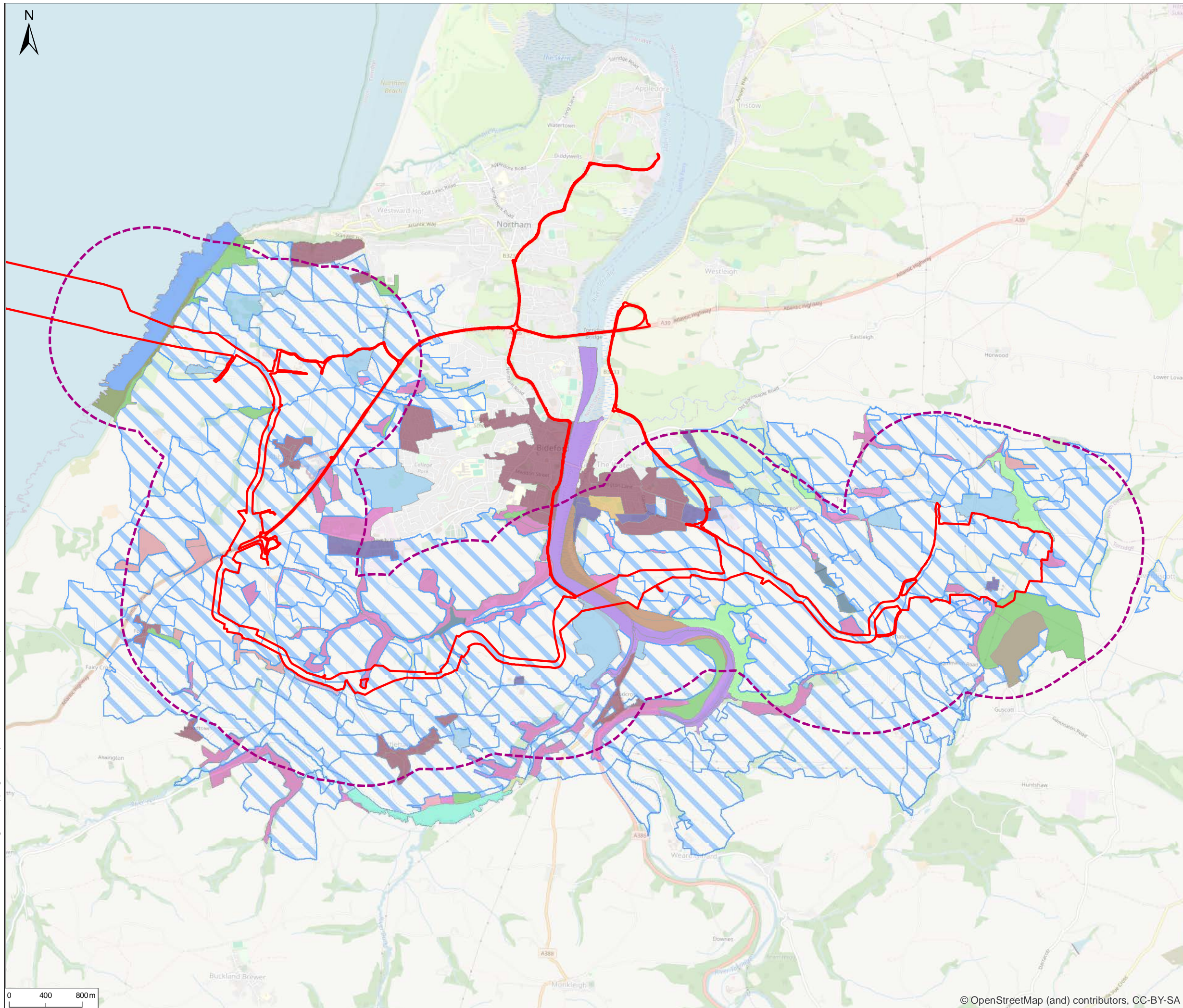
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Client Xlinks 1 Limited
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 Title Location of Historic Hedgerows (sheet 4)
 Status **FINAL** Drawn By NB PM/Checked By CC
 Project Number 794-PLN-ESH-00030 Scale @ A3 1:12,000 Date Created April 2024
 Figure Number **8d** Rev **02**

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Legend

- Proposed Development Draft Orders Limit distance
- 1km settings study area
- Historic Landscape Characterisation**
- Ancient woodland
- Conifer plantation
- Enclosures
- Enclosures (Strips)
- Industrial complex
- Marsh
- Mud
- Orchard
- Other woodland
- Outcrop/scree/cliffs
- Park/garden
- Public civil complex
- Recreation
- Rough ground
- Sand
- Settlement
- Water
- Watermeadow

Rev	Description	By	CB	Date



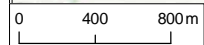
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 Project Xlinks Morocco-UK Power Project
 Title Historic Landscape Characterisation

Status	Drawn By	PM/Checked By
FINAL	NB	MB
Project Number	Scale @ A3	Date Created
794-PLN-ESH-00030	1:40,000	April 2024
Figure Number		Rev
9		02

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Annex A: Gazetteer of Heritage Assets

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
1	NHLE 1013671	Scheduled Monument. Two Bowl Barrows south of Haycroft.	SS 52029 21590	Bronze Age
2	NHLE 1004558	Scheduled Monument. Iron Age defended settlement and Roman camp 125 m east of Higher Kingdon Barn.	SS 49212 25440	Iron Age to Roman
3	NHLE 1002640	Scheduled Monument. Part of a cross dyke known as Godborough Castle.	SS 43667 27353	Prehistoric to Early Medieval
4	NHLE 1105152	Listed Building Grade I. Church of St Swithun. Mid C13 nave and chancel; late C13 north transept; early C15 south aisle and west tower; restored in 1892.	SS 44354 23503	Medieval
5	NHLE 1325319	Listed Building Grade I. Church of St Michael. C13 fabric to chancel and probably to nave, remodelled in C15 when the tower and north aisle were added. Restored c.1889.	SS 50219 27690	Medieval
6	NHLE 1104408	Listed Building Grade II*. Church of St Helen, Anglican parish church. Early C13, with tower of c.1300; restored 1870.	SS 42459 26415	Medieval
7	NHLE 1200933	Listed Building Grade II*. Old Ford. Formerly known as Ford Farm. Originally built possibly C14. Probably a gentleman's house converted to a farmhouse in C19.	SS 45310 25908	Medieval
8	NHLE 1326528	Listed Building Grade II*. Church of St Mary Magdalene. Anglican parish church. Early C14; nave rebuilt and west tower built c. 1499; restored 1862.	SS 50671 22892	Medieval
9	NHLE 1253508	Listed Building Grade II*. Church of St Thomas of Canterbury. C13 fabric to chancel and nave, the latter remodelled in C15 when the tower was added. Restored 1867-8.	SS 52939 26879	Medieval
10	NHLE 1170720	Listed Building Grade II*. Church of All Saints. Anglican parish church. 15th century; north aisle built 1579; restored 1863.	SS 51950 25257	Medieval/Post-medieval
11	NHLE 1000704	Registered Park and Garden Grade II*. Tapeley Park. An early C20 formal terraced garden designed by Sir John Belcher and mid C19 pleasure grounds and	SS 47035 29202	Post-medieval

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Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		lake, set within parkland of C18 origin.		
12	NHLE 1002639	Scheduled Monument. 18 th century garden feature known as Kenwith Castle.	SS 43291 27381	Post-medieval
13	NHLE 1004578	Scheduled Monument. 19 th Century Lime kiln 365 m NNW of Landcross Bridge.	SS 46059 24657	Post-medieval
14	NHLE 1325320	Listed Building Grade II*. Hoopers Cottage. House, c. 1600, extended c. 1935 and again c. 1972. Unrendered stone rubble with cob to the upper storey. Thatch roof hipped at left end, gable end to right.	SS 50203 27626	Post-medieval
15	NHLE 1107574	Listed Building Grade II*. Southcott Barton, now residential home. c.1600. Rendered stone rubble and cob. Slate roofs with gable ends.	SS 46834 27575	Post-medieval
16	HER MDV77220	Mesolithic lithic scatter from Abbotsham Court. Extensive scatter of prehistoric lithic material comprising 1,785 items, located within a pipeline easement.	SS 4121 2791	Mesolithic
17	HER MDV37451	Ring ditch recorded on aerial photography.	SS 4937 2526	Bronze Age
18	HER MDV65545	Enclosure in the Parish of Alverdiscott	SS 4975 2530	Iron Age
19	HER MDV131119	Geophysical survey recorded an anomaly group identified as a square enclosure and could date to the Iron Age or later.	SS 4949 2459	Iron Age/Roman
20	HER MDV25572	Flint scatter, Cornborough Range, Abbotsham. Just over two hundred flints were found during fieldwalking.	SS 415 278	Prehistoric
21	HER MDV102155	A possible ditched enclosure, potentially of prehistoric date, is visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of 1992, to the north of Abbotsham Court.	SS 4176 2782	Prehistoric
22	HER MDV102357	A possible rectilinear ditched enclosure of unknown but possibly prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs of 1971 as a cropmark to the east of Knotty Corner, Alwington.	SS 4153 2498	Prehistoric
23	HER MDV102358	A possible rectilinear ditched enclosure of unknown but possibly prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs of 1971 as a	SS 4151 2467	Prehistoric

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Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		cropmark to the east of Knotty Corner, Alwington.		
24	HER MDV43938	Enclosure and associated features south west of Abbotsham Court. Cropmark.	SS 4124 2731	Prehistoric/Roman
25	HER MDV108418 & MDV29732	Cropmark enclosure, plus a series of banks and ditches recorded by geophysical survey immediately north of a possible Romano-British field system.	SS 4534 2479	Prehistoric/Roman
26	HER MDV105966	Linear boundaries identified in trial trench evaluation on the west side of the Torridge and interpreted as possibly forming part of a Romano-British rectilinear field system on either side of the river.	SS 4538 2466	Prehistoric/Roman
27	HER MDV63447	Enclosure south of East-the-Water, Bideford. Cropmark.	SS 4634 2530	Prehistoric/Roman
28	HER MDV105967	Linear boundaries identified in trench evaluation on the east side of the Torridge and interpreted as possibly forming part of a Romano-British rectilinear field system on either side of the river.	SS 4698 2524	Prehistoric/Roman
29	HER MDV44258	Oval feature, c. 50.m by 35.m, within rectilinear boundaries recorded on 1975 aerial photograph.	SS 4951 2512	Prehistoric/Roman
30	HER MDV131123	Geophysical survey recorded a number of anomalies thought to relate to field systems dating to the Prehistoric or later periods.	SS 5057 2517	Prehistoric/Roman
31	HER MDV131120	Geophysical survey recorded a number of anomalies thought to be associated with field systems dating to the Prehistoric or later periods.	SS 4960 2490	Prehistoric-Medieval
32	HER MDV131155	Crop marks possibly denoting a rectilinear enclosure associated with Roman settlement or a later farmstead. There is also the possibility that the crops marks are agricultural in origin.	SS 4553 2488	Roman/Medieval
33	HER MDV11733	Tower in the Parish of Abbotsham. Roman tower or possible windmill base.	SS 423 256	Roman/Post-medieval
34	HER MDV18912	Abbotsham, Bideford. Abbotsham settlement was called 'Hama' in the Domesday Survey of AD 1086. It was one of the foundation estates of Tavistock Abbey in the 13 th century.	SS 42 26	Medieval

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Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
35	HER MDV74604	Winscott, Alwington. Settlement.	SS 4195 2421	Medieval
36	HER MDV71181	Settlement in the Parish of Alverdiscott.	SS 498 259	Medieval
37	HER MDV22229	Hamlet of Shamland is documented in AD 1670.	SS 420 268	Medieval
38	HER MDV30186	Keene, Abbotsham. House. Keene is first mentioned in a deed of AD 1569 as a tenement called 'kene'.	SS 4254 2672	Medieval
39	HER MDV11726	Farmhouse in the Parish of Abbotsham. Abbotsham Barton, remains of Medieval barton.	SS 4250 2643	Medieval
40	HER MDV29778	Kingdon, Alverdiscott. Farmstead.	SS 4911 2537	Medieval
41	HER MDV18456	Farmstead in the Parish of Huntshaw	SS 4986 2439	Medieval
42	HER MDV131057	Cornborough Farmstead, Abbotsham. Farmstead is likely to date to the 14 th century, based on documentary sources.	SS 4183 2822	Medieval
43	HER MDV80952	Curvilinear enclosure, Brownscombe. Visible on OS 1880s-90s 1 st edition 25" map.	SS 5026 2452	Medieval
44	HER MDV80668	Elongated enclosure, Abbotsham. Visible on OS 1880s-90s 1 st edition 25" map.	SS 4241 2621	Medieval
45	HER MDV80699	Curvilinear enclosure, Shutta. Visible on OS 1880s-90s 1 st edition 25" map.	SS 4318 2333	Medieval
46	HER MDV80719	Curvilinear enclosure, Hallsannery. Visible on OS 1880s-90s 1 st edition 25" map.	SS 4567 2461	Medieval
47	HER MDV125902	Linear and curvilinear anomalies identified during a geophysical survey. The anomalies may relate to a possible sub-rectangular enclosure.	SS 4271 2537	Medieval
48	HER MDV32746	Earthworks at Ashridge Barton, Bideford.	SS 4502 2439	Medieval
49	HER MDV14409	Field system in the Parish of Alverdiscott.	SS 491 254	Medieval
50	HER MDV102149	Former road to the south of Abbotsham Court, Abbotsham.	SS 4140 2741	Medieval
51	HER MDV19045	Abbotsham/Alwington Parish boundary.	SS 4122 2589	Medieval
52	HER MDV102132	Former field boundary west of Abbotsham.	SS 4177 2659	Medieval
53	HER MDV102129	Former field boundaries, Abbotsham.	SS 4245 2695	Medieval
54	HER MDV102128	Former field boundaries, Abbotsham.	SS 4228 2683	Medieval

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Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
55	HER MDV102123	Field boundaries at Barton Farm, Abbotsham.	SS 4259 2630	Medieval
56	HER MDV102126	Former field boundaries at Abbotsham.	SS 4233 2653	Medieval
57	HER MDV102133	Former field boundary west of Abbotsham.	SS 4196 2660	Medieval
58	HER MDV102103	Possible former field boundary, Abbotsham.	SS 4167 2571	Medieval
59	HER MDV102106	Possible former field boundaries, north-east of High Park Farm, Abbotsham.	SS 4199 2544	Medieval
60	HER MDV102359	Possible field boundary north of Winscott.	SS 4194 2460	Medieval
61	HER MDV102115	Possible former field boundaries, west of Atlantic Village, Bideford.	SS 4248 2562	Medieval
62	HER MDV102361	Possible field boundary south of Winscott.	SS 4189 2416	Medieval
63	HER MDV108422	Bryberry, west of Woodville Farm, Bideford. Deserted settlement shown on mid 19th century map.	SS 4759 2515	Medieval/Post-medieval
64	HER MDV122163 & MDV102150	Road, running west from current approach road to Abbotsham Court, Abbotsham.	SS 4154 2739	Medieval/Post-medieval
65	HER MDV125900	Several rectilinear enclosures were identified during a geophysical survey, some of which may have been potential areas for domestic, craft or industrial activities.	SS 4226 2546	Medieval/Post-medieval
66	HER MDV108480	Field system recorded by geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.	SS 4964 2514	Medieval/Post-medieval
67	HER MDV120674	Field boundary, north east of Brownscombe Farm, Huntshaw.	SS 5066 2463	Medieval/Post-medieval
68	HER MDV102365	Former field boundaries north of Littleham Court.	SS 4303 2449	Medieval/Post-medieval
69	HER MDV125899	A geophysical survey identified over 50 anomalies that may represent former field boundaries, including possible former Devon banks.	SS 4270 2539	Medieval/Post-medieval
70	HER MDV56008	Settlement, near Cornborough, Abbotsham. Site of a Post-medieval settlement. Trial excavation found evidence for activity post c. AD 1475, although not associated with any structural contexts.	SS 421 276	Post-medieval
71	HER MDV11761	Winscot Manor House, Alwington.	SS 4195 2421	Post-medieval

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Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
72	HER MDV30184	Coombe Walter House, Abbotsham. House dating from the 16 th century.	SS 4182 2706	Post-medieval
73	HER MDV11725 & MDV35693 & MDV35691	Abbotsham, Coombe House. Early 17 th century house incorporating remains of manor house, barn and cottage.	SS 4247 2718	Post-medieval
74	HER MDV69338	Oakworthy, Alverdiscott. Farmstead.	SS 4939 2470	Post-medieval
75	HER MDV35572	Shebberton Court Farm, Abbotsham. Appears to have been built as a planned farmstead in the second half of the 19 th century.	SS 4144 2732	Post-medieval
76	HER MDV122128	Ridford Farmhouse, Abbotsham. Former farmhouse shown on the early 19 th century tithe map. Not visible on the RAF 1946-1949 aerial photographs.	SS 4176 2641	Post-medieval
77	HER MDV119151	East Langdon Farm, Abbotsham. Farmstead recorded on 19 th century mapping.	SS 4249 2750	Post-medieval
78	HER MDV20923 & MDV35687 & MDV35688	Chaltaborough, Abbotsham. Mid to late 17 th century farmhouse and outbuildings.	SS 4199 2692	Post-medieval
79	HER MDV16846	Bude Farm, Abbotsham. Farmstead shown on mid 19 th century map.	SS 4258 2607	Post-medieval
80	HER MDV113479	Tennacott Farm recorded on 19 th century mapping.	SS 4698 2495	Post-medieval
81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
82	HER MDV108486	Kitsham, Alverdiscott. Farmstead shown on mid 19 th century map.	SS 4983 2487	Post-medieval
83	HER MDV131062	Building north east of Chaltaborough. Former barn.	SS 4206 2696	Post-medieval
84	HER MDV44257	Remains of outbuilding at Higher Kingdon.	SS 4916 2531	Post-medieval
85	HER MDV111136	Some of the buildings at Hallsannery Farm may be 18 th century or earlier.	SS 4561 2443	Post-medieval
86	HER MDV11734	Brewhouse to north of Shamland, Abbotsham.	SS 4201 2689	Post-medieval
87	HER MDV44054	Former smithy at Abbotsham	SS 4226 2671	Post-medieval
88	HER MDV125207	Building recorded as a smithy on the OS 1880s-1890s 25" map.	SS 4576 2404	Post-medieval
89	HER MDV34115 & MDV123018	Forge, Gammaton Moor cross and finger post.	SS 4907 2446	Post-medieval
90	HER MDV11848	Early 19 th century tollhouse with 1912 extension.	SS 4547 2371	Post-medieval
91	HER MDV35547	Abbotsham Baptist Chapel.	SS 4235 2646	Post-medieval

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Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
92	HER MDV34114	Gammaton Methodist Chapel.	SS 4926 2434	Post-medieval
93	HER MDV34048	Abbotsham Vicarage.	SS 4240 2649	Post-medieval
94	HER MDV35546	Abbotsham Poorhouse. The school, situated beside the church, was originally built as the poor house, but considerably altered in 1875.	SS 4245 2644	Post-medieval
95	HER MDV30196	Bowood Cottage, Abbotsham.	SS 4218 2594	Post-medieval
96	HER MDV69337	House in the Parish of Alverdiscott.	SS 4954 2480	Post-medieval
97	HER MDV122164	House and Plot, south west of Abbotsham Court, Abbotsham. Former house and plot shown on 1830-1840s tithe map. No longer visible by the late 19 th century.	SS 4136 2745	Post-medieval
98	HER MDV122167	Mud Cottage. Former cottage located to the north east of Abbotsham Court. Shown on early 19 th century mapping as Mud Cottage however no longer visible on 1946-1949 aerial photographs.	SS 4190 2777	Post-medieval
99	HER MDV22230 & MDV20235	House at Shamland, Abbotsham dating to the 17 th century, and barn.	SS 4200 2686	Post-medieval
100	HER MDV112686 & MDV30188	Berry Cottage & New Inn, Abbotsham.	SS 4246 2662	Post-medieval
101	HER MDV14200	Large 19 th century house, now a field centre.	SS 4570 2453	Post-medieval
102	HER MDV18755	Windmill to north west of Abbotsham Cross.	SS 42010 25620	Post-medieval
103	HER MDV65866	Upcott Mill, Bideford	SS 4485 2486	Post-medieval
104	HER MDV18455	Salt Mill, Bideford	SS 453 252	Post-medieval
105	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
106	HER MDV37679	Cornborough watch tower, Abbotsham, dated 1750.	SS 4176 2822	Post-medieval
107	HER MDV2637	Holy Trinity, Abbotsham Barton, Abbotsham. Holy Well.	SS 425 264	Post-medieval
108	HER MDV34106	Well on Gammaton Moor, Huntshaw.	SS 4930 2440	Post-medieval
109	HER MDV125646	Well, north of Tower House, Abbotsham	SS 4143 2751	Post-medieval
110	HER MDV125599	Well marked on late 19 th century OS map.	SS 4192 2777	Post-medieval
111	HER MDV35686	Tomb in the Parish of Abbotsham.	SS 425 264	Post-medieval
112	HER MDV35548	Former pound in the Parish of Abbotsham, Bideford.	SS 425 257	Post-medieval
113	HER MDV131055	Building 225 m west of Cornborough Watch Tower. Small	SS 4153 2824	Post-medieval

XLINKS MOROCCO – UK POWER PROJECT

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		structure depicted on the 1889 and 1905 OS maps.		
114	HER MDV131054	Structures at base of Abbotsham Cliff. Possibly used in shellfish processing.	SS 41051 27814	Post-medieval
115	HER MDV131052	Temporary structures were erected at the top of the cliff, shown on 1905 OS map.	SS 4105 2779	Post-medieval
116	HER MDV131049	Buildings at Combe Walter, Abbotsham. No longer extant. Scattered small buildings to the north of access track depicted on the OS 1886 map.	SS 4175 2709	Post-medieval
117	HER MDV131050	Buildings at Combe Walter, Abbotsham. No longer extant. Structures depicted on the 19 th and early 20 th century historic maps.	SS 4188 2709	Post-medieval
118	HER MDV122150	Small outbuilding, Chaltaborough, Abbotsham. Former outbuilding shown on 19 th century tithe map. Not visible on 1946-1949 RAF aerial photographs.	SS 4194 2690	Post-medieval
119	HER MDV131048	Building south-west of Chaltaborough. No longer extant. Small building shown on OS historic maps dating to the late 19 th and early 20 th centuries.	SS 4183 2686	Post-medieval
120	HER MDV122170	Swimming pool located below Abbotsham cliff dating to the late 19 th century.	SS 41011 27843	Post-medieval
121	HER MDV132468	Limekiln, Abbotsham Cliff. 'Kiln' marked on OS 1832 chart.	SS 4099 2765	Post-medieval
122	HER MDV11847	Limekiln at Whitehall, Northam.	SS 4574 2404	Post-medieval
123	HER MDV102152	Former limekiln, Abbotsham Cliff. An oval circular mound is visible as an earthwork on aerial photographs of 1945 onwards.	SS 4111 2788	Post-medieval
124	HER MDV526	Lime kiln on the west bank of the River Torridge at Hallsannery. It has two wells, and a slipway with iron rails leading to remains of a small quay.	SS 4606 2466	Post-medieval
125	HER MDV34097	'Old Pottery' shown on historic mapping.	SS 4585 2481	Post-medieval
126	HER MDV20195	Quarry Pit, Bowood, Abbotsham.	SS 4243 2574	Post-medieval
127	HER MDV58687	Quarry at Abbotsham.	SS 41 25	Post-medieval
128	HER MDV34120	Quarries south west of Tennacott Farm, Bideford.	SS 4680 2473	Post-medieval
129	HER MDV34118	Quarry south-east of Tennacott Farm, Bideford.	SS 4727 2481	Post-medieval

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Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
130	HER MDV34057	Quarry east of Webbery Cross, Alverdiscott.	SS 4960 2600	Post-medieval
131	HER MDV65542	Quarry in the Parish of Alverdiscott.	SS 4955 2524	Post-medieval
132	HER MDV34116	Quarry south west of Gammaton Moor Cross.	SS 4861 2400	Post-medieval
133	HER MDV34310	Quarry in the Parish of Huntshaw.	SS 5005 2405	Post-medieval
134	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
135	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
136	HER MDV102179	Old quarries west of Cornborough.	SS 4144 2824	Post-medieval
137	HER MDV33968	Quarry west of Abbotsham Court.	SS 4120 2751	Post-medieval
138	HER MDV33967	Quarry south west of Abbotsham Court.	SS 4120 2743	Post-medieval
139	HER MDV34056	Quarry, north of Abbotsham Court, Abbotsham.	SS 4162 2759	Post-medieval
140	HER MDV113284	Cornborough Quarry, Abbotsham.	SS 4166 2821	Post-medieval
141	HER MDV34050	Rickard's Down Quarry, Abbotsham.	SS 4250 2723	Post-medieval
142	HER MDV125903	Quarry Pits on Land at Clovelly Road, Bideford.	SS 4270 2558	Post-medieval
143	HER MDV102130	Possible quarry pit, Abbotsham.	SS 4247 2696	Post-medieval
144	HER MDV58703	Balsdon's Quarry.	SS 4523 2541	Post-medieval
145	HER MDV131056	Former quarry near Cornborough Watch Tower, Abbotsham.	SS 4172 2821	Post-medieval
146	HER MDV108482	Quarry south west of Woodville Farm, Bideford.	SS 4750 2508	Post-medieval
147	HER MDV34119	Quarry south of Tennacott Farm, Bideford.	SS 4711 2486	Post-medieval
148	HER MDV120676	Extractive pit, north west of Brownscombe Farm, Huntshaw.	SS 5007 2424	Post-medieval
149	HER MDV34105 & MDV34309	Quarries, north east of Higher Huxhill, Huntshaw.	SS 5000 2407	Post-medieval
150	HER MDV33963	Milepost two miles from Bideford.	SS 4233 2569	Post-medieval
151	HER MDV125642	Milepost, Cornborough Cliff, Abbotsham.	SS 4146 2840	Post-medieval
152	HER MDV34061	Milestone two miles from Bideford.	SS 4788 2515	Post-medieval
153	HER MDV98582	Milestone.	SS 4903 2429	Post-medieval
154	HER MDV34934	Boundary stone, south east of Gypsy Lane Wood, Abbotsham.	SS 4168 2545	Post-medieval
155	HER MDV34089	Boundary stone west of Heale Farm, Bideford.	SS 4475 2400	Post-medieval

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Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
156	HER MDV34111	Boundary stone south of Gammaton Moor Cross.	SS 4905 2433	Post-medieval
157	HER MDV44053	Midden, Pump Lane, Abbotsham.	SS 4227 2669	Post-medieval
158	HER MDV16474	Turnpike Road, Bideford to Gammaton Moor Cross.	SS 473 254	Post-medieval
159	HER MDV67619	Trackway in the Parish of Abbotsham.	SS 4248 2628	Post-medieval
160	HER MDV122162	Road, south of Abbotsham Court, Abbotsham.	SS 4136 2716	Post-medieval
161	HER MDV122293	Early 19 th century road, running north west from Rocky Lane towards Mud Cottage.	SS 4202 2775	Post-medieval
162	HER MDV122153	Routeway, Lotham, Abbotsham.	SS 4164 2653	Post-medieval
163	HER MDV122291	Late 19 th century footpath situated north west of Rocky Lane.	SS 4200 2769	Post-medieval
164	HER MDV102157	Possible footpath, Abbotsham.	SS 4219 2740	Post-medieval
165	HER MDV18635	North Devon Railway, Bideford section.	SS 4577 2571	Post-medieval
166	HER MDV481	Bideford, Westward Ho! and Appledore Railway, Bideford.	SS 4342 2809	Post-medieval
167	HER MDV132951	Pillmouth Railway Bridge, Pillmouth.	SS 4622 2461	Post-medieval
168	HER MDV65516	Weare Giffard/Bideford Parish boundary.	SS 4899 2434	Post-medieval
169	HER MDV67618	Field boundary in the Parish of Abbotsham. The former C19 field boundary survives as a low earth bank surmounted by small trees.	SS 4242 2636	Post-medieval
170	HER MDV102154	Field boundaries north of Abbotsham Court.	SS 4154 2772	Post-medieval
171	HER MDV125581	Field boundaries, north of the Old Stables, Abbotsham.	SS 4140 2765	Post-medieval
172	HER MDV125582	Field boundaries, north west of Cornborough, Abbotsham.	SS 4163 2839	Post-medieval
173	HER MDV102375	Former field boundaries, east of Winscott.	SS 4195 2434	Post-medieval
174	HER MDV102377	Possible former field boundary or trackway south of Winscott.	SS 4196 2411	Post-medieval
175	HER MDV102116	Former field boundaries, west of Atlantic Village, Bideford.	SS 4279 2550	Post-medieval
176	HER MDV102147	Cropmark field boundaries to the west of Shebbertown Court Farm.	SS 4130 2727	Post-medieval
177	HER MDV102151	Agricultural improvement - ridge and furrow at Abbotsham Cliff.	SS 4111 2767	Post-medieval
178	HER MDV120675	Narrow ridge and furrow, Haddacott Moor,	SS 5038 2487	Post-medieval

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Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
		Huntshaw		
179	HER MDV108474	Banks and Ditches north of Ashridge and Heale, Bideford. Remnants of a former field system recorded by geophysical survey.	SS 4488 2425	Post-medieval
180	HER MDV11784	Flood bank built about 1840 in loop of River Yeo, west of Watertown.	SS 4588 2408	Post-medieval
181	HER MDV106683	Yeansborough. 19 th century field name. The borough element may indicate an earthwork.	SS 4150 2784	Post-medieval
182	HER MDV74116	App's Brewer. Former brewery, elements of which appear to survive as residential conversions.	SS 4445 2373	Post-medieval/Modern
183	HER MDV77231 & MDV77232	Wall and pit feature - archaeologically excavated	SS 4211 2568	Post-medieval/Modern
184	HER MDV108485	Building formerly providing changing and refreshment facilities for Shebberton Racecourse. Now in residential use.	SS 4175 2759	Modern
185	HER MDV102153	Abbotsham Rifle Range. The earthwork remains of Abbotsham rifle range targets and earthwork mantlet are visible at Abbotsham Cliff on aerial photographs of 1945 onwards.	SS 4149 2784	Modern
186	HER MDV106043	Abbotsham War Memorial Cross	SS 4244 2642	Modern
187	HER MDV125636	Quarry Pits, Cornborough Cliff, Abbotsham	SS 4135 2824	Modern
188	HER MDV102363	A cropmark visible on aerial photographs of 1979 to the south-east of High Park Farm is possibly forming over the remains of a small bank defined rectilinear enclosure, of unknown date and function.	SS 4248 2463	Undated
189	HER MDV104621	A large curvilinear ditch, possibly part of a prehistoric enclosure and potentially therefore of national significance. The ditch, which was originally recorded during geophysical survey, is also visible as an earthwork on LiDAR and appears to continue in the field to the south.	SS 4288 2390	Undated
190	HER MDV112086	Possible enclosure identified by geophysical survey.	SS 4986 2485	Undated
191	HER MDV112088	Possible enclosures identified by geophysical survey.	SS 5000 2492	Undated

XLINKS MOROCCO – UK POWER PROJECT

Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
192	HER MDV131122	Geophysical survey recorded an anomaly group thought to represent a possible enclosure.	SS 4942 2496	Undated
193	HER MDV131121	Geophysical survey recorded an anomaly group thought to represent an enclosure, currently of unknown date.	SS 4945 2475	Undated
194	HER MDV43948	Double-ditched enclosure, inner enclosure c. 60m by 40m, outer ditch 105 m by 100 m, recorded on 1984 aerial photo.	SS 4853 2407	Undated
195	HER MDV112087	Possible enclosure identified by geophysical survey.	SS 4980 2488	Undated
196	HER MDV80132	Fragmentary ditched enclosures and pits visible on 1946-49 aerial photography.	SS 5050 2535	Undated
197	HER MDV102158	Three narrow parallel linear features are visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of 1950 to 1992.	SS 4240 2763	Undated
198	HER MDV108433	Ditches recorded by geophysical survey. Not shown on mid 19 th century or later maps.	SS 4409 2382	Undated
199	HER MDV106303	The geophysical survey revealed a number of linear/magnetic anomalies across the survey area, which may relate to features of archaeological origin and interest.	SS 5084 2528	Undated
200	HER MDV108424	Area of probable banks and ditches recorded by geophysical survey north west of Bryberry.	SS 4752 2519	Undated
201	HER MDV65543	Linear feature in the Parish of Alverdiscott.	SS 4955 2544	Undated
202	HER MDV108475	Ditch south west of Hallsannery Farm, Bideford. Sealed beneath colluvium.	SS 4534 2425	Undated
203	HER MDV14291	Possible earthwork bank south east of Webbery Barton.	SS 502 252	Undated
204	HER MDV112085	Possible pit-like features or areas of burning identified by geophysical survey.	SS 4993 2484	Undated
205	NHLE 1105150	Church of the Holy Trinity.	SS 4627 2384	Medieval
206	NHLE 1107611	Listed Building Grade II*. Eastleigh Manor House, including Ha Ha to front on south and east sides.	SS 48816 28003	Post-medieval
207	HNLE 1318076	Listed Building Grade II*. Eastleigh Barton including rear garden wall containing two bee boles.	SS 48871 27907	Post-medieval
208	HNLE 1200874	Listed Building Grade II*. Nos. 4 and 4a Bridgeland Street.	SS 45454 26832	Post-medieval

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Site No.	Source	Name	NGR	Period
209	HNLE 1025001	Listed Building Grade II*. No. 31 Bridgeland Street.	SS 45460 26796	Post-medieval
210	HNLE 1200879	Listed Building Grade II*. Nos. 28 and 28A including pump and milestone in courtyard.	SS 45418 26785	Post-medieval
211	HNLE 1025052	Listed Building Grade II*. No. 27 Bridgeland Street.	SS 45405 26794	Post-medieval
212	HNLE 1025135	Listed Building Grade II*. Masonic Hall, Caretaker's House at rear and garden walls at left and rear.	SS 45365 26825	Post-medieval
213	HNLE 1355163	Listed Building Grade II*. Lavington United Reform Church.	SS 45343 26848	Post-medieval
214	HNLE 1012445	Scheduled Monument. Round Barrow on Darracott Moor.	SS 51844 21471	Bronze Age
215	HNLE 1012443	Scheduled Monument. Round Barrow to east of Darracott Moor, crossed by B3232 road.	SS 52021 21393	Bronze Age
216	HNLE 1013652	Scheduled Monument. Bowl Barrow on south eastern side of Darracott Moor, 750 m west south west of Belle View Lodge.	SS 51883 21161	Bronze Age
217	HNLE 1012444	Scheduled Monument. Round Barrow on south east side of Darracott Moor.	SS 51836 21124	Bronze Age
218	HNLE 1016225	Scheduled Monument. Berry Castle hillfort in Huntshaw Wood.	SS 49502 22284	Iron Age

Annex B: Grade II Listed Buildings within the 1 km settings study area

XLINKS MOROCCO – UK POWER PROJECT

Name	Distance To Onshore HDVC Cable Corridor (Approx.)
Orchard	400 m
Abbotsham Court, Tower House And East Wing	200 m
Gazebo Approx 110 m from Kenwith Castle	400 m
Kenwith Castle	350 m
The White House	150 m
Coombe	125 m
Barn Approx 10 m west of Coombe	125 m
Cottage Approx 15 m north north west of Coombe	125 m
Outbuilding Approx 15 m north north east of Coombe	125 m
Outbuilding Approx 15 m north west of Chaltaborough	200 m
Outbuilding Approx 5 m north ff Chaltaborough	200 m
Chaltaborough	200 m
Shamland, outbuilding c. 10 m north of house (not included)	150 m
Shamland, outbuilding c. 20 m north east of house (not included)	150 m
Old Rixlade	550 m
Glenclyff Farmhouse	900 m
Outbuilding c. 5 m north of Greenclyff Farmhouse	900 m
Thatched house Public House	100 m
Baptist Chapel	100 m
The Old Vicarage	100 m
Abbotsham Church Of England primary school and attached gateway	150 m
English Monument in the churchyard c. 3 m south east of vestry of Church of St Helen	150 m
Moreton Cottage	900 m
Tythes Ford	750 m
Ford Farm Cottage and attached outbuilding	725 m
Sunbury Cottage and attached outbuilding	850 m
Jennett's Cottage	550 m
Jennett's Bridge	550 m
Yeo Vale Farm Cottages	550 m
Hooper's Water Cottages	950 m
Barn and linhay At Hooper's Water Farm, c. 15 m west of Nos. 1 and 2 Hooper's Water Cottages	950 m
Middle Langdon	950 m
Nether Boundstone Farmhouse	700 m
Outbuilding c. 5 m north west of Nether Boundstone Farmhouse	700 m
2 Crealock monuments in the churchyard c. 1 m east of the chancel of the Church of St Swithun	600 m
The Old Rectory	600 m
Hollands	325 m

XLINKS MOROCCO – UK POWER PROJECT

Name	Distance To Onshore HDVC Cable Corridor (Approx.)
Heale Farmhouse	250 m
Mill Bridge	600 m
Old Toll	400 m
Summerhill	400 m
Summerhall House, Summerhall Cottage and Honeysuckle Cottage	325 m
Little Whitehall	150 m
Monk's Cottage	400 m
Swallowfield	400 m
Barton Cottage and Hill View	500 m
Pillmouth Cottage	500 m
Hallsannery Field Centre	200 m
Landcross Methodist Church including front area railing and gate	20 m
Pillmouth Farmhouse and attached wall and gateway	50 m
Little Weare Cottage	1 km
Finger Post at Gammaton Cross	100 m
Milestone at SS 4903 2430	250 m
Haddacott Farmhouse and attached wall and barn	1 km
Little Pillhead Farmhouse	450 m
Barn c. 50 m east of West Webbery Farmhouse (Not Included)	350 m
Little Webbery	50 m
Webbery Barton	100 m
Webbery Manor	150 m
Rice Cottage	50 m
Rice Mill	50 m
Bulworthy Farmhouse	350 m
Haddacott Farmhouse and attached wall and barn	950 m

Annex C: Grade II Listed Buildings within the 5 km settings study area

XLINKS MOROCCO – UK POWER PROJECT

Name	Distance To Converter Site (Approx.)
Little Pillhead Farmhouse	600 m
Barn c. 50 m east of West Webbery Farmhouse (Not Included)	500 m
Little Webbery	300 m
Webbery Barton	250 m
Webbery Manor	300 m
Rice Cottage	400 m
Rice Mill	400 m
Bulworthy Farmhouse	800 m
Alscott Barton	1.8 km
Finger Post at Gammaton Cross	600 m
Milestone at SS 4903 2430	800 m
Ford Cottages	1.5 km
Huntshaw Water and attached outbuildings	1.4 km
Haddacott Farmhouse and attached wall and barn	1.4 km
Barn c. 8 m north west of Great Huxhill Farmhouse	1.4k m
Great Huxhill Farmhouse	1.4km
Granary c. 5 m east of Great Huxhill Farmhouse	1.4km
Barn group c. 20 m east of Great Huxhill Farmhouse	1.4 km
Fairoak	2 km
Twitchen Farmhouse	2.8 km
Twitchen Cottage	2.7 km
Barton Farmhouse and attached outbuilding and wall	2.2 km
Huntshaw House	2.4 km
Borough Farmhouse	2.8 km
West Woodlands with barn attached	3 km
East Woodlands Farmhouse	3.6 km
Shortridge Farmhouse including barn adjoining at north east	4 km
Delley Farmhouse including garden wall and outbuilding adjoining at the south west	4.4 km
Lower Delworthy	4.4 km
White Lake Farmhouse	4.2 km
Norwood Cottage Taylors Farmhouse	4.3 km
Tennacott Farmhouse	3.7 km
Pyewell Farmhouse including adjoining granary and stables at Left End	2.9 km
Orchard Farmhouse	4.2 km
Combe Farmhouse	3.4 km
Treyhill Farmhouse	3.1 km
Dog kennels with stable shelter to rear c. 170 m east of Tapeley Park House	3.7 km
Icehouse c. 150 m east of Tapeley Park House	3.6 km

XLINKS MOROCCO – UK POWER PROJECT

Name	Distance To Converter Site (Approx.)
Shell house c. 175 m east of Tapeley Park House	3.7 km
Kitchen garden walls, greenhouse and tool shed c. 200 m east of Tapeley Park House	3.7 km
Garden structures including terraces, summer house, tool house, gates and gatepiers, sundial and statuary furniture to front garden to Tapeley Park House	3.6 km
Bradavin Farmhouse Including lofted outbuilding adjoining to east	2.7 km
Range of shippens with lofts over including front courtyard walls c. 70 m north of Eastleigh Manor House	2.5 km
Granary c. 25 m north west of Eastleigh Manor House	2.4 km
Barn with attached round house and covered cartway c. 10 m north west of Eastleigh Manor House	2.4 km
Length of kitchen garden wall extending to south of Eastleigh Manor House	2.4 km
Rock Cottage	2.3 km
Barn c. 20 m east of The Pines	2.2 km
The Pines	2.2 km
Weach Barton Farmhouse	2 km
Pillhead House	2.6 km
Milestone c. 220 m north east of entrance to Pillhead House, Old Barnstaple Road	2.7 km
Southcott House	3.3 km
Cliff Cottage	4.8 km
Beach Cottage	4.8 km
Berriman's	4.8 km
Athlone, Cleave Houses	4.8 km
Lime Kiln	4.6 km
Chircombe including ancillary building to north, Chircombe Lane	4.6 km
Orchard Hill House	4.8 km
7 & 8 New Road	4.2 km
Wooda	4.2 km
The Folly including boundary walls on north and south sides, New Road	4.2 km
St Davids	4.2 km
Tinaway Bungalow	4.5 km
Halsannery Field Centre	3.6 km
Landcross Methodist Church including front area railings and gate, Torrington Road	3.2 km
Little Whitehall	3.6 km
Heale Farmhouse	4.4 km
Mill Bridge	4.2 km
Summerhall House, Summerhall Cottage and Honeysuckle Cottage	4 km

XLINKS MOROCCO – UK POWER PROJECT

Name	Distance To Converter Site (Approx.)
Summerhill	4 km
Old Toll	4 km
Barton Cottage and Hill View	3.2 km
Pillmouth Cottage	3.2 km
Swallowfield	3.4 km
Monk's Cottage	3.4 km
Priestacott Farmhouse	3.7 km
Little Weare Cottage	1.9 km
Netherdowns Farmhouse	2.6 km
Outbuilding c. 1 m east of Netherdowns Farmhouse	2.6 km
Dwelling now outbuilding 50 m east of Netherdowns Farmhouse	2.6 km
No. 2 Venton Cottages and attached outbuilding	2.3 km
Riverview	3.7 km
Cottage at SS47902152, attached to Marshbrook Cottage	3.7 km
Valleys End	3.7 km
The Downes House	4.2 km
Barn And shippon c. 12 m north east of Rendle's Down Farmhouse	4.3 km
Rendle's Down Farmhouse and attached outbuilding	4.3 km
Kitchen garden walls in grounds of Annery House (Demolished)	4.4 km
Gates and gatepiers at main entrance to Victoria Park, Kingsley Road	4.2 km
Statue of Charles Kingsley, The Quay	4.2 km
Bideford Arts Centre	4.2 km
Blackmore's Depository, Rope Walk	4.2 km
Strand House including front area railings and rear curtilage wall, No. 4 The Strand	4.2 km
No. 5 The Strand	4.2 km
The Old Custom House	4.2 km
No. 2 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
No. 3 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
No. 5 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
Nos. 6 and 6A Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
Warmington's Garage	4.2 km
No. 8 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
No. 11 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
No. 13 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
Nos. 13, 14 and 14A Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
No. 16 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
No. 17 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
Nos. 18 and 18A Bridgeland Street	4.2 km

XLINKS MOROCCO – UK POWER PROJECT

Name	Distance To Converter Site (Approx.)
Nos. 19 and 20 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
Nos. 21 and 22 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
Conservative Club	4.2 km
No. 24 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
The Red House	4.2 km
No. 29 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
No. 30 Bridgeland Street	4.2 km
No. No 32 including Rear Wing	4.2 km
Prospect Place	4.3 km
No. 48 Mill Street	4.3 km
Nos. 49 & 50 Mill Street	4.3 km
No. 1 Cooper Street	4.3 km
No. 4 Cooper Street	4.3 km
Patch and Parrot Public House	4.3 km
White Hart Public House	4.3 km
Jubilee House	4.3 km
No. 3 Queen Street	4.3 km
No. 4 Queen Street	4.3 km
No. 5 Queen Street	4.3 km
Quay House	4.3 km
Nos. 18 and 19 The Quay	4.3 km
Furze Farmhouse	3.9 km
Pyewell Farmhouse including adjoining granary and stables at left end	3 km
The Courtledge	1.9k m
Two sets of gravestones at head and feet of graves of Elizabeth and Peter Mugridge c. 5 m south of south porch of Church of St Michael	1.9 km
Church Farm Cottage	1.9 km
The Forge	1.9 km
Gatepiers and flanking walls c. 150 m north east of Horwood House	2 km
Horwood House	2 km
Granary c. 15 m north east of West Barton Farmhouse	1.8 km
West Barton Farmhouse	1.8 km
The Old Parsonage	1.7 km
East Barton including front garden walls and gatepiers	2.3 km
Stable block c. 30 m south west of East Barton House	2.3 km
Barn c. 70 metres south west of East Barton House	2.3km
Old Coach House c. 60 m south of East Barton House	2.3km
Crosspark Farmhouse	2.4km
Lethbridge Farmhouse	2.4km

XLINKS MOROCCO – UK POWER PROJECT

Name	Distance To Converter Site (Approx.)
Pair of grave stones to head and foot of Mill family grave c. 2 m south west of south porch of Church of St Thomas of Canterbury	3 km
Snow headstone c. 5 m south east of south porch of Church of St Thomas of Canterbury	3 km
Priscott headstone c. 4 m east of south porch of Church of St Thomas of Canterbury	3 km
Headstone c. 10 m south of south porch of Church of St Thomas of Canterbury	3 km
Mear grave slab c. 7 m south east of south porch of Church of St Thomas of Canterbury	3 km
Clark headstone c. 5 m south west of south porch of Church of St Thomas of Canterbury	3 km
Westacott headstone c. 10 m south west of south porch of Church of St Thomas of Canterbury	3 km
Newton Barton and South Barton	2.9 km
Shaddicks Cottage	2.8 km
Wall to Quaker burial ground, c. 20 m south of Loverings	2.8 km
Loverings	3 km
Bank Barn c. 15 m north of Loverings	3 km
Stables, cartshed and cider mill house c. 5 m north of Kennacott Farmhouse	3 km
Kennacott Farmhouse	3 km
Granary c. 15 m east of Kennacott Farmhouse	3 km
Stables with loft over c. 30 m south east of Kennacott Farmhouse	3 km
Barn c. 30 m east of Kennacott Farmhouse	3 km
Hoppers Gardens	2.7 km
Pristacott Farmhouse	4.2 km