

Volume 2, Chapter 26

# Historic Environment



## Contents

<b>26.</b>	<b>Historic environment</b>	<b>5</b>
26.1	Introduction	5
26.2	Relevant legislation, policy and other information and guidance	6
	Introduction	6
	Legislation and national planning policy	6
	Local planning policy	12
	Other relevant information and guidance	21
26.3	Consultation and engagement	24
	Overview	24
	Early engagement	24
	Scoping opinion	25
	Evidence Plan Process (EPP)	28
	Informal consultation and further engagement	29
26.4	Scope of the assessment	30
	Overview	30
	Spatial scope and study area	30
	Temporal scope	32
	Potential receptors	32
	Potential effects	34
	Activities or impacts scoped out of assessment	36
26.5	Methodology for baseline data gathering	38
	Overview	38
	Desk study	38
	Site surveys	40
	Data limitations	41
26.6	Baseline conditions	41
	Current baseline	41
	Future baseline	80
26.7	Basis for PEIR assessment	80
	Maximum design scenario	80
	Embedded environmental measures	86
26.8	Methodology for PEIR assessment	97
	Introduction	97
	Assessment of effects and determining significance	98
26.9	Preliminary assessment: Construction phase	103
	Landfall and onshore cable corridor	103
	Onshore substation	138
	Offshore substation and wind turbine generators	145
26.10	Preliminary assessment: Operation and maintenance phase	145
	Onshore substation	145
	Offshore substation and wind turbine generators	152

26.11	Preliminary assessment: Decommissioning phase	166
	Onshore substation	166
	Offshore substation and wind turbine generators	166
26.12	Preliminary assessment: Cumulative effects	166
	Approach	166
	Cumulative effects assessment	166
26.13	Transboundary effects	178
26.14	Inter-related effects	179
26.15	Summary of residual effects	180
26.16	Further work to be undertaken for ES	185
	Introduction	185
	Baseline	185
	Assessment	185
	Consultation and engagement	185
	Environmental measures	186
26.17	Glossary of terms and abbreviations	187
26.18	References	196

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Table 26-1	Legislation relevant to historic environment	7
Table 26-2	National planning policy relevant to historic environment	8
Table 26-3	Local planning policy relevant to historic environment	12
Table 26-4	Other relevant information and guidance	22
Table 26-5	PINS Scoping Opinion responses – historic environment	25
Table 26-6	Receptors requiring assessment for historic environment	32
Table 26-7	Potential effects on historic environment receptors scoped in for further assessment	34
Table 26-8	Activities or impacts scoped out of assessment	36
Table 26-9	Data sources used to inform the historic environment PEIR assessment	39
Table 26-10	Site surveys undertaken	41
Table 26-11	Designated heritage assets	45
Table 26-12	Designated heritage assets selected within seascape study area	48
Table 26-13	Records relating to non-designated heritage assets	50
Table 26-14	HER Event records within Site (West Sussex HER 2020)	53
Table 26-15	Zone 1: South Coast Plain – Known and potential archaeological receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary	55
Table 26-16	Zone 2: South Downs – Known and potential archaeological receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary	60
Table 26-17	Zone 3: Low Weald – Known and potential archaeological receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary	72
Table 26-18	Maximum assessment assumptions for impacts on historic environment	80
Table 26-19	Relevant historic environment embedded environmental measures	86

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Table 26-20	Establishing the heritage significance (or sensitivity) of receptors for onshore historic environment	99
Table 26-21	Establishing the magnitude of change	100
Table 26-22	Classification of effects	102
Table 26-23	Zone 1: South Coast Plain – Known and potential heritage receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary	107
Table 26-24	Zone 2: South Downs – Known or potential heritage receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary	110
Table 26-25	Zone 3: Low Weald – Known and potential heritage receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary	115
Table 26-26	Landfall and onshore cable corridor – potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the construction phase	121
Table 26-27	Bolney Road / Kent Street – Potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the construction phase	141
Table 26-28	Wineham Lane North – Potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the construction phase	144
Table 26-29	Bolney Road / Kent Street – Potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the operation and maintenance phase	147
Table 26-30	Wineham Lane North – Potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the operation and maintenance phase	150
Table 26-31	Offshore substation and wind turbine generators – Potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the operation and maintenance phase	153
Table 26-32	Developments to be considered as part of the CEA	168
Table 26-33	Cumulative project design envelope for historic environment	172
Table 26-34	Preliminary CEA for historic environment	173
Table 26-35	Inter-related effects assessment for historic environment	179
Table 26-36	Summary of preliminary assessment of residual effects	180
Table 26-37	Further consultation and engagement	186
Table 26-38	Further environmental measures	186
Table 26-39	Glossary of terms and abbreviations	187

## Volume 3: Figures

- Figure 26.1 PEIR Assessment Boundary and Study Areas
- Figure 26.2 Designated heritage assets assessed for setting effects within Seascape study area
- Figure 26.3 Designated heritage assets within study area and extended study areas
- Figure 26.4 HER monument records and UKHO wreck sites
- Figure 26.5 Archaeological Notification Areas
- Figure 26.6 Historic environment Zone of Influence

**Volume 3: Appendices**

Appendix 26.1	Gazetteer of onshore heritage assets
Appendix 26.2	Onshore historic environment desk study

## 26. Historic environment

### 26.1 Introduction

- 26.1.1 This chapter of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) presents the preliminary results of the assessment of the likely significant effects of Rampion 2 with respect to onshore historic environment, including terrestrial archaeology, historic buildings/structures, and historic landscapes. It should be read in conjunction with the project description provided in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development** and the relevant parts of the following chapters:
- **Chapter 6: Coastal processes** (due to potential changes in coastal processes which might introduce onshore historic environment effects)
  - **Chapter 16: Seascape, landscape and visual assessment (SLVIA)** (due to potential changes to the setting of onshore heritage assets which draw significance from its relationship with the coast/sea).
  - **Chapter 17: Marine archaeology** (due to the interface between onshore and marine historic environments);
  - **Chapter 19: Landscape and visual assessment (LVIA)** (due to potential changes to setting of onshore heritage assets which draw significance from their visual relationship with the historic landscape or landscape features);
  - **Chapter 22: Noise and vibration (onshore)** (due to potential changes in onshore noise and vibration which might introduce onshore historic environment effects);
  - **Chapter 24: Transport** (due to potential changes in onshore transport which might introduce onshore historic environment effects); and
  - **Chapter 27: Water environment** (due to potential changes in the onshore water environment which might introduce onshore historic environment effects).
- 26.1.2 This chapter describes:
- the legislation, planning policy and other documentation that has informed the assessment (**Section 26.2: Relevant legislation, planning policy, and other information and guidance**);
  - the outcome of consultation engagement that has been undertaken to date, including how matters relating to historic environment within the Scoping Opinion received in August 2020 have been addressed (**Section 26.3: Consultation and engagement**);
  - the scope of the assessment for historic environment (**Section 26.4: Scope of the assessment**);
  - the methods used for the baseline data gathering (**Section 26.5: Methodology for baseline data gathering**);
  - the baseline summary (**Section 26.6: Baseline conditions**)

- embedded environmental measures relevant to historic environment and the relevant maximum design scenario (**Section 26.7: Basis for PEIR assessment**);
- the assessment methods used for the PEIR (**Section 26.8: Methodology for PEIR assessment**);
- the assessment of historic environment effects (**Section 26.9 - 26.11: Preliminary assessment** and **Section 26.12: Preliminary assessment: Cumulative effects**);
- consideration of transboundary effects (**Section 26.13: Transboundary effects**);
- consideration of inter-related effects (**Section 26.14: Inter-related effects**);
- a summary of residual effects for historic environment (**Section 26.15: Summary of residual effects**);
- an outline of further work to be undertaken for the Environmental Statement (ES) (**Section 26.16: Further work to be undertaken for ES**);
- a glossary of terms and abbreviations is provided in **Section 26.17: Glossary of terms and abbreviations**; and
- a references list is provided in **Section 26.18: References**.

26.1.3 This chapter is supported by the following appendices:

- **Appendix 26.1: Gazetteer of onshore heritage assets, Volume 4**; and
- **Appendix 26.2: Onshore historic environment desk study, Volume 4**.

## 26.2 Relevant legislation, policy and other information and guidance

### Introduction

26.2.1 This section identifies the legislation, policy and other documentation that has informed the assessment of effects with respect to the historic environment. Further information on policies relevant to the EIA and their status is provided in **Chapter 2: Policy and legislative context** of this PEIR.

### Legislation and national planning policy

26.2.2 **Table 26-1** lists the legislation relevant to the assessment of the effects on historic environment receptors.



Table 26-1 Legislation relevant to historic environment

Legislation description	Relevance to assessment
<b>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</b>	
<p>The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 sets out that sites considered to be of national importance are required to be compiled in a Schedule of Monuments. Scheduled monuments may include any above or below ground building, structure or work which fulfils the criteria for scheduling set out by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. These sites are accorded statutory protection and Scheduled monument Consent is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a scheduled monument. Scheduled monument protection is offered not only to the known structures and remains of a site but also to the soil under and around them in order to protect any archaeological interest.</p>	<p>The Proposed Development has the potential to affect scheduled monuments or heritage assets of schedulable quality. The protection conferred to these heritage assets through legislation is accounted for within the scope of the assessment (see <b>Section 26.4</b>) and the environmental measures embedded within the Proposed Development detailed in <b>Section 26.7</b>.</p>
<b>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</b>	
<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 covers the registration of Listed Buildings (buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance).</p> <p>The Act requires local planning authorities to consider the desirability of preserving the character of a conservation area in planning decisions.</p>	<p>The Proposed Development will have potential effects on listed buildings and conservation areas. The protection conferred to these heritage assets through legislation is accounted for within the scope of the assessment (see <b>Section 26.4</b>) and the environmental measures embedded within the Proposed Development detailed in <b>Section 26.7</b>.</p>
<b>The Hedgerow Regulations 1997</b>	
<p>The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 set out criteria to be used to determine the importance of hedgerows and protect</p>	<p>The Proposed Development will have potential effects on historically important hedgerows. The protection conferred to</p>



Legislation description	Relevance to assessment
important hedges from removal. Selection criteria include heritage-based considerations.	these heritage assets through legislation is accounted for within the scope of the assessment (see <b>Section 26.4</b> ) and the environmental measures embedded within the Proposed Development detailed in <b>Section 26.7</b> .

26.2.3 **Table 26-2** lists the national planning policy relevant to the assessment of the effects on historic environment receptors.

**Table 26-2 National planning policy relevant to historic environment**

Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<b>National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy EN-1</b>	
<p>NPS EN-1 for Energy sets out guidance and requirements for nationally significant energy infrastructure projects. Paragraphs 5.8.8 and 5.8.9 require that <i>“the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance...”</i>, referencing the requirements to have consulted the Historic Environment Record, and where appropriate to carry out desk-based assessment and further field evaluation.</p> <p>Paragraph 5.8.10 states that <i>“The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting Documents.”</i></p> <p>Paragraph 5.8.9 states that <i>“Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.”</i></p> <p>Paragraphs 5.8.14 and 15 outline a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets, and notes <i>“Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset the IPC should refuse consent unless... loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm.”</i></p>	<p>The requirements outlined in this policy relevant to the historic environment are accounted for within the scope of the assessment presented in <b>Section 26.4</b>.</p>
<b>NPS EN-3 for Renewable Energy</b>	

## Policy description

NPS EN-3 for Renewable Energy sets out guidance and requirements for nationally significant energy infrastructure projects and covers the onshore and offshore impacts to the historic environment. Paragraphs 2.6.137-139 outlines “*Generic onshore historic environment effects are covered in Section 5.8 of EN-1. For offshore energy infrastructure, there are considerations for certain types of heritage assets. Heritage assets, as described in Section 5.8 of EN-1, may exist offshore and within the intertidal areas (the area between high tide and low tide marks). Such heritage assets can include remains from pre-historic settlements which existed prior to sea level rises as well as wreck sites and other features of historic maritime significance. Heritage assets can be affected by offshore wind farm development in two principal ways:*

- *from the direct effect of the physical siting of the development itself such as the installation of the wind turbine foundations and electricity cables or the siting of plant required during the construction period; and from indirect changes to the physical marine environment (such as scour, coastal erosion or sediment deposition) **caused by the proposed infrastructure itself or its construction (see the policy on physical environment starting at paragraph 2.6.189 of this NPS).***

Paragraphs 2.6.145-146 “*The avoidance of important heritage assets, including archaeological sites and historic wrecks, is the most effective form of protection [...]*”.

## The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019

Section 16 of the NPPF relates to the Historic Environment and is consistent with the policies of NPS EN-1.

Paragraph 189 states the requirement to describe the significance of heritage assets (and their setting) and any archaeological interest that may be impacted by the proposal.

Paragraph 190 requires LPAs to assess the significance of heritage assets (and their setting) that may be affected, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the

## Relevance to assessment

As an offshore wind project of more than 100MW the Proposed Development falls under this NPS. The requirements outlined in this policy relevant to the historic environment are accounted for within the scope of the assessment presented in **Section 26.4**.

The Proposed Development will have potential effects on this historic environment. The requirements outlined in this policy relevant to the historic environment are accounted for within the scope of the assessment presented in **Section 26.4**.

## Policy description

## Relevance to assessment

heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Paragraph 192 outlines *"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 194 outlines *"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:*

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;*
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional."*

Footnote 63 outlines *"Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets."*

Paragraph 195 outlines *"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:*

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*

Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<p><i>c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and</i></p>	
<p><i>d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use."</i></p>	
<p>Paragraph 196 outlines <i>"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."</i></p>	
<p>Paragraph 199 outlines <i>"Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted."</i></p>	
<p>Paragraph 200 outlines <i>"Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably."</i></p>	
<p>Paragraph 201 outlines <i>"Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 195 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 196, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole."</i></p>	

Policy description	Relevance to assessment
Paragraph 201 outlines <i>“Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.”</i>	

## Local planning policy

26.2.4 **Table 26-3** lists the local planning policy relevant to the assessment of the potential effects on historic environment receptors.

**Table 26-3** Local planning policy relevant to historic environment

Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<b>Adoption Arun Local Plan 2011-2031 (July 2018)</b>	
<p>The Arun Local Plan sets out the requirements for development and the historic environment (Policy HER SP1). <i>“The Local Planning Authority will grant planning permission or relevant consent for development proposals that conserve or enhance the historic environment of the District, based on the following approach:</i></p> <p><i>Designated heritage assets including listed buildings, structures and their settings; and Conservation Areas will be given the highest level of protection and should be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance.</i></p> <p><i>Non-designated heritage assets including locally listed heritage assets (Buildings or Structures of Character and Areas of Character) and their settings will also need to be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance and contribution to the historic environment;</i></p> <p><i>Development likely to prejudice any of the above, including their settings, will be refused. Any proposals for development will be required to comply with all other relevant policies and reflect any relevant appraisals or management proposals adopted by the Local Planning Authority.</i></p> <p>[...]</p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid direct impacts on designated heritage assets and limited the potential for indirect effects, wherever possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The approach to identifying heritage assets that may be subject to effects and the assessment of effects is set out in <b>Section 26.4</b>.</p>

Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<p><i>Development proposals involving the demolition of Listed Buildings or substantial harm to a Conservation Area will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the loss or harm achieves substantial public benefits.”</i></p>	
<p>The Arun Local Plan sets out the requirements for development and listed buildings (Policy HER DM1). <i>“Proposals affecting statutory Listed Buildings will be required to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>a. Preserve or enhance the historic character, qualities and special interest of the buildings;</i></li> <li><i>b. Be necessary and not detrimental to the architectural and historical integrity and detailing of a Listed Building's exterior;</i></li> <li><i>c. Protect the architectural and historical integrity and detailing of a Listed Building's interior;</i></li> <li><i>d. Protect the special interest of buildings of architectural or historic interest; and</i></li> <li><i>e. Protect, and where possible enhance the setting of the building.”</i></li> </ul>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid direct impacts on listed buildings and limited the potential for indirect effects, wherever possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The approach to identifying listed buildings that may be subject to effects and the assessment of effects is set out in <b>Section 26.4</b>.</p>
<p>The Arun Local Plan sets out the requirements for development and locally listed buildings or structures of character (Policy HER DM2). <i>“Applications will only be granted for development which results in the loss of existing Locally Listed Buildings or Structures of Character when it can be demonstrated that the building or structure cannot be put to a beneficial use or re-use. Replacement structures will need to be of a high quality design. There may be circumstances where the public benefit from the proposed development outweighs any proposed harm, in such circumstances, the proposal will need to be justified as appropriate.”</i></p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid impacts on locally listed buildings or structures of character, wherever possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The approach to identifying locally listed buildings or structures of character that may be subject to effects and the assessment of effects is set out in <b>Section 26.4</b>.</p>
<p>The Arun Local Plan sets out the requirements for development and conservation areas (Policy HER DM3). <i>“In order to preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Conservation Area, planning</i></p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid impacts on</p>



Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<p><i>permission or relevant consent will normally be granted for proposals within or affecting the setting of a Conservation Area, provided that..." certain measures are followed including that "It does not harm important views into, out of or within the Conservation Area."</i></p>	<p>conservation areas, wherever possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The approach to conservation areas that may be subject to effects and the assessment of effects is set out in <b>Section 26.4</b>.</p>
<p>The Arun Local Plan sets out the requirements for development and areas of character (Policy HER DM4).</p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid impacts on known heritage assets, wherever possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The Proposed Development does not cross an area of character.</p>
<p>The Arun Local Plan sets out the requirements for development and Sites of Archaeological Interest (Policy HER DM6). <i>"There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation of scheduled and other nationally important monuments and archaeological remains. Where proposed developments will have either a direct impact on sites listed in Table 16.1 (i.e. developments requiring Scheduled monument Consent) or where developments will have an indirect impact on the settings of those sites listed in Table 16.1, or where a site on which development is proposed has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest (having consulted the Historic Environment Record) permission will only be granted where it can be demonstrated that development will not be harmful to the archaeological interest of these sites."</i></p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid direct impacts on scheduled and other known nationally important monuments and archaeological remains. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The approach to identifying and characterising archaeological remains that may be impacted is set out in <b>Section 26.4</b>.</p>
<p><i>"In all such instances:</i></p> <p><i>a. Applicants must arrange for a desk based archaeological assessment of the proposed development site to be undertaken by a suitably qualified person. The archaeological assessment will take the form of a factual review of the known information on historic assets and an appraisal of these assets. This information shall accompany the planning</i></p>	



## Policy description

## Relevance to assessment

*application, and, where not supplied, will be required before any planning application is determined\*. Where the Planning Authority has reason to believe, either from the archaeological assessment as above, or from other evidence sources, that significant archaeological remains may exist, further assessment in the form of a field evaluation will be required to be carried out before the planning application is determined. Any field survey undertaken shall be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant only. All stages of archaeological fieldwork shall be subject to a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by the local planning authority. No development shall take place on the proposed development site until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, is in receipt of a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been approved by the Local Planning Authority;*

*or*

*b. A field evaluation as above, which shall include a historic environmental record of the archaeological site without the requirement to undertake a separate desk based archaeological assessment.*

*c. Preservation in situ of archaeological sites or remnants of such sites, is the preferred option. However, where the assessment, which shall be subject to a Written Scheme of Investigation, shows that the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not justified, conditions may be attached to any permission granted that development will not take place until provision has been made by the developer for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording. Any such programme shall be carried out prior to the commencement of the development.*

*d. Whenever practicable, opportunities should be taken for the enhancement and interpretation of archaeological remains left in situ. Developers shall record any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and possible impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

*e. Where development is to be phased the presumption would normally be that the whole site should be*

Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<p><i>recorded as one project in order to maintain the continuity of the archaeological record.</i></p> <p><i>f. Developments shall also be consistent with all other Local Plan Policies.</i></p> <p><i>* Those submitting planning applications are strongly advised however to undertake a desk based archaeological assessment in advance of a planning application being lodged as, depending on the outcome of this assessment, further assessment in the form of a field evaluation may be required (as outlined in a. above)."</i></p>	
<p>The Arun Local Plan sets out the requirements for development and Protection of landscape character (Policy LAN DM1). <i>"Development within the setting of the South Downs National Park must have special regard to the conservation of that setting, including views into and out of the Park, and will not be permitted where there would be harmful effects on these considerations.</i></p> <p><i>Development throughout the plan area should respect the particular characteristics and natural features of the relevant landscape character areas and seek, wherever possible, to reinforce or repair the character of those areas.</i></p> <p><i>The historic character and development pattern of settlements within the District should be respected, taking into account their distinct identity and setting."</i></p>	<p>The Proposed Development crosses the South Downs National Park and its setting (<b>Section 26.6</b>). The requirements outlined in this policy are accounted for within the scope of the assessment presented in <b>Section 26.4</b>.</p>
<p>The Arun Local Plan sets out the requirements for development and The Setting of Arundel (Policy LAN DM2). <i>"Development will not be permitted within the area identified on the Policies Map which would adversely affect the views of the town of Arundel, its Castle, Cathedral and its special setting. Any development, including the proposed A27 Arundel bypass, will be of a high design standard that reflects the quality of the landscape and the setting of Arundel. No development will be permitted, particularly within the area shown on the Policies Map, which would adversely affect the rural views outwards from the town and in particular from the following locations:</i></p>	<p>The Proposed Development crosses the area defined as The Setting of Arundel (<b>Section 26.6</b>). The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to minimise effects through changes to the setting of designated heritage assets, where possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The approach to the</p>

Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<p><i>1. London Road, in the vicinity of 9 and 11 London Road (north westerly views)</i></p> <p><i>2. London Road, in the vicinity of the Roman Catholic cemetery (southerly views) 3. The northern ends of Mount Pleasant, King Street and Parsons Hill and at their junction with London Road (southerly views)</i></p> <p><i>3. The northern ends of Mount Pleasant, King Street and Parsons Hill and at their junction with London Road (southerly views)</i></p> <p><i>4. London Road, in the vicinity of Tower House (easterly views)</i></p> <p><i>5. The northern end of High Street (southerly views)</i></p> <p><i>6. Bakers Arms Hill and its junction with Maltravers Street (southerly views)</i></p> <p><i>7. Kings Arm Hill and its junction with Maltravers Street (southerly views)</i></p> <p><i>8. Mount Pleasant, in the vicinity of the Old Poor House (southerly views)</i></p> <p><i>9. The Arundel river bridge, in Queen Street (easterly views)</i></p> <p><i>Developments shall also be consistent with all other Local Plan policies.”</i></p>	<p>assessment of effects is set out in <b>Section 26.8</b>.</p>
<b>Horsham District Planning Framework (adopted November 2015)</b>	
<p>The Horsham District Planning Framework sets out the requirements for development and Cultural and Heritage Assets (Policy 34). Applications for development affecting heritage assets will be required to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. “Make reference to the significance of the asset, including drawing from research and documentation such as the West Sussex Historic Environment Record;</i></li> <li><i>2. Reflect the current best practice guidance produced by English Heritage and Conservation Area Character Statements;</i></li> </ol>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid direct impacts on designated heritage assets and limited the potential for indirect effects, wherever possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The requirements outlined in this policy relevant to the historic environment are accounted</p>

Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <i>Reinforce the special character of the district's historic environment through appropriate siting, scale, form and design; including the use of traditional materials and techniques;</i></li> <li>4. <i>Make a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the area, and ensuring that development in conservation areas is consistent with the special character of those areas;</i></li> <li>5. <i>Preserve, and ensure clear legibility of, locally distinctive vernacular building forms and their settings, features, fabric and materials;</i></li> <li>6. <i>Secure the viable and sustainable future of heritage assets through continued preservation by uses that are consistent with the significance of the heritage asset;</i></li> <li>7. <i>Retain and improves the setting of heritage assets, including views, public rights of way, trees and landscape features, including historic public realm features; and</i></li> <li>8. <i>Ensure appropriate archaeological research, investigation, recording and reporting of both above and below-ground archaeology, and retention where required, with any assessment provided as appropriate."</i></li> </ol>	<p>for within the scope of the assessment presented in <b>Section 26.4.</b></p>
<b>Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 (adopted March 2018)</b>	
<p>The Mid Sussex District Plan sets out the requirements for development and listed buildings and other heritage assets (DP34). Development is required to protect listed buildings by ensuring that <i>"a thorough understanding of the significance of the listed building and its setting has been demonstrated. This will be proportionate to the importance of the building and potential impact of the proposal"</i> and <i>"special regard is given to protecting the setting of a listed building"</i>.</p> <p><i>"The Council will seek to conserve [other] heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the character and quality of life of the District. Significance can be defined as the special interest of a heritage</i></p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid direct impacts on listed buildings and known heritage assets of significance, and to limit the potential for indirect effects, wherever possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7.</b> The requirements outlined in this policy relevant to the historic environment are accounted for within the scope of the</p>

Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<p><i>asset, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic.</i></p>	<p>assessment presented in <b>Section 26.4.</b></p>
<p><i>Proposals affecting such heritage assets will be considered in accordance with the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and current Government guidance.”</i></p>	
<p>The Mid Sussex District Plan sets out the requirements for development and conservation areas (DP35), notably <i>“Development in a conservation area will be required to conserve or enhance its special character, appearance and the range of activities which contribute to it” and “will also protect the setting of the conservation area and in particular views into and out of the area.”</i></p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid impacts on conservation areas, wherever possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7.</b> The approach to conservation areas that may be subject to effects and the assessment of effects is set out in <b>Section 26.8.</b></p>
<p>The Mid Sussex District Plan sets out the requirements for development and historic parks and gardens (DP36). <i>“The character, appearance and setting of a registered park, or park or garden of special local historic interest will be protected. This will be achieved by ensuring that any development within or adjacent to a registered park, or park or garden of local historic interest will only be permitted where it protects and enhances its special features, setting and views into and out of the park or garden.”</i></p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid impacts on historic parks and gardens. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7.</b> The approach to historic parks and gardens that may be subject to effects and the assessment of effects is set out in <b>Section 26.8.</b></p>
<p>The Mid Sussex District Plan sets out the requirements for development and trees, woodland and hedgerows (DP37), notably <i>“...development that will damage or lead to the loss of trees, woodland or hedgerows that contribute, either individually or as part of a group, to the visual amenity value or character of an area, and/ or that have landscape, historic or wildlife importance, will not normally be permitted” and “...development should be positioned as far as possible from ancient woodland with a minimum buffer of 15 metres maintained between ancient woodland and the development boundary.”</i></p>	<p>The Proposed Development may have potential effects on elements of the historic landscape, such as historic field boundaries. The requirements outlined in this policy relevant are accounted for within the scope of the assessment presented in <b>Section 26.4.</b></p>



Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<p>The Mid Sussex District Plan sets out the requirements for development and the historic environment (SD12), specifically that:</p> <p><i>“1. Development proposals will only be permitted where they conserve and enhance the historic environment, including through the safeguarding of heritage assets and their setting.</i></p> <p><i>2. Applicants will be required to provide a Heritage Statement sufficient to allow an informed assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage asset(s).</i></p> <p><i>3. Development proposals which affect heritage assets (whether designated or non-designated) or their setting will be determined with regard to the significance of the asset, including the long-term conservation and enhancement of that asset.</i></p> <p><i>4. Development proposals will be permitted where they enhance or better reveal the significance of heritage assets, particularly where they are considered to be at risk of irreversible harm or loss.”</i></p>	<p>The Proposed Development may have potential effects on elements of the historic landscape. The requirements outlined in this policy relevant are accounted for within the scope of the assessment presented in <b>Section 26.4</b>.</p>
<p>The Mid Sussex District Plan sets out the requirements for development and the listed buildings (SD13).</p> <p><i>“1. Development proposals which affect a listed building or its setting will only be permitted and listed building consent granted where:</i></p> <p><i>a) They preserve and enhance the significance of the listed building and its setting by demonstrating that loss of historic fabric and detail of significance, including internal features, floor plans and the integrity of the rooms, is avoided; or</i></p> <p><i>b) Harm to the significance of the listed building or its setting is considered to be outweighed by public benefits by the Authority, when appropriate mitigation measures will be expected, including archaeological investigation (including a written report) or recording.</i></p> <p><i>2. Development proposals will be refused planning permission and/or listed building consent where they cause substantial harm to a listed building or its setting.”</i></p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid direct impacts on listed buildings and limited the potential for indirect effects, wherever possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The approach to identifying listed buildings that may be subject to effects and the assessment of effects is set out in <b>Section 26.8</b>.</p>
<p>The Mid Sussex District Plan sets out the requirements for development and the conservation areas (SD13).</p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an</p>

Policy description	Relevance to assessment
<p><i>“Development proposals within a conservation area, or within its setting, will only be permitted where they preserve or enhance the special architectural or historic interest, character or appearance of the conservation area. Sufficient information to support an informed assessment should be provided...”</i></p>	<p>iterative process that has sought to avoid impacts on conservation areas, wherever possible. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The approach to conservation areas that may be subject to effects and the assessment of effects is set out in <b>Section 26.4</b>.</p>
<p>The Mid Sussex District Plan sets out the requirements for development and archaeology (SD16).</p> <p><i>“1. Development proposals will be permitted where they do not cause harm to archaeological heritage assets and/or their setting. Sufficient information in a Heritage Statement is required to allow an informed assessment of the significance of the archaeological heritage asset and its setting, and the impact of the proposed development on that significance.</i></p> <p><i>2. There will be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ for Scheduled monuments and other archaeological heritage assets of equivalent significance.</i></p> <p><i>3. Development proposals that will result in unavoidable harm to, or loss of, an archaeological heritage asset’s significance, will only be permitted where there is a clear justification in terms of public benefits arising from the development which outweigh that harm and, in the case of substantial harm/ loss, also meet the following requirements:</i></p> <p><i>a) There is no less harmful viable option; and</i></p> <p><i>b) The amount of harm has been reduced to the minimum possible. In these cases, preservation by record secured through an agreed Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation will be required.”</i></p>	<p>The design of the Proposed Development has been an iterative process that has sought to avoid direct impacts on known nationally important archaeological remains. Embedded environmental measures are presented in <b>Section 26.7</b>. The approach to identifying and characterising archaeological that may be impacted is set out in <b>Section 26.4</b>.</p>

## Other relevant information and guidance

- 26.2.5 A summary of other relevant information and guidance relevant to the assessment undertaken for historic environment is provided in **Table 26-4**:



Table 26-4 Other relevant information and guidance

Document	Relevance to assessment
<b>Good Practice in Planning Advice 2 (GPA 2) Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)</b>	This document provides guidance and information to assist local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in implementing historic environment policy and ensuring compliance with NPPF fundamentals. It is important to understand the nature, extent and level of significance of an asset, and the contribution of its setting to its significance, in order to understand the impact of the Proposed Development on that significance and for decisions to be made in line with legal requirements, objectives of the development plan and the policy requirements of the NPPF.
<b>Good Practice in Planning Advice 3 (GPA 3) The Setting of Heritage Assets 2nd Edition (Historic England, 2017a)</b>	Sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets.
<b>Conservation Principles (Historic England, 2008)</b>	Sets out principles for the assessment of heritage significance and its management.
<b>Conservation Principles for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment - consultation draft (Historic England, 2017b)</b>	A draft version of the revised conservation principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment.
<b>Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England, 2019)</b>	This Historic England advice note covers the NPPF requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance to help local planning authorities to make decisions on the impact of proposals for change to heritage assets.
<b><i>Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2021)</i></b>	This Historic England advice note describes the potential impacts on the historic environment of commercial renewable energy proposals.

Document	Relevance to assessment
<b>Advice Note 10 Listed Buildings and Curtilage (Historic England, 2018)</b>	Provides worked examples to assist understanding of how to define the curtilage of a listed building.
<b>Deposit Modelling and Archaeology (Historic, England 2020)</b>	Provides guidance on the development and application of deposit models to characterise deep sequences of deposits, which may have archaeological interest.
<b>Geoarchaeology (Historic England, 2011)</b>	Provides guidance on the range of geoarchaeological techniques available to understand site formation processes and landscape-scale changes over time.
<b>Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2017)</b>	Sets out standards for the production of archaeological desk-based assessments.
<b>Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment (CIfA, 2014)</b>	Sets out standards for the provision of consultancy advice in the historic environment.
<b>Wind Energy and the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2005)</b>	Sets out guidance for developers of wind energy projects which may affect the historic environment.
<b>Climate Change and the Historic Environment (English Heritage, 2007)</b>	Statement which sets out current thinking on the implications of climate change for the historic environment to inform the development of strategies and plans relating to climate change impacts; or in projects relating to risk assessment, adaptation and mitigation.
<b>South East Historic Environment Research Framework (SERF) consultation draft (2019)</b>	The resource assessment was aimed at better understanding the current state of knowledge and understanding within the region. This includes period-based summaries. The research agenda and strategy identify gaps in knowledge and research topics and presents a range of research issues which could usefully be addressed within the region.

## 26.3 Consultation and engagement

### Overview

- 26.3.1 This section describes the outcome of, and response to, the Scoping Opinion in relation to historic environment assessment and also provides details of the ongoing informal consultation that has been undertaken with stakeholders and individuals. An overview of engagement undertaken can be found in **Section 1.5** of **Chapter 1: Introduction**.
- 26.3.2 Given the restrictions which have been in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic during this period, all consultation has taken the form of conference calls using Microsoft Teams.

### Early engagement

#### Overview

- 26.3.3 Early engagement was undertaken with a number of prescribed and non-prescribed consultation bodies and local authorities in relation to historic environment. This engagement was undertaken to introduce the Proposed Development and the proposed approach to scoping the EIA.

#### Arun District Council (ADC) (and Chichester District Council [CDC] at the request of ADC)

- 26.3.4 Early engagement with the ADC Conservation Officer and CDC Archaeologist was undertaken in the form of a conference call held in June 2020 to introduce the Proposed Development and the approach to scoping. Key items covered included an overview of baseline sources, brief characterisation of the historic environment, mitigation approach and planned surveys and likely significant effects.

#### Horsham District Council (HDC)

- 26.3.5 Early engagement with the HDC Conservation Officer was undertaken in the form of a conference call to introduce the Proposed Development and the approach to scoping, held in June 2020. Key items covered included an overview of baseline sources, brief characterisation of the historic environment, approach to mitigation and planned surveys and likely significant effects.

#### Historic England

- 26.3.6 Early engagement with Historic England was undertaken in the form of conference calls. A conference call was held in May 2020 to introduce the Proposed Development and the approach to scoping. Key items covered included an overview of baseline sources, brief characterisation of the historic environment, mitigation approach and planned surveys and likely significant effects.

#### West Sussex County Council (WSCC)

- 26.3.7 Early engagement with the WSCC County Archaeologist was undertaken in the form of email queries to introduce the Proposed Development and invite

comments on key onshore historic environment constraints/sensitivities and potential mitigation.

## Scoping opinion

- 26.3.8 Rampion Extension Development Limited (RED) submitted a Scoping Report and request for a Scoping Opinion to the Secretary of State (administered by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS)) on 2 July 2020. A Scoping Opinion was received on 11 August 2020. The Scoping Report set out the proposed historic environment assessment methodologies, outline of the baseline data collected to date and proposed, and the scope of the assessment. **Table 26-5** sets out the comments received in Section 5 of the PINS Scoping Opinion 'Aspect based scoping tables – Onshore' and how these have been addressed in this PEIR. A full list of the PINS Scoping Opinion comments and responses is provided in **Appendix 5.1: Response to the Scoping Opinion, Volume 4**. Regard has also been given to other stakeholder comments that were received in relation to the Scoping Report.
- 26.3.9 The information provided in the PEIR is preliminary and therefore not all the Scoping Opinion comments have been addressed at this stage, however all comments will be addressed within the ES.

**Table 26-5 PINS Scoping Opinion responses – historic environment**

PINS ID number	Scoping Opinion comment	How this is addressed in this PEIR
5.8.1	<p><u>Effects on heritage assets out with 1km of onshore landfall and cable route corridor.</u></p> <p><u>&amp;</u></p> <p><u>Effects of decommissioning and reinstatement of onshore substation on heritage assets out with 1km of the landfall and cable route corridor.</u></p> <p>The Inspectorate agrees that effects on heritage assets out with 1km of the onshore landfall and cable route corridor can be scoped out of the assessment, particularly based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The temporary and transient nature of onshore construction (and decommissioning) works; and</li> <li>• The limited nature of the visual effects during operation as a result of the landfall area (transition bays etc).</li> </ul> <p>This does not include scoping out effects of the substation on the same basis (which should be included where</p>	<p>Acknowledged.</p> <p>Only heritage assets within 1km of the PEIR Assessment Boundary comprising the onshore cable corridor and landfall, and within 2km of the PEIR Assessment Boundary comprising the onshore substation search areas will be considered for effects arising through changes to setting of heritage assets (<b>Section 26.4</b> and <b>Figure 26.1, Volume 3</b>).</p> <p>Where the Proposed Development connects into the existing National Grid substation at Bolney, this will be via buried cable.</p>

PINS ID number	Scoping Opinion comment	How this is addressed in this PEIR
	significant effects could occur). This also includes the connection to the existing Bolney substation, particularly given that an overhead line connection does not appear to have been expressly ruled out by the Applicant).	
5.8.2	<p><u>Adverse direct effects on heritage assets out with the scoping boundary.</u></p> <p>The Inspectorate agrees that direct effects on assets outside of the scoping boundary can be scoped out of further assessment as there is no pathway for such direct effects.</p>	Acknowledged. The same logic is applied at PEIR whereby heritage assets outside of the PEIR Assessment Boundary are scoped out as there is no pathway for such direct effects.
5.8.3	<p><u>Adverse effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets out with the extended study area.</u></p> <p>Noting the comments in box 5.8.4 below, the 'extended study area' has yet to be defined. Whilst the Inspectorate agrees with the logic and notes the intention to refine and agree this 'extended study area' to capture potential effects of the Proposed Development as necessary, the Inspectorate cannot agree to this being scoped out of the assessment as its spatial extent is yet to be defined.</p>	Acknowledged. Since the refinement of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, extended study areas have been determined for the purposes of assessing the settings effects as a result of the onshore development elements of the Proposed Development. These extend 2km from the substation search areas and 25km from the Area of Search (see <b>Section 26.4</b> and <b>Figure 26.1, Volume 3</b> ).
5.8.4	<p><u>Extended study areas</u></p> <p>Where an 'extended study area' will be used to identify heritage assets (to be determined through consultation with stakeholders and not purely based on an "arbitrary 5km or 10km boundary"), the definition and rationale for the selection of areas and relevant assets rather than simply the study area should be clearly explained.</p>	Acknowledged. The rationale for determining the extended study areas and seascape study area is provided on <b>Section 26.4</b> .
5.8.5	<p><u>Baseline conditions at the landfall location</u></p>	An onshore historic environment desk study has been prepared to inform the PEIR assessment

PINS ID number	Scoping Opinion comment	How this is addressed in this PEIR
	<p>Paragraphs 2.4.20, 6.9.37 and 6.9.38 explain that Palaeolithic remains and deposits, as well as elements of a Bronze Age rural landscape, have been exposed by coastal erosion close to the landfall location at Climping. The Inspectorate therefore considers that the area has high archaeological potential (and Historic England highlight the possibility for discovery of remains of national importance). The ES should provide an assessment of significance of effects on these undesignated archaeological remains and how this is taken into consideration as part of the overall selection process for the landfall area (and onshore route).</p>	<p>(<b>Appendix 26.2, Volume 4</b>). Further investigations to establish archaeological and geoarchaeological potential planned for ES.</p>
5.8.6	<p><u>Sensitivity of receptors</u></p> <p>Table 6.9.1 does not include a valuation for non-designated remains of national importance. On the basis of the information in that table, the Inspectorate understands that they would be classified as “high” sensitivity and the ES should consider the assessment of significance of effects on this basis.</p>	<p>For the purposes of assessing the significance of effects, <b>Table 26-20</b> details the four classes of heritage significance (or sensitivity). Non-designated remains of national importance are included under “high” heritage significance.</p>
5.8.7	<p><u>Assessment of offshore effects on onshore heritage assets</u></p> <p>Section 6.9 of the Scoping Report is focused on only impact of the onshore works on heritage assets within the onshore works boundary. Limited information is provided in terms of assessment methodology of the potential impact of the offshore works on the settings of onshore heritage assets (which is not explicitly covered in the marine archaeology aspect chapter). The ES should present specific consideration of the potential for significant effects from offshore works during construction and operation on the</p>	<p>Assessment scope and methodology of the potential impact of the offshore works on the settings of onshore heritage assets is provided at PEIR in <b>Section 26.4</b> and <b>26.8</b>. At ES stage, the assessment will consider the potential for significant effects from offshore works during construction and operation on the setting of onshore assets.</p>

PINS ID number	Scoping Opinion comment	How this is addressed in this PEIR
	setting of onshore assets (noting overlap with LVIA and SLVIA aspects).	

## Evidence Plan Process (EPP)

- 26.3.10 The EPP has been set up to provide a formal, non-legally binding, independently chaired forum to agree the scope of the EIA and HRA, and the evidence required to support the DCO Application.
- 26.3.11 For historic environment, further engagement has been undertaken via the EPP Expert Topic Group (ETG) 'Seascape, Landscape, Archaeology & Cultural Heritage and Marine Archaeology' meeting held by conference call on 15 September 2020. The conference call was attended by the following stakeholders:
- WSCC;
  - Natural England;
  - Historic England;
  - South Downs National Park Authority;
  - Brighton and Hove City Council;
  - Horsham District Council;
  - Chichester District Council;
  - Arun District Council;
  - Isle of Wight Council;
  - Mid Sussex District Council;
  - National Trust;
  - High Weald AONB Partnership; and
  - Chichester Harbour Conservancy AONB.
- 26.3.12 The historic environment section of the ETG meeting covered the scope of the historic environment assessment, the baseline data and supporting assessments to be used to undertake the assessment, proposed environmental measures and the assessment methodology. The engagement also presented the proposed approach to address the Scoping Opinion comments detailed in **Table 26-5**.
- 26.3.13 The workshop provided more detail on the approach and anticipated surveys for PEIR and the ES assessment based on feedback from the initial introductory meeting, namely the emphasis on the landscape approach of the onshore historic environment baseline and assessment and the need for early deposit modelling.



- 26.3.14 A second ETG meeting was held for Seascape, Landscape, Archaeology & Cultural Heritage and Marine Archaeology on 19 March 2021 with the same key stakeholders as the meeting in October 2020.
- 26.3.15 The historic environment section of the second ETG meeting on 19 March 2021 covered an update on progress since scoping, consultation progress, and initial feedback on the historic environment assessment in the PEIR.

## Informal consultation and further engagement

- 26.3.16 RED carried out an Informal Consultation for a period of four weeks from 14 January 2021 to 11 February 2021. This Informal Consultation aimed to engage with a range of stakeholders including the prescribed and non-prescribed consultation bodies, local authorities, Parish Councils and general public with a view to introducing the Proposed Development and seeking early feedback on the emerging designs.
- 26.3.17 The key themes emerging from Informal Consultation in January 2021 relating to historic environment are:
- concerns over the location of the Wineham Lane substation search area options;
  - concerns over the use of Wineham Lane for construction traffic; and
  - onshore substation design and potential screening.
- 26.3.18 Further detail about the results of the Informal Consultation exercise can be found in **Informal Consultation Analysis**.

## West Sussex County Council (WSCC)

- 26.3.19 The WSCC response to the Informal Consultation, included a comprehensive section on archaeology, with comments covering both within and outside the South Downs National Park. The key highlights were:
- identifying known or potentially significant archaeological and geoarchaeological sites which lie within or near to the onshore cable corridor and onshore substation search areas;
  - recommendations for high resolution resistivity survey at certain locations of archaeological sensitivity;
  - recommendations for pre-construction investigation and recording, and potential archaeological mitigation;
  - preferences for particular onshore cable corridor route options based on relative archaeological sensitivity of sites at those locations including:
    - ▶ Warningcamp A onshore cable corridor route option had the potential to negatively impact the heritage significance of a scheduled ringwork, as well as being more visually prominent within the setting of Arundel Castle. This onshore cable corridor route option was discounted ahead of submission of the PEIR; and

- ▶ The northern onshore cable corridor route option at Windmill Quarry was preferable (Windmill Quarry B). Whilst both onshore cable corridor route options would encounter the line of a Roman road, the southern option (Windmill Quarry A) may also have impacted the known site of a post medieval watermill and probable Roman building. The Windmill Quarry A onshore cable corridor route option was discounted ahead of submission of the PEIR.
- recommendation for a Historic Landscape Assessment to assess the remaining significance of the historic parkscape at Oakendene Manor, should the Bolney Road / Kent Street substation search area be selected.

Subsequent further engagement has been undertaken with the WSCC in relation to historic environment. A conference call was held with the WSCC County Archaeologist on 26 February 2021 to discuss the scope of geophysical surveys. An outline of the spatial scope of magnetometry survey was provided, together with the potential coverage with resistivity at locations of particular archaeological sensitivity. The WSCC County Archaeologist provided feedback on further possible locations for resistivity survey, the need for which would be informed by the results of the initial magnetometry survey.

## 26.4 Scope of the assessment

### Overview

- 26.4.1 This section sets out the scope of the PEIR assessment for historic environment. This scope has been developed as the Rampion 2 design has evolved and responds to feedback received to date as set out in **Section 26.3**. The Planning Inspectorate's (PINS) Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements (Version 7, the Planning Inspectorate, 2020), information presented in the PEIR is preliminary, therefore this scope will be reviewed and may be refined as Rampion 2 evolves and as a result of ongoing consultation.

### Spatial scope and study area

#### Overview

- 26.4.2 The spatial scope of the historic environment assessment is defined separately for the assessment of direct and indirect effects in relation to the onshore and offshore elements of the Proposed Development. Wider study areas will be used for identifying heritage assets which may be subject to significant effects arising through change to setting.

#### Study area

- 26.4.3 A baseline study area has been adopted to establish the archaeological and historical context and inform the assessment of the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets to be present which may be subject to direct impact. This baseline study area will comprise the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment

Boundary and an area extending 1km from this boundary, as shown on **Figure 26.1, Volume 3**.

- 26.4.4 The study area has been subdivided into three landscape zones within which the historic environment baseline will be established and which will provide the context for further surveys and characterisation. These are defined as:
- **Zone 1:** South Coast Plain;
  - **Zone 2:** South Downs; and
  - **Zone 3:** Low Weald.
- 26.4.5 Each of these zones has distinct geologies which, together with the natural processes, has determined their distinctive topographies. The geological and topographic characteristics of these zones (as described in **Appendix 26.2, Volume 4**), and the changing geomorphology of these landscapes over time, has influenced the availability and exploitation of natural resources by humans. Past human interaction with their environment has in turn substantially altered and shaped these landscapes. Within the context of these broad landscape zones it is possible to observe differences and / or commonalities in the changing patterns of human inhabitation and land use over time.

### Extended study areas

- 26.4.6 For the purposes of assessing the settings effects as a result of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development, the same study area used to establish the historic environment baseline will be used (**Figure 26.1, Volume 3**). In addition, two separate extended study areas extend out 2km from each of the onshore substation search areas (as described in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development**; see **Figure 26.1, Volume 3**) and will be used to address the settings effects specifically as a result of the onshore substation search areas as follows:
- Bolney Road / Kent Street study area (extending 2km from Bolney Road/Kent Street onshore substation search area); and
  - Wineham Lane North study area (extending 2km from Wineham Lane North onshore substation search area).
- 26.4.7 The judgement of a using a combination a 1km distance from PEIR Assessment Boundary along the landfall and onshore cable corridor and a 2km distance from the onshore substation search areas is based on reference to the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and viewpoints (**Chapter 19; Figure 19.3, Volume 3**), site walkover to establish an understanding of the local landscape character and the relative scale of construction and development proposed. PINS agreed at the scoping stage that effects on heritage assets outwith the 1km of onshore landfall and onshore cable corridor as a result of construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning could be scoped out.

## Seascape study area

- 26.4.8 The seascape, landscape and visual impact assessment (SLVIA) uses the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) (MMO, 2014) to visually define the 'seascape', indicating that visibility of the sea is primarily from land within 10km of the coastline, forming a band of visibility across the coastal edge, South Downs and coastal plain, and that beyond 20km inland from the coast, there is almost no visibility of the sea; and between 10-20km visibility of the sea is very limited with the exception of the South Downs where higher elevations afford more extensive sea views further inland. With reference to the SLVIA ZTV (**Chapter 16; Figures 16.14 – 16.15, Volume 3**) which indicates visibility of the Proposed Development's worst case scenario, a 'seascape study area' will be used which extends 25km from the Offshore Array Area to identify heritage assets with a coastal setting sensitive to visual impact, which may be subject to change through perception of the offshore substation and wind turbine generators (WTGs) (see **Figure 26.2, Volume 3**).

## Temporal scope

- 26.4.9 The temporal scope of the historic environment assessment is the entire lifetime of Rampion 2 which therefore covers the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning phases.
- 26.4.10 It is anticipated that, during the decommissioning phase, the potential removal of the onshore substation will be the only works likely to be required and that the onshore electrical cables will be left in-situ with ends cuts, sealed and buried.

## Potential receptors

### Overview

- 26.4.11 The spatial and temporal scope of the assessment enables the identification of receptors which may experience a change as a result of Rampion 2. The receptors identified that may experience likely significant effects for historic environment are outlined in **Table 26-6**.
- 26.4.12 Receptors comprise both designated heritage assets and non-designated heritage assets which may be subject to direct or indirect effects.

**Table 26-6** Receptors requiring assessment for historic environment

Receptor group	Receptors included within group
<b>Designated heritage assets</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheduled monuments (SM).</li> <li>Listed buildings (LB).</li> <li>Conservation areas.</li> <li>Registered parks and gardens (RPG).</li> </ul>

Receptor group	Receptors included within group
<b>Non-designated heritage asset</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Archaeological heritage assets: comprising finds, features and deposits of archaeological interest, dating to any period. These include both known and previously unrecorded archaeological remains (within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary).</li> </ul>
<b>Historic landscape character</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscape elements (within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment boundary).</li> </ul>

- 26.4.13 The list of receptors will be kept under review during the EIA as more detailed information is obtained during baseline surveys and other forms of data collection by other aspects and will be reflected in the final ES.

### Selection of heritage assets for setting assessment

- 26.4.14 The process for assessing effects on the settings of heritage assets has been informed by baseline desktop study (**Appendix 26.2, Volume 4**) and site walkover and following the staged approach in Historic England GPA 3 (2017). Heritage assets were identified from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and Local Planning Authority (LPA) conservation area data and Local Lists.
- 26.4.15 The overall aim has been to identify heritage assets which could be significantly affected by change in their settings, to assess the degree to which these settings contribute to heritage significance of the assets and to form the basis for an assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development.
- 26.4.16 This assessment process was informed with reference to appropriate visualisations, including the LVIA and SLVIA ZTV.
- 26.4.17 This identification of heritage assets to be included within the settings assessment (Stage 1 of GPA 3) followed a two-stage process based on the following principles for selection of onshore heritage receptors subject to setting effects from the offshore elements of the Proposed Development:
- in the first instance, assets were identified where the coastal setting, including views out to sea, contributes in a notable and substantial way to the heritage significance of an asset; and
  - following this, assets were selected for inclusion in the settings assessment based on those where the experience of this setting is liable to be altered in a tangible way by the Proposed Development, taking account of factors including:
    - distance to the asset;
    - perception of prominence;
    - relationship to any other assets; and

- ▶ operational noise which may be experienced from the WTGs.

26.4.18 The selection of onshore heritage assets subject to setting effects from onshore elements of the Proposed Development has been based on the following principles:

- in the first instance, assets were identified where significance is drawn from views in which the Proposed Development will be visible;
- following this, assets were selected for inclusion in the settings assessment based on those where: the experience of this setting is liable to be altered in a tangible way by the Proposed Development, taking account of factors including:
  - ▶ distance to the asset;
  - ▶ position in relation to relevant topography;
  - ▶ relationship to any other assets;
  - ▶ duration of any effect; and
  - ▶ where a heritage asset's setting might be impacted in any other non-visual way by the Proposed Development.

## Potential effects

26.4.19 Potential effects on historic environment receptors that have been scoped in for assessment are summarised in **Table 26-7**.

Table 26-7 Potential effects on historic environment receptors scoped in for further assessment

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity or impact	Potential effect
<b>Construction</b>		
<b>Non-designated heritage assets within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary</b>	Onshore land preparation (earthworks, excavation) associated with construction of landfall, onshore cable corridor and onshore substation.	Direct and permanent effect from permanent loss of paleoenvironmental and archaeological remains.
	Landfall construction phases and export cables	Potential for impacts arising from change to coastal processes during construction.

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity or impact	Potential effect
<b>Historic landscape character</b>	Onshore land preparation (earthworks, excavation) and reinstatement works associated with construction of landfall, onshore cable corridor and onshore substation.	Potential loss of landscape elements with heritage significance. Perceptual change to historic landscape.
<b>Heritage assets (designated and non-designated) within extended study areas</b>	All construction activities relating to onshore cable corridor and onshore substation.	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during the construction phase of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development.
<b>Heritage assets (designated and non-designated) within seascape study area</b>	All offshore and landfall construction activities.	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction and reinstatement activities.
<b>Operation and maintenance</b>		
<b>Historic landscape character</b>	Onshore substation (all buildings and above ground infrastructure).	Perceptual change to historic landscape.
<b>Heritage assets (designated and non-designated) within extended study areas</b>	Onshore substation (all buildings and above ground structures and infrastructure).	Potential for change to setting caused during the operation and maintenance phase of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development.
<b>Heritage assets (designated and non-designated) within seascape study area</b>	Offshore substation and WTGs (above sea level).	Potential for change to setting caused during the operation and maintenance phase of the offshore elements of the Proposed Development.
<b>Decommissioning</b>		
<b>Historic landscape character</b>	Onshore substation (all above ground structures and infrastructure).	Perceptual change to historic landscape.



Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity or impact	Potential effect
<b>Heritage assets (designated and non-designated) within extended study areas</b>	Onshore substation – removal and reinstatement.	Potential for significant effect to setting caused during the decommissioning phase of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development.
<b>Heritage assets (designated and non-designated) within seascape study area</b>	Offshore substation and WTGs (above sea level).	Potential for change to setting caused during the decommissioning of the offshore elements of the Proposed Development.

## Activities or impacts scoped out of assessment

- 26.4.20 A number of potential effects have been scoped out from further assessment, resulting from a conclusion of no likely significant effect. These conclusions have been made based on the knowledge of the baseline environment, the nature of planned works and the wealth of evidence on the potential for impact from such projects more widely. The conclusions follow (in a site-based context) existing best practice. Each scoped out activity or impact is considered in turn below and an indication given of whether the scope has evolved since Scoping.

**Table 26-8 Activities or impacts scoped out of assessment**

Activity or impact	Rationale for scoping out
<b>Direct effects on heritage assets outwith the PEIR Assessment Boundary.</b>	<p>PINS agreed (PINS ID 5.8.2 in <b>Table 26-5</b>) <i>“that direct effects on assets outside of the Scoping Boundary<sup>1</sup> presented in the Scoping Report can be scoped out of further assessment as there is no pathway for such direct effects”</i>.</p> <p>By the same logic, no direct disturbance, damage or alteration will arise to heritage assets outwith the PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p>

<sup>1</sup> The Scoping Boundary is illustrated in Figure 1.1 of the Scoping Report (RED, 2020) and the onshore element of the Scoping Boundary was approximately 2km wide along the cable corridor including a 1km buffer either side of the previous indicative potential cable centreline. It was also approximately 5.7km wide in the area being considered for the onshore substation.

Activity or impact	Rationale for scoping out
<b>Direct effects on heritage assets within the PEIR Assessment Boundary during the operation and maintenance phase.</b>	Any disturbance of archaeological heritage assets within the PEIR Assessment Boundary will occur during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. No further effects are anticipated during the operation of the Proposed Development.
<b>Effects arising from changes to setting of heritage assets outwith the 1km study area as a result of onshore landfall and onshore cable corridor (all phases)</b>	<p>PINS agreed that effects on heritage assets outwith the 1km of onshore landfall and onshore cable corridor as a result of construction, operation and decommissioning within those areas, could be scoped out.</p> <p>Since Scoping this has been updated to refer to heritage assets outwith the 1km study area, described in <b>Section 26.4</b>. The same principles agreed by PINS still apply.</p>
<b>Indirect effects arising from changes to setting of heritage assets as a result of operation and maintenance of the onshore landfall and onshore cable corridor.</b>	Permanent elements of the landfall and onshore cable corridor will all be below ground and persist as buried features. On completion of construction, the land impacted by the construction phase will be reinstated to its former condition where possible, reversing any perceptible changes which may have impacted upon setting during the construction phase. This will mitigate loss of aesthetic and historic interest, though any loss of archaeological interest will persist. Following reinstatement, the legibility of the historic landscape will be unaffected. Operation and maintenance activities comprise only periodic testing of the cable is likely to be required (every two to five years) or emergency repair visits, using existing access routes. These activities do not represent a change to heritage significance of assets. Consequently, no further effects are anticipated during the operation of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development.
<b>Effects arising from changes to setting of the settings of heritage assets outwith 2km of the onshore substation search areas (all phases)</b>	With reference to the LVIA ZTV, surrounding topography and observations during a site walkover, it is considered that perceptibility of the onshore substation

Activity or impact	Rationale for scoping out
	search areas in the setting of heritage assets over 2km away will be too limited for discernible adverse effects to arise.
<b>Effects arising from changes to setting of heritage assets outwith the seascape study area, as a result of the offshore substation and WTGs (all phases)</b>	With reference to the SLVIA ZTV, surrounding topography, distance, and contribution of coastal setting to an asset's significance, it is considered that perceptibility of the offshore substation and WTGs in the setting of heritage assets outwith the extended study area, will be too limited for discernible adverse effects to arise.
<b>Effects arising from changes to setting of heritage assets, not included within Table 26-26 to Table 26-31 (all phases). These tables list heritage assets to be taken forward for further assessment based on selection criteria described in Section 26.4.</b>	With reference to the LVIA ZTV, surrounding topography and observations during a site walkover, it is considered that perceptibility of the Proposed Development will not affect the heritage significance of assets not listed in <b>Table 26-26 to Table 26-31</b> .
<b>Direct and indirect effects on heritage assets as a result of decommissioning of the onshore cable and landfall HDD cable.</b>	As part of decommissioning, the HDD cable within the intertidal area will either be left in situ or removed by pulling the cable back out through the ducts. Works associated with the latter option will need to be assessed separately to determine any potential effects on heritage assets. The onshore cable will be left in-situ. No further effects, other than those persisting from the construction at landfall and cable route corridor, are anticipated during the decommissioning phase.

## 26.5 Methodology for baseline data gathering

### Overview

- 26.5.1 Baseline data collection has been undertaken to obtain information over the study areas described in **Section 26.4: Scope of the assessment**. The current baseline conditions presented in **Section 26.6: Baseline conditions** sets out data currently available information from the study areas.

### Desk study

- 26.5.2 The data sources that have been collected and used to inform this historic environment assessment are summarised in **Table 26-9**.

Table 26-9 Data sources used to inform the historic environment PEIR assessment

Source	Date	Summary	Coverage of study area
<b>Historic England</b>	December 2020	National Heritage List for England (NHLE), for information on designated heritage assets (scheduled monuments, listed buildings, RPGs, registered battlefields and world heritage sites) (available online: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/thelist/">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/thelist/</a> ).	Full coverage of the study area and extended study area
<b>West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER)</b>	April 2020 and January 2021	GIS-based records of a wide range of buildings, monuments, find spots, places, and landscapes of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic interest.  Grey literature reports of previous archaeological investigations within the study area.	Full coverage of the study area
<b>UK Hydrographic Office (UKHO)</b>	April 2020	GIS-based records of wrecks.	Full coverage of the study area
<b>Ordnance Survey (OS)</b>	July 2020	LiDAR data	Full coverage of the study area
<b>Groundsure</b>	December 2020	Historic and modern OS mapping. Ground investigation and geological data.	Full coverage of the onshore element of the PEIR Assessment Boundary
<b>Google Earth Pro</b>	2020	Aerial Photography	Full coverage of the study area
<b>Arun District Council</b>	2005	List of Buildings and Structures of Character	Arun District
<b>Various</b>	Various	Published reports & regional syntheses (including those recommended in the Scoping Opinion)	-

Source	Date	Summary	Coverage of study area
<b>PINS</b>	2020	Rampion 1 Scoping Report, Scoping Opinion, Environmental Statement and other relevant supporting technical documents.	Partial coverage of study area
<b>South Downs National Park Authority</b>	2020	Conservation area character appraisals. Landscape Character Assessment.	South Downs National Park
<b>Natural England</b>	2013 and 2014	<p>National Character Area Profiles (NCAP), for information on National Landscape Character Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NCAP 120: Wealden Greensand;</li> <li>• NCAP 121: Low Weald;</li> <li>• NCAP 122: High Weald;</li> <li>• NCAP 125: South Downs; and</li> <li>• NCAP 126: South Coast Plain.</li> <li>• Landscape Character Types and Landscape Description Units.</li> </ul>	Full coverage of the study area

## Site surveys

- 26.5.3 A site walkover survey for historic environment was carried out in December 2020 and further details are provided in **Table 26-10**.

Table 26-10 Site surveys undertaken

Survey type	Scope of survey	Coverage of study area	Survey status
<b>Walkover survey, 2020</b>	Non-intrusive activity, comprising a walk around and through the accessible areas within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary (via Public Rights of Way only) making a photographic record of existing land conditions and development. The aim was to make observations on the presence and condition of known or as yet known heritage assets, as well as to highlight areas of pre-existing impact and as such, assess the potential survival for the below ground archaeological resource.	Partial coverage of the PEIR Assessment Boundary (approximately 60%)	Further site walkover survey required prior to other planned historic environment surveys and assessment for ES.

## Data limitations

- 26.5.4 Access to certain sources were impacted by prevailing and changing COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, namely the local and national archives. Archive visits to access relevant cartographic and documentary evidence will be planned prior to the ES, subject to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions being lifted and archives accepting visitors.
- 26.5.5 Limited landowner access has resulted in only certain areas within the PEIR Assessment Boundary being accessed via Public Rights of Way during the site walkover survey in December 2020.

## 26.6 Baseline conditions

### Current baseline

#### Introduction

- 26.6.1 A detailed onshore historic environment baseline for the study area is provided in an archaeological desk study (**Appendix 26.2, Volume 4**). The baseline presented below is a summary of this desk-based study, together with additional baseline information for the extended and seascape study areas.

## Historic Landscape Character

### Overview

- 26.6.2 The Historic Landscape Character of the PEIR Assessment Boundary has been assessed as part of the Sussex Historic Landscape Characterisation project (Bannister, 2010), and the South Downs National Park (SDNP) Landscape Character Assessment (South Downs National Park Authority [SNDPA], 2020). Below is a summary of the historic landscape character for each of the landscape zones established in the archaeological desk study (**Appendix 26.2, Volume 4**) and identified in the **Section 26.4**.

#### Zone 1: South Coast Plain

- 26.6.3 The coastal plain (broadly from Climbing Beach to the A27/Crossbush Lane as shown on **Figure 26.1, Volume 3**) landscape is relatively flat and open, and very gently rising north / northeast towards the South Downs. The shoreline is a shingle beach dominated by coastal erosion defences and anti-invasion defences. North of the shoreline, the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary is dominated by fieldscapes, developed through a mixture of medieval assarting (woodland clearance for arable purposes), medieval and post medieval piecemeal enclosure and marshland enclosure (with the creation of 'brook innings'), and modern field amalgamation. Woodland is scarce, though an area of ancient semi-natural woodland lies near the A27 (not within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary). Historic settlement was influenced by the presence of fertile soils and routeways, and the settlement form is largely of early medieval/medieval origin. There are extant remnants of medieval and post medieval settlement forming the core of existing villages or hamlets, and scattered farmsteads. However, subsequent modern urban and industrial development is a primary feature of the wider coastal plain landscape. Overall, the southern coastal landscape is characterised by agricultural improvement and urban expansion, punctuated with historic farmsteads and hamlets.

#### Zone 2: South Downs

- 26.6.4 This zone is primarily characterised by the South Downs (broadly from the A27/Crossbush Lane to A283 north of Washington, West Sussex as shown on **Figure 26.1, Volume 3**), a landscape which comprises a broad elevated east–west ridge with a predominantly steep, north facing scarp slope and a gentle southerly dip slope. The South Downs are furrowed by extensive branching dry valley systems. The southwest of the zone extends narrowly into the Arun valley.
- 26.6.5 The landscape within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary of Zone 2 is dominated by large open arable and grassland fields of the downlands, developed through a mixture of piecemeal, private and parliamentary enclosure, assarting and modern field amalgamation. Elsewhere within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary of Zone 2, there has been some marshland enclosure, focused along the River Arun, west of Warningcamp. Whilst fields on the South Downs are largely bounded by post and wire fencing, there may be hedgerows and tracks surviving from the earlier manorial downland landscape (SDNPA, 2020). Significant elevations within the study area are Warningcamp Hill,



Perry Hill, Barpham Hill, Harrow Hill, Sullington Hill and Chantry Hill; and within the wider landscape are Cissbury and Blackpatch Hill. These peaks are important in terms of views across the landscape and as foci for human activity since the prehistoric period. There are surviving fragmented areas of unenclosed downland between Wepham Down and Sullington Hill, likely resulting from an inability for arable farming on the steep slopes. This stretch of the open downland and the steep scarp is rich with prehistoric earthworks. The steep scarp here is cleared of woodland with surviving features relating to sheep-corn husbandry regime and former agricultural lime-burning industry. Beyond are the footslopes of the South Downs, a transition between the steep chalk scarp and the Low Weald to the north. Here the landscape is characterized by a mosaic of farmland and woodland comprising irregular fields of arable and pasture bounded by an intact network of thick hedgerows, with hedgerow oaks, and woodland (SDNPA, 2020). The onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary does not cross any woodland in Zone 2. The onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in this zone also crosses the historic designed parkland at Wiston Park (not designated), characteristic of post medieval gentrification with the creation of landscape parks by wealthy landowners.

- 26.6.6 Whilst the South Downs landscape is generally open and exposed, there are pockets of woodland present north of Crossbush, on the slopes east of Washington, West Sussex and within the designed landscape of Wiston Park. The majority of woodland is post medieval and modern plantation, though there is some ancient woodland, including *assart woodland* around Warningcamp, the extent of which is a result of enclosure of surrounding fields.
- 26.6.7 Historic settlement pattern is influenced by the availability of agricultural land and use of routeways. Along the river valley are small settlements with medieval origins at Warningcamp, Wepham and Burpham, and within the northern footslopes of the South Downs at Washington and Sullington, West Sussex. Within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 2 there is a historic settlement at Crossbush, as well as scattered isolated 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> farmsteads. Nearby modern settlement is largely focused adjacent to the major road networks, to the north and south of the South Downs.

### Zone 3: Low Weald

- 26.6.8 This landscape comprises the gently undulating low-lying vales of the Low Weald which begins to rise towards the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) beyond (shown on **Figure 26.1, Volume 3**). The onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 3 is dominated by fieldscapes developed through a mixture of medieval assarting, medieval and post medieval piecemeal enclosure, and modern field amalgamation. Cohesive assart field systems are present at Ashurst, south of Partridge Green, and more extensively in an area between Shermanbury, Cowfold and Twineham, reflecting the process of piecemeal enclosure of woodland in the medieval period. These fieldsystems are associated with isolated farmsteads and are surrounded by fragmented patches of woodland comprising plantation or regenerated woodland of uncertain date. There is a general absence of woodland along the valley and plains of the River Adur, between Ashurst and Shermanbury.

- 26.6.9 Historic settlement within this zone is characterised by isolated farmsteads and dispersed settlement. The onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 3 encompasses settlements with medieval origins at Buncton and Ashurst and lies adjacent to numerous isolated 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> farmsteads. The onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 3 also encompasses the designed parklands of Oakendene Manor (grade II listed 1027074). Elsewhere within the wider landscape there are historic settlement cores at Bines Green and Wineham.

## Designated heritage assets

### *Introduction*

- 26.6.10 A count of the number designated heritage assets in relation with the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary and study areas is provided in **Table 26-11** and a list is provided in **Appendix 26.1, Volume 4**.

Table 26-11 Designated heritage assets

Designated heritage asset	Onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary	Study Area	Bolney Road / Kent Street study area	Wineham Lane North study area
<b>World heritage sites</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Scheduled monuments</b>	1	17	0	0
<b>Listed buildings grade I</b>	0	10	1	1
<b>Listed buildings grade II*</b>	0	8	1	1
<b>Listed buildings grade II</b>	0	280	60	43
<b>Conservation Areas</b>	3	7	1	0
<b>Registered Historic Parks and Gardens</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Registered Battlefields</b>	0	0	0	0

### *Onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary*

- 26.6.11 A single scheduled monument falls partly within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, which comprises a group of four bowl barrows at the Chantry Post (List entry no. 1015713; Zone 2: South Downs between kilometre point (KP)15 and 16) (shown on **Figure 26.3, Volume 3**).
- 26.6.12 The onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary also crosses three conservation areas, including Burpham and Wepham Conservation Area, Warningcamp Conservation Area, and Lyminster Conservation Area (shown on **Figure 26.3, Volume 3**). There are no further designated heritage assets within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.

### *Study Area*

- 26.6.13 Within the study area there are a further (listed in **Appendix 26.1, Volume 4** and shown on **Figure 26.3, Volume 3**):
- 17 scheduled monuments;
  - 298 listed buildings; and
  - 7 conservation areas.
- 26.6.14 There are no world heritage sites, RPGs, registered battlefields, protected wreck sites or protected military sites within the study area.

### *Scheduled monuments*

- 26.6.15 Within the coastal plain of Zone 1 two scheduled monuments are present relating to deserted medieval settlement (List entry no. 1005828 Medieval earthworks E and SE of St Mary's Church) and 19<sup>th</sup> century military defence of the Sussex coast (List entry no. 1005828. Littlehampton Fort) (shown on **Figure 26.3, Volume 3**).
- 26.6.16 The highest concentration of scheduled monuments within the study area, are found within the South Downs landscape of Zone 2, reflecting multi-period occupation and exploitation from the prehistoric onwards. These include:
- prehistoric barrow sites (List entry no. 1014942, 1020352, 1015713 and 1016407), earthworks (List entry no. 1015712, 1015715, 1015714, 1015716), settlements and a flint mine (List entry no. 1015239);
  - Iron Age defensive settlement (List entry no. 1005894) and settlement (List entry no. 1005823);
  - an Anglo-Saxon burh (List entry no. 1005894); and
  - medieval fortifications (List entry no. 1012177), and deserted medieval settlements (List entry no. 1015882, 1015883 and 1005828).
- 26.6.17 Within the Low Weald landscape of Zone 3 there is a single scheduled monument relating to a moated medieval manor (List entry no. 1009868 Ewhurst Manor).

### Listed buildings

- 26.6.18 There are 10 grade I listed buildings within the study area, comprising primarily parish churches with surviving medieval building fabric, together with St John's Priory incorporated into a later farmhouse (List entry no. 1217172), and the gateway and porters lodge northwest of Ewhurst Manor (List entry no. 1194178) (shown on **Figure 26.3, Volume 3**). There are eight grade II\* listed and 280 grade II listed buildings including a mix of churches, farmhouses and outbuildings, houses, cottages and a monastery.
- 26.6.19 Across the study area, the listed buildings are largely concentrated within the Coastal Plain of Zone 1 and Low Weald of Zone 3. Within the Low Weald of Zone 3 the listed buildings are generally isolated and scattered across the landscape, except at Cowfold. Where listed buildings lie within the Zone 2, these are limited to the southern Arun valley (Arundel, Warningcamp, Burpham and Wepham) or the northern scarp footslopes of the downland (Washington and Sullington, West Sussex). The distribution of listed buildings within the study area (shown on **Figure 26.3, Volume 3**) reflects the development of historic settlement patterns which have persisted to the present day (as discussed under Historic Landscape Character in **Section 26.6**).

### Conservation areas

- 26.6.20 Within the study area, the conservation areas encompass the historic core of settlements with medieval and post medieval origins in which survive extant buildings of these periods, many of which are often listed (shown on **Figure 26.3, Volume 3**). Of those conservation areas within the study area, two lie adjacent to the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, including Washington Conservation Area and Sullington Conservation Area. The distribution of conservation areas within the landscape broadly reflect that of listed buildings, though only a single conservation area is located within Zone 3 at Cowfold.

### Bolney Road / Kent Street study area

- 26.6.21 Of the 62 listed buildings within the Bolney Road / Kent Street study area there is:
- one grade I listed church, The Parish Church of St Peter (List entry no. 1354161) at Cowfold;
  - one grade II\* listed 16th century timber framed house, Brook Place (List entry no. 1027087); and
  - 60 grade II listed buildings including a mix of farmhouses and outbuildings, houses, cottages and a public house.
- 26.6.22 The Cowfold Conservation Area also lies within the Bolney Road / Kent Street study area.

### Wineham Lane North study area

- 26.6.23 Of the 45 listed buildings within the Wineham Lane North study area there is:
- one grade I listed church, The Parish Church of St Peter (List entry no. 1284819) at Twineham;

- one grade II\* listed open hall farmhouse of 15th century construction, Slipe (List entry no. 1025584); and
- 43 grade II listed buildings including a mix of farmhouses and outbuildings, houses, cottages, a public house and war memorial.

26.6.24 There are no other designated heritage assets within the Wineham Lane North study area.

### *Seascape study area*

26.6.25 The methodological approach for scoping in designated heritage assets to be assessed for effects arising due to change to setting as a result of offshore elements of the Proposed Development, is provided in **Section 26.4**. Those designated heritage assets identified for assessment within the seascape study area are listed in **Table 26-12** and shown on **Figure 26.2, Volume 3**.

**Table 26-12 Designated heritage assets selected within seascape study area**

Receptor/Receptor Group		Approximate distance and direction from Windfarm Array Area
Designation/List Entry	Name	
Scheduled monument		
SM 1005809	A 19th century artillery fort known as Littlehampton Fort, 317m south west of the Windmill Theatre	15.3km north
SM 1015877	Highdown Hill Camp: A Ram’s Hill type enclosure, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and associated remain	16.9km north
SM 1005824	Shoreham Fort, 120m SSE of East House	14.5km north
SM 1014526	Hillfort, the possible remains of a Romano-Celtic temple and a group of three bowl barrows at Hollingbury	17.8km northeast
SM 1013067	Long barrow on Beacon Hill	13.9km northeast
SM 1015229	Long barrow on Beacon Hill, 160m north west of the windmill	13.9km northeast



Receptor/Receptor Group		Approximate distance and direction from Windfarm Array Area
Designation/List Entry	Name	
SM 1002242	Newhaven military fort and lunette battery	14.7km northeast
SM 1017359 and LB Grade II 1192342	Martello tower no 74 on Seaford Esplanade	15.1km northeast
SM 1014523	Hillfort and a bowl barrow on Seaford Head	15.2km northeast
SM 1002288	Camp near Belle Tout lighthouse, Birling Gap	18.6km northeast
<b>Listed building</b>		
LB Grade II 1418951	Aldwick Hundred	15.5km northwest
LBs Grade II* 1027676, 1233450, 1274459 Grade II 1027637, 1027638, 1027677, 1276596, 1353879, 1353880	Listed buildings at Bailiffscourt	15.7km north
LB Grade II 1274038	Rustington Convalescent Home	15.1km north
LB Grade II 1396577	Vista Point, Including Garages and Attached Walls	15.6km north
LB Grade II 1263242	The Pier (Including The Pierfoot Pavilion And The Pierhead Pavilion)	13.5km north
LB Grade II* 1381700	The Palace Pier	13.8km northeast
LB Grade II 1222778	17th Century House	13.6km northeast
LB Grade II 1353108	Belle Tout Lighthouse	18.6km northeast
LB Grade II 1393889	Beachy Head Lighthouse	20.6km northeast
<b>Registered Park and Garden</b>		
RPG Grade II 1001313	Kemp Town Enclosures	13.9km northeast

Receptor/Receptor Group		Approximate distance and direction from Windfarm Array Area
Designation/List Entry	Name	
<b>Conservation Area</b>		
In Chichester District	Selsey Old Town	13.4km northwest
In Chichester District	Sidlesham Quay	17.3km northwest
In Arun District	The Steyne and Aldwick Road in Bognor Regis, Craigwell House and Aldwick Bay in Aldwick	15.6km northwest
In Arun District	Littlehampton Seafront, Littlehampton River Road in Littlehampton	15.3km north
In Worthing	In Worthing (Farncombe Road, Steyne Gardens, South Street, Marine Parade and Hinterland and Ivy Place	13.5km north
In Brighton and Hove	Kemp Town, The Avenues, Brunswick Town, Cliftonville, East Cliff, Old Town, Regency Square, Rottingdean, Sackville Gardens, Valley Gardens	14km northeast

### Non-designated heritage assets

- 26.6.26 A count of the number records relating to non-designated heritage assets in relation with the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary and 1km study area is provided in **Table 26-13**. These records are incorporated in a chronological baseline. Where records relate to non-designated heritage assets not yet dated, these are included within the undated section.

**Table 26-13** Records relating to non-designated heritage assets

Non-designated heritage asset	Onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary				Study Area
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Total	
<b>HER Monument Record</b>	15	25	14	54	912 (additional to the onshore part of the

Non-designated heritage asset	Onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary				Study Area
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Total	
					PEIR Assessment Boundary)
Proposed line of Roman road	1	1	1	2	2
Locally listed building	-	-	-	0	275
UKHO wreck sites	0	0	0	0	4
Archaeological Notification Area	1	4	6	11	59 (additional to the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary)
Feature/area identified on LiDAR	0	26	11	37	-
Historic buildings/features on historic OS mapping	8	11	15	33	5 (additional to the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary)

- 26.6.27 The HER records identified within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary (**Figure 26.4, Volume 3** and **Appendix 26.1, Volume 4**) represent all periods from Palaeolithic to modern and comprise a range of record types including small find locations, historic landscapes, farmsteads, extant monuments, earthworks, buildings, military structures, memorials, telephone boxes, and archaeological sites and deposits.
- 26.6.28 In addition to these records, there are two projected Roman roads routes crossing the site, broadly east-west. The most southerly is broadly projected along that of the A27 and Crossbush Road, at the boundary of Zone 1 and 2. The second is the Hardham to Barcombe Mills Roman Road through the Districts of Horsham and Mid Sussex, located at the boundary of Zone 2 and 3 (**Figure 26.4, Volume 3**).
- 26.6.29 There are four UKHO records within the study area, which relate to wreck sites (**Figure 26.4, Volume 3**). One is identified on the west bank of the River Arun (1001702015) and is characterised as a wreck showing any portion of hull/structure which has been lifted. The other three are located below MHWS and will be considered within a separate marine archaeology baseline report (**Appendix 17.1, Volume 4**).

- 26.6.30 Of the three district councils which the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary crosses, only Horsham and Arun have identified locally listed buildings (Buildings and Structures of Character), which have some historical interest. Of those listed in Horsham, none are located within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary or study area. Of those listed in Arun, none are located within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, though 275 lie within the study area (Arun District Council, 2005). These are largely residential buildings with a few public houses and a world war two machine gun post. Buildings or structures identified on local lists do not received any additional statutory protection.
- 26.6.31 The onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary intersects with 11 Archaeological Notification Areas (ANA) (listed in **Appendix 26.1, Volume 4** and shown in **Figure 26.5, Volume 3**). ANAs delineate the existence, or probable existence, of archaeological heritage assets. These are found along the length of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary and study area but are more concentrated and cover a larger land area within the Zone 1 South Coast Plain and Zone 2 South Downs. Within the Zone 3 Low Weald, the ANAs cover relatively discreet areas of land.
- 26.6.32 The majority of the features identified on LiDAR imagery within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary relate to previous agricultural land-use (see **Appendix 26.1 and Appendix 26.2, Volume 4**). There no features identified within Zone 1. The higher ground of the South Downs (Zone 2) contains a wealth of earthworks relating to relict field systems. Some of these were extensions of previously recorded field systems, but other examples are previously unrecorded. Some of those which share similar orientations to existing fields in the vicinity are likely to be related to the enclosure of open fields and common during the late medieval and post medieval periods. Other examples, such as features which are oriented at odds with existing field patterns, may have pre-medieval origins. Other feature types identified within Zone 2 may indicate possible barrow sites, routeways and/or boundaries. Across the Low Weald (Zone 3), large areas of relict ridge and furrow surviving as faint earthworks were observed. Aside from the evidence for relict field boundaries and ridge and furrow, the LiDAR survey also identified four possible enclosures within the study area, which are previously unrecorded. The results of the LiDAR review are listed in **Appendix 26.1, Volume 4** and incorporated into the chronological baseline in **Appendix 26.2, Volume 4**.
- 26.6.33 As part of a historic map regression exercise detailed in **Appendix 26.2, Volume 4**, certain structures and features of post medieval and modern date were identified within and adjacent to the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary which were not already identified by the HER (listed in **Appendix 26.1, Volume 4**). These range from agricultural buildings, pits, ponds and houses, some of which are still extant in the landscape. These features may represent areas of archaeological interest where survival of building remains may exist, whilst others may represent potential sources of post depositional impact which may have truncated buried deposits of potential archaeological interest.

## Previous archaeological investigations

- 26.6.34 Archaeological investigations within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary have been limited (see **Table 26-14** and **Appendix 26.2, Volume 4**). Results of these investigations and those within the 1km study area, where relevant, are incorporated into the chronological baseline and discussion on archaeological potential of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary. These include a combination of desk based assessments, geophysical survey, intrusive investigations (geotechnical, trial trenching and excavation), watching briefs and fieldwalking.

**Table 26-14 HER Event records within Site (West Sussex HER 2020)**

EvUID	Investigation type	Name	Date	Location relative to the onshore part of the Proposed Development
<b>Zone 1: South Coast Plain</b>				
<b>EWS500</b>	Excavation	Part Excavation, Southern Archaeology, Dec 94	1994	Brook Barn Farm
<b>EWS1641</b>	DBA	Littlehampton Arun Tidal Walls (East Bank) Scheme - Heritage Appraisal	2009-2010	Minor overlap with onshore part of the Proposed Development .
<b>N/A<sup>2</sup></b>	Watching brief	Bognor Regis & Littlehampton Transfer Pipelines	1999	Linear scheme crossing the onshore part of the Proposed Development.
<b>Zone 2: South Downs</b>				
<b>EWS1404</b>	Geophysical Survey (magnetometer and earth resistance)	Land at Rock Common, Washington - Geophysical Survey	2008	Entirely within the onshore part of the Proposed Development.
<b>Zone 3: Low Weald</b>				

<sup>2</sup> Event UID number not given for this investigation. Only recorded as monuments where investigations identified archaeological remains or finds.

EvUID	Investigation type	Name	Date	Location relative to the onshore part of the Proposed Development
<b>EWS1517</b>	DBA	EDF Cable Route from Bolney Grid Substation to Westridge Farm, Henfield - Desk Based Assessment	2008	Minor overlap with onshore part of the Proposed Development.
<b>EWS1639 (see also entry below)</b>	Evaluation, Geophysical Survey	Rampion Offshore Wind Farm - Archaeological Investigations	2012-2014	Survey and intrusive investigations fall partly within onshore part of the Proposed Development.
<b>Additional to EWS1639</b>	Excavation	Rampion Offshore Wind Farm - Archaeological Investigations (this phase of investigation is not included within the HER)	2018	Overlap with onshore part of the Proposed Development – excavation Area A
<b>EWS1866</b>	Watching brief	Morley Manor, Shermanbury - Watching Brief	2015	Overlap with the onshore part of the Proposed Development.

### Known and potential archaeological assets

- 26.6.35 A summary of known and potential archaeological receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary are provided within **Table 26-15**, **Table 26-16** and **Table 26-17**. This summary is based on the available baseline present in **Appendix 26.2, Volume 4**.
- 26.6.36 Potential for the presence of archaeological remains is described according to the following:
- **very high** – there is recorded evidence that archaeological features and finds are represented within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary;



- **high** – there is recorded evidence that archaeological features and finds are represented in close vicinity to the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary;
- **medium** – recovery of material or observations of activity in study area suggest that archaeological features and finds may be represented on the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary; or
- **low** – there is no to low evidence which suggests that archaeological features and finds are likely to be represented in the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.

26.6.37

Overall, there is a high potential for archaeological remains to occur relating to all periods within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 1: South Coast Plains, which are anticipated to form elements of the following assets groups or themes:

- buried prehistoric landscapes;
- later prehistoric settlement and agriculture practices;
- later prehistoric funerary activity;
- medieval settlement and agriculture;
- post medieval settlement agriculture; and
- military coastal defences.

Table 26-15 Zone 1: South Coast Plain – Known and potential archaeological receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Potential
<b>Landfall</b>			
General - Arun floodplain and tributaries	Palaeoenvironmental deposits and buried landscapes.  Deep alluvium deposits present within the floodplain have potential for environmental reconstruction of the Holocene.	Prehistoric	Medium to high
General	Occasional Palaeolithic flint artefacts.  Mesolithic flint artefacts and scatters  Isolated/residual finds and settlement remains of Iron Age date	Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval	Low

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Potential
	Early medieval settlement deposits and features		
General	Neolithic worked flint and pottery sherds	Prehistoric	Medium
General	Residual Bronze Age finds	Prehistoric, Roman and Post medieval	Medium to high
	Isolated/residual finds of Roman date		
	Remains of post medieval agricultural activity, particularly associated with historic farmsteads. Likely that remnant field boundary ditches survive where there has been subsequently boundary loss.		
Intertidal zone	Remains associated with site of Cudlow Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) (MWS3384).	Medieval	High
	HER indicates approximate location adjacent to PEIR Assessment Boundary, below MHWS. Reportedly lost to the sea by coastal erosion, with traces of the submerged village including house foundations and walls said to be visible at very low spring tides. Extent unknown.		
Intertidal zone	Remains associated with site of Atherington DMV (MWS3385).	Medieval	High
	HER indicates approximate location adjacent to Site, below MHWS. Remains of Atherington DMV are said to be visible at very low tides, including graves which are now buried by sand and shingle.		
Intertidal zone	Buried/submerged prehistoric landscapes.	Prehistoric	Low to medium
Climping beach	WWII coastal defence features	Modern/WWII	Known/Low

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Potential
	Anti-tank blocks (MWS5228), anti-tank wall (MWS8294), anti-tank artillery site (MWS7130)		
Atherington next to Climping beach	Remains of former building near Atherington (WD_003_BLD)	Post medieval	Medium
Field behind Climping beach	Former site of WW2 Anti-Aircraft Artillery MWS7123.  No extant remains observed during site walkover.	Modern/WWII	Low
<b>Onshore cable corridor</b>			
General - Arun floodplain and tributaries	Palaeoenvironmental deposits and buried landscapes.  Deep alluvium deposits present within the floodplain have potential for environmental reconstruction of the Holocene.	Prehistoric	Medium to high
General	Occasional Palaeolithic flint artefacts.  Mesolithic flint artefacts and scatters  Isolated/residual finds and settlement remains of Iron Age date  Early medieval settlement deposits and features	Prehistoric, Roman and early medieval	Low
General	Neolithic worked flint and pottery sherds	Prehistoric	Medium
General	Residual Bronze Age finds  Isolated/residual finds of Roman date	Prehistoric and Roman	Medium to high
Vicinity of KP1	Possible remains of medieval agricultural activity associated with site of Islesham Church (MWS3104) and DMV (MWS3100) within 180m	Medieval	Medium to high

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Potential
	of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary. Possible remains of associated agricultural activity.		
Vicinity of construction and operational access points 2, 2a and 3	Possible remains of medieval activity associated with DMV near St Mary's Church, which are protected as two scheduled areas, one of which lie adjacent to the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary and the second within 70m (List entry no. 1005828, MSW 3371).	Medieval	Very High
Vicinity of KP3	Potential for remains relating to multiperiod site off Courtwick Lane (MWS9428) (ANA Arun 049) adjacent to onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.	Prehistoric, bronze age, iron age, Roman, early medieval, medieval, post medieval	Medium to high
Vicinity of KP3	Former section of the West Branch, Littlehampton Branch and Mid Sussex Line constructed and reroute in the 19th century (no HER ID).	Post medieval	High
KP5 to KP6, access through Broomhurst Farm	Site of post medieval house and garden plot (WD_001_BLD) near Broomhurst Farm historic farmstead (MWS9560).  Observed on 1837 Leominster Tithe map. May survive as archaeological remains.	Post medieval	Medium
KP5 to KP6, access through farmstead northwest of Brook Lawn	Post medieval farm outbuildings (WD_002_BLD) at farmstead northwest of Brook Lawn (MWS10347).  Observed on 1837 Leominster Tithe map. May survive as archaeological remains.	Post medieval	Medium

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Potential
Warningcamp B and C	Route of Roman road.  Broadly projected along that of the A27 and Crossbush Road. Intersected by onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary. There is potential for remains of associated roadside activity.	Roman	Medium to High
Warningcamp C	Calcetto Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9624).  Possible remains of post medieval agricultural building (WD_009_BLD) identified on historic mapping within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.	Post medieval	Medium

26.6.38 Overall, there is a high potential for archaeological remains to occur relating to all periods within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 2: South Coast Plain, which are anticipated to form elements of the following assets groups or themes:

- prehistoric settlement and agriculture practices;
- prehistoric industrial activity;
- prehistoric monumental funerary activity;
- medieval settlement and agriculture;
- post medieval settlement agriculture; and
- military activity.

26.6.39 In addition to the archaeological heritage assets discussed in **Table 26-16**, there is an extant structural feature which lies within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, a flint boundary wall (WD\_037\_STR). The date of construction is uncertain but it is a relatively extensive tall wall which is potentially of post medieval origin and is possibly associated with the former Napoleonic barracks (MWS6746) or the later 19<sup>th</sup> century Hermitage (List entry no. 1027599), which also lie within the same plot of land.

Table 26-16 Zone 2: South Downs – Known and potential archaeological receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
<b>Onshore cable corridor</b>			
Downland dry valleys	Buried ancient land surfaces, archaeological deposits and palaeoenvironmental remains.	Prehistoric	High
General	Isolated finds of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic worked flint  Features and finds relating Iron Age domestic and agricultural activities	Prehistoric	Low
General	Isolated finds of Neolithic worked flint.	Neolithic	Low to Medium
General	In situ Neolithic settlement, industrial and mortuary evidence, e.g. flint mines, causewayed enclosures and barrows.  In situ early medieval settlement remains	Neolithic and early medieval	Very Low
General	Remains of agricultural activity (e.g. finds, ditches and pits). <sup>3</sup>	Roman, medieval and post medieval	Medium to High
Warningcamp B and C	Route of a former Roman road and possible roadside activity.	Roman	Medium to High

<sup>3</sup> See rest of the table for particular foci of potential



Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	Broadly projected along that of the A27 and Crossbush Road. Intersected by onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.		
Warningcamp B and C (KP 7, off Clay Lane)	MWS4742 site of former post medieval brickworks (in use late 18th century and early 19th century).	Medieval	High
Warningcamp B (KP 6 to KP 7)	MWS6746 Crossbush/Lyminster Barracks and possible burials. Napoleonic Barracks 'ordered and ready to build' in 1794 and an associated burial register ended in 1813.  Very little documentary evidence <sup>4</sup> pertaining to the extent, construction and function of the barracks.	Post medieval	High
Warningcamp B	Site of linear building/s (WD_025_BLD) at Highfield House (now the Hermitage (LBII 1027599). Observed on 1896 OS.  No longer extant.	Post medieval	High

<sup>4</sup> Original document sources listed in HER record unavailable during preparation of this report due to closure of HER office during COVID-19 pandemic.

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
KP7 to KP8	<p>Site of former farmstead (WD_028_BLD) adjacent to onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p> <p>Group of buildings with courtyard arrangement observed on 1839 Warningcamp Tithe map. No longer extant.</p> <p>Onshore part of PIER Assessment Boundary overlaps with existing farm track. Possible remains associated with historic farmstead.</p>	Post medieval	Low to medium
KP7 to KP8, construction and operational access 9	<p>222 Warningcamp Historic Farmstead (MWS9257)</p> <p>A 19th century single sided loose courtyard farmstead with a farmhouse set away from the yard.</p> <p>Onshore part of PIER Assessment Boundary overlaps with existing farm track. Possible remains associated with historic farmstead.</p>	Post medieval	Low to medium
KP8 to KP9	Possible remains of DMV on Warningcamp Hill,	Medieval	Medium to High

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	Warningcamp (ANA SDNPA 025), which the HER record for the DMV (MWS1042) is located within 130m of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.		
KP8 to KP9	Relict field system (LDr_006) identified on LiDAR. Maybe associated with DMV on Warningcamp Hill, Warningcamp (ANA SDNPA 025) (MWS3375). Single phase of development appears to be present. Some ridge and furrow observed within on similar alignment.	Uncertain/Medieval?	High
KP8 to KP9	Extant circular pond first evident on 1876 OS (WD_033_OTH). Possible dew pond.	Post medieval	Known
KP9 to KP12	Relict field system (LDr_007), identified on LiDAR.  Single phase of development appears to be present.  May be associated with a series of Early Iron Age to Roman lynchets on Perry Hill (MWS3021, ANA SDNPA 028).	Uncertain	High

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
KP10 to KP11, Perry Hill	<p>Early Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery on Perry Hill.</p> <p>(Known within the onshore part of PEIR Assessment boundary MWS3014 and others nearby MWS3012, MWS3013 and MWS5719)</p> <p>Potential for further buried remains comprising inhumations surrounded by ditches, with associated finds.</p>	Early medieval	Very High
KP11 to KP12, Perry Hill	<p>Bronze Age barrow cemetery on Perry Hill.</p> <p>(Known within onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary: (MWS3043MWS3045, MWS3046 and MWS3411)</p> <p>Other barrow sites and cross dykes known with the vicinity on Perry Hill.</p>	Prehistoric	Known/Very High
KP11 to KP13, Perry Hill	<p>Former Bronze Age field boundaries/land division surviving as buried ditches, subsequently infilled, and ploughed out cross dykes (known on Perry Hill</p>	Prehistoric	Known/Low to medium

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	MWS6567, not extant).		
KP11 to KP13, Perry Hill	MWS3313 Terrace Way or Leper's Way. A constructed terrace way in use as a farm road. Uncertain date. Possibly associated with nearby leper settlement.	Uncertain/Post medieval?	Very High
KP12 to KP13	<p>Relict field system (LDr_008), identified on LiDAR.</p> <p>Two phases of boundary construction appear to be present, with more irregular overlain by straight rectangular. Some evidence of ridge and furrow within later phase.</p> <p>Within the vicinity of former medieval settlement at Thornwick Plain (MWS2855) and medieval leper settlement (MWS3382) and post medieval farmsteads (MWS9867 and MWS12786).</p>	Uncertain	High
KP12 to KP13	<p>Site Combe Log Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9867).</p> <p>Was a 19th century double sided loose courtyard farmstead</p>	Post medieval	Low to Medium

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	<p>with a detached farmhouse set away from the yard. No longer extant.</p> <p>Onshore part of PIER Assessment Boundary overlaps with existing farm track. Possible remains associated with historic farmstead.</p>		
KP13 to KP15	<p>Remains of Roman or Medieval agricultural activity peripheral to the known scheduled site of Romano-British settlement and medieval farmstead (List entry no. 1005823) within 110m of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p> <p>Relict field system (LDr_009), identified on LiDAR, may be associated.</p> <p>Roman pottery sherds previously recovered from Lee Farm (MWS2866).</p>	Roman; Medieval	High
KP14 to KP17	<p>Linear LiDAR features (LDr_005 and LDr_020 LDr_031).</p> <p>Possible former routeways/trackways that may survive as</p>	Uncertain	Medium to High

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	archaeological remains.  LDr_005 located within the dry valley of scarp and cuts across former site of a World War II Military Firing Range (MWS11270).		
Near KP15	Former site of a well and track identified as High Titton on 1896 OS. (WD_030_STR and LDr_021). No longer extant.	Post medieval	Medium to High
Near KP15	A group of four Bronze Age bowl barrows at the Chantry Post (List entry no. 1015713).	Prehistoric	Very High
KP15 to KP16, Sullington Hill	Bronze Age barrow cemetery on Sullington Hill.  (Known barrow sites within onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary MWS2827, MWS3410, MWS6688, MWS6689, MWS6690, MWS6691 and adjacent MWS6592)	Prehistoric	Known/Very High
KP15 to KP16, Sullington Hill	LiDAR features - circular mounds (LDr_002, LDr_019, LDr_023 to 027 and LDr_029 to 030).	Uncertain	Medium to high



Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	<p>Nothing visible above ground during site walkover.</p> <p>May represent a series of possible barrow sites and form part of known barrow cemetery in this area dating to the Bronze Age and early medieval period.</p>		
KP15 to KP16, Sullington Hill	<p>MWS7566 Defended locality on Sullington Hill.</p> <p>No above ground remains observed during walkover.</p>	Modern/WWII	Low
KP15 to KP21 - downs scarp and chalk upland	<p>Post medieval and modern extraction pits. May relate to the production of lime for the improvement of agricultural soils or the production of building materials.</p>	Post medieval and modern	High
KP16 to KP17	<p>MWS11270 Site of a World War II Military Firing Range, Storrington and Sullington.</p>	Modern/WWII	Low
KP16 to KP17, operational access route 10b	<p>MWS11506 Hill Barn Historic Outfarm, Storrington and Sullington.</p> <p>Extant 19th century T-Plan regular courtyard outfarm or field barn.</p>	Post medieval	Low to medium

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	Onshore part of PIER Assessment Boundary overlaps with existing farm track. Possible remains associated with historic farmstead.		
KP17 to KP16, construction and operational access route 11	MWS9337 Barns Farm Historic Farmstead, Storrington.  19th century dispersed cluster farmstead suffered significant loss.  Onshore part of PIER Assessment Boundary overlaps with existing farm track. Possible remains associated with historic farmstead.	Post medieval	Low to medium
KP17 to KP16, construction and operational access route 11	MWS7547 Site of a World War Two Army Camp at Barns Farm, Sullington (Site of a World War Two Army Camp at Barns Farm, Sullington)  A Second World War military camp which housed British and Canadian soldiers is situated to the north of Barns Farm and is visible on aerial photographs taken in 1946. Much has been demolished but some of the original	Modern/WW2	Very Low

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	buildings appear to have survived (not within PEIR Assessment Boundary).		
KP17 to KP21	Activity sites represented by flint scatters. Located on the scarp footslopes – on the Lower Green Sandstone.	Mesolithic	Low to Medium
KP18 to KP19	<p>Possible parkland features associated with Rowdell House.</p> <p>Extant pond feature identified on 1875 OS (WD_031_OTH).</p> <p>Rowdell park originally set around Rowdell House. A house at Rowdell was mentioned c. 1225 and in the 16th century but later demolished and replaced in the 19th century.</p> <p>The main house is shown as no longer extant on 1970s OS, though other buildings survive, as does land division and planting schemes.</p>	Post medieval	Medium to high
KP20 to KP21, temporary access route	Lower Chancton Farm Historic Farmstead. (MWS12195)	Post medieval	Low to medium

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	<p>A 19th century double sided loose courtyard farmstead with a detached farmhouse.</p> <p>Onshore part of PIER Assessment Boundary overlaps with existing farm track. Possible remains associated with historic farmstead.</p>		
KP21 to KP22	<p>Roman roadside activity associated with nearby route of the Hardham to Barcombe Mills Roman Road, the Greensand Way (ANA Horsham 078; Mid Sussex 044)</p> <p>Occupational debris recorded on a minor hill south of the road indicative of Roman building 320m east of the Site (MWS1291).</p>	Roman	Low to Medium

26.6.40 Overall, there is a high potential for archaeological remains to occur relating to all periods within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 3: Low Weald, which are anticipated to form elements of the following assets groups or themes:

- later prehistoric settlement and agriculture practices;
- later prehistoric industrial activity;
- medieval settlement and agriculture;
- post medieval settlement agriculture; and
- military activity.

Table 26-17 Zone 3: Low Weald – Known and potential archaeological receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
<b>Onshore cable corridor</b>			
General - Adur floodplain and tributaries	<p>Palaeoenvironmental deposits and buried landscapes.</p> <p>Deep alluvium deposits present within the Adur floodplain have potential for environmental reconstruction of the Holocene.</p>	Prehistoric	Medium to high
General	<p>Occasional Palaeolithic flint artefacts, likely to be reworked and redeposited.</p> <p>Neolithic worked flint</p> <p>Bronze Age settlement enclosures and land division features on the scarp footslope</p> <p>Occasional/chance finds (e.g. coins or pottery sherds) of Iron Age date</p> <p>Occasional/chance finds of early medieval date</p>	Prehistoric, and early medieval	Low
General - scarp footslopes (on the Lower Green Sandstone) and Adur valley	Mesolithic flint artefacts and scatters		Low to medium
KP21 to KP22	<p>Remains of Roman road and roadside activity.</p> <p>Route of the Hardham to Barcombe Mills Roman Road, the Greensand Way (ANA Horsham 078; Mid Sussex 044). Connecting with Stane Street and Brighton to London Road.</p> <p>Potential archaeological survival within undeveloped areas of the Site (not accessible during Site visit). If present, remains likely to</p>	Roman	Very High

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	have been truncated by road construction/ improvements and agricultural activity.		
KP21 to KP22, near construction and operational accesses 27c and d	<p>Remains associated with the site of post medieval watermill and associated feeder ponds (MWS443).</p> <p>HER record located north of A283 Washington Road, within 20m of onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p> <p>Not accessible during site walkover.</p>	Post medieval	High
KP21 to KP22	<p>Early medieval to medieval settlement remains at Buncton MWS7031 undated earthworks with onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary possibly associated. Not accessible during site walkover.</p> <p>Settlement recorded at Buncton in Domesday book. Site passes adjacent to existing site of Buncton Manor. Possibility for archaeological survival of early medieval occupation within the vicinity, though none currently recorded.</p>	Early medieval to medieval	Low to High
KP21 to KP22, near construction and operational accesses 27c and d	<p>Buncton Manor Historic Farmstead (MWS9593)</p> <p>A 19th century 3-sided loose courtyard farmstead with detached farmhouse. It is in an isolated location and is extant with no apparent alteration.</p> <p>Onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary occupies track through farmstead. Potential archaeological remains of former farm building WD_020_BLD identified on 1896 OS.</p>	Post medieval	Low to medium
KP25 to KP26	<p>Relict field system identified on LiDAR (LDr_010).</p> <p>Low earthworks aligned with nearby extant boundaries. Located within an area of medieval assarts (HWS2123) and possibly associated with contemporary nearby</p>	Uncertain/ Medieval	High

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	<p>medieval hamlet of Ashurst (ANA Horsham 048) and farmstead (MWS13701).</p> <p>Only small area extends into the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p>		
KP26 to KP27	<p>Area of ridge and furrow, identified on LiDAR (LDr_011).</p> <p>Traces of ridge and furrow which are aligned with surrounding extant boundaries. Located within land characterised as medieval to post medieval irregular piecemeal enclosure (HWS2120), immediately east of historic Wellen's Farm (MWS12613) and medieval hamlet of Ashurst (ANA Horsham 048).</p>	Medieval to post medieval	High
KP26 to KP27, construction and operational access 20a	<p>Blocques Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9446)</p> <p>A 19th century double sided loose courtyard farmstead with detached farmhouse having suffered significant loss (more than 50% alteration).</p> <p>Onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary occupies track adjacent to farmstead.</p>	Post medieval to modern	Low
KP28 to KP29	<p>Area of ridge and furrow, identified on LiDAR (LDr_13).</p> <p>Traces of ridge and furrow which are aligned with surrounding extant boundaries. Located within land characterised as medieval cohesive assart (HWS3498).</p>	Medieval to post medieval	High
KP28 to KP29, construction and operational access 22	<p>Brightham's Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9503)</p> <p>A U-plan regular courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements. Partial loss has occurred (less than 50%); demolished elements may survive as archaeological remains.</p> <p>HER polygon only extends slightly into onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p>	Medieval to modern	Low



Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	The farmhouse, and the cart shed are grade II listed buildings (List entry no. 1354245; List entry no.1181633);		
KP29 to KP30, operational access 23	<p>Homelands Historic Farmstead (MWS11752) and ridge and furrow (LDr_012)</p> <p>Onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary occupies track through farmstead. Homelands is a 19th century 4-sided loose courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements. Partial loss has occurred (less than 50%); demolished elements may survive as archaeological remains.</p> <p>LiDAR feature LDr_012 - traces of ridge and furrow which are aligned with surrounding extant boundaries. Located within land characterised as medieval cohesive assart (HWS3498) adjacent to Homelands farm (MWS11752). Located adjacent to a proposed access.</p>	Post medieval to modern	Low
KP29 to KP30, operational access 23	<p>Site of Withy Leg Historic Outfarm, West Grinstead (MWS14016)</p> <p>The HER record is located 10m from the onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary. However, historic mapping indicates the former farmstead extending across the proposed access route (WD_024_BLD).</p>	Post medieval	High
KP29 to KP30	<p>MWS13143 site of 19th century single sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn southeast of Old Homelands, West Grinstead.</p> <p>Demolished but may survive as archaeological remains.</p> <p>A small structure and possible yard are shown on 1896 OS (WD_016_BLD) within vicinity of the HER record.</p>	Post medieval	High
KP28 to KP30	<p>Shoreham to Horsham Railway (MWS5508).</p> <p>The route of the 19th century dismantled railway crosses the onshore part of the PEIR</p>	Post medieval	Low to medium

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	Assessment Boundary on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was opened in 1860 and closed 100 years later. Today it is maintained as a footpath.		
KP30, near construction & operational access 23a	<p>Relict field system identified on LiDAR (LDr_014).</p> <p>Located within land characterised as modern field amalgamation (HWS3503) and medieval to post medieval planned private enclosure (HWS1986). Possibly associated with Shermanbury Grange (MWS3325), a former house and parkland located immediately north (outside the onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary).</p> <p>Feature area largely located outside of the onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary, partially extending into the east.</p>	Undated/ Medieval or post medieval?	High
KP30 to KP31	<p>Relict field system identified on LiDAR (LDr_015).</p> <p>Low earthwork banks containing traces of ridge and furrow, probably remnants of former medieval open field. May survive as archaeological remains.</p> <p>Located immediately north of Home Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS11733).</p>	Undated/ Medieval or post medieval?	High
KP31 to KP32	<p>Worked prehistoric flints and potential remains associated with Morley Manor (List entry no. 1027330) lying 50m east of the onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p> <p>A small assemblage of prehistoric debitage and burnt flint, together with medieval and post medieval pottery sherds were recovered. Whilst the HER record itself partly falls within the onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary, the finds were recovered for the area of investigation outside, during a watching brief at Morley Manor (EWS1866 and MWS14632).</p>	Prehistoric and post medieval	Low

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D	<p>Two circular depressions identified on LiDAR (LDr_003 and LDr_004).</p> <p>Indicating possible instances of extraction activity, which may survive as archaeological features.</p> <p>May relate to various industries operating across the Weald, including post medieval glass/brick making and lime production.</p>	Undated	High
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D, construction and operational access route 27 and 27a	<p>Remains associated with Parkminster Medieval Farm (MWS13258), Little Parkminster 17th Century Historic Farmstead (MWS12020, farmhouse grade II listed 1286321) and St Hugh's Carthusian Monastery (grade II* listed 1027084, MWS90; and grade II listed lodge 1193051) (ANA Horsham 146).</p> <p>The ANA lies adjacent to onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p>	Medieval to post medieval	Low
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D, construction and operational access route 27a	<p>Greatwick (later Gratwicke) Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS10972)</p> <p>A 19th century dispersed driftaway farmstead. It is in an isolated location and has suffered partial loss (less than 50% loss).</p> <p>Onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary occupies track through farmstead. Demolished elements may survive as archaeological remains, including that of former building shown on 1895 OS (WD_021_BLD).</p>	Post medieval to modern	Low to
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D, operational access route 27b	<p>Crateman's Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9939, ANA Horsham 144).</p> <p>A 17th century 3-sided L-Plan loose courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements to the main plan. The farmstead has suffered partial loss (less than 50%); demolished elements may survive as archaeological remains.</p>	Post medieval	Medium to high

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	<p>Onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary occupies western part of farmstead (and associated ANA) where former buildings are shown on historic mapping (WD_027_BLD and WD_038_BLD).</p> <p>Farmhouse is grade II listed (1354155), lies within 20m away.</p>		
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D, operational access route 27b	<p>Dragons Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS10096)</p> <p>A 19th century 3- sided L-Plan loose courtyard farmstead with additional detached elements. The farmstead has suffered partial loss (less than 50%); demolished elements may survive as archaeological remains.</p> <p>Onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary occupies access track adjacent to existing farmstead, where former building is identified on historic mapping (WD_022_BLD).</p>	Post medieval to modern	Low to medium
Wineham Lane North Route 1A	<p>Area of ridge and furrow, identified on LiDAR (LDr_017).</p> <p>Traces of ridge and furrow encased within extant field boundaries.</p> <p>Located within land characterised as medieval co-axial fields (HWS2031) to the east of Oaklands Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS12674).</p>	Medieval to post medieval	High
Wineham Lane - North 1A & 1B	<p>MWS549 possible site of Abbeylands medieval hospital.</p> <p>Documentary evidence. No known recorded remains to date. The area is a designated ANA (Horsham 058).</p>	Medieval	Uncertain
Wineham Lane - North 1A & 1B	<p>Area of ridge and furrow, identified on LiDAR (LDr_016).</p> <p>Traces of ridge and furrow encased within extant boundaries. Possible low east-west</p>	Medieval to post medieval	High

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
	linear earthworks underlying the ridge and furrow.  Located within land characterised as medieval cohesive assart (HWS2296) to the east of King's Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS11883).		
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1D	Area of ridge and furrow, identified on LiDAR (LDr_018).  Traces of ridge and furrow encased within extant field boundaries.  Located within land characterised as medieval cohesive assart (HWS2296).	Medieval to post medieval	High
Access route 28a	Oakendene Medieval Manor Farmstead (ANA Horsham 139).  The ANA extends slightly into onshore part of PEIR Assessment boundary, which comprises the existing access road to Oakendene Industrial Estate.	Medieval	Low
<b>Onshore substation search areas</b>			
Bolney Road / Kent Street	Landscaped grounds of Oakendene Manor (MWS96, HWS2285). The surviving manor house is grade II listed (1027074).  Former extent on historic OS mapping.  The ANA relating to Oakendene Medieval Manor Farmstead (ANA Horsham 139) also lies adjacent to Bolney Road / Kent Street search area.	Medieval and post medieval	Low
Wineham Lane North	Bronze Age finds and residual material reincorporated into later deposits/features.  A single sherd of early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from within the Site (Sheehan and Krawiec, 2018, MWS12642).	Bronze Age	Low
Wineham Lane North	Late Iron Age to early Roman field system and associated pits, with a large assemblage of pottery and some stone fragments (Sheehan and Krawiec, 2018, MWS12642).	Late Iron Age to early Roman	Known/Very High

Location	Archaeological Asset	Period	Known / Potential
Wineham Lane North	Remains of medieval field systems  Low-level of medieval activity consisting of ditches/gullies along with pottery sherds have been recorded (MWS12642) within onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary.	Medieval	Known/ Medium to High

## Future baseline

- 26.6.41 There are no committed development(s) or forecasted changes that will materially alter the historic environment baseline conditions within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary. It is likely, however, that continuing intensive arable cultivation will result in the progressive disturbance of any archaeological remains which may be present within cultivated land.
- 26.6.42 **Chapter 6: Coastal processes**, does not predict any trends in coastal change (beyond those predicted during the construction phase relating to installation of the export cable at landfall) that will give rise to adverse changes to the terrestrial historic environment.

## 26.7 Basis for PEIR assessment

### Maximum design scenario

- 26.7.1 Assessing using a parameter-based design envelope approach means that the assessment considers a maximum design scenario whilst allowing the flexibility to make improvements in the future in ways that cannot be predicted at the time of submission of the DCO Application. The assessment of the maximum adverse scenario for each receptor establishes the maximum potential adverse impact and as a result impacts of greater adverse significance will not arise should any other development scenario (as described in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development**) to that assessed within this Chapter be taken forward in the final scheme design.
- 26.7.2 The maximum assessment assumptions that have been identified to be relevant to historic environment are outlined in **Table 26-18** below and are in line with the Project Design Envelope (**Chapter 4**).

Table 26-18 Maximum assessment assumptions for impacts on historic environment

Project phase and activity/impact	Maximum assessment assumptions	Justification
Construction	Landfall HDD cable	These maximum assessment assumptions are

Project phase and activity/impact	Maximum assessment assumptions	Justification
	<p><b>Onshore cable corridor:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to 50m wide temporary construction corridor within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary with approximate length of 36km.</li> <li>Total installation duration up to three years, carried out in sections.</li> <li>Up to four trenches with burial depth target of 1.2m standard cover (min) to top of duct.</li> <li>Trench width at base 0.9m.</li> <li>Trench width at surface. Soft soil: between 2m and 4m dependant on soil strength. Maximum angle of trench dependent on soil strength. Hard/solid ground: Same as base trench width.</li> <li>HDD Burial depth maximum, approximately 25m although dependant on the crossing at the River Adur.</li> <li>Temporary access points.</li> <li>Temporary haul road width 5m to 10m.</li> </ul> <p><b>Temporary construction compounds:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Up to four temporary construction compound locations.</li> <li>Compound use duration of up to three years and six months per temporary construction compound.</li> <li>Size of temporary construction compounds: approximately 4ha per compound, approximately 4</li> </ul>	<p>relevant to the assessment of potential direct and indirect impacts on heritage assets undertaken at PEIR and ES. A worst-case scenario assumes that development may take place anywhere within the onshore part PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p>



Project phase and activity/impact	Maximum assessment assumptions	Justification
	<p>temporary construction compounds needed.</p> <p><b>HDD compounds:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDD compound dimensions: 50m x 75m (length and width).</li> <li>• Three to four months construction duration.</li> <li>• Joint Bay construction duration per compound (does not include cable pulling duration) 6 to 8 weeks.</li> </ul> <p><b>Onshore substation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent area of onshore substation site for all infrastructure – Up to 5.9ha.</li> <li>• Temporary works area – Up to 2.5ha.</li> <li>• Maximum building height – 12m.</li> <li>• Maximum height of fire walls - 10m.</li> <li>• Lightning protection mast height – 12m.</li> <li>• Maximum number of buildings – 12.</li> <li>• Maximum length building – 70m.</li> <li>• Maximum width of building - 20m.</li> <li>• Duration of construction – up to three years.</li> </ul>	
<b>Construction &amp; Decommissioning</b>	<p><b>Landfall:</b></p> <p>All physical assessment assumptions (as listed above) and duration</p> <p><b>Onshore cable corridor:</b></p>	<p>The maximum assessment assumptions are relevant to the assessment of</p>

Project phase and activity/impact	Maximum assessment assumptions	Justification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All physical assessment assumptions (as listed above).</li> <li>• Total installation duration – up to three years.</li> <li>• HDD compound construction duration per compound – three to four months.</li> <li>• JB construction duration per compound - two months.</li> <li>• Temporary construction compound use duration per compound – up to three years six months.</li> </ul> <p><b>Onshore substation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All physical assessment assumptions (as listed above).</li> <li>• Duration of construction – up to three years.</li> <li>• HGV movements (two-way) – approximately 8,050.</li> <li>• Abnormal Indivisible Loads – 9.</li> </ul>	<p>potential indirect impacts on heritage assets undertaken at PEIR and ES. A worst-case scenario assumes that development may take place anywhere within the onshore part PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p>
<p><b>Operation and maintenance</b></p>	<p>The operational lifetime of the Proposed Development is expected to be around 30 years.</p> <p><b>Landfall and onshore cable corridor:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All permanent elements of the landfall and onshore cable corridor will be below ground.</li> </ul> <p><b>Onshore substation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to two onshore substation search areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ A – Bolney Road / Kent Street</li> <li>▶ B – Wineham Lane North</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>The maximum assessment assumptions are relevant to the assessment of potential indirect impacts on heritage assets undertaken at PEIR and ES. A worst-case scenario assumes that the onshore substation and associated infrastructure may be located anywhere within the chosen onshore substation search areas, and the</p>

Project phase and activity/impact	Maximum assessment assumptions	Justification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent area of site for all infrastructure – 5.9ha</li> <li>• Maximum main building height - 12m.</li> <li>• Height of fire walls - 10m.</li> <li>• Lightning protection mast height - 12m.</li> <li>• Maximum number of buildings – 12.</li> <li>• Maximum length building - 70m.</li> <li>• Maximum width of building – 20m.</li> </ul> <p>The establishment of areas of new planting within and around the onshore substation search areas, as described in <a href="#">Chapter 19, Section 19.7</a>.</p> <p><b>WTGs and layout scenario:</b></p> <p>The assessment considers two design scenarios based on a maximum number of up to 116 smaller WTG type turbines of maximum blade tip height of 210m, or 75 larger WTG type turbines of maximum blade tip height of 325m. The realistic maximum design scenario layout (as described in <a href="#">Chapter 16: Seascape, landscape and visual</a>, and shown on <a href="#">Figure 16.1, Volume 3</a>) has WTGs located to the full eastern and southern extent of the Zone 6 Area, as well as the full western and southern extent of the Extension Area, which results in WTGs being located in positions likely to result in the maximum adverse effect both in terms of proximity, scale and widest lateral spread in views from the coastline.</p> <p><b>Offshore substation:</b></p>	<p>three offshore substations are located along the shoreward perimeter of the wind farm Area of Search where they will in theory be most visible from coastal viewpoints to the west, north and east.</p>

Project phase and activity/impact	Maximum assessment assumptions	Justification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topside – height (excluding helideck or lightning protection) (LAT) – 65m above LAT.</li> <li>• Topside – main structure length and width - 80 x 50m.</li> <li>• Height of lightning protection &amp; ancillary structures (LAT) - 115m above LAT.</li> </ul>	
<b>Decommissioning</b>	<p>Landfall and the onshore electrical cables will be left <i>in-situ</i> with ends cut, sealed and buried.</p> <p>Onshore substation: if fully decommissioned, then as per construction phase.</p>	These maximum assessment assumptions are relevant to assessment of potential historic environment effects.

- 26.7.3 The PEIR Assessment Boundary, within which the Proposed Development and associated infrastructure will be located, comprises a degree of optionality which is still to be refined for the DCO Application. This optionality includes multiple cable corridors, onshore substation search areas, temporary construction compounds, accesses and a construction corridor of variable width. Whilst a number of these options will not be required in the final design of the Proposed Development, the assessment of onshore historic environment effects at the PEIR stage assumes a worst-case scenario in which construction works will take place within the entirety of the PEIR Assessment Boundary. Whilst effects will be overstated in this approach, it will ensure any land within the PEIR Assessment Boundary that may be directly impacted and where heritage assets may be impacted through changes to setting, will be appropriately assessed. Where there is cable corridor optionality at PEIR stage and where the baseline does not provide enough detail to fully understand the archaeological interest of each option, it can be assumed that the longer the route, the greater the land take and therefore greater potential for direct impacts on buried deposits of archaeological interest. The existing historic environment baseline is considered sufficient to identify potentially significant effects through changes to the setting of heritage assets, which together with a consideration of direct impacts as described, will inform a preferred onshore cable corridor option.
- 26.7.4 Each onshore substation search area is considered separately for potential indirect effects on the historic environment. A worst-case scenario for the PEIR assessment assumes that the built elements and above ground infrastructure could be located anywhere with the onshore substation search areas. Whilst this may lead to potential effects being overstated, it may be possible to draw

conclusions on the variable degree of anticipated impact from development within the onshore substation search areas.

## Embedded environmental measures

- 26.7.5 As part of the Rampion 2 design process, a number of embedded environmental measures have been adopted to reduce the potential for impacts on historic environment. These embedded environmental measures will evolve over the development process as the EIA progresses and in response to consultation. They will be fed iteratively into the assessment process.
- 26.7.6 These embedded environmental measures typically include those that have been identified as good or standard practice and include actions that will be undertaken to meet existing legislation requirements. As there is a commitment to implementing these embedded environmental measures, and also to various standard sectoral practices and procedures, they are considered inherently part of the design of Rampion 2 and are set out in this PEIR.
- 26.7.7 **Table 26-19** sets out the relevant embedded environmental measures within the design and how these affect the historic environment assessment.

Table 26-19 Relevant historic environment embedded environmental measures

ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
C-1	The onshore cable route will be completely buried underground for its entire length where practicable.	Scoping	DCO works plans, description of development and requirements.	<p>The measure will substantially reduce visual perception of the onshore cable, minimising indirect effects on historic environment receptors through changes to their setting.</p> <p>The measure will result in direct impacts on buried deposits of potential archaeological interest.</p>
C-4	Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) technique will be used at the landfall location.	Scoping	DCO works plans, description of development	Depending on the depth of HDD, there may be direct impacts on buried deposits of potential

ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
			and requirements.	<p>archaeological interest, this includes deeply buried deposits preserving palaeoenvironmental remains.</p> <p>Potential opportunity for avoidance of shallower deposits of archaeological interest and / or extant historic environment receptors, where present within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.</p>
<b>C-5</b>	Main rivers, watercourses, railways and roads that form part of the Strategic Highways Network will be crossed by Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) or other trenchless technology where this represents the best environment solution and is financially and technically feasible (see commitment C-17).	Scoping-updated at PEIR	DCO works plans and order limits.	<p>Depending on the depth of HDD, there may be direct impacts on buried deposits of potential archaeological interest, this includes deeply buried deposits preserving palaeoenvironmental remains.</p> <p>Potential opportunity for avoidance of shallower deposits of archaeological interest and / or extant historic environment receptors, where present within the onshore part of the</p>

ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
				PEIR Assessment Boundary.
<b>C-6</b>	Where practical, sensitive sites will be avoided by the temporary and permanent onshore project footprint including SSSIs, Local Nature Reserves, Local Wildlife Sites, ancient woodland, areas of consented development, areas of historic and authorised landfills and other known areas of potential contamination, National Trust Land, Listed Buildings, Scheduled monuments, and mineral resources (including existing mineral sites, minerals sites allocated in development plans and mineral safeguarding areas).	Scoping-updated at PEIR	DCO works plans and order limits.	This measure will ensure direct impacts to Ancient Woodland, listed buildings and scheduled monuments are avoided.
<b>C-9</b>	Joint bays will be completely buried with the land above reinstated to pre-construction ground level, with the exception of link box chambers where access will be required from ground level (via manholes). Once constructed joint bays and link box chambers will be resilient to flooding.	Scoping-updated at PEIR	DCO works plans, description of development and requirements.	The measure will minimise visual impacts of the joint bays on the setting of historic environment receptors but will result in direct impacts to buried deposits with potential archaeological interest.



ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
C-10	No blasting is anticipated to be required and trenchless crossings will be undertaken by non-impact methods.	Scoping	Outline Code of Construction Practice (COCP) and DCO requirement.	The measure will minimise audibility of the construction of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development within the setting of historic environment receptors.
C-11	During construction topsoil and subsoil will be stored within the temporary working corridor of the onshore cable. The topsoil and subsoil will be stored in separate stockpiles in line with Defra 2009 Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites PB13298, including guidance on utilising separate stockpiles and giving due consideration to adverse weather conditions. Any suspected or confirmed contaminated soils will be separated, contained and tested before removed.	Scoping-updated at PEIR	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	Stockpiles may introduce temporary visual changes to the setting of historic environment receptors, which may impact heritage significance.
C-12	During topsoil stripping, machinery with low ground pressure will be used to minimise soil compaction where the soil conditions indicate that compaction is possible. Storage time will be kept to the	Scoping	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	The measure will minimise direct impacts on buried deposits of potential archaeological interest.

ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
	practicable minimum to prevent the soil deteriorating in quality. Topsoil stripped from different fields will be stored separately, as will soil from hedgerow banks or woodland strips.			
<b>C-13</b>	In areas (or during periods of adverse weather) there may be the requirement to import aggregates to create a stable surface for construction traffic movements. Options such as bogmatting and geotextiles will be considered by the principal contractor for sensitive sections of the route to reduce impact.	Scoping	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	The measure will minimise direct impacts on buried deposits of potential archaeological interest.
<b>C-19</b>	The onshore cable will be constructed in discrete sections. The trenches will be excavated, the cable ducts will be laid, the trenches backfilled and the reinstatement process commenced in as short a timeframe as practicable. At regular intervals (typically 600m – 1,000m) along the route joint bays/pits will be installed to enable the cable installation and connection process.	Scoping	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	The measure will minimise indirect impacts on historic environment receptors by limiting the duration of construction activities at defined locations.
<b>C-20</b>	The typical construction working area will be 50m	Scoping	Outline COCP and DCO	The measure will minimise impacts on

ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
	along the onshore cable corridor to minimise the construction footprint. At other discrete locations this may be expanded to accommodate working area for example for Horizontal Directional Drilling (HDD).		articles/ requirement.	historic environment receptors.
<b>C-21</b>	Vegetation will be retained where possible. Where necessary, vegetation removal will be scheduled over winter to avoid bird breeding season. If not possible for all areas, any vegetation removal will be undertaken in line with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction). This will be carried out under supervision and will be appropriately managed to remove the risk of damaging or destroying active nests, young or eggs. Suitable methods will also be used to ensure vegetation supporting other legally protected species is removed sensitively and in a legally compliant way.	Scoping- updated at PEIR	Outline COCP and DCO articles/ requirement.	The measure to retain vegetation where possible will minimise the indirect impacts of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development on historic environment receptors and will minimise direct impacts to elements of the historic landscape character.
<b>C-22</b>	Core working hours for construction of the onshore components will be 0700 to 1900 Monday to Friday, and 0800 to	Scoping	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	The measure will minimise indirect impacts on historic environment receptors.

ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
	1300 on Saturdays, apart from specific circumstances to be set out and agreed in the Outline COCP.			
<b>C-24</b>	Best practice air quality management measures will be applied as described in Institute of Air Quality Management (IAQM) (2014) guidance on the Assessment of Dust from Demolition and Construction 2014, version 1.1.	Scoping-updated at PEIR	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	The measure will minimise indirect impacts on historic environment receptors.
<b>C-25</b>	All aspects of the construction work will be in accordance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015.	Scoping	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	The measure will ensure work undertaken to minimise effects on historic environment receptors are carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced persons.
<b>C-26</b>	Where noisy activities are planned and may cause disturbance, the use of mufflers, acoustic barriers and other suitable solutions will be applied.	Scoping	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	The measure will minimise indirect impacts on historic environment receptors.
<b>C-27</b>	Following construction, construction compounds will be returned to previous conditions as far as reasonably possible.	Scoping-updated at PEIR	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	The measure will minimise, or reverse, indirect effects on historic environment receptors.

ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
<b>C-29</b>	A depth of cover of 1.2m is assumed. Deeper trenches may be required at specific crossing locations (such as watercourses).	Scoping-updated at PEIR	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	The trench parameters will determine the extent of impact on buried deposits of potential archaeological interest. The measure will provide opportunity for minimising and / or avoiding direct impacts to archaeological sensitive areas.
<b>C-36</b>	The number of turbine generators (WTGs) will not exceed that of the existing Rampion 1 project.	Scoping	DCO requirements or DML conditions.	Maximum assessment assumptions relevant to worst-case scenario for SLVIA ZTV which is incorporated into the assessment for indirect effects.
<b>C-37</b>	The Maximum blade tip height will be 325m from LAT and the maximum rotor diameter will be 295m.	Scoping-updated at PEIR	DCO requirements or DML conditions.	Maximum assessment assumptions relevant to worst-case scenario for SLVIA ZTV which is incorporated into the assessment for indirect effects.
<b>C-61</b>	Due regard will be given to design principles held in Rampion 1 Design Plan and design principles to be developed for Rampion 2, with consideration of the seascape, landscape and visual impacts on the South Downs	Scoping-updated at PEIR	DCO requirements or DML conditions.	The measure will minimise indirect impacts on historic environment receptors.

ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
National Park and Sussex Heritage Coast.				
<b>C-67</b>	The onshore cable route will avoid the brows of hills as far as is reasonably practical, and is likely to follow the established pattern of the landscape i.e. routed to closely follow the line of existing field boundaries as far as is practicable.	Scoping	DCO works plans, description of development and requirements.	The measure will minimise indirect impacts on historic environment receptors.
<b>C-68</b>	The final form of the onshore substation will be finished to a high standard of design, using quality materials and integrated into the surrounding environment through the adoption of a robust, sustainable landscape planting strategy, taking account of the West Sussex Landscape Land Management Guidelines. A Landscape Design Plan will be developed to mitigate landscape and visual effects and where possible, protect landscape character, key characteristics and elements, and enhance landscape quality through use of sustainable landscape design techniques. The Landscape Design Plan will take account of the Landscape Character Assessment of West	Scoping-updated at PEIR	Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan	The measure will minimise indirect impacts on historic environment receptors.

ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
	Sussex (West Sussex Council, 2003), and will be included as part of the Outline Landscape and Ecological Management Plan.			
<b>C-77</b>	Dewatering of excavations will be undertaken in line with good practise. Effects of dewatering on potential receptors will be incorporated into the proposed approaches for each piece of infrastructure. Appropriate treatment will be installed before discharge to surface or groundwater, this will include the use of siltbusters (or similar) before discharge to surface waters. Appropriate licences and permits will be applied for if required.	Scoping	Outline COCP and DCO requirement.	The measure will minimise direct impacts on buried deposits with potential archaeological interest.
<b>C-79</b>	Archaeological and paleoenvironmental mitigation will entail an agreed programme of archaeological recording and dissemination to mitigate any significant adverse effects during construction. Provision will be made for appropriate curation/deposition of the site archive.	Scoping-updated at PEIR	DCO requirement.	The measure will mitigate any significant adverse effects on deposits of archaeological interest that may occur during construction.

ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
<b>C-80</b>	Any loss of built heritage assets or historic landscape elements will be mitigated through an appropriate level of survey and recording and dissemination, where avoidance or sensitive adaptation is not feasible.	Scoping-updated at PEIR	DCO requirement.	The measure will mitigate the loss of heritage significance that may result from direct impacts on built heritage assets or historic landscape elements.
<b>C-81</b>	Loss or disturbance of historic landscape elements arising from temporary works will be mitigated, as far as possible, through sensitive design restoration and enhancements.	Scoping	DCO requirement.	The measure will mitigate the loss of heritage significance that may result from direct impacts on historic landscape elements.
<b>C-82</b>	Any significant effects on the settings of heritage assets will usually be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design, landscape planting or screening.	Scoping	DCO requirement.	The measure will minimise indirect impacts on historic environment receptors.
<b>C-115</b>	The construction corridor through woodland, tree lines and across important hedgerows (in terms of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997) will be narrowed to no more than 30m for its entire length to minimise habitat losses. All hedgerows will be reinstated following cable installation.	PEIR	Outline COCP and DCO requirement	The measure will minimise direct impacts on potentially important hedgerows and mitigate any loss through restoration.



ID	Environmental measure proposed	Project phase measure introduced	How the environmental measures will be secured	Relevance to historic environment assessment
<b>C-133</b>	Stockpiles will be present for the shortest practicable timeframe, with stockpiles being reinstated as the construction work progresses. Stockpiles which remain present for six months or longer will be seeded to encourage stabilisation.	PEIR	Outline COCP and DCO requirement	The measure will minimise indirect impacts on historic environment receptors.
<b>C-157</b>	The proposed heavy goods vehicle (HGV) routing during the construction period to individual accesses will be developed to avoid major settlements such as Storrington, Cowfold, Steyning, Wineham, Henfield, Woodmancote and other smaller settlements where possible.	PEIR	Proposed routing in agreed CTMP	The measure will minimise indirect impacts on historic environment receptors.

## 26.8 Methodology for PEIR assessment

### Introduction

- 26.8.1 The project-wide generic approach to assessment is set out in **Chapter 5: Approach to the EIA**. The assessment methodology for historic environment for the PEIR is consistent with that provided in the Scoping Report (RED, 2020) and no changes have been made since the scoping phase.
- 26.8.2 The methodology for establishing a detailed historic environment baseline is provided below, together with the methodology for assessing the significance of effects.
- 26.8.3 To establish a detailed baseline, appropriate and proportionate assessments and surveys has been completed following refinement of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development. These have included:
- a review of desk-based data within the study area, using sources detailed in **Table 26-9**, as well as relevant readily available regional and local contextual

studies, desk and field studies, geological and geotechnical data, historic mapping and aerial photographs (historic environment desk study provided in **Appendix 26.2, Volume 4** and gazetteer of heritage assets in **Appendix 26.1, Volume 4**);

- review of readily available LiDAR data, incorporated into the historic environment desk study provided in **Appendix 26.2, Volume 4** and listed in **Appendix 26.1, Volume 4**;
- site walkovers of onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary via public rights of way, and visits to relevant heritage assets outside of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary to inform the assessment of effects arising from change to setting;
- representative viewpoints for the LVIA (**Chapter 19**) and SLVIA (**Chapter 16**) have been used to inform the settings assessment, where appropriate; and
- cross-referencing with the LVIA (**Chapter 19**) and other workstreams where appropriate to ensure an integrated approach to assessment. Direct effects on archaeological assets within the entire PEIR Assessment Boundary are considered together within **Section 26.9**, whilst indirect effects resulting from different elements of the Proposed Development (e.g. onshore substation) are considered under separate subheadings.

## Assessment of effects and determining significance

- 26.8.4 National Policy Statement (NPS) EN-1 (Department of Energy & Climate Change, 2011) requires change to the significance of heritage assets to be considered in developing an understanding of the potential effects of the Proposed Development.
- 26.8.5 The significance of a heritage asset is a product of the value which it holds to this and future generations as a result of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interests. These interests are set out in NPS EN-1 and are discussed in more detail in Conservation Principles and GPA 2 (Historic England, 2015):
- **archaeological**: the potential of a heritage asset to hold evidence about the past which can be retrieved through specialist investigation;
  - **historical**: which can be through association with past events or people, or where a heritage asset is illustrative of a particular asset type, theme or period; and
  - **architectural/artistic**: values which derive from a contemporary appreciation of a heritage asset's aesthetics.
- 26.8.6 NPS EN-1 notes that setting contributes to an asset's heritage significance and sets out policies regarding change to the setting of heritage assets but does not offer an explicit definition. Setting is defined in both the NPPF (Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2019) and by Historic England in GPA 3 (Historic England, 2017) as:
- “The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting*

*may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance, or may be neutral.” (NPPF 2019, 71)*

- 26.8.7 For the purposes of assessing the significance of effects, heritage significance (or sensitivity) is assigned to one of four classes, with reference to the heritage interests described above and relying on professional judgement as informed by policy and guidance. The hierarchy given in **Table 26-20** reflects the NPS EN-1 distinction between designated and non-designated heritage assets. NPS EN-1 distinguishes between designated assets of the highest heritage significance (i.e. scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* RPGs, and World Heritage Sites) and other designated heritage assets. This further distinction is relevant to planning policy but has less influence on the establishment of the significance of an effect in EIA terms.

**Table 26-20 Establishing the heritage significance (or sensitivity) of receptors for onshore historic environment**

Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Criteria	Receptor type
<b>High</b>	Assets of national importance, which have significance for an outstanding level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest. It is possible that low-moderate impacts upon these assets or their settings could lead to significant effects.	Designated heritage assets or non-designated assets of demonstrably schedulable quality.
<b>Medium</b>	The sensitivity of these assets will largely be dependent upon their current setting and their character. Asset has significance for a high level of archaeological, architectural, historic and/or artistic interest.	Non-designated sites and monuments of regional importance.
<b>Low</b>	Assets of local interest, which have significance for elements of archaeological architectural, historic or artistic interest. Although these assets must be considered, and mitigation may be required, it is considered that significant effects will only exist if the assets were to be predominantly or totally destroyed as a result of the Proposed Development.	Non-designated assets of local importance.

Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Criteria	Receptor type
<b>Very Low</b>	Due to its nature of form / condition / survival, cannot be considered as an asset in its own right.	Non-extant HER record.
26.8.8	Magnitude of change is a measure of the extent to which the heritage significance of an asset will be disturbed or lost.	
26.8.9	In respect of buried archaeological deposits, where no remains are visible above ground, this will arise from direct disturbance or removal of archaeological material resulting in the loss of archaeological interest. In certain instances, elements of architectural and historic interest can also be affected. Similarly, direct loss, damage or alteration of a structure will primarily affect architectural interest, although historic and archaeological interests may also be affected.	
26.8.10	The effects of change in the setting of a heritage asset depends on the contribution of that setting to the heritage significance of the asset, and assessments must be, by their nature, specific to the individual assets being considered.	
26.8.11	The magnitude of change (or impact) is based on the extent to which the heritage significance of an asset is affected, which can be influenced by a number of factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the permanence of the impact (temporary, permanent or reversible);</li> <li>physical changes caused by the impact (both beneficial and adverse); and</li> <li>the extent of the heritage asset or its setting that will be affected (for example, the whole or a very small part) and the contribution of that part to heritage significance.</li> </ul>	
26.8.12	Impacts on receptors, in this case heritage assets, are assigned to one of four classes of magnitude of change, defined in <b>Table 26-21</b> . Impacts can be adverse or beneficial and it is recognised that NPS EN-1 looks to developers to make, where possible, a positive contribution to the historic environment as part of its design response.	

Table 26-21 Establishing the magnitude of change

Magnitude of change	Criteria (Adverse)	Criteria (Beneficial)
<b>High</b>	Loss of significance resulting from irreversible total or substantial demolition or disturbance of a heritage asset or from the	Sympathetic restoration of an at-risk or otherwise degraded heritage asset and/or its setting. Bringing an at-risk heritage asset

Magnitude of change	Criteria (Adverse)	Criteria (Beneficial)
	disassociation of an asset from its setting.	into sustainable use, with robust long-term management secured.
<b>Medium</b>	Loss of significance arising from partial disturbance or inappropriate alteration of asset which will adversely affect its importance. Change to the key characteristics of an asset's setting, which gives rise to lasting harm to the significance of the asset, but which still allows its archaeological, architectural or historic interest to be appreciated.	Appropriate stabilisation and/or enhancement of a heritage asset and, or its setting that better reveal the significance of the asset or contribute to a long-term sustainable use or management regime.
<b>Low</b>	Minor loss to, or alteration of, an asset which leaves its current significance largely intact. Minor and, or short-term changes to setting which do not affect the key characteristics and in which the historical context remains substantially intact.	Minor enhancements to a heritage asset and, or its setting that better reveal its significance or contribute to sustainable use and management.
<b>Very Low</b>	Minor alteration of an asset which does not affect its significance in any discernible way. Minor and, or short term or reversible change to setting which does not affect the significance of the asset.	Minor alteration of an asset which does not affect its significance in any discernible way. Minor and, or short term or reversible change to setting which does not affect the significance of the asset.

26.8.13 The matrix in **Table 26-22** has been prepared to guide the assessment of whether effects on the historic environment for the purposes of EIA are to be considered significant or not. The classification of the effect is judged on the relationship of the magnitude of impact to the assessed heritage significance of the resource. As a general rule, major and moderate effects are considered to be significant and minor and negligible effects are considered to be not significant. However, professional judgement is applied, where appropriate, to determine significance of effect.

Table 26-22 Classification of effects

Receptor heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change			
	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
<b>High</b>	Major (Significant)	Major (Significant)	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
<b>Medium</b>	Major (Significant)	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)
<b>Low</b>	Moderate (Potentially Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)
<b>Very Low</b>	Minor (Not Significant)	Minor (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)	Negligible (Not Significant)

- 26.8.14 In **Section 26.9 to 26.12**, all assessments are presented as narrative discussions, setting out the significance of the relevant heritage asset(s), and where appropriate contribution of their settings to heritage significance, providing a description of the anticipated change and setting out the magnitude of change in line with the definitions set out **Table 26-21**.
- 26.8.15 NPS EN-1 further distinguishes between ‘harm’ and ‘substantial harm’ and sets out how development that gives rise to harm should be considered within the planning process.
- 26.8.16 For the purposes of this assessment, adverse impact of low or medium magnitude to a designated heritage asset or non-designated heritage assets of equivalent heritage significance will normally be considered to comprise harm, while a high magnitude of impact will normally comprise substantial harm.
- 26.8.17 Special consideration, however, needs to be given to the particular context in which the assessment is taking place. Comments on the magnitude of any harm accruing to designated heritage assets or non-designated heritage assets of equivalent heritage significance will be made in the narrative assessment.

## 26.9 Preliminary assessment: Construction phase

### Landfall and onshore cable corridor

#### Introduction

- 26.9.1 As outlined in **Chapter 4: The Proposed Development**, the installation of the onshore cable corridor will take up to three years (carried out in sections), whilst construction of the temporary construction compounds will take between two months to four months and will be in use for up to three years and six months. Construction activities will include activities such as site clearance, earthworks, construction and vehicle movements. The maximum assessment assumptions relating to the landfall and onshore cable corridor are presented in **Table 26-18**. On completion of the construction phase, the land will be reinstated to its former condition wherever possible (embedded environmental measure C-27, **Table 26-19**). Where potential effects are identified, an indication is provided of the range of magnitude of change and heritage significance (or sensitivity) definitions for each potential effect based on the definitions provided in **Section 26.8**. The magnitude of change, and hence the significance of potential effects, have been assessed on the assumption that the embedded environmental measures from **Table 26-19** have been implemented as part of the Proposed Development.

#### Effects arising through change to historic landscape character

##### Overview

- 26.9.2 Potential effects to the heritage significance of historic landscape character may arise through direct impact and changes to setting. Within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, direct disturbances of element of the historic environment may result from intrusive groundworks required for the construction of the onshore cable trenches and transitional joint bays (TJBs) together with associated infrastructure such as temporary construction compounds, temporary construction haul roads and temporary construction access routes. Construction activity will introduce new visual and audible elements into the landscape. This is likely to have varying impact along the onshore construction corridor depending on the nature of the existing noise environment (for example traffic noise, natural wave sounds, industrial activity and active farmsteads), with a greater impact within the less developed agricultural landscape and where views across the landscape contribute to heritage significance.

##### Zone 1: South Coast Plain

- 26.9.3 The historic landscape character of the coastal plain is described in **Section 26.6**. The historic landscape character and elements are generally considered to be of **low** heritage significance (sensitivity) for the following historic and archaeological interests:
- medieval and post medieval historic settlement patterns;
  - fragmented medieval and post medieval agricultural enclosure;



- historic reclamation of marshland;
- surviving historic farmsteads;
- post medieval landscape gentrification;
- limited potential surviving historic hedgerows; and
- military coastal defences.

26.9.4 Where existing features of the historic landscape (for example potential historically important hedgerows, extant lynchets of former land boundaries) are crossed by the onshore elements of the Proposed Development, sections will be removed, altering the existing historic landscape character. This will not eliminate the overall landscape pattern or the ability to understand it. Their loss will therefore represent only a limited loss to historic interest. On completion of construction, the land will be reinstated to its former condition and lost boundaries will be reinstated. While, in the long-term, this will partially mitigate loss of aesthetic and historic interest, any loss of archaeological interest will persist.

26.9.5 Overall, it is considered that the heritage significance (sensitivity) of historic landscape receptors is **low**. Following implementation of the relevant embedded environmental measures in **Table 26-19** (C-1, C-4, C-5, C-9, C-19, C-21, C-22, C-27, C-80, C-81, C-115 and C-133) the magnitude of change is **low** resulting in a **minor adverse** effect, which will be short-term temporary and is **Not Significant** in EIA terms.

## Zone 2: South Downs

26.9.6 The historic landscape character of the South Downs is provided in **Section 26.6**. The historic landscape character and elements within Zone 2: South Downs are generally considered to be of **low to medium** heritage significance (sensitivity) for historic and archaeological interests:

- extant features of the prehistoric downland landscape;
- medieval and post medieval historic settlement patterns;
- medieval and post medieval agricultural landscape (enclosure and unenclosed downland);
- surviving historic farmsteads;
- potential for surviving historic hedgerows;
- historic routeways across the landscape;
- historic functional and visual relationship between uplands landscape and coastal plain to north and Weald to the north; and
- isolated areas of surviving historic woodland (see **paragraph 26.9.20**).

26.9.7 Where existing features of the historic landscape (for example potentially important hedgerows) are crossed by the onshore elements of the Proposed Development, sections will be removed, altering the existing historic landscape character. This will not eliminate the overall landscape pattern or the ability to



understand it. Their loss will therefore represent only a limited loss to historic interest.

- 26.9.8 Construction activities will introduce new visual and audible elements to the landscape which will be perceptible within long views across the downland, where prominent elevations preserve extant features of human activity from the prehistoric onwards, which may draw heritage significance from these views and/or interrelationship of extant sites and features. Whilst there is potential for change to views within this historically significant landscape, these will be time-limited.
- 26.9.9 On completion of construction, the land will be reinstated to its former condition. While, in the long-term, this will partially mitigate loss of aesthetic and historic interest, any loss of archaeological interest will persist.
- 26.9.10 Overall, it is considered that the heritage significance (sensitivity) of historic landscape receptors is **low to medium**. Following implementation of the relevant embedded environmental measures in **Table 26-19** (C-1, C-4, C-5, C-9, C-19, C-21, C-22, C-27, C-80, C-81, C-115 and C-133) the magnitude of change of **low** resulting in a **minor adverse** effect, which will be short-term temporary and will be **Not Significant** in EIA terms.

### Zone 3: Low Weald

- 26.9.11 The historic landscape character and elements within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 3: Low Weald are generally considered to be of **low** heritage significance (sensitivity) for historic and archaeological interests:
- medieval and post medieval historic settlement patterns;
  - medieval and post medieval agricultural enclosure;
  - surviving historic farmsteads;
  - post medieval landscape gentrification (Oakendene Manor); and
  - potentially surviving historic hedgerows.
- 26.9.12 Where existing features of the historic landscape (for example potentially important hedgerows) are crossed by the onshore parts of the Proposed Development, sections will be removed, altering the existing historic landscape character. This will not eliminate the overall landscape pattern or the ability to understand it. Their loss will therefore represent only a limited loss to historic interest.
- 26.9.13 Whilst construction activity will introduce new visual and audible elements into the landscape, the relative level topography, areas of woodland, and tall hedgerows which commonly form the field boundaries across this landscape in Zone 3: Low Weald, mean that visual perception of construction activities is expected to be relatively localised. Construction activities occurring on the northern scarp of the South Downs Longer may impact longer views southward from within the Zone 3: Low Weald landscape.

- 26.9.14 On completion of construction, the land will be reinstated to its former condition. While, in the long-term, this will partially mitigate loss of aesthetic and historic interest, any loss of archaeological interest will persist.
- 26.9.15 Overall, it is considered that the heritage significance (sensitivity) of historic landscape receptors is **low**. Following implementation of the relevant embedded environmental measures in **Table 26-19** (C-1, C-4, C-5, C-9, C-19, C-21, C-22, C-27, C-80, C-81, C-115 and C-133) the magnitude of change across the onshore cable corridor in Zone 3 is **low** resulting in a **minor adverse** effect, which will be short-term temporary and will be **Not Significant** in EIA terms.

## Direct effects on heritage assets

### Overview

- 26.9.16 Direct effects on heritage assets for the entire PEIR Assessment Boundary are considered within this section, rather than being discussed separately for onshore substation search areas. Within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, intrusive groundworks will take place during the construction phase of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development, including topsoil stripping and sub-soil disturbance. Invasive works of this nature will adversely affect any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains, reducing or removing their ability to be further interpreted, resulting in the loss of archaeological interest. This will represent an impact of high magnitude, which will be permanent.
- 26.9.17 Within the proposed landfall location, HDD installation techniques will be used to install ducts that will house the electrical cables under Climping Beach (see **Figure 4.3, Volume 3**). This technique has been adopted to reduce the impact of the Proposed Development at landfall. Due to the anticipated depth of the HDD duct, it is unlikely that deposits of archaeological interest will be encountered, except where the duct rises to interface with the onshore cable corridor at the TJB. There is a potential for the HDD duct to encounter deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest at depth, but any impact on these deposits will be very localised. Potential impacts on groundwater levels, which may introduce dewatering effects, were scoped out by the water environment assessment (see **Chapter 27: Water environment**). The magnitude of change of the landfall HDD is anticipated to be low but which will be permanent.
- 26.9.18 The significance of potential effects has been assessed on the assumption that the embedded environmental measures from **Table 26-19** (C-4, C-6, C-12, C-13 and C-79) have been implemented as part of the Proposed Development.

### Zone 1: South Coast Plain

- 26.9.19 There are no known archaeological heritage assets of **medium** or **high** heritage significance (sensitivity) within the section of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary which falls within the, Zone 1: South Coast Plain. Known and potential archaeological receptors within onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 1: South Coast Plain are listed in **Table 26-23**, together with an indication as to their heritage significance (sensitivity).

- 26.9.20 Within Zone 1, unknown remains of potentially **high** heritage significance (sensitivity) are indicated by the ANA relating to the scheduled remains (not within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary) of the deserted medieval village of Climping (ANA Arun 040). This ANA is categorised as red inferring the potential for “*nationally important and other significant archaeological sites*”. Further information is required to more accurately determine the nature, form and condition of remains that may be present within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in this ANA within Zone 1: South Coast Plain. There is also a potential for deeply buried palaeoenvironment deposits within the Arun floodplain and at tributary crossings, which may be of medium to high heritage significance (sensitivity). These deposits have evidential value for the past environments and landscapes in which prehistoric communities lived.

Table 26-23 Zone 1: South Coast Plain – Known and potential heritage receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
<b>Landfall</b>			
General - Arun floodplain and tributaries	Palaeoenvironmental deposits and buried landscapes.	Non-designated	Medium to high
General	Occasional Palaeolithic flint artefacts.	Non-designated	Low to medium
	Mesolithic flint artefacts and scatters		
	Isolated/residual finds and settlement remains of Iron Age date		
	Early medieval settlement deposits and features		
General	Neolithic worked flint and pottery sherds		Low
General	Residual Bronze Age finds	Non-designated	Low
	Isolated/residual finds of Roman date		
	Remains of post medieval agricultural activity		

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
Intertidal zone	Remains associated with site of Cudlow DMV (MWS3384)	Non-designated	Low
Intertidal zone	Remains associated with site of Atherington DMV (MWS3385).	Non-designated	Low
Intertidal zone	Prehistoric buried landscapes and isolated finds.	Non-designated	Uncertain (potentially high)
Climping beach	WWII coastal defence features	Non-designated	Low
Atherington next to Climping beach	Remains of former building near Atherington (WD_003_BLD)	Post medieval	Low
Field behind beach	Former site of WW2 Anti-Aircraft Artillery MWS7123.	Non-designated	Very Low
<b>Onshore cable corridor</b>			
General - Arun floodplain and tributaries	Palaeoenvironmental deposits and buried landscapes.	Non-designated	Medium
General	Occasional Palaeolithic flint artefacts.	Non-designated	Low to medium
	Mesolithic flint artefacts and scatters		
	Isolated/residual finds and settlement remains of Iron Age date		
	Early medieval settlement deposits and features		
General	Neolithic worked flint and pottery sherds	Non-designated	Low
General	Residual Bronze Age finds	Non-designated	
	Isolated/residual finds of Roman date		
Vicinity of KP1	Possible remains of medieval agricultural activity associated	Non-designated	Low

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
	with site of Islesham Church (MWS3104) and DMV (MWS3100) within 180m of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.		
Vicinity of construction and operational access points 2, 2a and 3	Possible remains of medieval activity associated with DMV near St Mary's Church, which are protected as two scheduled areas, one of which lie adjacent to the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary and the second within 70m (List entry no. 1005828, MSW 3371).	Non-designated	Low to High
Vicinity of KP3	Potential for remains relating to multiperiod site off Courtwick Lane (MWS9428) (ANA Arun 049) adjacent to onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.	Non-designated	Low
Vicinity of KP3	Former section of the West Branch, Littlehampton Branch and Mid Sussex Line (no HER ID).	Non-designated	Low
Warningcamp B and C	Brighton-Norton raised beach, a former prehistoric coastline.	Non-designated	Medium
KP5 to KP6, Broomhurst Farm	Post medieval house and garden (WD_001_BLD) near Broomhurst Farm historic farmstead (MWS9560).	Non-designated	Low
KP5 to KP6, access through farmstead northwest of Brook Lawn	Post medieval farm outbuildings (WD_002_BLD) at farmstead northwest of Brook Lawn (MWS10347).	Non-designated	Low
Warningcamp B and C	Route of Roman road.	Non-designated	Low

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
Warningcamp C	Calcetto Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9624, WD_009_BLD).	Non-designated	Low

- 26.9.21 Overall, it is considered that the heritage significance (sensitivity) of archaeological receptors range from **very low to high**. The magnitude of change could be up to high, though given the width of the onshore construction corridor in relation to the extent of the known and potential archaeological assets a **low to medium** magnitude of change is more likely. Whilst this could lead to potentially significant adverse effects, which will be permanent, further information obtained by field investigations and any subsequent proposed environmental measures as described in C-79 will seek to limit the magnitude and overall effect on archaeological receptors to an acceptable level being **low to medium adverse**, which will be **Not Significant** in EIA terms.

#### Zone 2: South Downs

- 26.9.22 Within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 2: South Downs, there are known archaeological heritage assets, some of which are of **medium** or **high** heritage significance (sensitivity). Known and potential archaeological receptors within onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 2: South Downs are listed in **Table 26-24**.
- 26.9.23 Unknown remains of **high** heritage significance (sensitivity) are possible within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, particularly on the downlands within the vicinity of Sullington Hill where scheduled remains of prehistoric, Roman and Medieval activity are known, including the scheduled group of four Bronze Age bowl barrows at the Chantry Post (List entry no. 1015713).

Table 26-24 Zone 2: South Downs – Known or potential heritage receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
<b>Onshore cable corridor</b>			
Downland dry valleys	Buried ancient land surfaces, archaeological deposits and palaeoenvironmental remains.	Non-designated	Medium to High
General	Isolated finds of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic worked flint	Non-designated	Low to medium

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
	Features and finds relating Iron Age domestic and agricultural activities		
General	Isolated finds of Neolithic worked flint.	Non-designated	Low
General	In situ Neolithic settlement, industrial and mortuary evidence, e.g. flint mines, causewayed enclosures and barrows.	Non-designated	High
	In situ early medieval settlement remains		
General	Remains of agricultural activity (e.g. finds, ditches and pits) of Roman, medieval and post medieval date.	Non-designated	Low
Warningcamp B and C	Route of a former Roman road broadly projected along that of the A27 and Crossbush Road.	Non-designated	Low
Warningcamp B and C (KP 7, off Clay Lane)	MWS4742 site of former post medieval brickworks (in use late 18th century and early 19th century).	Non-designated	Low
Warningcamp B (KP 6 to KP 7)	MWS6746 Crossbush/Lymminster Barracks. Napoleonic Barracks 'ordered and ready to build' in 1794.	Non-designated	Low
Warningcamp B	Flint wall (WD_037_STR)	Non-designated	Low to medium
Warningcamp B	Site of linear building/s (WD_025_BLD) at Highfield House (now the Hermitage (LBII 1027599).	Non-designated	Low
KP7 to KP8	Site of post medieval farmstead (WD_028_BLD) adjacent to onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary.	Non-designated	Low
KP7 to KP8, construction and operational access 9	222 Warningcamp Historic Farmstead (MWS9257)	Non-designated	Low

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
KP8 to KP9	Possible remains of DMV on Warningcamp Hill, Warningcamp (ANA SDNPA 025)	Non-designated	Low to medium
KP8 to KP9	Relict field system (LDr_006) identified on LiDAR.	Non-designated	Low
KP8 to KP9	Extant circular pond first evident on 1876 OS (WD_033_OTH).	Non-designated	Low
KP9 to KP12	Relict field system (LDr_007), identified on LiDAR.	Non-designated	Low
Norfolk Clump Western (KP10 to KP11, Perry Hill)	Early Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery on Perry Hill (known within the onshore part of PEIR Assessment boundary MWS3014 and others nearby MWS3012, MWS3013 and MWS5719).	Non-designated	Medium
KP11 to KP12, Perry Hill	Bronze age barrow cemetery on Perry Hill (known within onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary MWS3043, MWS3045, MWS3046 and MWS3411 not extant, and others within vicinity).	Non-designated	Medium
KP11 to KP13, Perry Hill	Former Bronze Age field boundaries/land division surviving as buried ditches, subsequently infilled, and ploughed out cross dykes (known on Perry Hill MWS6567, not extant).	Non-designated	Low to medium
KP11 to KP13, Perry Hill	MWS3313 Terrace Way or Leper's Way. A constructed terrace way in use as a farm road. Uncertain date. Possibly associated with nearby leper settlement.	Non-designated	Low
KP12 to KP15	Relict field system (LDr_008), identified on LiDAR.	Non-designated	Low
KP12 to KP13	Site Combe Log Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9867).	Non-designated	Low
KP13 to KP15	Remains of Roman or Medieval activity peripheral to the known scheduled site of Romano-British settlement and medieval farmstead (List entry no. 1005823) within	Non-designated	Low to medium



Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
	110m of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.		
KP14 to KP17	Linear LiDAR features (LDr_005 and LDr_020 LDr_031).	Non-designated	Low
Near KP15	Site of former well and track identified as High Tilton on 1896 OS. (WD_030_STR and LDr_021).	Non-designated	Low
Near KP15	A group of four Bronze Age bowl barrows at the Chantry Post (List entry no. 1015713).	Scheduled	High
KP15 to KP16, Sullington Hill	Bronze Age barrow cemetery on Sullington Hill. (known barrow sites within onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary MWS2827, MWS3410, MWS6688, MWS6689, MWS6690 and MWS6691, not extant) and adjacent MWS6592)	Non-designated	Medium
KP15 to KP16, Sullington Hill	LiDAR features - circular mounds (LDr_002, LDr_019, LDr_023 to 027 and LDr_029 to 030).	Non-designated	Low
KP15 to KP16, Sullington Hill	MWS7566 Defended locality on Sullington Hill.	Non-designated	Low
KP15 to KP21 - downs scarp and chalk upland	Post medieval and modern extraction pits. May relate to the production of lime for the improvement of agricultural soils or the production of building materials.	Non-designated	Very Low
KP16 to KP17	Site of a World War II Military Firing Range, Storrington and Sullington.	Non-designated	Low
KP16 to KP17, operational access route 10b	MWS11506 Hill Barn Historic Outfarm, Storrington and Sullington.	Non-designated	Low
KP17 to KP16, construction	MWS9337 Barns Farm Historic Farmstead, Storrington.	Non-designated	Low

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
and operational access route 11			
KP17 to KP16, construction and operational access route 11	MWS7547 Site of a World War Two Army Camp at Barns Farm, Sullington	Non-designated	Low
KP17 to KP21 – on the Lower Green Sandstone	Mesolithic activity sites represented by flint scatters. Located on the scarp footslopes.	Non-designated	Medium to high
KP18 to KP19	Possible parkland features associated with Rowdell House.	Non-designated	Low
KP20 to KP21, temporary access route	Lower Chancton Farm Historic Farmstead. (MWS12195)	Non-designated	Low
KP21 to KP22	Roman roadside activity associated with nearby route of the Hardham to Barcombe Mills Roman Road, the Greensand Way (ANA Horsham 078; Mid Sussex 044).	Non-designated	Low to medium

- 26.9.24 Overall, it is considered that the heritage significance (sensitivity) of archaeological receptors range from **low to high**. The magnitude of change could be up to high, though given the width of the onshore construction corridor in relation to the extent of the known and potential archaeological assets a **low to medium** magnitude of change is more likely. Whilst this could lead to potentially significant adverse effects, which will be permanent, further information obtained by field investigations and any subsequent proposed environmental measures as described in C-79, together within the avoidance of *areas of sensitivity* (or heritage significance) (C-6), will seek to limit the magnitude and overall effect on archaeological receptors to an acceptable level being **low to medium adverse**, which will be **Not Significant** in EIA terms.

### Zone 3: Low Weald

- 26.9.25 There are no known archaeological heritage assets of **medium** or **high** heritage significance (sensitivity) within the section of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary which falls within the Zone 3: Low Weald. Known and potential archaeological receptors within onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary in Zone 3 are listed in **Table 26-25**.
- 26.9.26 Further information is required to more accurately determine the nature, form and condition of remains that may be present within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, though unrecorded remains of **high** heritage significance (sensitivity) are not anticipated, except where there is also a potential for deeply buried palaeoenvironment deposits within the Adur floodplain and at tributary crossings, which may be of medium to high heritage significance (sensitivity). These deposits have evidential value for the past environments and landscapes in which prehistoric communities lived.

Table 26-25 Zone 3: Low Weald – Known and potential heritage receptors within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
<b>Onshore cable corridor</b>			
General - Adur floodplain and tributaries	Palaeoenvironmental deposits and buried landscapes.	Non-designated	Medium to high
General	Occasional Palaeolithic flint artefacts, likely to be reworked and redeposited.	Non-designated	Low to medium
General	Neolithic worked flint  Bronze Age settlement enclosures and land division features on the scarp footslope  Occasional/chance finds (e.g. coins or pottery sherds) of Iron Age date  Occasional/chance finds of early medieval date	Non-designated	Low
General - scarp footslopes (on the	Mesolithic flint artefacts and scatters	Non-designated	Low to medium

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
Lower Green Sandstone) and Adur valley			
KP21 to KP22	Remains of Roman road and roadside activity.  Route of the Hardham to Barcombe Mills Roman Road, the Greensand Way (ANA Horsham 078; Mid Sussex 044). Connecting with Stane Street and Brighton to London Road.	Non-designated	Low to medium
KP21 to KP22, near construction and operational accesses 27c and d	Remains associated with site of post medieval watermill and associated feeder ponds (MWS443).	Non-designated	Low
KP21 to KP22	Early medieval to medieval settlement remains at Buncton MWS7031 undated earthworks with onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary possibly associated. .	Non-designated	Low
KP21 to KP22, near construction and operational accesses 27c and d	Buncton Manor Historic Farmstead (MWS9593)	Non-designated	Low
KP25 to KP26	Relict field system identified on LiDAR (LDr_010).	Non-designated	Low
KP26 to KP27	Area of ridge and furrow, identified on LiDAR (LDr_011).	Non-designated	Low
KP26 to KP27, construction	Blocques Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9446)	Non-designated	Low

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
and operational access 20a			
KP28 to KP29	Area of ridge and furrow, identified on LiDAR (LDr_13).	Non-designated	Low
KP28 to KP29, construction and operational access 22	Brightham's Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9503)	Non-designated	Low
KP29 to KP30, operational access 23	Homelands Historic Farmstead (MWS11752) and ridge and furrow (LDr_012)	Non-designated	Low
KP29 to KP30, operational access 23	Site of Withy Leg Historic Outfarm, West Grinstead (MWS14016 and WD_024_BLD)	Non-designated	Low
KP29 to KP30	MWS13143 site of 19th century single sided loose courtyard outfarm or field barn south east of Old Homelands, West Grinstead.	Non-designated	Low
KP28 to KP30	Shoreham to Horsham Railway (MWS5508).	Non-designated	Low
KP30, near construction & operational access 23a	Relict field system identified on LiDAR (LDr_014).	Non-designated	Low
KP30 to KP31	Relict field system identified on LiDAR (LDr_015).	Non-designated	Low
KP31 to KP32	Worked prehistoric flints and potential remains associated with Morley Manor (List entry no. 1027330) lying	Non-designated	Low

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
50m east of the onshore part of PEIR Assessment Boundary.			
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D	Two circular depressions identified on LiDAR (LDr_003 and LDr_004).	Non-designated	Very Low
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D, construction and operational access route 27 and 27a	Remains associated with Parkminster Medieval Farm (MWS13258), Little Parkminster 17th Century Historic Farmstead (MWS12020, farmhouse grade II listed 1286321) and St Hugh's Carthusian Monastery (grade II* listed 1027084, MWS90; and grade II listed lodge 1193051) (ANA Horsham 146).	Non-designated	Low
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D, construction and operational access route 27a	Greatwick (later Gratwicke) Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS10972)	Non-designated	Low
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D, operational access route 27b	Crateman's Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS9939, ANA Horsham 144, WD_027_BLD and WD_038_BLD).	Non-designated	Low
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D, operational access route 27b	Dragons Farm Historic Farmstead (MWS10096)	Non-designated	Low
Wineham Lane -	Area of ridge and furrow, identified on LiDAR (LDr_017).	Non-designated	Low

Location	Receptor	Designated	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)
North Route 1A			
Wineham Lane -North 1A & 1B	MWS549 possible site of Abbeylands medieval hospital.	Non-designated	Low to medium
Wineham Lane - North 1A & 1B	Area of ridge and furrow, identified on LiDAR (LDr_016).	Non-designated	Low
Bolney Road / Kent Street 1D	Area of ridge and furrow, identified on LiDAR (LDr_018).	Non-designated	Low
Access route 28a	Oakendene Medieval Manor Farmstead (ANA Horsham 139).	Non-designated	Low
<b>Onshore substation search areas</b>			
Bolney Road / Kent Street	Landscaped grounds of Oakendene Manor (MWS96, HWS2285).	Non-designated	Low
Wineham Lane North	Bronze Age finds and residual material reincorporated into later deposits/features.	Non-designated	Low
Wineham Lane North	Late Iron Age to early Roman field system and associated pits, with a large assemblage of pottery and some stone fragments (Sheehan and Krawiec, 2018).	Non-designated	Low to medium
Wineham Lane North	Remains of medieval field systems	Non-designated	Low

- 26.9.27 Overall, it is considered that the heritage significance (sensitivity) of archaeological receptors range from **low to medium**. The magnitude of change could be up to high, though given the width of the onshore construction corridor in relation to the extent of the known and potential archaeological assets a **low to medium** magnitude of change is more likely. Whilst this could lead to potentially significant adverse effects, which will be permanent, further information obtained by field investigations and any subsequent proposed environmental measures as described in C-79, will seek to limit the magnitude and overall effect on

archaeological receptors to an acceptable level being low to medium adverse, which will be **Not Significant** in EIA terms.

### Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets

- 26.9.28 Construction activities could potentially affect the settings of designated heritage assets within the study area. An initial appraisal has been undertaken as part of PEIR assessment to identify designated assets which have the potential to be affected by the onshore elements of the Proposed Development in accordance with Step 1 of the Historic England guidance GPA 3. Where potential significant effects may arise, those assets will be subject to a more detailed assessment will be undertaken to support the DCO application.
- 26.9.29 **Table 26-26** lists all of the potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets associated within construction of landfall and onshore cable corridor. An indication is provided of the range of magnitude of change and heritage significance (sensitivity) definitions for each potential effect based on the definitions provided in **Section 26.8**. The magnitude of change, and hence the significance of potential effects, have been assessed in **Table 26-26** on the assumption that the embedded environmental measures from **Table 26-19** (C-1, C-4, C-9, C-11, C-19, C-21, C-22, C-24, C-26, C-27, C-61, C-80, C-81, C-82 and C-157) have been implemented as part of the Proposed Development. A precautionary approach has been taken in the identification of potential effects within the PEIR assessment, reflecting the level of detail available for the construction phase. It is anticipated that as detail of the construction sequence is further refined, the potential effects arising through change to setting identified at PEIR will be reduced to no effect. Where indirect effects through changes to setting are identified during the construction phase, these are expected to be short-term temporary.
- 26.9.30 Construction activities relating to the landfall and onshore cable corridor (not including proposed onshore substation) are unlikely to impact the setting of other heritage assets within the study area not listed in **Table 26-26** (see **Appendix 26.1, Volume 4**) due to the nature of the asset, topography, intervening planting and built infrastructure, and the relative distance from the onshore elements of the Proposed Development. No effects are anticipated and therefore they will not be considered for assessment in the ES.



Table 26-26 Landfall and onshore cable corridor – potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the construction phase

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
<b>Landfall and onshore cable corridor – Zone 1: South Coast Plain</b>				
SM 1005809 A 19th century artillery fort known as Littlehampton Fort, 317m south west of the Windmill Theatre	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
SM 1005828 Medieval earthworks E and SE of St Mary's Church	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LBs at Bailiffscourt  Grade II* 1027676, 1233450, 1274459  Grade II 1027637, 1027638, 1027677, 1276596, 1353879, 1353880	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low to Low	Minor (NS) to Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1027639 Climping Mill	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)

<sup>5</sup> Not Significant (NS), Potentially Significant (PS), Significant (S)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LBs and associated non-designated buildings at Kents Farm (MWS11869)  Grade II 1027674, 1233446, 1233447	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
Listed cottages on Climping Street  Grade II 1027675, 1233449, 1353859	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1353860 The Black Horse Public House	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1276603 Brookpits Cottage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1353858 Brookpits Manor	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade I 1027640 The Parish Church of St Mary	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1027641 The Vicarage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LB Grade II 1027642 Barn to The West of Nos 1 and 2 Church Farm Cottage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1027643 Church Farmhouse east and Church Farmhouse West	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade I 1233989 The Parish Church of St Andrew	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LBs at Courtwick Park Grade II 1027813, 1293605	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade I 1027604 The Parish Church of St Mary Magdalen	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
Lyminster Conservation Area and Grade II LBs	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low to Low	Minor (NS) to Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1234219 Brook Lawn	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Warningcamp B and C, and temporary compound.	High	Medium	Major adverse (S)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LB Grade II 1027606 Calceto and associated non-designated structures (MWS9624)	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Warningcamp B and C.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
Poling Conservation Area and Grade II listed buildings within	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Warningcamp C.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1027601 Old Well House	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Warningcamp B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1027600 The Plough and Sail Inn	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Warningcamp B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1027596 Crossbush Lodge	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Warningcamp C.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
Non-designated historic farmsteads at Atherington (MWS9305), Brookbarn Farm (MWS9521), Broomhurst Farm (MWS9560) and northwest of Brook Lawn (MWS10347)	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at landfall.	Low	Very Low	Negligible (NS)
Non-designated historic farmstead at Calcetto Farm (MWS9624)	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Warningcamp C.	Low	Very Low	Negligible (NS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
World War II defensive structures at Climping beach	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at landfall.	Low	Very Low	Negligible (NS)
<b>Onshore cable corridor – Zone 2: South Downs</b>				
SM 1012177 Ringwork 400m NNW of Batworthpark House	No change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	No impact	No effect
SM 1005894 Burpham camp	No change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	No impact	No effect
SMs 1015716 Prehistoric linear boundary on Wepham Down	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
SM 1015715 Cross dyke on Barpham Hill, 600m north west of Lower Barpham	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
SM 1014942 Prehistoric flint mine and a Martin Down style enclosure on Harrow hill, 850m south east of Lee Farm	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
SM 1005823 Settlement site in Chantry Bottom	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
SM 1015713 Group of four bowl barrows at the Chantry Post	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Medium	Major adverse (PS)
SM 1015714 Cross dyke on Sullington Hill, 500m south east of The Chantry	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Medium	Major adverse (S)
LB Grade II 1027599 The Hermitage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Warningcamp B.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
Warningcamp Conservation Area and Grade II LBs within	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities associated with access 9.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
Grade II LBs on The Street 1222539, 1222540, 1274548	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1237638 Blakehurst Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
Burpham and Wepham Conservation Area and listed buildings within	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities, including use of access 10.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
Sullington Conservation Area and listed buildings within	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1181126 The Old Rectory	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1027239 Chanctonbury Lodge	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities associated with access point 11.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
Washington Conservation Area and listed buildings within	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities, including use of access points 12b and 12c.	High	Medium	Major adverse (S)
LB Grade II 1027163 Tilleys Cottage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1354090 Tilleys Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1284745 Green Common Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Medium	Major adverse (S)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LB Grade II 1027190 Green Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LBs and associated non-designated structures at Lower Chancton Farm (MWS12195)	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Medium	Major adverse (S)
Grade II 1284780, 1354089				
<b>Onshore cable corridor – Zone 3: Low Weald</b>				
LB Grade II 1182011 Rock House	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at the temporary compound near Rock Common, north of Washington, West Sussex.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
Grade II LBs off Rock Road 1027192, 1027194, 1240931, 1284717	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at the temporary compound near Rock Common, north of Washington, West Sussex.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1181988 Upper Chancton Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at the temporary compound near Rock Common, north of Washington, West Sussex.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)



Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LB Grade II 1284507 Polecats	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1182603 Butchers Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1354114 Yew Tree Cottage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1182594 Buncton Manor Farmhouse and associated non-designated structures (MWS9593)	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade I 1354113 Buncton Chapel of All Saints	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Medium	Major adverse (S)
LB Grade II 1027155 1-4, Stocks Hill	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1027152 Abbotts Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LB Grade II 1182621 Post Office Wiston Stores	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1284545 The Old School	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Medium	Major adverse (S)
LB Grade II 1354112 Fair Oak Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
Grade II LBs at the Old Rectory 1182442, 1354110	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1027261 Horsebrook Cottage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1027154 Guessgate Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1191847 College Wood Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LB Grade II 1353943 Blakes Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
Grade II LBs at Ashurst 1027457, 1191885, 1191892	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
Grade II LBs at Eatons Farm 1027436, 1192196	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
Grade II LBs at Bines Green 1027451, 1027452, 1191818, 1191821	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II Bines Farmhouse 1026867	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
Grade II LBs at Brightham's Farm 1354245, 1181633	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1026866 Farmgate House	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LB Grade II 1026865 Moat Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1181595 The Shieling	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1181605 Yew Tree Cottage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1285826 Corner House	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1354042 Toll Cottage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1026871 Old Priors	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1027330 Morley	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LBs Grade II* 1027084 St Hugh's Monastery and Grade II 1193051 The Lodge of St Hugh's Monastery	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1286321 Little Parkminster	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at access point for 27a.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1286335 Gratwicke	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at access point for 27a and Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1354155 Crateman's Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.	High	Medium	Major adverse (S)
LB Grade II 1193164 Bankfield Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D and temporary construction compound at Bolney Road.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1027074 Oakendene Manor	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
	activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.			
LB Grade II 1381153 Eastlands Farm	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1354152 Allfreys	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction at temporary construction compound at Bolney Road.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1027293 Vadgers	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1027292 Potts Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street- 1C & 1D and Wineham Lane North 1A & 1B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1027089 King's Barn	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LB Grade II 1285831 Park Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
Grade II LBs at Pooks Farm 1027290, 1027291	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane North 1A and 1B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1354003 Furzefield Farm (House Only)	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane North 1A and 1B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1354023 Oaklands Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane North 1A.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
Grade II LBs at Springlands 1027288, 1354062	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane North 1A and 1B.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
1027296 Abbeylands Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane North 1A and 1B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LB Grade II 1027297 Fryland Farm	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane North 1B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
Grade II LBs at Mercers 1354896, 1181923	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane North 1B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1025585 Wyndham Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane North 1B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1285777 The Royal Oak Inn	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane North 1A & 1B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1027294 Snakes Harbour	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane North 1A and 1B.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1025578 Mercer's Farm Cottage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane South 1A & 1B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)



Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect <sup>5</sup>
LB Grade II 1025579 Twineham Court Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Wineham Lane South 1A & 1B.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1025752 Coombe House and attached terrace wall, steps, ha-ha <sup>6</sup> , north wall, gate and pond of sunken garden	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
LB Grade II 1025759 Dawe's Farmhouse	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
LB Grade II 1286203 Wineham Cottage	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities at Bolney Road / Kent Street 1C & 1D.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
Multiple historic farmsteads sited adjacent or within close proximity to the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary.	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	Low to Medium	Very Low to Low	Minor adverse (NS)

<sup>6</sup> Ha-ha - a landscape design feature which uses a ditch to as a barrier, often to preserve views

## Onshore substation

### Overview

- 26.9.31 Direct effects to archaeological heritage assets associated with construction of the onshore substation are included within discussion on effects of the onshore cable corridor (**paragraphs 26.9.17 to 26.9.28**).

### Effects arising through change to historic landscape character

#### Introduction

- 26.9.32 Potential effects to the heritage significance of historic landscape character may arise through direct impact and changes to setting. Within the onshore substation search areas, direct disturbances to elements of the historic landscape may result from intrusive groundworks required for the construction of the onshore substation and associated infrastructure. Construction activity will introduce new visual and audible elements into the landscape.
- 26.9.33 Magnitude of change, and hence the significance of potential effects, have been assessed on the assumption that the embedded environmental measures from **Table 26-19** (C-6, C-21, C-26, C-27, C-68, C-80, C-81, C-133 and C-157) have been implemented as part of the Proposed Development.

#### *Bolney Road / Kent Street onshore substation search area*

- 26.9.34 Bolney Road / Kent Street onshore substation search area largely comprises post medieval landscaped parkland of Oakdene Manor (Grade II listed, List entry no. 1027074), which provides an important visual setting for the surviving manor house. There are two assarts in the east, which represent a small part of a wider area of medieval assarting within this part of the Zone 3: Low Weald. The heavily screened industrial park to the west eliminates any visual connection between the search area and land to the west. Other than the visual effect of the tall dense planting, the presence of the industrial estate itself does not dramatically alter what is a rural parkland landscape with open views to the south and west. The historic landscape character is considered to be of **low** heritage significance (sensitivity).
- 26.9.35 Construction activities associated with the onshore substation will entirely change the use and character of the land from the current rural parkland setting of Oakdene Manor, introducing new visual and audible elements to the landscape. This will affect historic and aesthetic interest within, and in, the immediate area of the onshore substation. The removal of land boundaries of the medieval assarts in the east, will represent some loss of historic interest but will not eliminate the overall landscape pattern of the study area or the ability to understand it. The direct impacts to HLC will be permanent, but the indirect impacts will be short-term temporary. The impact would be of **high** magnitude, which will result in **moderate adverse** effect, which will be **Potentially Significant** in EIA terms.

### *Wineham Lane North onshore substation search area*

- 26.9.36 The Wineham Lane North onshore substation search area comprises largely medieval to post medieval agricultural enclosure with a small area of medieval assarting in the west. The onshore substation search area is bordered by woodland to the north, the existing National Grid Bolney substation to the south, agricultural land to the east/southeast and Wineham Lane to the west. An existing public footpath crossing the onshore substation search area, is also evident on the 1875 OS map leading from the historic farmstead at Coombe House (Grade II listed, List entry no. 1025752; MWS989) to the northeast and historic farmstead, Old Doctors (MWS12694) on Wineham Lane to the southwest. Overall, the historic landscape character is considered to be of **low** heritage significance (sensitivity).
- 26.9.37 Construction activities associated with the onshore substation will entirely change the use and character of the land within the search area, introducing new visual and audible elements to the immediate landscape. However, this impact will be largely limited to the immediate environs of the onshore substation search area due to the relatively enclosed setting provided by the adjacent planting and onshore substation. The removal of land boundaries of the medieval assarts in the east, will represent some loss of historic interest but will not eliminate the overall landscape pattern of the study area or the ability to understand it. Construction activities have the potential to impact on the historic interest of the existing public footpath which is known to have been an existing routeway from at least the 1870s. The direct impacts to HLC will be permanent, but the indirect impacts will be short-term temporary. Overall, the impact will result in a **low** magnitude of change, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect, which will be **Not Significant** in EIA terms.

## Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets

### *Introduction*

- 26.9.38 Construction of the onshore substation will take up to three years and could potentially affect the settings of designated heritage assets, as a result of activities such as site clearance, earthworks, construction and vehicle movements. These changes will be experienced to varying degrees throughout the construction phase and any effects will be time-limited. The maximum assessment assumptions relation to the two onshore substation search areas are presented in **Table 26-18**.
- 26.9.39 Magnitude of change, and hence the significance of potential effects, have been assessed on the assumption that the embedded environmental measures from **Table 26-19** (C-6, C-21, C-27, C-61, C-68, C-80, C-81, C-82, C-133 and C-157) have been implemented as part of the Proposed Development. An initial appraisal has been undertaken as part of PEIR assessment, with reference to the relevant LVIA ZTVs, to identify designated assets which have the potential to be affected by the proposed substation, in accordance with Step 1 of the Historic England guidance (GPA 3). Where potentially significant effects may arise, those assets will be subject to a more detailed assessment to support the DCO Application.
- 26.9.40 **Table 26-27** and **Table 26-28** list all of the potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the construction phase of the different onshore substation search areas. An indication is provided of the range of magnitude of

change and heritage significance (sensitivity) definitions for each potential effect based on the definitions provided in **Section 26.8**. Magnitude of change, and hence the significance of potential effects, have been assessed in **Table 26-27** and **Table 26-28** on the assumption that the embedded environmental measures from **Table 26-19** have been implemented as part of the Proposed Development.

#### *Bolney Road / Kent Street onshore substation search area*

- 26.9.41 The setting of other heritage assets within the Bolney Road / Kent Street study area (**Appendix 26.1, Volume 4**), other than those listed in **Table 26-27**, are unlikely to be impacted due to the nature of the asset, topography, intervening planting and built infrastructure, and the relative distance from the onshore elements of the Proposed Development. No effects are therefore anticipated and those heritage assets will not be considered for more detail assessment as part of the ES, unless to reflect any change to the maximum assessment assumptions.
- 26.9.42 Due to perceptibility of construction activity from Oakendene Manor (List entry no. 1027074) and the potential impacts to its parkland setting, the western and southern areas of the Bolney Road / Kent Street onshore substation search area are considered to more sensitive to change as a result of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development.

Table 26-27 Bolney Road / Kent Street – Potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the construction phase

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
<b>LB Grade II 1027074 Oakendene Manor</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Medium <sup>7</sup>	Major (S)
<b>LB Grade II 1193164 Bankfield Farmhouse</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
<b>LB Grade II 1354152 Allfreys</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1381153 Eastlands Farm</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)

<sup>7</sup> The magnitude of change is assessed as medium based on a worst-case scenario where the construction of the onshore substation may occur anywhere within the Bolney Road / Kent Street onshore substation search area. The onshore substation search area is located within historic parkland associated with the grade II listed Oakendene Manor (1027074), which itself lies within 90m of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary. Due to the proximity of the onshore elements of the Proposed Development to Oakendene Manor and the local topography, construction activities within the Bolney Road / Kent Street onshore substation search area are likely to be audible from the asset and to be prominent within views to the south and southeast of the listed building. The construction activities will also alter the character of the associated parkland landscape.

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
<b>LB Grade II 1027294 Snakes Harbour</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1027089 King's Barn</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)

### *Wineham Lane North onshore substation search area*

- 26.9.43 The setting of other heritage assets within the Wineham Lane North study area (**Appendix 26.1, Volume 4**), other than those listed in **Table 26-28**, are unlikely to be impacted due to the nature of the asset, topography, intervening planting and built infrastructure, and the relative distance from the onshore elements of the Proposed Development. No effects are therefore anticipated and those heritage assets will not be considered for more detail assessment as part of the ES, unless to reflect any change to the maximum assessment assumptions.

Table 26-28 Wineham Lane North – Potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the construction phase

Receptor/Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
<b>Grade II LBs at Mercers 1354896, 1181923</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1025579 Twineham Court Farmhouse</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1025580 Partridge Farmhouse</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1025752 Coombe House and attached terrace wall, steps, ha-ha, north wall, gate and pond of sunken garden</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Low	Moderate (PS)
<b>LB Grade II 1025759 Dawe's Farmhouse</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1286203 Wineham Cottage</b>	Potential for temporary change to setting caused during construction activities.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)



## Offshore substation and wind turbine generators

### Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets

- 26.9.44 Whilst construction activities relating to the offshore elements of the Proposed Development may be perceptible from onshore designated heritage assets of **high** heritage significance (sensitivity) (listed in **Table 26-12**), any effect on setting over and above those presented by the complete structures will be considered temporary and short-lived, and as such will lead to a **very low** magnitude of change causing a **minor adverse** effect, which will be **Not Significant** in EIA terms.

## 26.10 Preliminary assessment: Operation and maintenance phase

### Onshore substation

#### Overview

- 26.10.1 On completion of the construction phase, permanent elements of the onshore substation such as the building/s to house electrical components and equipment, security fencing, compensatory flood features and mitigation planting will remain, with an operational lifetime of around 30 years. Physical changes associated with the construction of the onshore substation, will persist.

### Effects arising through change to historic landscape character

- 26.10.2 Magnitude of change, and hence the significance of potential effects, have been assessed on the assumption that the embedded environmental measures from **Table 26-19** (C-6, C-21, C-26, C-27, C-68, C-80, C-81 and C-82) have been implemented as part of the Proposed Development.
- 26.10.3 At Bolney Road / Kent Street substation search area, change to the historic landscape character, which is of **low** heritage significance (sensitivity), resulting from a loss of historic interest will be permanent, giving rise to a **high** magnitude of change. This will be a **moderate adverse** effect, which will be potentially significant.
- 26.10.4 At Wineham Lane North substation search area the impact could be of **low** magnitude, resulting in a **minor adverse** effect, which will be **Not Significant**.

### Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets

#### Introduction

- 26.10.5 On complete of the construction phase, impacts resulting from the permanent onshore substation will persist. The onshore substation will introduce new physical and audible elements to the setting of heritage assets. Planting and landscaping will aim to minimise the impact of the physical appearance of the onshore

substation, though this represents a potential source of change to the setting of heritage assets, which may affect heritage significance.

- 26.10.6 Magnitude of change, and hence the significance of potential effects, have been assessed on the assumption that the embedded environmental measures from **Table 26-19** (C-6, C-21, C-27, C-68, C-81, and C-82) have been implemented as part of the Proposed Development.
- 26.10.7 An initial appraisal has been undertaken as part of PEIR assessment, with reference to the relevant LVIA ZTVs, to identify designated assets which have the potential to be affected by the onshore substation, in accordance with Step 1 of the Historic England guidance (GPA 3). Where potentially significant effects may arise, those assets will be subject to a more detailed assessment to support the DCO Application.
- 26.10.8 **Table 26-27** and **Table 26-28** lists all of the potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the operational phase relating to the different substation search areas. An indication is provided of the range of i magnitude of change and heritage significance (sensitivity) definitions for each potential effect based on the definitions provided in **Section 26.8**. Impact magnitude, and hence the significance of potential effects, have been assessed on the assumption that the embedded environmental measures from **Table 26-19** have been implemented as part of the Proposed Development.

#### *Bolney Road / Kent Street onshore substation search area*

- 26.10.9 The western and southern areas of the Bolney Road / Kent Street onshore substation search area will be highly constrained due to perceptibility of construction activity from Oakendene Manor (List entry no. 1027074) and the potential impacts to its parkland setting.
- 26.10.10 Within Bolney Road / Kent Street study area, five heritage assets are identified as potential being affected though changes to setting during the operational and maintenance phase (**Table 26-29**). The setting of other heritage assets within the Bolney Road / Kent Street study area (**Appendix 26.1, Volume 4** and **Figure 26.3, Volume 3**), are unlikely to be impacted due to the nature of the asset, topography, intervening planting and built infrastructure, and the relative distance from the onshore elements of the Proposed Development. No effects are therefore anticipated, and those heritage assets will not be considered for more detail assessment as part of the ES, unless to reflect any substantial change in the maximum assessment assumptions.

Table 26-29 Bolney Road / Kent Street – Potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the operation and maintenance phase

Receptor/ Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
<b>LB Grade II 1027074 Oakendene Manor</b>	Close proximity to the onshore substation resulting in visual and audible change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase. Potential partial loss of designed parkland setting depending on the location of final development.	High	Medium	Major (S)
<b>LB Grade II 1193164 Bankfield Farmhouse</b>	Proximity to the onshore substation could result in visual and audible change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase.	High	Low	Moderate adverse (PS)
<b>LB Grade II 1381153 Eastlands Farm</b>	Proximity to the onshore substation could result in minimal visual and audible change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)

Receptor/ Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
<b>LB Grade II 1027294 Snakes Harbour</b>	Proximity to the onshore substation could result in minimal visual and audible change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1027089 King's Barn</b>	Proximity to the onshore substation could result in minimal visual and audible change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)

### *Wineham Lane North onshore substation search area*

- 26.10.11 Within Wineham Lane North study area, six heritage assets are identified as potential being affected through changes to setting during the operation and maintenance phase (**Table 26-30**). The setting of other heritage assets within the Wineham Lane North study area (**Appendix 26.1, Volume 4** and **Figure 26.3, Volume 3**), are unlikely to be impacted due to the nature of the asset, topography, intervening planting and built infrastructure, and the relative distance from the onshore elements for the Proposed Development. No effects are therefore anticipated, and those heritage assets will not be considered for more detail assessment as part of the ES, unless to reflect any substantial change in the maximum assessment assumptions.

Table 26-30 Wineham Lane North – Potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the operation and maintenance phase

Receptor/ Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
<b>Grade II LBs at Mercers 1354896, 1181923</b>	Proximity to the onshore substation could result in minimal visual and audible change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1025579 Twineham Court Farmhouse</b>	Proximity to the onshore substation could result in minimal visual and audible change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1025580 Partridge Farmhouse</b>	Proximity to the onshore substation could result in minimal visual and audible change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1025752 Coombe House and attached terrace wall,</b>	Proximity to the onshore substation could result in visual and audible	High	Low to Medium	Moderate (PS) to Major (S)

Receptor/ Receptor Group	Activity and Potential impact	Heritage significance (Sensitivity)	Magnitude of Change	Significance of Effect
<b>steps, ha-ha, north wall, gate and pond of sunken garden</b>	change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase.			
<b>LB Grade II 1025759 Dawe's Farmhouse</b>	Proximity to the onshore substation could result in minimal visual and audible change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)
<b>LB Grade II 1286203 Wineham Cottage</b>	Proximity to the onshore substation could result in minimal visual and audible change to setting during the operation and maintenance phase.	High	Very Low	Minor adverse (NS)

## Offshore substation and wind turbine generators

### Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets

- 26.10.12 On completion of the construction phase, permanent elements of the offshore elements of the Proposed Development, such as the substation and WTGs will remain, with an operational lifetime of around 30 years. The effects on heritage assets are likely to arise through visual perception of the permanent development.
- 26.10.13 In applying the principals for selection of heritage assets, as described in **Section 26.8**, the majority of the heritage assets within the seascape study area are considered unlikely to be impacted due to the nature of the asset, topography, intervening planting and built infrastructure, and the relative distance from the offshore Array Area. This also includes some heritage assets with views out to sea but where those views do not make an important contribution to the asset's heritage significance, therefore any perceptibility of the offshore elements of the Proposed Development is unlikely to impact that heritage significance. Example heritage assets types include field systems and bowl barrows dotted along on the chalk ridge of the South Downs, where views of the sea are likely to be circumstantial to the primary character of the asset. Those heritage assets not listed in **Table 26-33** will not be considered for more detail assessment as part of the ES, unless to reflect any substantial change in the maximum assessment assumptions.
- 26.10.14 **Table 26-31** lists all of the potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the operation and maintenance phase of the offshore substation and WTGs. An indication is provided of the range of magnitude of change and heritage significance (sensitivity) definitions for each potential effect based on the definitions provided in **Section 26.8**. Magnitude of change, and hence the significance of potential effects, have been assessed in **Table 26-31** on the assumption that the embedded environmental measures from **Table 26-19** (C-36, C-37 and C-82) have been implemented as part of the Proposed Development.



Table 26-31 Offshore substation and wind turbine generators – Potential effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets during the operation and maintenance phase

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
<b>Scheduled monument</b>						
SM 1005809	A 19th century artillery fort known as Littlehampton Fort, 317m south west of the Windmill Theatre	15.3km north	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within distant sea views from the heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from archaeological and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
SM 1015877	Highdown Hill Camp: A Ram's Hill type enclosure, an Anglo-Saxon	16.9km north	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within distant sea views from the heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
	cemetery and associated remain		likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from archaeological and historic interest which will not be affected.			
SM 1005824	Shoreham Fort, 120m SSE of East	14.5km north	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within distant sea views from the heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Limited impact to visual setting anticipated, with limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from archaeological and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
SM 1014526	Hillfort, the possible remains of a Romano-	17.8km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within distant sea views from the heritage asset during the	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
	Celtic temple and a group of three bowl barrows at Hollingbury		operation and maintenance phase. Limited impact to visual setting anticipated, with limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from archaeological and historic interest which will not be affected.			
SM 1013067 and 1015229	Long barrows on Beacon Hill	13.9km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within distant sea views from the heritage asset during operation and maintenance phase. Limited impact to visual setting anticipated, with limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from archaeological and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
SM 1002242	Newhaven military fort	14.7km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within long	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
	and lunette battery		sea views from the heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Limited impact to visual setting anticipated, with limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.			
SM 1017359 and LB II 1192342	Martello tower no 74 on Seaford Esplanade	15.1km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within long sea views from the heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Limited impact to visual setting anticipated, with limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
SM 1014523	Hillfort and a bowl barrow on Seaford Head	15.2km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within distant south-westerly sea views from the heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Limited impact to visual setting anticipated, with limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from archaeological and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
SM 1002288	Camp near Belle Tout lighthouse, Birling Gap	18.6km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within distant south-westerly sea views from the heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Limited impact to visual setting anticipated, with limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from archaeological and	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
			historic interest which will not be affected.			
<b>Listed Building</b>						
LB GII 1418951	Aldwick Hundred	15.5km northwest	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Change to views from the asset are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Architectural and historic interest will remain unchanged.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
LBs  Grade II* 1027676, 1233450, 1274459  Grade II	Bailiffscourt	15.7km north	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Change to views from the asset are likely to represent a very limited loss to aesthetic interest. Architectural and historic interest will remain unchanged.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
1027637, 1027638, 1027677, 1276596, 1353879, 1353880						
LB GII 1274038	Rustington Convalescent Home	15.1km north	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Change to views from the asset are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Architectural and historic interest will remain unchanged.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
LB GII 1396577	Vista Point, Including Garages and Attached Walls	15.6km north	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Change to views from the asset are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
LB GII 1263242	The Pier (Including The Pierfoot Pavilion And The Pierhead Pavilion)	13.5km north	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Change to views from the asset are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
LB GII* 1381700	The Palace Pier	13.8km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Change to views from the asset are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)



Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
LB GII 1222778	17th Century House	13.6km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of the heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
LB GII 1353108	Belle Tout Lighthouse	18.6km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within distant south-westerly sea views from the heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
LB GII 1393889	Beachy Head Lighthouse	20.6km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within distant south-westerly sea views from the heritage asset during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
<b>Registered Park and Garden</b>						
RPG II 1001313	Kemp Town Enclosures	13.9km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of the RPG during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
			historic interest which will not be affected.			
<b>Conservation Area</b>						
	Selsey Old Town	13.4km northwest	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of the Conservation Area during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are likely to represent a very limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
	Sidlesham Quay	17.3 northwest	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of the Conservation Area during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are likely to represent a very limited loss to aesthetic	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
			interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.			
In Arun District Council	The Steyne and Aldwick Road in Bognor Regis, Craigwell House and Aldwick Bay in Aldwick	15.6km northwest	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of the Conservation Areas during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)
In Worthing Place	Farncombe Road, Steyne Gardens, South Street, Marine Parade and	13.5km north	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of the Conservation Areas during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

Receptor/ receptor group		Approximate distance from wind farm array Area of Search	Activity and potential impact	Heritage significance (sensitivity)	Magnitude of change	Significance of effect
Designation /list entry	Name					
	Hinterland and Ivy		Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.			
In Brighton and Hove County Council	Kemp Town, The Avenues, Brunswick Town, Cliftonville, East Cliff, Old Town, Regency Square, Rottingdean, Sackville Gardens and Valley Gardens	14km northeast	Potential perceptibility of offshore substation and WTGs within setting of the Conservation Areas during the operation and maintenance phase. Changes to sea views are likely to represent a limited loss to aesthetic interest. Assets' heritage significance primarily drawn from architectural and historic interest which will not be affected.	High	Very Low	Minor (NS)

## 26.11 Preliminary assessment: Decommissioning phase

### Onshore substation

- 26.11.1 Potential impacts during the decommissioning of the onshore substation will be expected to be the same as those effects identified for the construction phase (**Section 26.9, Table 26-27 and Table 26-28**). Removal of infrastructure will mitigate any visual and audible impacts arising during the operation and maintenance phase (as described in **Section 26.10, Table 26-29 and Table 26-30**). Where mitigatory planting is retained, any effects on heritage significance through change to setting of heritage assets, as assessed for the operation and maintenance phase, will persist following decommissioning.

### Offshore substation and wind turbine generators

- 26.11.2 Potential impacts during the decommissioning of the offshore substation and wind turbine generators will be expected to be the same as those effects identified for the construction phase (**Section 26.6, Table 26-12 and Section 26.9**). Removal of infrastructure above sea level will mitigate any visual impacts arising during the operation and maintenance phase (as described in **Section 26.10, Table 26-31**).

## 26.12 Preliminary assessment: Cumulative effects

### Approach

- 26.12.1 A preliminary cumulative effects assessment (CEA) has been undertaken for Rampion 2 which examines the result from the combined effects of Rampion 2 with other developments on the same single receptor or resource and the contribution of Rampion 2 to those impacts. The overall method followed when identifying and assessing potential cumulative effects in relation to the onshore environment, is set out in **Chapter 5 and Appendix 5.3: Cumulative effects assessment detailed onshore search and screening criteria, Volume 4**.
- 26.12.2 The offshore screening approach is based on the Planning Inspectorate's Advice Note Seventeen (PINS, 2019), with relevant components of the RenewableUK (RenewableUK, 2013) accepted guidance, which includes aspects specific to the marine elements of an offshore wind farm. The onshore screening approach follows PINS's Advice Note Seventeen (PINS, 2019) which is an accepted process for NSIPs and will follow the four-stage approach set out in the guidance.

### Cumulative effects assessment

- 26.12.3 For historic environment, a Zone of Influence (ZOI) in line with the study areas described in **Section 26.4** has been applied for the CEA to ensure direct and indirect cumulative effects can be appropriately identified and assessed.
- 26.12.4 A short list of 'other developments' that may interact with the Rampion 2 ZOIs during their construction, operation or decommissioning is presented in **Appendix 5.4: Cumulative effects assessment shortlisted developments, Volume 4** and

on **Figure 5.4.2, Volume 4**. This short list has been generated applying criteria set out in **Chapter 5** and **Appendix 5.3: Cumulative effects assessment detailed onshore search criteria, Volume 4** and has been collated up to the finalisation of the PEIR through desk study, consultation and engagement.

- 26.12.5 Only those developments in the short list that fall within the historic environment ZOI have the potential to result in cumulative effects with the Proposed Development. The historic environment ZOI is shown in **Figure 26.6, Volume 3**. All developments falling outside the historic environment ZOI are excluded from this assessment.
- 26.12.6 On the basis of the above, the following specific other developments contained within the short list in **Appendix 5.4, Volume 4** are scoped into CEA and are listed in **Table 26-32**.

Table 26-32 Developments to be considered as part of the CEA

ID (Figure 5.4.2)	Development type	Project	Status	Confidence in assessment	Tier	Level of detail of CEA adopted
1	Transport	Highways England A27 Arundel Bypass project	Pre-application, no scoping report yet submitted.  Preferred alignment issued	Low	3	The preferred alignment of the bypass lies adjacent to the onshore cable corridor. A simple qualitative level of assessment is carried out (in <b>Table 26-34</b> ) on the basis of implementation of embedded and standard good industry practice measures.
4	Non-residential infrastructure	Ricebridge Works (DM/18/4697)	Application approved 20/01/2020	High	1	The development lies 1.75km from the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary and within the Wineham Lane North onshore substation study area. A simple qualitative level of assessment is carried out (in <b>Table 26-34</b> ) on the basis that implementation of embedded and standard good industry practice measures will offset any potential significant effects.



ID (Figure 5.4.2)	Development type	Project	Status	Confidence in assessment	Tier	Level of detail of CEA adopted
5	Residential	Persimmon Homes Ltd (LU/347/14/RES)	Application approved (with conditions) 01/09/2015	High	1	The development lies within 400m of a proposed access route and 1km of the onshore cable corridor. A simple qualitative level of assessment is carried out (in <b>Table 26-34</b> ) on the basis that implementation of embedded and standard good industry practice measures will offset any potential significant effects.
8	Non-residential infrastructure	Emsdale Residential Limited (LU/287/17/PL)	Application approved (with conditions) 19/12/2017	High	1	This development lies approximately 1.3km east of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary near the coast. A simple qualitative level of assessment is carried out (in <b>Table 26-34</b> ) on the basis that implementation of embedded and standard good industry practice measures will offset any potential significant effects.
12	Mixed-use	Mulgrave Properties LLP	Application approved (with	High	1	The development lies within 10m of a proposed construction compound and access point 1d.

ID (Figure 5.4.2)	Development type	Project	Status	Confidence in assessment	Tier	Level of detail of CEA adopted
		(CM/1/17/OUT)	conditions) 28/09/2018			A simple qualitative level of assessment is carried out ( <b>Table 26-34</b> ) on the basis of implementation of embedded and standard good industry practice measures.
22	Non-residential infrastructure	Dudman Investments Limited (CM/56/19/PL)	Application approved (with conditions) 29/05/2020	High	1	The development lies within 170m of a proposed access at Climping. A simple qualitative level of assessment is carried out (in <b>Table 26-34</b> ) on the basis that implementation of embedded and standard good industry practice measures will offset any potential significant effects.
23	Housing	Reside Developments Ltd. (DC/20/1697)	Application submitted 07/09/2020, awaiting decision	High	1	A simple qualitative level of assessment is carried out (in <b>Table 26-34</b> ) on the basis that implementation of embedded and standard good industry practice measures will offset any potential significant effects.

ID (Figure 5.4.2)	Development type	Project	Status	Confidence in assessment	Tier	Level of detail of CEA adopted
27	Mixed-use	Hampton Quay Holdings (LU/238/20/OUT)	Application approved 17/02/2017	High	1	A simple qualitative level of assessment is carried out (in <b>Table 26-34</b> ) on the basis that implementation of embedded and standard good industry practice measures will offset any potential significant effects.
28	Energy	British Solar Renewables (DM/15/0644)	Approved	High	1	A simple qualitative level of assessment is carried out (in <b>Table 26-34</b> ) on the basis that implementation of embedded and standard good industry practice measures will offset any potential significant effects.

26.12.7 The cumulative Project Design Envelope is described in **Table 26-33**.

**Table 26-33 Cumulative project design envelope for historic environment**

<b>Project phase and activity/impact</b>	<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Justification</b>
<b>Cumulative permanent effects on archaeological receptors during the construction phase of landfall and onshore cable corridor.</b>	<p>Tier 1: Construction phase. Mulgrave Properties LLP.</p> <p>Tier 3: Construction phase. Highways England A27 Arundel Bypass project.</p>	<p>The Mulgrave Properties LLP mixed-use project and Highways England A27 Arundel Bypass project will directly impact subsurface deposits with potential archaeological interest, which lie adjacent to the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2 only.</p>
<b>Cumulative temporary effects on significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets through changes to setting during construction phase.</b>	<p>Tier 1: Ricebridge Works, Persimmon Homes Ltd, Emsdale Residential Limited, Mulgrave Properties LLP, Dudman Investments Limited Reside Developments Ltd, Hampton Quay Holdings and British Solar Renewables.</p> <p>Tier 3: Highways England A27 Arundel Bypass project.</p>	<p>The construction phases of Highways England A27 Arundel Bypass, Ford Energy from Waste, Grundon Waste Management, Viridor Waste Management, and Ricebridge Works projects will potentially overlap in temporal scope with Rampion 2. Potential for additional changes to the setting of heritage assets, which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2 only.</p> <p>Tier 1 developments listed may overlap in temporal scope with Rampion 2. If so, there is a potential for additional changes to the setting of heritage assets, which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2 only.</p>
<b>Cumulative temporary effects on significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets through changes to setting</b>	Tier 1: British Solar Renewables	<p>Ricebridge Works will potentially overlap in temporal scope with Rampion 2. Potential for additional changes to the setting of heritage assets, which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2.</p>

Project phase and activity/impact	Scenario	Justification
during operation and maintenance phase of the onshore substation.		British Solar Renewables may overlap in temporal scope with Rampion 2. If so, there is a potential for additional changes to the setting of heritage assets, which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2.

- 26.12.8 A further stage of the CEA is to carry out a simple qualitative assessment (as justified above in **Table 26-32**) of the potential for any significant cumulative effects to arise. A preliminary CEA assessment is carried out below in **Table 26-34**.

Table 26-34 Preliminary CEA for historic environment

Project	Discussion	Likely Significant Cumulative Effect?
<b>Highways England, A27 Arundel Bypass</b>	<p>This development is at the pre-application stage awaiting the preferred route. The preferred alignment of the bypass crosses the cable corridor. There is likely to be an overlap in timescales for the construction and operational phases of the bypass which currently has a planned construction start date between 2023 – 24 and an end date between 2025 -2030.</p> <p>Potential for cumulative effects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent effects on archaeological receptors during the construction phase. The development will directly impact subsurface deposits with potential archaeological interest, which lie within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2.</li> <li>• Temporary effects on significance of designated and non-designated heritage</li> </ul>	Yes

Project	Discussion	Likely Significant Cumulative Effect?
	<p>assets through changes to setting during construction phase. There is a potential for additional changes to the setting of heritage assets (listed in <b>Table 26-26</b>), which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2.</p> <p>Unknown remains of high heritage significance (sensitivity) are not anticipated within area where the preferred alignment of the bypass and Rampion 2 onshore cable corridor meet. Given the linear spatial scope of the two schemes in relation to the extent of the known and potential archaeological assets, the overall magnitude of effect on archaeological receptors is not anticipated to be high. However, further information is required to more accurately determine the nature, form and condition of remains that may be present. Subsequent proposed environmental measures as described in C-79 would seek to limit the magnitude and overall effect on archaeological receptors to an acceptable.</p>	
<b>Ricebridge Works</b>	<p>Project comprises redevelopment of an existing industrial site, which lies 1.75km from the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary and within the Wineham Lane North onshore substation study area. This development may overlap in temporal scope with Rampion 2. However, there is unlikely to be a cumulative visual or audible impact to the setting of heritage assets (listed in <b>Table 26-28</b> and <b>Table 26-30</b>) given the relative distance between the project and the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary and the intervening buildings, planting and topography.</p>	No
<b>Persimmon Homes Ltd</b>	<p>This development may overlap in temporal scope with Rampion 2. If so, there is a potential for additional changes to the setting of heritage assets (listed in <b>Table 26-26</b>), which may result in a greater magnitude of impact during the construction phase than predicted for Rampion 2.</p>	No

Project	Discussion	Likely Significant Cumulative Effect?
	<p>The development lies within 400m of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary. However, this distance is measured to a proposed access route, whilst the nearest distance to the cable corridor is approximately 1km. There is unlikely to be a cumulative visual or audible impact to the setting of heritage assets given the relative distance between the project and the Rampion 2 cable corridor and the intervening buildings, planting and topography. Whilst there may be a cumulative increase in traffic movements on the local road network during the construction phase, forecasting traffic growth has taken into account the traffic associated with all cumulative and anticipated development (see <b>Chapter 24, Section 24.13</b>), therefore any related impacts are taken into consideration in the assessment of effects of Rampion 2.</p>	
<b>Emsdale Residential Limited</b>	<p>This development may overlap in temporal scope with Rampion 2 and lies approximately 1.3km east the onshore elements of the Proposed Development. The potential for additional changes to the setting of heritage assets (listed in <b>Table 26-26</b>), which may result in a greater magnitude of impact during the construction phase than predicted for Rampion 2, has been considered.</p> <p>Given the relative scale of the Emsdale development, together with intervening distance between it and the onshore elements of the Project Development and the surrounding buildings, planting and topography, it is unlikely that both developments will simultaneously impact the setting of heritage assets (listed in <b>Table 26-26</b> and <b>Table 26-31</b>) during any phase of the Proposed Development. No cumulative effect is anticipated to arise.</p>	No
<b>Mulgrave Properties LLP</b>	<p>The overall site area is approximately 0.14ha. The property development lies within 10m of the proposed temporary construction compound and near access point 1d for the proposed landfill works.</p>	Yes

Project	Discussion	Likely Significant Cumulative Effect?
	<p>Potential for cumulative impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permanent effects on archaeological receptors during the construction phase. The development will directly impact subsurface deposits with potential archaeological interest, which lie within very close proximity to the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2.</li> <li>• Temporary effects on significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets through changes to setting during construction phase. At present there are no confirmed construction dates for the development, therefore it is not certain that the potential impacts from the schemes will overlap. If there is an overlap, there is a potential for additional changes to the setting of heritage assets (listed in <b>Table 26-26</b>), which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2.</li> </ul> <p>Unknown remains of high heritage significance (sensitivity) are not anticipated within the area where the development and Rampion 2 temporary construction compound meet. Further information is required to more accurately determine the nature, form and condition of remains that may be present. Subsequent proposed environmental measures as described in C-79 would seek to limit the magnitude and overall effect on archaeological receptors to an acceptable level.</p>	
<b>Dudman Investments Limited</b>	<p>This development lies within 170m east of the proposed access at Climping and it may overlap in temporal scope with Rampion 2. If so, there is a potential for additional changes to the setting of heritage assets (listed in <b>Table 26-26</b>) during the construction phase, which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion</p>	<p>No</p>



Project	Discussion	Likely Significant Cumulative Effect?
	<p>2. The presence of heavy screening along Church Lane means there unlikely to be cumulative visual impacts to the settings of heritage assets within the vicinity. Whilst there may be a cumulative increase in traffic movements on the local road network during the construction phase, forecasting traffic growth has taken into account the traffic associated with all cumulative and anticipated development (see <a href="#">Chapter 24, Section 24.13</a>), therefore any related impacts are taken into consideration in the assessment of effects of Rampion 2.</p>	
<b>Reside Developments Ltd.</b>	<p>The overall site area is approximately 1.5ha and lies between 700m to 800m northwest of a proposed construction site and onshore cable corridor section. At present there are no confirmed construction dates for the land at Rosary Church Road, therefore it is not certain that the potential impacts from the developments will overlap. Should there be an overlap, it is considered unlikely given the relative distance and intervening buildings, planting and topography, that there will be a cumulative impact on the setting of heritage assets.</p>	No
<b>Hampton Quay Holdings</b>	<p>The overall site area is approximately 0.074ha and is situated approximately 300m from the onshore construction corridor. At present there are no confirmed demolition and construction dates for the Hampton Quay Holdings development, therefore it is not certain that the potential impacts from the schemes will overlap. Should there be an overlap, it is considered unlikely given the relative distance and intervening buildings, planting and topography, that there will be a cumulative impact on the setting of heritage assets during the construction phase.</p>	No
<b>British Solar Renewables</b>	<p>The overall site area is approximately 44.5ha and lies within 10m of the Wineham Lane North onshore substation search area. The Mid Sussex District Council (MSDC) Conservation Officer concluded that due to the largely flat topography</p>	Yes

Project	Discussion	Likely Significant Cumulative Effect?
	<p>and intervening trees and shrubbery, the British Solar Renewables development will have no impact on the setting of Dawes Farm or Mercers Cottage but will impact on the wider rural setting of Twineham Court Farm, Partridge Farm and Coombe House, resulting in less than substantial harm (WSCC, 2016).</p> <p>Potential for cumulative impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary effects on significance of designated heritage assets through changes to setting during construction phase. At present there are no confirmed construction dates for the development, therefore it is not certain that the potential impacts from the schemes will overlap. If there is an overlap, there is a potential for additional changes to the setting of Twineham Court Farm, Partridge Farm and Coombe House, which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2.</li> <li>• Permanent effects on significance of designated heritage assets through changes to setting during operation and maintenance phase. There is a potential for additional changes to the setting of Twineham Court Farm, Partridge Farm and Coombe House, which may result in a greater magnitude of impact than predicted for Rampion 2.</li> </ul>	

- 26.12.9 Baseline data and further information on other developments will continue to be collected prior to the finalisation of the ES and iteratively fed into the assessment. An updated cumulative effects assessment will be reported in the ES.

## 26.13 Transboundary effects

- 26.13.1 Transboundary effects arise when impacts from a development within one European Economic Area (EEA) states affects the environment of another EEA state(s). A screening of transboundary effects has been carried out and is presented in Appendix 26.2 of the Scoping Report (RED, 2020). There are no transboundary historic environment effects.

## 26.14 Inter-related effects

- 26.14.1 The inter-related effects assessment considers likely significant effects from multiple impacts and activities from the construction, operation and decommissioning of Rampion 2 on the same receptor, or group of receptors.
- 26.14.1 The potential inter-related effects include:
- **Proposed Development lifetime effects:** i.e., those arising throughout more than one phase of the Proposed Development (construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning) to interact to potentially create a more significant effect on a receptor than if just one phase were assessed in isolation; and
  - **Receptor-led effects:** assessment of the scope for all effects to interact, spatially and temporally, to create inter-related effects on a receptor (or group). Receptor-led effects might be short term, temporary or transient effects, or incorporate longer term effects.
- 26.14.2 The potential inter-related effects that could arise in relation to historic environment are presented in Table 26-36. A description of the process to identify and assess these effects is presented in **Chapter 5**.

Table 26-35 Inter-related effects assessment for historic environment

Project phase(s)	Nature of inter-related effect	Assessment alone	Inter-related effects assessment
<b>Proposed Development lifetime effects</b>			
Construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning	Direct and indirect impacts on designated heritage assets, non-designated heritage assets and HLC.	Effects range from Significant to Not Significant.	Historic environment effects described in this chapter will be confined to each phase of the Proposed Development. As the phases do not overlap temporally, there is no potential for any historic environment inter-related lifetime effects.
<b>Receptor-led effects</b>			
Designated heritage assets and HLC		Receptor-led inter-related effects have the potential to occur in all project phases to receptors common to historic environment and other aspects in particular those considered in the terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, ground conditions, landscape and visual impact, soil and agriculture assessments.	
Potential for inter-related effects with terrestrial ecology and nature conservation, water environment, ground conditions, landscape and visual impact, soil and agriculture, noise and vibration and lighting		Potential effects to common receptors could include: loss of features or assets such as hedgerows and archaeological features; and	

Project phase(s)	Nature of inter-related effect	Assessment alone	Inter-related effects assessment
		<p>damage or disturbance to receptors due to changes in ground conditions, drainage, landscape setting and changes in land use.</p> <p>The assessment of effects on onshore historic environment receptors, as presented in <b>Sections 26.9 to 26.11</b> has taken into account the potential impacts of these different environmental aspects affecting particular receptors. Therefore, the consideration of inter-relationship effects forms an inherent part of the historic environment assessment.</p> <p>The implementation of the Outline COCP and other embedded environmental measures will reduce the potential of any likely significant inter-related effects to common receptors. It is considered unlikely that any inter-related effects will exceed the significance reported in the individual aspect chapters.</p>	

## 26.15 Summary of residual effects

26.15.1 **Table 26-36** presents a summary of the preliminary assessment of significant impacts, any relevant embedded environmental measures and residual effects on historic environment receptors.

Table 26-36 Summary of preliminary assessment of residual effects

Activity and impact	Magnitude of change	Receptor heritage significance (sensitivity)	Embedded environmental measures	Preliminary assessment of residual effect (significance)
<b>Construction: Zone 1: South Coast Plain</b>				
Effects arising through change to historic landscape character	Low	Low	C-1, C-4, C-5, C-9, C-19, C-21, C-22, C-27, C-80, C-81, C-115 and C-133	Minor adverse (Not Significant)

Activity and impact	Magnitude of change	Receptor heritage significance (sensitivity)	Embedded environmental measures	Preliminary assessment of residual effect (significance)
Direct effects on heritage assets	Likely to be Low to Medium	Very Low to High	C-4, C-6, C-12, C-13 and C-79	Minor (Not Significant) to Moderate adverse (Potentially Significant)
Effects arising through changes to setting of heritage assets	Very Low to Medium	Low to High	C-1, C-4, C-9, C-11, C-19, C-21, C-22, C-24, C-26, C-27, C-61, C-80, C-81, C-82 and C-157	Negligible (Not Significant) to Moderate adverse (Potentially Significant)
<b>Construction: Zone 2: South Downs</b>				
Effects arising through change to historic landscape character	Low	Low to Medium	C-1, C-4, C-5, C-9, C-19, C-21, C-22, C-27, C-80, C-81, C-115 and C-133	Minor adverse (Not Significant)
Direct effects on heritage assets	Likely to be Low to Medium	Low to High	C-4, C-6, C-12, C-13 and C-79	Minor (Not Significant) to Moderate adverse (Potentially Significant)
Effects arising through changes to setting of heritage assets	Very Low to Medium	High	C-1, C-4, C-9, C-11, C-19, C-21, C-22, C-24, C-26, C-27, C-61, C-80, C-81, C-82 and C-157	Minor (Not Significant) to Moderate adverse (Potentially Significant)
<b>Construction: Zone 3: Low Weald</b>				

Activity and impact	Magnitude of change	Receptor heritage significance (sensitivity)	Embedded environmental measures	Preliminary assessment of residual effect (significance)
Effects arising through change to historic landscape character	Low	Low	C-1, C-4, C-5, C-9, C-19, C-21, C-22, C-27, C-80, C-81, C-115 and C-133	Minor adverse (Not Significant)
Direct effects on heritage assets	Likely to be Low to Medium	Low to Medium	C-4, C-6, C-12, C-13 and C-79	Minor (Not Significant) to Moderate adverse (Potentially Significant)
Effects arising through changes to setting of heritage assets	Very Low to Medium	Low to High	C-1, C-4, C-9, C-11, C-19, C-21, C-22, C-24, C-26, C-27, C-61, C-80, C-81, C-82 and C-157	Negligible (Not Significant) to Major adverse (Significant)
<b>Construction: Bolney Road / Kent Street onshore substation search area</b>				
Effects arising through change to historic landscape character	High	Low	C-6, C-21, C-27, C-68, C-81, C-82, C-133 and C-157	Moderate (Potentially Significant)
Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets	Very Low to Medium	High	C-6, C-21, C-27, C-68, C-81, C-82, C-133 and C-157	Minor (Not Significant) to Major adverse (Significant)
<b>Construction: Wineham Lane North onshore substation search area</b>				

Activity and impact	Magnitude of change	Receptor heritage significance (sensitivity)	Embedded environmental measures	Preliminary assessment of residual effect (significance)
Effects arising through change to historic landscape character	Low	Low	C-6, C-21, C-27, C-68, C-81, C-82, C-133 and C-157	Minor (Not Significant)
Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets	Very Low to Low	High	C-6, C-21, C-27, C-68, C-81, C-82, C-133 and C-157	Minor (Not Significant) to Moderate adverse (Potentially Significant)
<b>Construction: Offshore substation and wind turbine generators (WTGs)</b>				
Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets	Very Low	High	C-36, C-37 and C-82	Minor (Not Significant)
<b>Operation and maintenance: Bolney Road / Kent Street onshore substation search area</b>				
Effects arising through change to historic landscape character	High	Low	C-6, C-21, C-26, C-27, C-68, C-80, C-81 and C-82	Moderate (Not Significant)
Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets	Very Low to Medium	High	C-6, C-21, C-26, C-27, C-68, C-80, C-81 and C-82	Minor (Not Significant) to Major adverse (Significant)

Activity and impact	Magnitude of change	Receptor heritage significance (sensitivity)	Embedded environmental measures	Preliminary assessment of residual effect (significance)
<b>Operation and maintenance: Wineham Lane North onshore substation search area</b>				
Effects arising through change to historic landscape character	Low	Low	C-6, C-21, C-26, C-27, C-68, C-80, C-81 and C-82	Negligible (Not Significant)
Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets (designated)	Very Low to Medium	High	C-6, C-21, C-26, C-27, C-68, C-80, C-81 and C-82	Minor (Not Significant) to Major adverse (Significant)
<b>Operation and maintenance: Offshore substation and WTGs</b>				
Effects arising through change to setting of heritage assets	Very Low	High	C-36, C-37 and C-82	Minor (Not Significant)
<b>Decommissioning: Onshore substation</b>				
<b>Effects in line with construction phase</b>				
<b>Decommissioning: Offshore substation and wind turbine generators</b>				
<b>Effects in line with construction phase</b>				



## 26.16 Further work to be undertaken for ES

### Introduction

- 26.16.1 Further work that will be undertaken to support the historic environment assessment and presented within the ES is set out below.

### Baseline

- 26.16.2 Further work undertaken to further define the historic environment baseline will include:
- local and national archive visit;
  - targeted walkover of areas within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary, not previously accessible at the PEIR stage;
  - visits to individual heritage assets outside of the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary to understand the present setting and the potential perceptual presence of the Proposed Development;
  - geoarchaeological desk-based report;
  - geophysical survey of appropriate accessible areas within the onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary that have the potential to be directly impacted by the onshore elements of the Proposed Development;
  - possible geoarchaeological watching brief, scope of which to be determined by the any potential ground investigations and will be informed by the initial geoarchaeological deposit modelling;
  - review and update desktop geoarchaeological deposit modelling, and integrate results with offshore geoarchaeological studies;
  - archaeological trial trenching, the scope of which will be informed by the results of the various planned surveys and in consultation with key stakeholders; and
  - earthwork survey to record extant features of archaeological interest, which may be directly impacted during archaeological trial trenching.

### Assessment

- 26.16.3 Assessment methodology at ES will be in line with that presented within **Section 26.8** and will be informed by the results of further work planned to further define the historic environment baseline.

### Consultation and engagement

- 26.16.4 Further consultation and engagement that will be undertaken to inform the historic environment assessment and presented within the ES is set out in **Table 26-37**.

Table 26-37 Further consultation and engagement

Consultee	Issues to be addressed	Relevance to assessment
<b>Historic England</b>	Designated heritage assets subject to setting effects.	Heritage assets to be scoped in for assessment of effects arising through changes to setting.
<b>WSCC County Archaeologist</b>	Geophysical survey and trial trenching.	Scope of further surveys which will inform historic environment assessment.
<b>ADC Conservation Officer</b>	Designated heritage assets subject to setting effects.	Heritage assets to be scoped in for assessment of effects arising through changes to setting.
<b>HDC Conservation Officer</b>	Designated heritage assets subject to setting effects.	Heritage assets to be scoped in for assessment of effects arising through changes to setting.
<b>SDNPA (archaeological advisors from Hampshire County Council)</b>	Scope of planned surveys and designated heritage assets subject to setting effects.	Scope of further surveys which will inform historic environment assessment.  Heritage assets to be scoped in for assessment of effects arising through changes to setting.

## Environmental measures

26.16.5 Further environmental measures that will be considered and presented within the ES are set out in **Table 26-38**.

Table 26-38 Further environmental measures

Receptor	Changes and effects	Environmental measures and influence on assessment
<b>Heritage assets</b>	Potential for loss of heritage significance through direct or indirect impacts.	Opportunities for public engagement, which may enhance understanding of a heritage asset's

Receptor	Changes and effects	Environmental measures and influence on assessment
		significance. Unlikely to influence the overall assessment outcome but deliver public benefit.

## 26.17 Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Table 26-39 Glossary of terms and abbreviations

Term (acronym)	Definition
<b>ADC</b>	Arun District Council
<b>Anno Domini (AD)</b>	Used to refer to the year of the calendar era reckoned from the year of the birth of Jesus of Nazareth.
<b>Archaeological Notification Area (ANA)</b>	This is an area identified by the local authority as having a high potential for archaeological remains to be present.
<b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)</b>	Land protected for conservation and preservation under section 82 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 for its natural beauty.
<b>Baseline</b>	Refers to existing conditions as represented by latest available survey and other data which is used as a benchmark for making comparisons to assess the impact of development.
<b>Baseline conditions</b>	The environment as it appears (or would appear) immediately prior to the implementation of the Proposed Development together with any known or foreseeable future changes that will take place before completion of the Proposed Development.
<b>Before Present (BP)</b>	Used to refer to the number of years before the present time.
<b>Bronze Age</b>	This period follows on from the Neolithic and is characterized by the increasing use of Bronzework. It is subdivided in the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age.  Archaeological period lasting from 2,600-700 BC
<b>CDC</b>	Chichester District Council

Term (acronym)	Definition
<b>Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)</b>	CIfA is the leading professional body representing archaeologists working in the UK and overseas.
<b>Code of Construction Practice</b>	The code sets out the standards and procedures to which developers and contractors must adhere to when undertaking construction of major projects. This will assist with managing the environmental impacts and will identify the main responsibilities and requirements of developers and contractors in constructing their projects.
<b>Construction Effects</b>	Used to describe both temporary effects that arise during the construction phases as well as permanent existence effects that arise from the physical existence of development (for example new buildings).
<b>Cumulative effects</b>	Additional changes caused by a Proposed Development in conjunction with other similar developments or as a combined effect of a set of developments.
<b>Cumulative Effects Assessment</b>	Assessment of impacts as a result of the incremental changes caused by other past, present and reasonably foreseeable human activities and natural processes together with the Proposed Development.
<b>Development Consent Order Application</b>	An application for consent to undertake a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project made to the Planning Inspectorate who will consider the application and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State, who will decide on whether development consent should be granted for the Proposed Development.
<b>Decommissioning</b>	The period during which a development and its associated processes are removed from active operation.
<b>Development Consent Order (DCO)</b>	This is the means of obtaining permission for developments categorised as Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects, under the Planning Act 2008.
<b>DMV</b>	Deserted Medieval Village
<b>Early Medieval</b>	<p>This dates from the breakdown of Roman rule in Britain to the Norman invasion in 1066 and is to be used for monuments of post Roman, Saxon and Viking date.</p> <p>Archaeological period lasting from 1066 to 410</p>
<b>Early Prehistoric</b>	For monuments which are characteristic of the Palaeolithic to Mesolithic but cannot be specifically assigned.

Term (acronym)	Definition
	Archaeological period lasting from 50,000 to 4,000 BC
<b>EEA</b>	European Economic Area
<b>Embedded environmental measures</b>	Equate to 'primary environmental measures' as defined by Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2016). They are measures to avoid or reduce environmental effects that are directly incorporated into the preferred masterplan for the Proposed Development.
<b>Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	The process of evaluating the likely significant environmental effects of a proposed project or development over and above the existing circumstances (or 'baseline').
<b>Environmental Statement (ES)</b>	The written output presenting the full findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment.
<b>Event Unique Identification (EvUID)</b>	This is the reference number or code for previous archaeological events recorded within the respective Historic Environment Records.
<b>Evidence Plan Process (EPP)</b>	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach and the information required to support the EIA and HRA for certain aspects.
<b>Expert Topic Group (ETG)</b>	As part of the Evidence Plan Process, the ETGs are formed of experts from relevant organisations relative to the topics considered. These groups are established to discuss and agree the evidence and assessment requirements for each EIA and HRA topic area identified.
<b>Formal consultation</b>	Formal consultation refers to statutory consultation that is required under Section 42 and Section 47 of the Planning Act 2008 with the relevant consultation bodies and the public on the preliminary environmental information.
<b>Future Baseline</b>	Refers to the situation in future years without the Proposed Development.
<b>GPA 2</b>	Good Practice in Planning Advice 2 (GPA 2) Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015)
<b>GPA 3</b>	Good Practice in Planning Advice 3 (GPA 3) The Setting of Heritage Assets 2nd Edition (Historic England, 2017)

Term (acronym)	Definition
<b>Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)</b>	The assessment of the impacts of implementing a plan or policy on a European Site, the purpose being to consider the impacts of a project against conservation objectives of the site and to ascertain whether it will adversely affect the integrity of the site.
<b>Habitats Regulations</b>	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, known as the Habitats Directive, was transposed in the UK by the Habitats Regulations 1994 (as amended). The Habitats Regulations apply to UK land and territorial waters and act to ensure biodiversity of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna through a range of measures including designation of Special Areas of Conservation.
<b>HDC</b>	Horsham District Council
<b>HDD</b>	Horizontal Directional Drill
<b>HER</b>	Historic Environment Record
<b>Heritage</b>	The historic environment and especially valued assets and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions.
<b>Historic England</b>	The public body that champions and protects England's historic places.
<b>Historic Landscape Character (HLC)</b>	The identification and interpretation of the varying historic character within an area that looks beyond individual heritage assets providing understanding of the whole landscape and townscape area into HLC Types.
<b>Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD)</b>	An engineering technique avoiding open trenches.
<b>Impact</b>	The changes resulting from an action.
<b>Indirect effects</b>	<p>Effects that result indirectly from the Proposed Development as a consequence of the direct effects, often occurring away from the site, or as a result of a sequence of interrelationships or a complex pathway. They may be separated by distance or in time from the source of the effects.</p> <p>Often used to describe effects on landscape character that are not directly impacted by the Proposed Development such as effects on perceptual characteristics and qualities of the landscape.</p>

Term (acronym)	Definition
<b>Informal consultation</b>	Informal consultation refers to the voluntary consultation that RED undertake in addition to the formal consultation requirements.
<b>Iron Age</b>	<p>This period follows on from the Bronze Age and is characterized by the use of iron for making tools and monuments such as hillforts and oppida. The Iron Age is taken to end with the Roman invasion.</p> <p>Archaeological period lasting from 800 BC to 43 AD.</p>
<b>km</b>	kilometres
<b>KP</b>	Kilometre Point
<b>Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA)</b>	A tool used to identify and assess the likely significance of the effects of change resulting from development both on the landscape as an environmental resource in its own right and on people's views and visual amenity.
<b>LAT</b>	Lowest Astronomical Tide
<b>Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR)</b>	A surveying method that measures distance to a target by illuminating the target with laser light and measuring the reflected light with a sensor. Differences in laser return times and wavelengths can then be used to make digital 3-D representations of the target.
<b>Likely Significant Effects</b>	It is a requirement of Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations to determine the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on the environment which should relate to the level of an effect and the type of effect.
<b>Listed Building (LB)</b>	A building which is for the time being included in a list compiled or approved by the secretary of state, any object or structure fixed to the building; any object or structure within the curtilage of the building which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1 July 1948 shall be treated as part of the building.
<b>LPA</b>	Local Planning Authority
<b>Magnitude (of change)</b>	A term that combines judgements about the size and scale of the effect, the extent of the area over which it occurs, whether it is reversible or irreversible and whether it is short term or long term in duration'. Also known as the 'degree' or 'nature' of change.

Term (acronym)	Definition
<b>Medieval</b>	<p>The Medieval period or Middle Ages begins with the Norman invasion and ends with the dissolution of the monasteries.</p> <p>Archaeological period lasting from 1066-1540 AD.</p>
<b>Mesolithic</b>	<p>The Middle Stone Age, falling between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic; marks the beginning of a move from a hunter gatherer society towards food producing society.</p> <p>Archaeological period lasting from 10,000-4,000 BC.</p>
<b>MHWS</b>	Mean High Water Springs
<b>MMO</b>	Marine Management Organisation
<b>Monument Unique Identification (MonUID)</b>	This is the reference number or code for known assets, sites and artefacts contained within the Historic Environment Records.
<b>MSDC</b>	Mid Sussex District Council
<b>National Heritage List for England (NHLE)</b>	is the only official, up to date, register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England - listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, registered parks and gardens, and battlefields.
<b>Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)</b>	Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects are major infrastructure developments in England and Wales which are consented by DCO. These include proposals for renewable energy projects with an installed capacity greater than 100MW.
<b>NCAP</b>	National Character Area Profiles
<b>Neolithic</b>	<p>This period follows on from the Palaeolithic and the Mesolithic and is itself succeeded by the Bronze Age. This period is characterized by the practice of a farming economy and extensive monumental constructions.</p> <p>Archaeological period lasting from 4,000-2,600 BC.</p>
<b>NHLE</b>	National Heritage List for England
<b>NPPF</b>	National Planning Policy Framework
<b>NPS</b>	National Policy Statement
<b>Onshore part of the PEIR Assessment Boundary</b>	An area that encompasses all planned onshore infrastructure.



Term (acronym)	Definition
<b>Ordnance Survey (OS)</b>	Ordnance Survey is the national mapping agency for Great Britain. Since 1 April 2015 part of Ordnance Survey has operated as Ordnance Survey Ltd, a government-owned company, 100% in public ownership.
<b>Palaeolithic</b>	<p>The period is defined by the practice of hunting and gathering and the use of chipped flint tools. This period is usually divided up into the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic.</p> <p>Archaeological period lasting from 50,000-10,000 BC</p>
<b>PEIR Assessment Boundary</b>	The PEIR Assessment Boundary combines the search areas for the offshore and onshore infrastructure associated with the Proposed Development. It is defined as the area within which the Proposed Development and associated infrastructure will be located, including the temporary and permanent construction and operational work areas.
<b>Planning Inspectorate (PINS)</b>	The Planning Inspectorate deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examinations of local plans and other planning-related and specialist casework in England and Wales.
<b>Post medieval</b>	<p>Begins with the dissolution of the monasteries and ends with the death of Queen Victoria. Use more specific period where known.</p> <p>Archaeological period lasting from 1540-1901 AD.</p>
<b>Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)</b>	The written output of the Environmental Impact Assessment undertaken to date for the Proposed Development. It is developed to support formal consultation and presents the preliminary findings of the assessment to allow an informed view to be developed of the Proposed Development, the assessment approach that has been undertaken, and the preliminary conclusions on the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development and environmental measures proposed.
<b>Proposed Development</b>	The development that is subject to the application for development consent, as described in Chapter 4.
<b>Receptor</b>	These are as defined in Regulation 5(2) of The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 and include population and human health, biodiversity, land, soil, water, air,

Term (acronym)	Definition
	climate, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape that may be at risk from exposure to pollutants which could potentially arise as a result of the Proposed Development.
<b>RED</b>	Rampion Extension Development Limited
<b>Roman</b>	Traditionally begins with the Roman invasion in 43AD and ends with the emperor Honorius directing Britain to see to its own defence in 410AD.  Archaeological period lasting from 43-410 AD.
<b>RPG</b>	Registered parks and garden
<b>Scoping Opinion</b>	A Scoping Opinion is adopted by the Secretary of State for a Proposed Development.
<b>Scoping Report</b>	A report that presents the findings of an initial stage in the Environmental Impact Assessment process.
<b>Seascape</b>	Landscapes with views of the coast or seas, and coasts and adjacent marine environments with cultural, historical and archaeological links with each other.
<b>Secretary of State (SoS)</b>	The body who makes the decision to grant development consent.
<b>Sensitivity</b>	A term applied to specific receptors, combining judgements of the susceptibility of the receptor to the specific type of change or development proposed and the value associated to that receptor.
<b>Significance</b>	A measure of the importance of the environmental effect, defined by criteria specific to the environmental aspect.
<b>Significant effects</b>	It is a requirement of the EIA Regulations to determine the likely significant effects of the development on the environment which should relate to the level of an effect and the type of effect. Where possible significant effects should be mitigated.  The significance of an effect gives an indication as to the degree of importance (based on the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the receptor) that should be attached to the impact described.

Term (acronym)	Definition
	<p>Whether or not an effect should be considered significant is not absolute and requires the application of professional judgement.</p> <p>Significant – ‘noteworthy, of considerable amount or effect or importance, not insignificant or negligible’. The Concise Oxford Dictionary.</p> <p>Those levels and types of landscape and visual effect likely to have a major or important / noteworthy or special effect of which a decision maker should take particular note.</p>
<b>SLVIA</b>	Seascape, Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment
<b>SM</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>SNDP</b>	South Downs National Park
<b>SNDPA</b>	South Downs National Park Authority
<b>Temporal Scope</b>	The temporal scope covers the time period over which changes to the environment and the resultant effects are predicted to occur and are typically defined as either being temporary or permanent.
<b>Temporary or permanent effects</b>	Effects may be considered as temporary or permanent. In the case of wind energy development the application is for a 30 year period after which the assessment assumes that decommissioning will occur and that the site will be restored. For these reasons the development is referred to as long term and reversible.
<b>The Applicant</b>	Rampion Extension Development Limited (RED)
<b>The Proposed Development / Rampion 2</b>	The onshore and offshore infrastructure associated with the offshore wind farm comprising of installed capacity of up to 1200 MW, located in the English Channel in off the south coast of England.
<b>TJB</b>	Transitional Joint Bay
<b>UKHO</b>	UK Hydrographic Office
<b>West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER)</b>	This record collection provides details of all known archaeological assets, sites and former archaeological events within West Sussex.
<b>WSCC</b>	West Sussex County Council
<b>WTG</b>	Wind Turbine Generator

Term (acronym)	Definition
<b>Zone of Influence</b>	The area surrounding the Proposed Development which could result in likely significant effects.
<b>Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)</b>	A computer-generated tool to identify the likely (or theoretical) extent of visibility of a Proposed Development.

## 26.18 References

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