Preliminary Environmental Information Report Volume 1

Chapter 11 Historic Environment

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LIONLINK

Contents

Glossary of Project Terminology

This Glossary has been provided to define terms used across a number of the LionLink Proposed Scheme documents.

Terms and abbreviations specific to this technical chapter are provided at the end of the document in the **Topic Glossary and Abbreviations.**

Term	Description
Amendment to Kiln Lane Substation Scenario	The scenario where the Proposed Scheme will comprise the amendments to Kiln Lane Substation that would be required if Kiln Lane Substation was built out pursuant to the EA1N/EA2 DCOs.
Applicant, the	National Grid Lion Link Limited (NGLLL)
Bellmouth	A flared vehicular access/egress point connecting permanent route to the public highway.
Converter Station	A converter station changes electricity between High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC), which power our homes, and High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) which is more efficient for transporting electricity over long distances and vice versa. The proposed Converter Station is located to the east of Saxmundham.
Converter Station Site	The Converter Station Site as a whole, allowing for the co-location of the Converter Station with the Converter Station being separately consented as part of the Sea Link project.
Co-ordination	The process of people or entities working together.
Co-location	Where different elements of a project, or various projects, are located in one place.
Construction Compound	Temporary compounds installed during the construction phase of the Proposed Scheme. Each compound is likely to contain storage areas such as laydown areas, soils storage, and areas for equipment and fuel, drainage, generators, car parking and offices and welfare areas (portacabins).
Development Consent Order (DCO)	An order made by the Secretary of State pursuant to the Planning Act 2008 (as amended) granting development consent for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project. It grants consent to develop the approved project and may include (among other things) powers to compulsorily acquire land and rights where required and deemed marine licences for any offshore works.
Draft Order Limits	The area of land identified as being subject to the DCO application. The Draft Order Limits are made up of the land required both temporarily and permanently to allow for the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Proposed Scheme. All onshore parts of the Proposed Onshore Scheme are located within England and offshore parts of the Proposed Offshore Scheme are located within English territorial waters to 12 Nautical

Term	Description
	Miles and then up to the United Kingdom (UK) Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) boundary at sea.
Dutch Offshore Components	Is the term used when referring to the offshore elements of the Project within Dutch waters.
Eastern Route Option	As part of the Underground HVDC cable corridor, the Eastern Route Option would facilitate a degree of co-location with the Sizewell Link Road (SLR) scheme.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	The EIA is a systematic regulatory process that assesses the potential likely significant effects of a proposed project or development on the environment.
EIA Scoping Report	An EIA scoping report defines the proposed scope and methodology of the EIA process for a particular project or development. The EIA Scoping Report for the Proposed Scheme was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate with a request for the Secretary of State to adopt a scoping opinion in relation to the Proposed Scheme on 6 March 2024.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The ES is a document that sets out the likely significant effects of the project on the environment. The ES is the main output from the EIA process. The ES is published as part of the DCO application.
Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)	The zone in which the coastal state exercises the rights under Part V of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. These rights relate principally to the water column and may extend to 200 nautical miles from baselines. This is distinct from territorial waters, which for the UK extend 12 nautical miles from the coast.
Full Build Out of Kiln Lane Substation Scenario	The scenario if the Proposed Scheme was brought forward first, then it would be responsible for developing Kiln Lane Substation for the Proposed Scheme, with sufficient additional capacity for other projects.
Joint Bay	Underground structures constructed at regular intervals along the onshore cable route to join sections of cable and facilitate installation of the cables into the buried ducts.
Kiln Lane Substation	The proposed connection point for the Project to the British National Electricity Transmission System, located to the north of Friston. Formerly known as Friston Substation. The new name has recently been adopted by NGET. The substation is of the same footprint and in the same location. Friston Substation will, hereafter, be referred to as Kiln Lane Substation.
Landfall	The proposed Landfall is where the proposed offshore HVDC Submarine Cables are brought ashore and meets with the onshore proposed Underground HVDC Cables. This includes the Transition Joint Bay (TJB). The proposed Landfall will be located at Walberswick, and there will be no permanent above ground infrastructure at the proposed Landfall.
Landfall Site	The area where the Landfall may be located.

Term	Description
Limit of Deviation	A maximum distance or measurement of variation within which the works must be constructed. These are lateral (i.e. on the ground) and vertical limits (in relation to height).
Link Box Chamber	Link boxes are used at joint bays to facilitate grounding connections to ensure safety and enable maintenance. Link boxes can either be installed below ground, in a link box chamber, or in an above ground link pillar
Multi-purpose interconnector (MPI)	A project where GB interconnection is combined with transmission of offshore generation within GB (and optionally within a connecting state).
National Grid Electricity Distribution (NGED)	The local distribution network operator for the Midlands, the southwest of England and south Wales.
National Grid Electricity Transmission (NGET)	Operators of the national electricity transmission network across Great Britain and own and maintain the network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies. National Grid does not distribute electricity to individual premises, but its role in the wholesale market is vital to ensuring a reliable, secure and quality supply to all.
National Grid Lion Link Limited (NGLLL)	The Applicant, a joint venture between National Grid Ventures and TenneT. NGLLL is a business within the wider National Grid Ventures portfolio.
National Grid Strategic Infrastructure (NGSI)	Part of NGET and responsible for delivering major strategic UK electricity transmission projects, focussed on connecting more clean, low-carbon power to England and Wales.
National Grid Ventures (NGV)	Operates and invests in energy projects, technologies and partnerships to accelerate the development of a clean energy future. This includes interconnectors (such as the LionLink Project), allowing trade between energy markets and the efficient use of renewable energy resources.
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP)	Major infrastructure developments in England and Wales for which development consent is required, as defined within Section 14 of the Planning Act 2008 (as amended). This includes any development which is subject to a direction by the relevant Secretary of State pursuant to Section 35 of the Planning Act 2008.
Non-standard interconnector (NSI)	A project where GB interconnection is combined with transmission of offshore generation outside of GB.
Northern Route Option	A northern cable corridor option that would allow Underground HVAC Cable delivery for Proposed Scheme only.
Offshore Hybrid Asset (OHA)	A project that combines cross-border interconnection with the transmission of offshore generation, this is an overarching term which covers both multi-purpose interconnectors (MPI) and non-standard interconnectors (NSI).
Order Limits	The maximum extent of land within which the Proposed Scheme may take place, as consented.

Term	Description
Outline Offshore Construction Environmental Management Plan (Outline Offshore CEMP)	Describes the control measures and standards proposed to be implemented to provide a consistent approach to the environmental management of the construction activities of the Proposed Offshore Scheme.
Outline Onshore Code of Construction Practice (Outline Onshore CoCP)	Describes the control measures and standards proposed to be implemented to provide a consistent approach to the environmental management of the construction activities of the Proposed Onshore Scheme.
Overhead Lines (OHL)	Conductors (wires) carrying electric current, strung from Tower to Tower.
Planning Act 2008	The Planning Act 2008 being the relevant primary legislation for national infrastructure planning.
Planning Inspectorate (PINS)	The Planning inspectorate review DCO applications and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State, who will then decide whether to approve the DCO.
Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	The PEIR is a document, compiled by the Applicant, which presents preliminary environmental information, as part of the statutory consultation process. This is defined by the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 as containing information which "is reasonably required for the consultation bodies to develop an informed view of the likely significant environmental effects of the development (and of any associated development)" (Section 12 2. (b)). This PEIR describes the Proposed Scheme, sets out preliminary findings of the EIA undertaken to date, and the mitigation measures proposed to reduce effects. The PEIR is published at Statutory Consultation stage for information and feedback.
Project (the)	The LionLink Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Project') is a proposal by National Grid Lion Link Limited (NGLLL) and TenneT. The Project is a proposed electricity link between Great Britain (GB) and the Netherlands with a capacity of up to 2.0 gigawatts (GW) of electricity and will connect to Dutch offshore wind via an offshore platform in Dutch waters. The Project is the collective term used to refer to the proposal for all aspects (onshore and offshore) of the proposed interconnector between GB and the Netherlands.
Proposed Offshore Scheme	The term used when referring to the offshore elements of the Proposed Scheme, seaward of the mean high-water springs to the EEZ boundary at sea.
Proposed Onshore Scheme	The term used when referring to the onshore elements of the Proposed Scheme, landward of the mean low water springs. Proposed Onshore Scheme components include:

Term	Description
	a) Kiln Lane Substation. b) Underground High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) Cables; c) Converter Station. d) Underground High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cables; and e) Landfall.
Proposed Scheme	Used when referring to the GB scheme components of the Project, not including Dutch components. This includes both the onshore and offshore scheme components which are within UK territorial waters and up to the UK EEZ boundary at sea.
Rochdale Envelope	The Rochdale Envelope or Design Envelope approach is employed where the nature of a proposed development means that some details of a project are not available in advance of, or at the time of submitting the DCO application. The Rochdale Envelope approach defines a design envelope and parameters within which the final design will sit and ensures a robust and reliable EIA can be undertaken.
Scoping Opinion	A scoping opinion is requested from the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State, to inform the requirements of EIA process and ultimately the ES which will be submitted as part of the application for development consent. Through the scoping process, the views of the statutory consultees and other relevant organisations on the proposed scope of the EIA are sought. A Scoping Opinion for the Proposed Scheme was issued by the Planning Inspectorate (on behalf of the Secretary of State) on 16 April 2024. The Applicant received a separate EIA Scoping Opinion from the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) (Reference DCO/2024/00005, dated 04 September 2024) as the MMO were unable to provide opinion to the Planning Inspectorate in time for the April 2024 deadline.
Scottish Power Renewables (SPR) East Anglia One North (EA1N) and East Anglia 2 (EA2) Consents (SPR EA1N and EA2 Consents)	The Orders made following the Scottish Power Renewables applications for development consent for the following projects: a) The East Anglia ONE North Offshore Wind Farm Order 2022; and b) East Anglia TWO Offshore Wind Farm Order 2022
Southern Route Option	A southern cable corridor option that would allow: a) Underground HVAC Cable delivery for Proposed Scheme only, or b) Underground HVAC Cable delivery for Proposed Scheme and ducting for Sea Links Underground HVAC and HVDC cables in that section.
Statutory Consultation	Consultation undertaken with the community and stakeholders in advance of the application for development consent being submitted

Term	Description
	to the Planning Inspectorate, on behalf of the Secretary of state, in accordance with the PA 2008.
Substation	Substations are used to control the flow of power through the electricity system. They are also used to change (or transform) the voltage from a higher to lower voltage to allow it to be transmitted to local homes and businesses.
TenneT	Operator of the electricity transmission network across the Netherlands.
Tower	A structure used to carry overhead electrical conductors, insulators, and fittings. Often described as a pylon.
Transition Joint Bay (TJB)	An underground structure at the Landfall Site that house the joints between the offshore cables and the onshore cables.
Underground Cable Corridors	Collective term for the corridors within which HVAC and HVDC cables are planned.
Underground High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) Cable Corridor	A corridor in which the underground HVAC cables are planned to be installed.
Underground High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) Cables	Transmission cables which connect between the Converter Station and Substation. HVAC cables are designed to manage fluctuating flow of current.
Underground High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cable Corridor	A corridor in which the underground HVDC cables are planned to be installed.
Underground High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cables	Transmission cables which connect the Converter Station to the Landfall Site and then offshore. HVDC cables are designed to manage current flowing in one direction.
Visibility Splay	An area of land at a road junction that ensures drivers have an unobstructed view of oncoming traffic allowing them to safely join or cross the road.
Western Route Option	As part of the Underground HVDC cable corridor, the Western Route Option would deliver the Scheme within its own corridor with no co-location with the Sizewell Link Road (SLR) scheme.

11 Historic Environment

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 This chapter provides a preliminary assessment of the potential likely significant effects in relation to the Historic Environment from the construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of LionLink (hereafter referred to as 'the Proposed Scheme').

11.1.2 This chapter outlines legislation, policy and guidance that is relevant to the Historic Environment, summarises the engagement undertaken to date, sets out the scope and methodology of assessment, and describes the baseline environment. Following this, the likely significant effects of the Proposed Onshore Scheme on the Historic Environment are assessed taking account of mitigation measures within the design and control measures. The need for any additional mitigation is then considered along with any proposals for monitoring and/or enhancement. The chapter concludes with a summary of residual effects.

11.1.3 Aspects of the Historic Environment considered within this chapter for the Proposed Onshore Scheme are:

a. nationally designated heritage assets (i.e. scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and conservation areas);
b. non-designated heritage assets, including archaeological remains; and
c. Historic Landscape Character.

11.1.4 This chapter should be read in conjunction with **Chapter 2 Description of the Proposed Scheme** of this Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR), which describes the development parameters against which the effects considered in this chapter have been assessed.

11.1.5 In addition, there may be interrelationships related to the potential effects on the Historic Environment and other disciplines. Therefore, this chapter should be read alongside relevant parts of other chapters, namely:

a. **Chapter 8: Ecology and Biodiversity** of this PEIR addresses Areas of potential Ancient Woodland, identified from the Suffolk Biodiversity and Information Service.
b. **Chapter 12 Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Drainage** – Changes in drainage patterns, groundwater flows and levels and movement of contaminants and pollutants can have an impact on below ground archaeological remains.
c. **Chapter 13 Landscape and Visual** – Provides details of the landscape baseline and assessment of effects. Changes to the setting of heritage assets which do not result in impacts to their significance may still result in significant landscape/visual effects.
d. **Chapter 14 Noise and Vibration** - Changes to noise and vibration levels can result in effects on heritage assets. The baseline and significant effects provide context for the assessments made in this chapter.

e. **Chapter 26 Marine Archaeology** - Impacts on marine archaeological receptors are considered separately within this chapter.

11.1.6 This chapter is supported by the following appendices and figures:

a. **Figure 11.1 Designated Heritage Assets;**
b. **Figure 11.2 Non-designated Heritage Assets;**
c. **Appendix 11.1 Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment; and**
d. **Appendix 11.2 Historic Environment Gazetteers.**

11.2 Legislation, and policy framework

11.2.1 This section identifies the legislation, policy and guidance that has informed the assessment of the likely significant effects on the Historic Environment.

11.2.2 **Table 11.1** lists the legislation relevant to the assessment of the likely significant effects on the Historic Environment.

Table 11.1: List of relevant legislation for the Historic Environment

Legislation	Relevance to assessment
Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 (Ref 1)	This Statutory Instrument prescribes matters for the Infrastructure Planning Commission or the Secretary of State to consider when taking decisions for an order granting development consent. Provision 3 of the regulations is relevant to the historic environment and states that, when considering applications which affect listed buildings or scheduled monuments, their settings, or conservation areas, the decision maker *"must have regard to the desirability of preserving"* the asset or its setting and, in the case of conservation areas, preserving or enhancing their character or appearance. While the regulations provide the planning tests for consideration when making a decision regarding a Development Consent Order (DCO), it refers back to Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 for the meanings and definitions of conservation areas, listed buildings and scheduled monuments.
The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Ref 2)	The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 imposes a requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a designated Scheduled Monument.
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref 3)	This sets out the principal statutory provisions that must be considered in the determination of any application affecting listed buildings and conservation areas. Section 66 of the Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

Legislation	Relevance to assessment
	By virtue of Section 1(5) of the Act a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage. Section 72 of the Act establishes a general duty on a local planning authority or the Secretary of State with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area.
Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 (Ref 4)	The Act protects "*the remains of military aircraft and vessels that have crashed, sunk or been stranded and of associated human remains*". The Act makes it an offence to excavate, dive or salvage remains of an aircraft or vessel covered by the Act. The Secretary of State can grant a license to authorise works which would otherwise be an offence under the Act.

National policy

11.2.3 The primary policy consideration for the Secretary of State when deciding whether to grant a DCO for the Proposed Onshore Scheme will be the National Policy Statements (NPSs) for Energy. Of specific relevance to the Proposed Scheme are the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) (Ref 5), the NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (NPS EN-5) (Ref 6), and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 7). The NPSs set out a policy framework to guide how DCO applications for energy infrastructure should be decided and how the effects of such infrastructure are considered.

11.2.4 **Table 11.2** lists the paragraphs from the NPS and other national policy that are relevant to the Historic Environment assessment, including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which sets out the UK Government's planning policies for England. It also sets out where these policy requirements are addressed within this chapter.

Table 11.2: List of relevant national policy for the Historic Environment

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in PEIR
Overarching National Policy Statement for energy (EN-1) (Ref 5)		
5.9.6	Paragraph 5.9.6 states that *"Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets"*	This paragraph of the NPS provides instruction to the Secretary of State when considering an application. To support this consideration, the value/sensitivity of heritage assets is set out in **Table 11.8** follows the principle in this paragraph of the NPS.

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in PEIR
		This includes the possibility for an undesignated heritage asset, if of schedulable quality, to be assessed as having high importance the designated assets.
5.9.9	Paragraph 5.9.9 requires assessment of likely significant heritage impacts as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The paragraph also states that the EIA should show how the mitigation hierarchy has been applied. It states that the assessment should include assets above, at and below ground, as well as considering possible cumulative impacts on the wider historic environment. Reference should be made to historic landscape or seascape character studies.	This chapter provides a preliminary assessment of likely significant effects of the Proposed Onshore Scheme on heritage assets in **Sections 11.8** and **11.10** which are summarised in **Chapter 29 Summary of Likely Significant Effect** of this PEIR. **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** provides the overarching approach to mitigation hierarchy for the Proposed Onshore Scheme. The application of the mitigation hierarchy is detailed through **Sections 11.7 and 11.9** of this chapter. Cumulative and combined impacts are considered in **Chapter 28 Cumulative Effects** of this PEIR.
5.9.10	Paragraph 5.9.10 requires that the Applicant describes the significance of heritage assets which are affected by the Proposed Development, including any contribution of their setting to that significance. The paragraph also states that the assessment "*should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.*" A minimum requirement is consultation of the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) and making an assessment using appropriate expertise, where necessary according to the proposed development's impact.	The historic environment baseline is presented in **Appendix 11.2 Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment**. Along with **Appendix 11.2 Historic Environment Gazetteers**, the appendices present an assessment of the historic environment in relation to the Proposed Onshore Scheme. In line with the NPS, the detail of the assessment is scaled proportionately to the importance of the heritage assets and the potential effect to them. A description of the value (heritage significance) of the heritage assets, including the contribution to their value made by setting, is set out in **Appendix 11.2 Gazetteers and Statement of Significance.** Data sources are stated in **Table 11.7** of this chapter and include the Suffolk HER.

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in PEIR
5.9.11	Paragraph 5.9.11 states that an appropriate desk-based assessment and, if required, a field evaluation, should be undertaken where there is the potential for the Proposed Development to include heritage assets with archaeological interest. Where there is an effect resulting from change to the setting of a heritage asset, accurate representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.	A preliminary desk-based assessment has been undertaken and is presented in **Appendix 11.1 Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment**. A scheme of field evaluation has been developed in consultation with Suffolk County Council's (SCC) Senior Archaeological Officer. The fieldwork is ongoing and will be reported as part of the ES. Representative and specific viewpoints are being progressed for the ES (see **Chapter 13 Landscape and Visual**)
5.9.12	Paragraph 5.9.12 states: "*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 document*".	A preliminary assessment of the impact of the Proposed Onshore Scheme on the value (heritage significance) of heritage assets is discussed in **Section 11.8** of this chapter. This will be developed further for the ES, informed by the ongoing field evaluation and the final design details, to provide sufficient assessment to provide adequate understanding of the effects of the Proposed Onshore Scheme.
National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 6)		
2.9.25	Provides instruction for the Secretary of State when considering undergrounding of cables, stating that they should consider designated heritage assets, impacts on the setting of designated features and areas, and the *"potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on ... archaeological and heritage assets".* Landfall of subsea cables can also be disruptive to coastal land, much of which is protected habitat with environmental and heritage designations.	This chapter provides evidence on the likely potential impact of the proposed Underground Cable and the proposed Landfall on the historic environment, including archaeological and heritage assets and the setting of designated features and areas (**Section 11.8**).
National Planning Policy Framework (Ref 7)		
Section 16	Section 16 of the NPPF deals specifically with the historic environment. The policies in NPS EN-1 are aligned with the policies in NPPF for this topic and are not reiterated here	The requirements from the NPPF mirror those in the NPS and have been addressed in this chapter as described in response to the NPS policy above.

11.2.5 In April 2025, the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) published the consultation on the revised energy NPS's, with draft updates made to NPS EN-1, NPS EN-3 and NPS EN-5. The Applicant recognises the clarifications that are proposed in the draft NPS's, including specific reference to Offshore Hybrid Asset's directed into the NSIP regime under Section 35 of the Planning Act 2008 (draft NPS EN-1 paragraph 4.2.18 and draft NPS EN-3 paragraph 1.6.3).

11.2.6 The Applicant acknowledges that the draft policy is subject to change and therefore all potentially relevant references that apply to the Proposed Scheme are not recorded within this PEIR.

11.2.7 The Applicant will continue to monitor the progress of the designation of the draft NPS's and their applicability to the Proposed Scheme, as it progresses through Statutory Consultation and towards the submission of the application for development consent.

Local policy

11.2.8 The local policies listed in **Table 11.3** are considered relevant to the Historic Environment assessment of the Proposed Onshore Scheme.

Table 11.3: List of relevant local policy for the Historic Environment

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
East Suffolk Council (ESC) (Ref 8)	Suffolk Coastal Local Plan (2020). Relevant policies include: SCLP10.4: Landscape Character SCLP11.1: Design Quality SCLP11.3: Historic Environment SCLP11.4: Listed Buildings SCLP11.5: Conservation Areas SCLP11.6 Non-Designated Heritage Assets SCLP11.7: Archaeology SCLP11.8: Parks and Gardens of Historic Landscape Interest	The historic landscape, which is relevant to Policies SCLP10.4 and 11.1 has been considered as part of the baseline. Consideration of ancient woodland forms part of **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of this PEIR. The historic environment, including listed buildings, conservation areas and non-designated heritage assets are the focus of this chapter, in line with the requirements for its consideration in Policies SCLP11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7 and 11.8.
ESC (Ref 9)	Waveney Local Plan (March 2019). Relevant policies include: WLP8.29: Design WLP8.35: Landscape Character WLP8.37: Historic Environment WLP8.38: Non-Designated Heritage Assets WLP8.39: Conservation Areas WLP8.40: Archaeology	The historic landscape, which is relevant to Policies WLP8.29 and 8.35 has been considered as part of the baseline. Consideration of ancient woodland forms part of **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of this PEIR. The historic environment, including listed buildings, conservation areas and non-designated heritage assets are the focus of

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
		this chapter, in line with the requirements for its consideration in Policies WLP8.37, 8.38, 8.39 and 8.40.
ESC (Ref 11)	Saxmundham Neighbourhood Plan (July 2023) Relevant policies include: SAX10: Historic town centre and Conservation Area SAX11: Non-designated Heritage Assets SAX12: Gateways, views and landscape setting of Saxmundham	Where relevant, the historic landscape and townscape of Saxmundham, have been considered as part of the baseline. This is relevant to policies SAX10 and SAX12. The historic environment, including listed buildings, conservation areas and non-designated heritage assets are the focus of this chapter. This is relevant to policies SAX11 and SAX12.
ESC (Ref 12)	Historic Environment SPD 2021	The historic landscape is considered as part of the baseline. Consideration of ancient woodland forms part of **Chapter 8 Ecology and Biodiversity** of this PEIR**.** Consideration of likely significant effects on the historic environment, including listed buildings, conservation areas and non-designated heritage assets, required for major energy infrastructure projects, are the focus of this chapter.

11.3 Consultation and engagement

11.3.1 This section describes the outcome of, and response to, the EIA Scoping Opinion (Ref 13) in relation to the Historic Environment assessment.

11.3.2 It also provides details of the ongoing technical engagement that has been undertaken with key stakeholders and provides a brief overview of the non-statutory public consultation undertaken to date.

11.3.3 Feedback from engagement and consultation are used to define the assessment approach and to ensure that appropriate baseline information is used.

11.3.4 It should be noted that feedback is also used to drive the design of the Proposed Scheme to avoid, prevent and reduce any likely environmental effects. PEIR **Chapter 3 Alternatives and Design Evolution** reports how the Proposed Scheme design has evolved in response to feedback and details of proposed embedded design (Primary) mitigation and standard good practice (Tertiary) mitigation measures relevant to the Historic Environment assessment are provided in **Section 11.7** and **11.9** of this chapter.

Consultation

Non-Statutory Consultation

11.3.5 Feedback received from stakeholders following the close of the 2022 and 2023 Consultation is outlined within the **Interim Non-Statutory Consultation Feedback Summary Report 2023** (Ref 14) and **Supplementary Non-Statutory Consultation Summary Report 2024** (Ref 15).

11.3.6 **Table 11.4** below includes a summary of key non-statutory consultation feedback received to date and how this has been addressed within the PEIR or will be within the Environmental Statement (ES).

Table 11.4: Key non statutory consultation feedback for Historic Environment

Stakeholder	Comment	Applicant response
Friston Parish Council	Concerns over impact on listed buildings which encircle the proposed substation at Friston and the diminishment of their setting.	The potential for heritage, archaeology and landscape quality impacts, will continue to be considered during the EIA and design development process. Potential significant effects on the setting of the listed buildings at Friston have been preliminarily assessed in **Section 11.8**.
National Trust	The National Trust owns land at Mount Pleasant Farm which forms part of its landholding at Dunwich Heath. The National Trust's land is inalienable, meaning it cannot be sold or mortgaged. Compulsory acquisition of inalienable land is subject to a 'special parliamentary procure.' The Trust does not support 'Landfall Option H' and the associated cable route, which would cross inalienable National Trust land.	Landfall H in Dunwich has been discounted from the Proposed Scheme, as described in **Chapter 3 Alternatives and Design Evolution** of this PEIR.
ESC	Highlight that all listed buildings are listed by the Government for their national importance. ESC assume that the site selection has considered listed buildings at all grades as well as Conservation Areas and highlighted specific heritage assets which would likely be impacted by the different landfall and converter station options. ESC will defer to SCC's Archaeological Service for detailed comment.	The site selection process has considered potential impacts on heritage assets, including listed buildings, as described in **Chapter 3 Alternatives and Design Evolution** of this PEIR. The potential for heritage, archaeology and landscape quality impacts, will continue to be considered during the EIA and design development process.

Stakeholder	Comment	Applicant response
Historic England	Historic England highlight a number of specific considerations relating to the cable search area and landfall site options. They state that baseline cultural heritage information will need to be identified and assessments will need to be carried out to understand the archaeological potential and significance of the historic environment (including built environment). Historic England recommend developing a deposit model, particularly to identify the potential for Palaeolithic archaeology and areas where waterlogged remains may survive. If Horizontal Directional Drill (HDD) is used, the potential impact from bentonite slurry outbreak on buried archaeological remains will need to be considered. A walkover survey is recommended to identify the setting of historic buildings, scheduled monuments, landscape features and historic routes, as well as site inspection of potentially impacted heritage assets. Viewpoint photographs and photomontages would be useful to inform the consideration of the setting of designated heritage assts.	The potential for archaeological remains has been assessed through desk-based research, analysis of archival data, walkover survey and geophysical survey. Trial trenching is ongoing and will be presented as part of the ES. Heritage considerations have fed into the selection of viewpoints for **Chapter 13 Landscape and Visual** of this PEIR. These are being progressed and will be presented as part of the ES. At this stage in the design development, as a worst-case scenario it is assumed that any heritage assets located within the Draft Order Limits, including archaeological remains, would be removed during the construction process. This aspect of the Proposed Onshore Scheme will be assessed further as part of the ES.
SCC	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services (SCCAS) provided detailed information relating to known and potential archaeological remains on the additional route option between Blythburgh (west of A12) to north of Southwold. Highlighted the extremely high potential for medieval remains to the south of Walberswick where Landfall Site G2 would be located. Documentary and	The potential for archaeological remains has been assessed through desk-based research, analysis of archival data, walkover survey and geophysical surveys. Trial trenching is ongoing, and results will be presented in the ES. A variety of different approaches have been considered through the design process which has allowed the most sensitive archaeological

Stakeholder	Comment	Applicant response
	desk-based research and full field assessment at an early stage would be critical in this area to understand its significance. Preservation in situ is likely to be a consideration for remains in this area. Second world war remains in this area would also require proper assessment and identification.	remains at Walberswick to be largely excluded from the Draft Order Limits, where possible. The archaeological work undertaken to date does not indicate that the remains within the footprint of the landfall site would merit preservation *in situ*.

EIA Scoping Opinion

11.3.7 An EIA Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the Secretary of State on 16 April 2024.

11.3.8 Comments received from the Planning Inspectorate in relation to the Historic Environment, and a preliminary response are provided in **Table 11.5**.

Table 11.5: Preliminary response to Planning Inspectorate Scoping Opinion comments for the Historic Environment

Scoping Opinion ID	Scoping Opinion Comment	How this is addressed
3.6.2	*"The ES should clearly define and justify the study area for designated and non-designated heritage assets, with reference to the potential ZoI for the Proposed Development. Any use of professional judgement should be fully justified in the ES. Effort should also be made to agree the final study areas with relevant consultation bodies, e.g. Historic England and the host local authorities"*	The study area is defined in **Section 11.4** of this chapter, with details of the justification in relation to the potential Zone of Influence. Consultation with heritage stakeholders is ongoing and will continue following statutory consultation. Study areas for the ES will be formally agreed with stakeholders prior to undertaking the assessment.
3.6.3	*"The Applicant's attention is drawn to the comments of Historic England (Appendix 2 of this Opinion) regarding the Pakefield-Easton Bavents SSSI [Site of Special Scientific Interest] and locations with archaeological potential identified in Chapter 9 Geology and Contamination of the Scoping Report. These include peat alluvial deposits, Dunwich River and the proposed Southwold landfall site. The baseline description in the ES should include these matters, which could be by cross-reference to the Geology and Contamination ES Chapter to avoid*	In response to concerns relating to potential effects on the Pakefield-Easton Bavents Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and its associated peat alluvial deposits, the design has been changed to avoid this area, and it is now located outside of the study area and beyond the Zone of Influence for the Proposed Onshore Scheme.

Scoping Opinion ID	Scoping Opinion Comment	How this is addressed
	duplication. The assessment of effects should include consideration of these matters where significant effects are likely to occur."	
3.6.4	*"The Applicant should ensure that the baseline information used to inform the assessment is robust and allows for suitable identification of assets likely to be impacted by the Proposed Development. Effort should be made to agree the need for, and scope/location of intrusive investigations (paragraph 11.7.10 of the Scoping Report indicates that geophysical or trial trenching may be carried out) with relevant consultation bodies, including Historic England and the host local authorities. Consideration should be given to the use of boreholes and deposit modelling where more deeply buried remains are expected. Where necessary, intrusive investigations should be completed prior to submission of the DCO application and reported in the ES. The Applicant should note the comments of Historic England and SCC (Appendix 2 of this Opinion) in this regard."*	The baseline for the assessment in this chapter is supported by **Appendix 11.1 Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment** of this PEIR. Over 1800ha of Geophysical survey (magnetometry) was undertaken to inform site/route selection and design development. The trial trenching scope was agreed with SCCAS, and the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) sent to Historic England for comment. Trial trenching is ongoing and has been carried out for the Saxmundham Converter station site. Trial trenching is to be undertaken within the proposed Underground High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) Cable Corridor, proposed Underground High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cable Corridor, and the proposed Landfall Site.
3.6.5	*"The descriptors listed in Table 11-7 are proposed to be used where there is more than one possible effect significance outcome using the descriptors in Table 5-3. The ES should clearly explain how professional judgment has been used to determine the final effect significance when using descriptors in Table 11-7, including how asset value and magnitude of change have been assigned."*	Where professional judgement has been used to determine the final significance of effect, an explanation has been provided for the preliminary assessment in this PEIR and will be done for the ES.
3.6.6	*"The onshore elements of the Proposed Development have potential to alter the pattern of drainage within and adjacent to the boundary of works. Impacts on heritage assets from alterations to drainage patterns, changes to groundwater flows and levels, and from the movement of contaminants or pollutants should be assessed, where*	Where appropriate, consideration will be made within the ES to the potential for the Proposed Onshore Scheme to alter drainage patterns and enact changes to groundwater flows and levels. **Chapter 12 Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Drainage** describes the preliminary assessment of the drainage**.**

Scoping Opinion ID	Scoping Opinion Comment	How this is addressed
	significant effects are likely to occur. This should consider the potential for hydrological effects from both drying out and inundation. Cross references to the Hydrology, Hydrogeology and Drainage ES Chapter should be included."	
3.6.7	*"The ZTV developed for the assessment of landscape and visual effects should be used to confirm the heritage assets that may experience visual impacts from the Proposed Development. The assessment should be supported by appropriate visualisations such as photomontages to help illustrate the likely impacts of the Proposed Development. Effort should be made to agree appropriate viewpoint locations and such visualisations with relevant consultation bodies, including Historic England and host local authorities. Cross reference can be made to the Landscape and Visual Impact ES Chapter to avoid duplication."*	As laid out in section **paragraphs 11.45-11.4.7** of this chapter, the identification and assessment of heritage assets which could be impacted by the Proposed Onshore Scheme has been informed by the walkover survey, assessment of the heritage's assets values and professional judgement. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is being developed and will be used to inform the assessment included in the ES. Visualisations are in progress and will be included in the ES. Consultation with heritage stakeholders is ongoing and will be reported on further within the ES.
3.6.8	*"The Applicant's attention is drawn to the comments of Historic England (Appendix 2 of this Opinion), noting that the Southwold and Walberswick Conservation Area boundaries changed in January 2024. This should be reflected in the ES figures and assessment."*	The boundaries used within the PEIR have been updated as per the January 2024 revision.

Engagement

11.3.9 This section provides details of the ongoing technical engagement that has been undertaken with stakeholders in relation to the Historic Environment and is outlined below.

Key stakeholders

11.3.10 Key stakeholders with views and concerns regarding the Historic Environment have been identified as including:

a. Historic England;
b. SCC; and
c. ESC.

Historic England

11.3.11 Engagement and progress update meetings were held with Historic England's Inspector of Ancient Monuments and Regional Science Advisor on 05 October 2023, 30 August 2024 and 14 March 2025 to discuss the design development of the Proposed Onshore Scheme, geophysical and trial trenching survey methodologies. Agreement of the methodologies has been obtained through SCC sign off of the specifications for geophysics and trial trenching and of the WSI.

Suffolk County Council and East Suffolk Council

11.3.12 Engagement meetings with representatives from SCC and ESC, including SCC's Senior Archaeological Officer and ESC's Design and Conservation Officer, were held on 03 October 2023, 24 August 2024, and 21 June 2024. Ongoing engagement via email with SCC's Senior Archaeological Officer has been undertaken with regards to geophysical survey, geoarchaeological monitoring and trial trenching methodologies.

11.4 Assessment methodology

11.4.1 This section outlines the methodology followed to assess the potential likely significant effects of the Proposed Onshore Scheme in relation to the Historic Environment including:

a. scope of the assessment;
b. study area;
c. methodology;
d. assessment of cumulative effects; and
e. guidance.

11.4.2 This section presents a description of how the asset's value, magnitude of impact and significance of effects are all described and assigned to the assessment.

11.4.3 The project-wide approach to the assessment methodology is set out in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** of this PEIR.

Scope of the assessment

11.4.4 Potential likely significant effects requiring assessment may be temporary or permanent and may occur during construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning. Potential likely significant effects on Historic Environment receptors within the scope of the assessment are summarised in **Table 11.6**. The scope of the assessment has responded to feedback received as detailed in **Section 11.3**.

11.4.5 **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** sets out general definitions of temporary and permanent effects. For the purpose of this chapter, and in line with relevant guidance for this topic, effects as a result of permanent construction impacts (for example construction of a building) are considered in

the scope of the construction assessment only. It is recognised that permanent construction impacts are likely to exist in the operational phase (for example the impacts on setting as a result of the Proposed Development) but these are not included in the operational assessment to avoid double counting of effects. The scope of assessment for operational effects is limited to impacts due to operational activities that are new or additional to impacts included in the construction assessment.

11.4.6 For the preliminary assessment as part of this PEIR, the preliminary assessment has included assets within the study area which represent those considered to have the highest potential to experience effects as a result of the Proposed Onshore Scheme. For the ES stage, all designated and non-designated assets within the study area will be reported in the assessment.

Table 11.6: Summary of the scope for Historic Environment assessment

Receptor	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Designated heritage assets	Scoped in	Scoped in	Scoped in
Non-designated heritage assets (including buried archaeological remains)	Scoped in	Scoped in (setting only)	Scoped in
Historic Landscape Character	Scoped in	Scoped in	Scoped in

Study area

11.4.7 This section describes the spatial scope (the area which may be impacted) for the assessment as it applies to the Historic Environment.

11.4.8 The study area covers the area within the Zone of Influence for the Proposed Onshore Scheme as it relates to the Historic Environment. This has been informed through consideration of baseline data sources through the walkover survey, assessment of their significance and professional judgment.

11.4.9 The study area includes all land within the Draft Order Limits for the Proposed Onshore Scheme with the addition of a 1km buffer for consideration of designated heritage assets as shown on **Figure 11.1**. Beyond this buffer, designated assets were considered where they may experience an impact to their heritage values as a result of a change to their setting. At this stage in the design development, no designated heritage assets which could experience significant effects have been identified for inclusion beyond the 1km study area.

11.4.10 For non-designated heritage assets, the study area for this preliminary assessment within the PEIR comprises all land within the Draft Order Limits for the Proposed Onshore Scheme with the addition of a 500m buffer as shown on **Figure 11.2**. Based on professional judgment, non-designated assets beyond this distance are unlikely to experience significant effects.

Assessment scenarios

11.4.11 **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** of this PEIR, provides an overview of the project's approach to the temporal scope (the time scales over which impacts may occur) of the EIA. This section sets out the reasonable worst-case scenarios and options which have been assessed for the purposes of this Historic Environment Chapter.

11.4.12 The Full Build out of Kiln Lane Substation Scenario as described in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** has been assessed in this chapter, as it represents a worst-case scenario due to the greater size of the study area when compared with the Amendment to the Substation Scenario.

11.4.13 This chapter assumes that any heritage assets, including archaeological remains, within the Draft Order Limits are at risk of removal during construction.

11.4.14 Both options with regards to the proposed Underground High Voltage Alternating Current (HVAC) Cable Corridor as described in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** have been considered in this chapter topic assessment. For the HVAC Cable Southern Route Option, the HVAC Cable Route LionLink Infrastructure and ducting for Sea Link Scenario has been assessed as the worst case.

11.4.15 The location of these routes is shown in **Figure 2.2**. In undertaking the assessment for the proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, this chapter has assumed that trenching or ground disturbance may occur anywhere within the Draft Order Limits.

11.4.16 The proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor generally follows a single route, except for a small section where it splits into two alternative options as described in **Chapter 2 Description of the Proposed Scheme**.

11.4.17 Both options with regards to the proposed Underground High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Cable Corridor as described in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** have been considered in this chapter topic assessment.

11.4.18 In undertaking the assessment of the proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor, this chapter has assumed that trenching may occur anywhere within the Draft Order Limits.

11.4.19 Cumulative assessment of effects is not being undertaken for PEIR but will be included in the ES.

Baseline methodology

Data collection

11.4.20 Baseline data collection has been undertaken to obtain information over the study area. This section provides the approach to collecting baseline data.

11.4.21 The following sources of data have been utilised to inform the baseline with respect to Historic Environment (**Table 11.7**).

Table 11.7: Data sources used to inform the Historic Environment assessment

Source of data	Baseline data
Archaeology Data Service	The georeferenced administrative boundaries of the Domesday shires and hundreds and for other grey literature (obtained September 2023)
British Geological Survey	1:50,000 Web Map Service and GeoIndex of Borehole data – for geological data for the UK comprising bedrock geology, superficial geology, artificial ground and linear features data, and for historical borehole records (obtained November 2023)
British Library	Historical maps (obtained November 2023)
Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photograph	Oblique and vertical historical aerial photography (obtained November 2023)
The Coastal and Intertidal Zone Archaeological Network	Archaeological and historical information, focused on the coast (obtained November 2023)
Defence of Britain Project Anti-Invasion Database	Information on the 20th Century militarised landscape (obtained November 2023)
East Anglian Archaeology	Archaeological reports from the region published as a series since 1975 (obtained November 2023)
ESC	Locally Listed Parks and Gardens (obtained December 2023)
Environment Agency	Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data at 1m resolution (obtained November 2023)
Groundsure	Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping- all 1:2500, 1:10560 and 1:10000 editions of historical OS mapping, all available years and scales, including first edition mapping (obtained February 2025)
Historic England	National Heritage List for England datasets for statutorily protected, designated, heritage assets (obtained November 2023 and June 2025)
Historic England Archive	Historical aerial photographs (obtained November 2023)
Historic England National Mapping Programme	Reports and National Mapping Project data for archaeological features identified, mapped, and recorded using aerial sources (obtained November 2023)
The Milestone Society	Databases of pre-1939 milestones, guideposts, boundary markers, commemorative way markers, fingerposts, signs and tollhouses (obtained November 2023)
National Archives	Tithe maps (obtained November 2023 to August 2024)
Natural England	Ancient Woodland Index (England) for recorded areas of ancient woodland, and National Character Area profiles (obtained November 2023)

Source of data	Baseline data
Open Domesday	Domesday records (obtained May 2025)
Regional Research Frameworks Network	Research framework for the East of England sub-region (obtained April 2024)
Suffolk Archives	Historical estate, sales, plan and enclosure maps as well as other documentary material such as historical photographs, drawings and texts (obtained November 2023)
Suffolk HER	HER data for non-designated archaeological and built heritage assets, findspots and artefact scatters, historic settlement cores, and conservation areas, and Historic Landscape Character data (obtained November 2023). A refreshed HER search will be obtained to inform the ES.

Site surveys

11.4.22 The baseline site surveys undertaken to inform the assessment of the Proposed Onshore Scheme on the Historic Environment are:

a. walkover surveys;
b. geophysical surveys; and
c. trial trenching within the proposed Converter Station site (Ref 16).

Assessment methodology

11.4.23 The approach to assessment is set out in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** of this PEIR. This has informed the approach used in this Historic Environment assessment.

11.4.24 The Historic Environment assessment methodology for construction, operation and maintenance, and decommissioning of the Proposed Onshore Scheme is based on that set out in Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) LA 104 Environmental assessment and monitoring (Ref 17) and LA 106 Cultural heritage assessment (Ref 18). Whilst primarily intended for use in assessing the impacts of highways projects on the historic environment, the methodology is widely accepted as suitable for assessing the effects of other types of linear infrastructure.

Assessment of Value

11.4.25 The value of a heritage asset is guided by its designated status but is derived also from its heritage interest which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (Ref 7, Annex 2, Glossary).

11.4.26 The methodology for assessing effects is based on the principle that the environmental effects of the Proposed Onshore Scheme, in relation to a single heritage asset, should be determined by identifying the asset's value, and assessing the magnitude of change the Proposed Onshore Scheme would have on the asset's significance (where significance is defined as the attributes that

give the asset its value) and then combining these two elements to identify the significance of effect. **Table 11.8**,**Table 11.9**, and **Table 11.10** provide further detail on the process for assessing effects.

11.4.27 The importance or value of each heritage asset within the study area has been determined according to the criteria set out in **Table 11.8**.

Table 11.8: Importance/value criteria for heritage assets

Value	Typical descriptors
Very high	Very high importance and rarity, international scale and very limited potential for substitution. Includes some World Heritage Sites and nominated sites, where their Outstanding Universal Value is derived from Cultural Heritage value.
High	High importance and rarity, national scale, and limited potential for substitution. Includes scheduled monuments, listed buildings (all grades), Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, conservation areas containing very important buildings, undesignated structures of clear national importance, undesignated assets of schedulable quality and importance.
Medium	Medium or high importance and rarity, regional scale, limited potential for substitution. Includes conservation areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to historic character, Grade II registered parks and gardens, and non-designated archaeological remains of regional importance.
Low	Low or medium importance and rarity, local scale.
Negligible	Very low importance and rarity, local scale.

Magnitude of impacts

11.4.28 The approach used to assess magnitude of impacts on heritage assets considers the change upon the receptor. This takes into account the severity of impact of the Proposed Onshore Scheme, together with the vulnerability of the receptor to change. The approach used is based on the established methodologies in the DMRB and reflects professional judgment and experience.

11.4.29 **Table 11.9** summarises the types of impact and magnitude used in the assessment. Where no impacts are observed, in addition to **Table 5.4** in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology,** a magnitude of no change may be assigned.

Table 11.9: Magnitude of impact descriptions

Magnitude of impact (change)	Description and nature of change/impact
High	Total loss or major alteration of heritage asset and/or its quality and integrity; severe damage to key characteristics, features or elements including its setting.
	Large scale or major improvement of heritage asset quality; extensive restoration; major improvement of attribute quality including its setting.

Magnitude of impact (change)	Description and nature of change/impact
Medium	Loss or alteration to one or more key elements/features of heritage asset but not adversely affecting its integrity. Material change to key characteristics, features or elements including its setting.
	Benefit to, or addition of, key characteristics, features or elements; improvement of attribute quality including its setting.
Low	Some measurable change in attributes, quality, or vulnerability; minor loss of, or alteration to, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements including its setting.
	Minor benefit to, or addition of, one (maybe more) key characteristics, features or elements including its setting, some beneficial impact on attribute or a reduced risk of negative impact occurring.
Negligible	Very minor loss or detrimental alteration to one or more characteristics, features or elements.
	Very minor benefit to or positive addition of one or more characteristics, features or elements.
No change	No loss or alteration of characteristics, features or elements; no observable impact in either direction

Significance of effect

11.4.30 By combining the magnitude of impact (or change) and the value of each heritage asset, an assessment has been made of the significance of the effect, taking into account embedded design mitigation and control measures. Effects may be either negative (adverse) or positive (beneficial) or neutral, depending on the nature of the impact.

11.4.31 The significance of effect upon the heritage asset is assessed using the matrix in **Table 5.3** and **Table 5.4** in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology**. Where no impacts are present, in addition to the outcomes outlined in **Table 5.4** in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology,** a magnitude of no change may be returned resulting in no effect.

11.4.32 Based on this, **Table 11.10** sets out qualitative examples of potential significance of effects specifically for historic environment. Effects which are moderate or major are considered significant. Effects have the potential to be adverse or beneficial, depending on the nature of the impact. For example, removing a field with surface level archaeological remains from agricultural activities such as ploughing, could result in a beneficial effect.

Table 11.10: Illustrative descriptions of significance

Significance of effect	Description
Major adverse	Result in the total, or almost total, loss of heritage assets. Be highly intrusive and would seriously damage the setting of the heritage asset such that its significance is totally or almost totally degraded. Be in conflict with national policies for the protection of the heritage asset. Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process.
Moderate adverse	Be highly intrusive in the setting and as a result adversely affect the value of heritage assets. Result in loss of features such that the integrity of heritage assets is compromised but not destroyed. Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors.
Minor adverse	Have a detrimental impact on the setting of a heritage asset such that its significance is diminished. Be in conflict with local policies for the protection of the local character of the heritage asset. Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process.
Negligible	Maintain existing historic features in the townscape. Have no appreciable impacts either beneficial or adverse on any known or potential heritage assets. Result in a balance of beneficial and adverse impacts. Not result in severance or loss of integrity context or understanding within a historic landscape. Not be in conflict with and do not contribute to policies for the protection or enhancement of the heritage. No effects or those that are beneath levels of perception, within normal bounds of variation or within the margin of forecasting error.
Minor beneficial	Restore or enhance the sense of place of a heritage feature through good design and mitigation. Remove or mitigate visual intrusion (or other indirect impacts) into the setting of heritage features such as that appreciation and understanding of them is improved. Marginally enhance the integrity understanding and sense of place of a site or group of sites. Effects at this level are not material in the decision-making process.
Moderate beneficial	Provide potential for significant restoration of characteristic features or their setting through the removal, relocation or mitigation of existing damaging or discordant impacts on the heritage asset. Contribute to regional or local policies for the protection or enhancement of the heritage asset. Enhance the integrity, understanding and sense of place of a site or group. Effects at this level can be considered to be material decision-making factors.
Major beneficial	Result in the removal, relocation or substantial mitigation of very damaging or discordant existing impacts (direct or indirect) on the heritage. Result in extensive restoration or enhancement of characteristic features or their setting.

Significance of effect	Description
	Form a major contribution to government policies for the protection or enhancement of the heritage asset. Remove or successfully mitigate existing visual intrusion such as that the integrity, understanding and sense of place of a site or group of sites is re-established. Effects at this level are likely to be material in the decision-making process.

Cumulative assessment

11.4.33 **Chapter 28 Cumulative Effects** of this PEIR defines the methodology for the assessment of cumulative effects. The Historic Environment assessment of intra- and inter-project cumulative effects will be carried out and reported within the ES.

11.4.34 The Zone of Influence for the inter-project cumulative effects assessment of the Historic Environment comprises the land within the Draft Order Limits and study area defined in paragraphs 11.4.7 - 11.4.10. Should additional schemes be identified that could result in cumulative effects, the Zone of Influence will be revised appropriately.

Guidance

11.4.35 The Historic Environment assessment has been undertaken in accordance with relevant guidance and professional standards. The guidance and standards which relate to this assessment are:

a. Planning Practice Guidance, Historic Environment (Ref 19).
b. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2. Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment. Historic England (Ref 20).
c. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3. The Setting of Heritage Assets. Historic England (2nd edition, 2017) (Ref 21).
d. Historic Environment Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12. Historic England (2019) (Ref 22).
e. Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment. Historic England Advice Note 15 (2021) (Ref 23).
f. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Ref 24).
g. CIfA Code of Conduct (Ref 25).
h. Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP), the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and CIfA, Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (Ref 26).

11.5 Assessment assumptions and limitations

11.5.1 This section provides a description of the assumptions and limitations to the Historic Environment assessment.

11.5.2 The proposed Underground HVAC Cable and proposed Underground HVDC Cable will be installed using a cut and cover method for the Proposed Onshore Scheme, with a trenchless crossing proposed (as set out in **Chapter 2 Description of the Proposed Scheme**) to avoid constraints including river crossings, ecologically sensitive locations and existing linear infrastructure. The construction working widths for the Underground HVAC Cable and proposed Underground HVDC Cable are described within **Chapter 2 Description of the Proposed Scheme**. The specific permanent corridor of the proposed Underground Cable and the locations for access roads, compounds and laydown areas are not yet finalised, so it is assumed that any below ground archaeological remains identified within the Draft Order Limits have the potential to be fully removed for the purposes of the preliminary assessment, in order to ensure a robust worst-case assessment.

11.5.3 It is assumed that the installation of the proposed Underground Cable Corridor and its associated construction activities will not require any physical impacts to extant buildings.

11.5.4 After installation, it is anticipated that the appearance of the proposed Underground Cable Corridor will be largely returned to its original state and land use function retained, meaning that the visual impacts for construction are temporary. A small number of Link Boxes will be installed along the route of the proposed HVAC Underground Cable Corridor.

11.5.5 There is an underlying assumption that publicly held archaeological data is reliable. The data itself may have limitations; for example, data held in the SHER may be limited by an absence of fieldwork in the locality, or lack of certainty about the reporting of the data (inaccurate grid references) and of the date of sites (especially records of 18th, 19th and early 20th century discoveries). Professional judgement will be applied during the assessment to manage this potential limitation.

11.6 Baseline conditions

11.6.1 To provide an assessment of the likely significance of the Proposed Onshore Scheme (in terms of the Historic Environment), it is necessary to identify and understand the baseline conditions in the study area. This provides a reference point against which potential changes in the Historic Environment can be assessed. This section provides a summary of the baseline conditions. It should be read in conjunction with **Appendix 11.1 Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment** and **Appendix 11.2 Historic Environment Gazetteers**, which provide more details of the assets described in this chapter.

Current archaeological and built heritage baseline

Proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, proposed Converter Station, and Kiln Lane Substation

11.6.2 There are no designated heritage assets within the Draft Order Limits of the proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, proposed Converter Station, and Kiln Lane Substation.

11.6.3 There are 86 designated heritage assets within the 1km study area of the proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, proposed Converter Station, and Kiln Lane Substation. Of these, 85 are listed buildings, five of which are listed at Grade II* and 80 of which are listed at Grade II. The listed buildings are all of high value. There is one conservation area with the 1km study area, Saxmundham Conservation Area. This is of medium value.

11.6.4 There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Historic Battlefields within the Draft Order Limits of the proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, proposed Converter Station, and Kiln Lane Substation or the 1km study area.

11.6.5 There are six non-designated heritage assets within the Draft Order Limits of the proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, proposed Converter Station, and Kiln Lane Substation. These assets are of low value.

11.6.6 There are 35 non-designated heritage assets within the 500m study area. Two of these are of medium value. These are the indicative area of the historic settlement core of Sternfield (HER ID: SNF 014) and the indicative area of Medieval town of Saxmundham (HER ID: SXM 020). The remaining 33 non-designated heritage assets are of low value.

Proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor and the proposed Landfall Site

11.6.7 There is one designated heritage asset within the Draft Order Limits of the proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor and the proposed Landfall. This is Walberswick Conservation Area. This asset is of medium value.

11.6.8 There are 118 designated heritage assets within the 1km study area of the proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor and the proposed Landfall Site. Of these, 108 are listed buildings, of which four are listed at Grade I, seven are listed at Grade II*, and 97 are listed at Grade II. All listed buildings are of high value. Of the remaining designated assets, five are scheduled monuments, which are of high value, and four are conservation areas, which are of medium value. There is one Military Aircraft Crash Site, which is of high value.

11.6.9 There are no World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Historic Battlefields within the Draft Order Limits of the proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor and the proposed Landfall Site or the 1km study area.

11.6.10 There are 36 non-designated heritage assets within the Draft Order Limits of the proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor and the proposed Landfall Site. Seven of these assets are of medium value. These are two ring ditches (HER ID: BLB 010 and BLB 106) the possible original site of Walberswick church and settlement (HER ID: WLB 010), an enclosure which may represent part of Walberswick's Early Medieval and Medieval settlement (HER ID: WLB 012), an area of high archaeological potential defining the area of Walberswick's probable settlement from the Early Medieval to Medieval periods (HER ID: WLB 080), and two extant pillboxes (HER ID: WLB 044 and WLB 083). The remaining 29 non-designated heritage assets are of low value.

11.6.11 There are 134 non-designated heritage assets within the 500m study area of the proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor and the proposed Landfall Site. 18 of these assets are of medium value. These are five extant pillboxes (HER ID: BLB 086, BLB 087, WLB 083, WLB 084, WLB 088), five ring ditches (HER ID: BLB 039, BLB 065, BLB 096, MDD 004 and WLB 023) three enclosures (HER ID: WLB 019, WLB 070, WLN 024), a probable barrow mound (HER ID: BLB 066), a probable Roman villa site (HER ID: DAR 003), a deserted Medieval village (HER ID: KND 006), a Post Medieval deer park (HER ID: THB 014), and the historic settlement core of Westleton (HER ID: WLN 052). The remaining 116 non-designated heritage assets are of low value.

Overhead Lines Section

11.6.12 There are no designated heritage assets within the Draft Order Limits of the Overhead Lines Section.

11.6.13 There are five designated heritage assets within the 1km study area of the Overhead Lines Section, all of which are listed buildings. Of these, one is listed at Grade II* and four are listed at Grade II. All listed buildings are of high value.

11.6.14 There are no World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens, or Historic Battlefields within the Draft Order Limits of the Overhead Lines Section or the 1km study area.

11.6.15 There are four non-designated heritage assets within the Draft Order Limits of the Overhead Lines Section. One of these, the possible site of a church or chapel (HER ID: KND 009) is of medium value. The remaining three assets are of low value.

11.6.16 There are 18 non-designated heritage assets within the 500m study area of the Overhead Lines Section. Seven of these assets are of medium value. These are three pillboxes (HER ID: FRS 060, FRS 061, and FRS 063), subcircular and circular geophysical anomalies (HER ID: FRS 064), a prehistoric barrow cemetery (HER ID: KND 003), a ring ditch or enclosure (HER ID: KND 007), and the indicative area of the historic settlement of Knodishall (HER ID: KND 018). The remaining 11 non-designated heritage assets are of low value.

Future baseline

11.6.17 The future baseline for Historic Environment is expected to remain broadly similar to the existing baseline in the absence of the Proposed Onshore Scheme.

11.6.18 Changes to the historic environment may occur as a result of future committed development, which could physically impact or alter the setting of heritage assets within the study area. These include impacts to below ground archaeological features within the footprint of the Sizewell Link Road and EA1/2 developments.

11.6.19 Minor variation may occur in the composition of the built heritage assets located throughout the study area, for example, through changes in the designation of built heritage assets (through listing or de-listing) and the creation of local lists.

11.6.20 Continuation in the use of the majority of the study area for mixed agricultural and pasture farming and other rural land management activities is unlikely to bring about notable change to the conditions of belowground archaeological remains however surface earthworks such as ridge and furrow may be eroded by continued deep ploughing.

11.6.21 Current settlement centres around the development are well defined, expansion and new development could result in direct impacts to, and changes to the setting of, heritage assets.

11.6.22 Extremes of weather associated with environmental and climate change could, potentially, affect the condition of built and archaeological heritage assets and unrecorded archaeology however, the extent to which this would or could occur cannot currently be determined.

11.7 Embedded design mitigation and control measures

Design and embedded mitigation measures

11.7.1 As described in **Chapter 2 Description of the Proposed Scheme** of this PEIR, a range of measures have been embedded into the Proposed Scheme design to avoid or reduce environmental effects. These primary mitigation measures form part of the design that has been assessed, which for the Historic Environment are listed in **Table 11.11**.

11.7.2 The Proposed Scheme has adopted an environment-led approach to design. Overarching design principles contained within the **Design Principles** published as part of Statutory Consultation with direct relevance to the Historic Environment include:

a. Develop a landscape-scale, integrated design in accordance with the environment-led design approach. This includes consideration of distinctive or valued landscape patterns or features, key or protected views and the visual amenity of sensitive receptors by siting infrastructure carefully to retain and reinforce the existing landscape framework.
b. Respecting and contributing positively to local context and surroundings, including the Suffolk and Essex Coast and Heaths National Landscape and

the Suffolk Heritage Coast (see Appendix 13.3 Landscape Baseline and Effects).

c. Develop designs that respond positively to the characteristics of the local landscape, biodiversity and heritage with reference to the landscape character assessment and local design guidance, including in the selection of materials and finishes of proposed buildings and structures.

Control measures

11.7.3 Control measures are set out in **Appendix 2.1 Outline Onshore Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)** which will manage the effects of construction. The measures of particular relevance to Historic Environment are listed in **Table 11.11**.

Table 11.11: Design and embedded mitigation and control measures relevant to the Historic Environment.

Commitment reference code	Design and embedded mitigation and control measure	Compliance mechanism
HE:1	Physical impact to designated heritage assets (e.g. Scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens) shall be avoided entirely, and only occur under exceptional circumstances. Where reasonably practicable, avoid changes to the settings of designated assets that would adversely affect their significance.	Embedded mitigation by design. Design optioneering has been carried out to minimise impacts to designated heritage assets during construction and operation of the Proposed Scheme. Sensitive assets have been identified and potential impacts considered during the design and optioneering process.
HE:2	Where reasonably practicable, avoid disturbance to non-designated archaeological sites.	Embedded mitigation by design. Geophysical survey has been undertaken for over 1,800ha within the Zone of Influence. Trial trenching will further refine understanding of the archaeological baseline and input into the ongoing design of the Proposed Onshore Scheme. The ES will report on how the design avoided disturbance to non-designated archaeological sites where reasonably practicable. Required mitigation measures for the construction phase will be set out and secured in the Outline Onshore CoCP that accompanies the ES. An Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation (OWSI)/Detailed Archaeological Mitigation Strategy (DAMS) detailing an agreed

Commitment reference code	Design and embedded mitigation and control measure	Compliance mechanism
		works methodology and relevant standards and guidance will be produced in advance of each phase of archaeological works and approved by the relevant Local Planning Authorities and, where appropriate, relevant statutory bodies (including Historic England). This will include requirements around artefacts that could be considered treasure, if located during construction works.
HE:3	Through good design, sensitive to the local environment and landscape, seek to preserve, protect or enhance the setting of both designated and non-designated heritage assets.	Embedded mitigation by design. Potential impacts on the historic environment have been considered throughout the design and optioneering process, with avoidance sought where possible.
HE:4	Where reasonably practicable, avoid impacts to non-designated historic buildings and their settings arising from the Proposed Onshore Scheme.	Embedded mitigation by design. Potential impacts on the historic environment, including non-designated built heritage assets and their settings, have been considered throughout the design and optioneering process, with avoidance sought where possible. The ES will report on how the design avoided impacts to non-designated historic buildings and their settings where reasonably practicable. Required mitigation measures for the construction phase will be set out and secured in the Outline Onshore CoCP that accompanies the ES.
HE:5	Minimise impacts, such as severance, on historic landscape features (e.g. historic parks and gardens, hedgerows, roads and tracks, ancient woodlands, ancient earthworks, old flood meadows and industrial heritage).	Preservation of Historic Landscape Character through the reinstatement of eroded landscape boundaries and features, where possible, is part of the embedded mitigation by design. The ES will report on how the design minimised impacts. Required mitigation measures will be set out and secured in the Outline Onshore CoCP that accompanies the ES.
HE:6	Ensure that any mitigation planting and landscaping is consistent with the requirements of landscape character and the historic environment, taking into account potential risks to buried archaeology, changes to the setting of built heritage	Embedded mitigation by design. Potential impacts of landscaping and environmental mitigation on the historic environment, including Historic Landscape Character and buried archaeological remains, have been considered throughout the design and optioneering process.

Commitment reference code	Design and embedded mitigation and control measure	Compliance mechanism
	assets and historic landscape features.	
HE:7	Design the proposed Converter Station and Kiln Lane Substation to be as sympathetic as possible to surrounding historic landscape features, heritage assets and their settings.	Embedded mitigation by design. Potential impacts on the historic environment have been considered throughout the design and optioneering process, with avoidance sought where possible.
HE:8	Where reasonably practicable, protect and enhance known heritage assets.	Geophysical survey has been undertaken for over 1800ha within and the Draft Order Limits and study area. The results of this have contributed to the design optioneering process. Trial trenching will further refine understanding of the archaeological baseline and input into Proposed Onshore Scheme design. Required mitigation measures will be set out and secured in the Outline Onshore CoCP that accompanies the ES.
HE:9	Management of construction works on cultural heritage assets.	An OWSI / DAMS detailing an agreed works methodology and relevant standards and guidance will be produced in advance of each phase of archaeological works and approved by the relevant Local Planning Authorities and, where appropriate, relevant statutory bodies (including Historic England). This will include requirements around artefacts that could be considered treasure, if located during construction works. Required mitigation measures will be set out and secured in the Outline Onshore CoCP that accompanies the ES.
HE:10	A burial grounds, human remains and monuments procedure will be developed to comply with legal obligations.	This will be developed in advance of commencement of works and agreed with the relevant Local Planning Authorities. Should human remains be discovered during construction, either during archaeological works or as part of construction activity, the lead contractor will comply with all relevant legislative and project-specific requirements, if required. Required mitigation measures will be set out and secured in the Outline Onshore CoCP that accompanies the ES.
HE:11	Where a previously unknown heritage asset is discovered, or a known heritage asset proves	A WSI will be approved by the relevant Local Planning Authorities and, where appropriate, relevant statutory bodies (including Historic

Commitment reference code	Design and embedded mitigation and control measure	Compliance mechanism
	to be more significant than previously thought, the Applicant will inform the Local Planning Authorities and will agree a solution that protects the significance of the new discovery, so far as practicable.	England). During archaeological works, regular contact will be maintained between the archaeological contractor and the Archaeological Advisor to the Local Planning Authority.
HE:12	To ensure areas of archaeological features identified within construction areas that are excluded from impacts by the Proposed Onshore Scheme are not subject to accidental damage, these locations will be signposted and fenced off from construction traffic.	Locations will be set out within the Outline Onshore CoCP that accompanies the ES.

11.8 Assessment of effects

11.8.1 This section presents the preliminary assessment of likely significant effects on Historic Environment resulting from the construction, operation and maintenance and decommissioning of the Proposed Onshore Scheme. The likely significant effects of the Proposed Onshore Scheme are identified taking into account the embedded design mitigation and control measures

11.8.2 Following assessment further mitigation is proposed as required in order to mitigate significant effects, which is presented in **Section 11.9**.

11.8.3 As per the methodology (**Section 11.4**), effects as a result of permanent construction impacts (for example construction of a building) are considered in the scope of the construction assessment only. It is recognised that permanent construction impacts are likely to exist in the operational phase (for example the impacts on setting as a result of the Proposed Development) but these are not included in the operational assessment to avoid double counting of effects. The scope of assessment for operational effects is limited to impacts due to operational activities that are new or additional to impacts included in the construction assessment.

Construction – temporary

Scheme Wide

11.8.4 Across the whole of the Proposed Onshore Scheme there will be temporary, short-term impacts resulting from change to the setting of heritage assets from construction activities. This includes visual changes from the movement of plant

(including routing through conservation areas), intermittent increases in noise and light, and the appearance of construction and laydown areas. Further details of the design of these are being progressed and will inform assessment within the ES, and these impacts are anticipated to be minimised where possible and resolved upon completion of the construction phase and therefore will not result in permanent significant effects.

11.8.5 Similarly, landscape restoration is anticipated for impacts arising from the construction of the proposed Underground Cable Corridor meaning no permanent changes to the setting of heritage assets will arise from its installation.

11.8.6 A full assessment of effects arising from temporary construction works will be provided within the ES.

Construction – permanent

Proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, the proposed Converter Station, and Kiln Lane Substation

Designated heritage assets

11.8.7 Saxmundham conservation area is a designated heritage asset of medium value. At its closest point, it is located c.170m west of the Draft Order Limits but within the study area. As detailed in **Appendix 11.2 Historic Environment Gazetteers**, there are important views out of the conservation area to the south and north, and its setting makes a positive contribution to its significance as a rural market town. Views toward the proposed Converter Station site from the conservation area would be screened by existing buildings and mature, predominantly deciduous trees, including a residential development and a mature plantation shelterbelt known locally as Colts Close. Due to the seasonal nature of the mature vegetation, views towards the proposed Converter Station site may be more pronounced during winter months, however the dense nature of the planting at Colts Close and intervening housing development mean than any views will be highly restricted, if visible at all. Views toward the proposed bridge over the Fromus river from the conservation area are anticipated to be partially screened by topography and distance and limited to distant views south eastward from the southern end of the conservation area. There would be a partial change to views to the south of the conservation area by the introduction of the proposed bridge over the Fromus, although this would not substantially alter the character of the views due to the distance and existing screening. As such, the magnitude of impact would be low resulting in a **minor adverse effect**. This is **not significant**.

11.8.8 The Church of St John Baptist (Grade II* listed building, National Heritage List for England (NHLE) ID: 1268184) is a designated heritage asset of high value, situated on land c.330m to the north west of the proposed Converter Station Site. Views toward the proposed Converter Station Site from the churchyard are

screened by existing mature, predominantly deciduous trees, including the Colts Close mature plantation shelterbelt, and a residential development. As such, any views of the proposed Converter Station from the churchyard are anticipated to be glimpsed views above the treeline only. The deciduous nature of the natural screening means that glimpsed views will be marginally more apparent during winter months, however the planting is dense and mature, meaning these changes will be limited. The church's setting, as detailed in **Appendix 11.2 Historic Environment Gazetteers**, is formed of its large churchyard, which is bounded by trees which largely screen views beyond this enclosed area and its interrelationship with Saxmundham. It is located on a hill, which means that its tower can be glimpsed across the landscape. The proposals would be largely screened from the churchyard and would not alter the experience of it within the churchyard or change its relationship to Saxmundham. The mostly screened appearance of the Converter Station would result in negligible magnitude of impact, resulting in **a minor adverse effect**. This is **not significant**.

11.8.9 Hurts Hall (Grade II listed building, NHLE ID: 1268178) is a designated heritage asset of high value, situated c.370m to the west of the proposed Converter Station Site and to the north of where the bridge over the Fromus is proposed to be constructed. Views toward the proposed Converter Station Site from the Hall are screened by two existing mature plantation shelterbelts, one on the eastern side of the garden of the Hall, and the other along a ridge forming the eastern boundary of land that was historically the Hall's parkland, now agricultural land. As such, views of the proposed Converter Station and associated construction works are anticipated to be glimpsed views above the treeline, which would not change the setting of the asset. This would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact and a **minor adverse effect**, which would **not be significant**. The proposed bridge over the Fromus would be 6m in height from ground level to the top of the parapet and would be located on land south of Hurts Hall, within agricultural land that was historically the hall's parkland. While there has been an erosion of legibility of the parkland and its contribution to the significance of the hall is limited, the construction of the bridge would likely result in a permanent adverse change to the setting of this asset, through development within the Hall's historical parkland. This would constitute a low magnitude of impact, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect**, which **could be significant**.

11.8.10 The Church of St Mary (Grade II* listed building, NHLE ID: 1287864) is a designated heritage asset of high value, situated on land to the south of Kiln Lane Substation, c.180m from the Draft Order Limits. The church sits within a flat landscape, and there are long views from the churchyard, and through the plain-glass windows from within the interior of the church, across the fields to the north and south. The church's dominance within the landscape, and views towards the church are important in illustrating the social and spiritual significance of the building to people in the past and present. Kiln Lane Substation would likely be visible as an industrial building from the church,

churchyard, and surrounding area, and would be prominent in the surrounding flat landscape, resulting in a permanent adverse change to the setting of the church. This would constitute a low magnitude of impact, which would result in a **moderate adverse effect**, which is **significant**.

11.8.11 Friston War Memorial (Grade II listed building, NHLE ID: 1435814) is a designated heritage asset of high value, situated in the churchyard of the Church of St Mary to the south of Kiln Lane Substation, c.110m from the Draft Order Limits. The setting of the memorial within the churchyard forms part of its historic context, with its prominent position providing a functional association and legibility for commemoration. The churchyard setting thus makes a positive contribution to its heritage values. The setting of this churchyard would be retained and would not be changed by the construction of Kiln Lane Substation. As there would be visibility of the substation, this would constitute a negligible magnitude of impact and a **minor adverse effect**, which would **not be significant**.

11.8.12 Numbers 1 and 2 (Church Walls), Number 3 and Number 4 (Church Walls Cottage) (Grade II listed building, NHLE ID: 1287971) is a designated heritage asset of high value, situated to the south of Kiln Lane Substation c.165m from the Draft Order Limits. This asset's setting within the village makes a positive contribution to its heritage values. It provides the asset with historic context regarding it is understood and experienced. The setting of this village would be retained and would not be changed as a result of the construction of Kiln Lane Substation. There would be a magnitude of change of no change, and there would be **no effect**.

11.8.13 Woodside Farmhouse (Grade II listed building, NHLE ID: 1215744) is a designated heritage asset of high value, situated to the south of Kiln Lane Substation, c.5m from the Draft Order Limits. The surrounding fields make a positive contribution to its heritage values through their historic functional association, and through increasing the legibility of its historical function as a farmhouse. As a result of the construction of Kiln Lane Substation, the removal from agricultural use of parts of some fields within view of the farmhouse would change the setting of this asset in way that would make an adverse contribution to its significance. This would constitute a low magnitude of impact, which would result in a **moderate adverse effect.** This is a **significant effect**.

11.8.14 High House Farm (Grade II listed building, NHLE ID: 1216049) is a designated heritage asset of high value situated to the north of Kiln Lane Substation, c.50m from the Draft Order Limits. The farmhouse's setting is a complex of farm buildings and surrounding fields. These make a positive contribution to its value through their historic functional association. and through increasing the legibility of the building as a farmhouse. As a result of the construction of Kiln Lane Substation, the removal from agricultural use of parts of some fields within view of the farmhouse would change the setting of this asset in way that would make an adverse contribution to its significance. This would constitute a low magnitude

of impact, which would result in a **moderate adverse effect.** This is a **significant effect**.

11.8.15 Little Moor Farm (Grade II listed building, NHLE ID: 1215743) is a designated heritage asset of high value situated to the north of Kiln Lane Substation, c.35m from the Draft Order Limits. The farmhouse's setting is its complex of farm buildings and the surrounding fields. These make a positive contribution to its value through their historic functional association and through increasing the legibility of the building as a farmhouse. As a result of the construction of Kiln Lane Substation, the removal from agricultural use of parts of some fields within view of the farmhouse would result in an adverse change within its setting. This would constitute a low magnitude of impact, resulting in a **moderate adverse effect.** This would be a **significant effect**.

11.8.16 Friston House (Grade II listed building, NHLE ID: 1216066) is a designated heritage asset of high value situated to the south east of Kiln Lane Substation, c.50m from the Draft Order Limits. This asset is set within designed parkland, comprising a wooded area to the southeast of the house. This is shown on the 1890s OS map as a wooded area with pathways. Its setting within this park is part of its designed historic context and it makes a positive contribution to its value. Views toward Kiln Lane Substation from the house are screened by existing trees within the park and the park would not be impacted by the Proposed Onshore Scheme. Kiln Lane Substation would not change the setting of this asset in a way that would make an adverse contribution to its value. This would result in no change, and there would be **no effect**.

Non-designated heritage assets

11.8.17 It is assumed that any archaeological remains within the footprint of the Draft Order Limits of the proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, the proposed Converter Station Site, and Kiln Lane Substation are at risk of being impacted during the construction phase of works by any activities which disturb the ground surface. Based on current records and the results of geophysical survey, these archaeological remains could range from negligible to medium value (see **Table 11.8**). Trial trenching is ongoing which will allow a more detailed assessment to be undertaken for the ES. At this stage, a worst-case assessment has been made which assumes that archaeological remains of medium value will be completely removed by the Proposed Onshore Scheme. This would be a high magnitude of impact, which would result in a **moderate adverse effect,** which is **significant**.

11.8.18 Wood Farmhouse (UID01) is a non-designated built heritage asset of low value, situated c.25m to the west of the proposed Converter Station Site. The construction of the proposed Converter Station, through the removal of agricultural land within the asset's setting which makes a positive contribution to its value, would result in a permanent adverse change to its setting. This would constitute a low magnitude of impact and a **negligible adverse effect**, which would **not be significant**.

Historic Landscape Character

11.8.19 Trenchless crossings would avoid the loss of some sections of field boundaries along the proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor and within the proposed Converter Station Site. In locations where crossings require trenches, sections of field boundaries would be removed, but this removal would be temporary as landscape restoration would be implemented. HDD locations will be confirmed as part of the ES. This approach is considered to mitigate any impacts to Historic Landscape Character, such that there are unlikely to be any permanent effects.

11.8.20 The construction of the Kiln Lane Substation would result in the potential permanent removal of an approximately 200m length of a field boundary hedgerow. While the greater part of the hedgerow sits within 'Post-1950 agricultural landscape' Historic Landscape Character, a smaller part, approximately 50m in length, sits within 'Pre-18th-century enclosure' Historic Landscape Character. The permanent removal of this section of hedgerow would result in a low magnitude of impact. Further work will be undertaken for the ES to understand the potential value of this hedgerow and the area of Historic Landscape Character it is within. As a preliminary assessment it is assumed it is not greater than medium value, meaning that the low magnitude of impact would result in a **minor adverse effect**, which would **not be significant**.

11.8.21 The construction of the permanent access road to the west of Kiln Lane Substation would result in the loss of parts of field boundary hedgerows, within 'Pre-18th-century enclosure', '18th-century and later enclosure' and 'Post-1950 agricultural landscape' Historic Landscape Character areas. As for the substation build out, for the purposes of the preliminary assessment it is assumed the hedgerow and area of Historic Landscape Character it is within is not greater than medium value, meaning that the low magnitude of impact would result in a **minor adverse effect.** This is **not significant**.

Proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor and the proposed Landfall Site

Designated heritage assets

11.8.22 The footprint of the Draft Order Limits extends near to (less than 5m from) the moated site at Lymball's Farm (scheduled monument, NHLE ID: 1007682), a designated heritage asset of high value. Measures are set out in **Table 11.11** and will be implemented during construction to demarcate a buffer zone from this asset. A proportionate buffer will be agreed with Historic England ahead of the ES. Consequently, there are unlikely to be permanent significant effects arising as a result of changes to the setting of this asset as the cable corridor will be restored after installation. Further assessment will be undertaken to support the ES to ensure that indirect impacts such as dewatering will not have an impact.

11.8.23 The footprint of the Draft Order Limits extends within Walberswick Conservation Area, a designated heritage asset of medium value. The Applicant has made a design commitment to not physically impact any designated heritage assets. Measures are set out in **Appendix 2.1 Outline Onshore Code of Construction**

Practice to ensure that impacts would not occur within the conservation area. Consequently, there are unlikely to be any significant effects to this asset as the cable corridor will be restored after installation.

Non-designated heritage assets

11.8.24 It is assumed that all archaeological remains within the footprint of the Draft Order Limits of the proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor and the proposed Landfall Site are at risk of removal during the construction phase of works. These archaeological remains could range from negligible to medium value. Trial trenching is ongoing which will allow a more detailed assessment to be undertaken for the ES. At this stage, a worst-case assessment has been made which assumes that archaeological remains of medium value will be completely removed by the Proposed Onshore Scheme. This would be a high magnitude of impact, which would result in a **moderate adverse effect**. This is a **significant effect**.

11.8.25 The Aldeburgh branch railway line (HER ID: ADB 226) is a non-designated linear built heritage asset of low value, which crosses through the Draft Order Limits of the proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor. A proposed trenchless crossing at the location of the railway line would avoid physical impact to the line. This approach is considered adequate to safeguard the existing line. There would be no change and, as a result, **no effect**.

Historic Landscape Character

11.8.26 Field and landscape boundaries are crucial to the identification of historic landscape use and represent a key aspect of Historic Landscape Character. Trenchless crossings would avoid the loss of some sections of field boundaries along the proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor and at the proposed Landfall Site. In locations where crossings require trenches, sections of field boundaries would be removed, but this removal would be temporary as landscape restoration would be implemented. This approach is considered to mitigate any impacts to Historic Landscape Character, such that there are unlikely to be any significant effects.

Overhead Lines Section

Designated heritage assets

11.8.27 One existing overhead line pylon would be removed and two new pylons would be installed along the same line, closer to Kiln Lane Substation. This would result in an addition to the existing industrial elements (pylons) within the landscape. The overhead line is already established within the landscape and the new pylons would be located in proximity to Kiln Lane Substation and to another existing pylon. As a result, it is not anticipated that this change, or the other overhead line works and associated enabling works, would change the setting of designated heritage assets in a way that would make an adverse contribution to their value. As a result, these works would not result in anything worse than a negligible

adverse magnitude of impact, resulting in **minor adverse effect**, and would **not, therefore, constitute a significant effect**.

Non-designated heritage assets

11.8.28 It is assumed that all archaeological remains within the footprint of the Draft Order Limits of the Overhead Lines Section will be impacted during the construction phase of works. These archaeological remains could range from negligible to medium value. Trial trenching is ongoing which will allow a more detailed assessment to be undertaken for the ES. At this stage, a worst-case assessment has been made which assumes that archaeological remains of medium value will be completely removed by the Proposed Onshore Scheme. This would be a high magnitude of impact, which would result in a **moderate adverse effect.** This is a **significant effect**.

Historic Landscape Character

11.8.29 Some field boundary features would be removed, but this removal would be temporary as landscape restoration would be implemented. This approach is considered to mitigate impacts to Historic Landscape Character, such that there are unlikely to be significant effects.

Operation

11.8.30 As set out in assessment methodology (section 11.4), the scope of assessment for operational effects is limited to impacts due to operational activities that are new or additional to impacts included in the construction assessment. To avoid double counting, effects arising through changes in setting are assessed as part of permanent construction impacts.

Proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, proposed Converter Station, and Kiln Lane Substation

11.8.31 Based on the preliminary assessment, it is not anticipated that the day to day operation of the proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, proposed Converter Station, or Kiln Lane Substation would result in additional impacts to designated or non-designated heritage assets or Historic Landscape Character that would constitute a significant effect. It is assumed that maintenance activities will take place within the footprint of previous works, however, further assessment of this will be undertaken for the ES and any additional measures relating to the protection of the historic environment set out within an agreed DAMS.

Proposed Underground HVDC Cable Corridor and the proposed Landfall Site

11.8.32 It is not anticipated that the day to day operation of the proposed Underground HVDC Cable or the proposed Landfall would result in impacts to designated or non-designated heritage assets or Historic Landscape Character that would constitute a significant effect. It is assumed that maintenance activities will take

place within the footprint of previous works, however, further assessment of this will be undertaken for the ES and any additional measures relating to the protection of the historic environment set out within an agreed DAMS.

Overhead Lines Section

11.8.33 It is not anticipated that the operation of the overhead lines would result in impacts to designated or non-designated heritage assets or Historic Landscape Character that would constitute a significant effect.

Decommissioning

11.8.34 Due to the nature of the Proposed Onshore Scheme, construction will have resulted in the localised removal of below ground archaeological remains within the footprint of the Draft Order Limits of the proposed Underground HVAC Cable Corridor, the proposed Converter Station Site, and Kiln Lane Substation (section 11.8.15). As a result, decommissioning is not expected to result in any further impacts to below ground archaeological remains.

11.8.35 There would be temporary changes to the setting of designated assets in the Zone of Influence during decommissioning, resulting from factors including the visual appearance of machinery and associated noise, vibration and dust. Decommissioning is likely to affect the setting of those heritage assets described for the construction phase above. However, in any event the impacts from decommissioning will be equal to or lesser than the construction impacts, due to the nature of the contribution made to the assets by their setting, it is unlikely that there would be any significant adverse effects resulting from decommissioning.

11.9 Mitigation, monitoring and enhancement

11.9.1 Mitigation measures are defined in **Chapter 5 EIA Approach and Methodology** of this PEIR, with embedded control measures for Historic Environment being presented in **Section 11.7** of this chapter.

Additional mitigation and enhancement

11.9.2 Where remains cannot be preserved *in situ* a scheme of archaeological excavation or archaeological monitoring will be undertaken to record archaeological features impacted by the Proposed Onshore Scheme.

Monitoring

11.9.3 Monitoring of works may, if necessary, be carried out by an Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) employed by the Applicant to ensure accurate discharge of the DAMS, any DCO requirements and site specific WSIs.

11.9.4 All archaeological works will be agreed with and monitored by SCC's Archaeological Advisor.

11.10 Summary of residual effects

11.10.1 **Table 11.12** provides a summary of the residual effects relating to the Proposed Onshore Scheme with regard to the Historic Environment. All effects presented in **Table 11.12** are permanent construction effects.

11.10.2 The preliminary assessment within **Section 11.8** has demonstrated that there is the potential for residual significant effects from the Proposed Onshore Scheme.

11.10.3 As set out in assessment methodology (**Section 11.4**), the scope of assessment for operational effects is limited to impacts due to operational activities that are new or additional to impacts included in the construction assessment. To avoid double counting, effects arising through changes in setting are assessed as part of permanent construction impacts.

11.10.4 There are no significant operational effects identified as part of this assessment.

11.10.5 The residual construction effects in **Table 11.12** are permanent in nature, resulting from the introduction of the new structures associated with the Proposed Onshore Scheme. The structures will remain throughout the operational lifespan of the Proposed Onshore Scheme.

Table 11.12: Summary of assessment of likely significant effects during construction

Receptor	Environmental effect without further mitigation	Additional mitigation	Residual effect
Hurts Hall (NHLE 1268178)	Moderate adverse	Mitigation measures (including landscaping proposals) are still under development at this stage and not included as part of the preliminary assessment.	**Moderate adverse**
Church of St Mary (NHLE 1287864)	Moderate adverse	Mitigation measures (including landscaping proposals) are still under development at this stage and not included as part of the preliminary assessment.	**Moderate adverse**
Woodside Farmhouse (NHLE 1215744)	Moderate adverse	Mitigation measures (including landscaping proposals) are still under development at this stage and not included as part of the preliminary assessment.	**Moderate adverse**
High House Farm (NHLE 1216049)	Moderate adverse	Mitigation measures (including landscaping proposals) are still under development at this stage and not included as part of the preliminary assessment.	**Moderate adverse**

Receptor	Environmental effect without further mitigation	Additional mitigation	Residual effect
Little Moor Farm (NHLE: 1215743)	Moderate adverse	Mitigation measures (including landscaping proposals) are still under development at this stage and not included as part of the preliminary assessment.	**Moderate adverse**
Archaeological remains within all parts of the Draft Order Limits.	Negligible adverse – major adverse	Implementation of agreed scheme of archaeological mitigation (excavation/monitoring)	**Minor Adverse**

11.11 Monitoring

11.11.1 No additional monitoring is proposed for Historic Environment further to those detailed in **Paragraph 11.9.3** to **11.9.4**.

Topic Glossary and Abbreviations

Term	Definition
ACoW	Archaeological Clerk of Works
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DAMS	Detailed Archaeological Mitigation Strategy
DCO	Development Consent Order
DMRB	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
ESC	East Suffolk Council
HDD	Horizontal Directional Drilling
HER	Historic Environment Record
Historic Landscape Character	Characterising how human activity has influenced and shaped historic development at a landscape level.
HVAC	High Voltage Alternating Current
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
Hundred	An historic administrative division that is geographically part of a larger region. Formerly used across England and Wales.
ID	Identifier
ISEP	Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals
IHBC	Institute of Historic Building Conservation
km	Kilometre
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
m	Metre
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
OS	Ordnance Survey
OWSI	Overarching Written Scheme of Investigation
PEIR	Preliminary Environmental Impact Report
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Term	Definition
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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