



Sheringham Shoal and Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Projects

Environmental Statement

Volume 3

Appendix 21.1 - Annex 21.1.4: Heritage Site Walkover Survey

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Glossary of Acronyms

ADBA	Archaeological Desk Based Assessment
APS	Air Photo Service Ltd
DCO	Development Consent Order
DEP	Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project
GIS	Geographical Information System
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
NHER	Norfolk Historic Environment Record
SEP	Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project



Glossary of Terms

Order Limits	The area subject to the application for development consent, including all permanent and temporary works for SEP and DEP.
Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (DEP)	The Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension onshore and offshore sites including all onshore and offshore infrastructure.
DEP onshore site	The Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension onshore area consisting of the DEP onshore substation site, onshore cable corridor, construction compounds, temporary working areas and onshore landfall area.
Evidence Plan Process (EPP)	A voluntary consultation process with specialist stakeholders to agree the approach, and information to support, the EIA and HRA for certain topics.
Expert Topic Group (ETG)	A forum for targeted engagement with regulators and interested stakeholders through the EPP.
Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) zones	The areas within the onshore cable route which would house HDD entry or exit points.
Jointing bays	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.
Landfall	The point at the coastline at which the offshore export cables are brought onshore, connecting to the onshore cables at the transition joint bay above mean high water
Onshore cable corridor	The area between the landfall and the onshore substation sites, within which the onshore cable circuits will be installed along with other temporary works for construction.
Onshore export cables	The cables which would bring electricity from the landfall to the onshore substation. 220 – 230kV.
Onshore Substation	Compound containing electrical equipment to enable connection to the National Grid.
PEIR boundary	The area subject to survey and preliminary impact assessment to inform the PEIR.
Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (SEP)	The Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension onshore and offshore sites including all onshore and offshore infrastructure.



<p>SEP onshore site</p>	<p>The Sheringham Shoal Wind Farm Extension onshore area consisting of the SEP onshore substation site, onshore cable corridor, construction compounds, temporary working areas and onshore landfall area.</p>
<p>Study area</p>	<p>Area where potential impacts from the project could occur, as defined for each individual Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) topic.</p>
<p>The Applicant</p>	<p>Equinor New Energy Limited</p>



21.1.4. HERITAGE SITE WALKOVER SURVEY

21.1.4.1 Introduction

1. This annex presents the results of a heritage site walkover survey which assessed the condition of above ground designated and non-designated heritage assets (e.g. historic earthworks and structures) and areas of archaeological potential within the 500m study area of the proposed Sheringham Shoal Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (SEP) and Dudgeon Offshore Wind Farm Extension Project (DEP) Development Consent Order (DCO) boundary; in the vicinity of the landfall location, onshore cable corridor and the onshore substation.
2. This annex informs the onshore archaeology and cultural heritage baseline presented in the Onshore Archaeological Desk-Based (Baseline) Assessment (ADBA) ([Appendix 21.1](#)).

21.1.4.2 Methodology

21.1.4.2.1 Targeted Approach

3. The above ground heritage assets and areas of archaeological potential considered as part of the heritage condition assessment were identified as part of a baseline characterisation process, as described in [Appendix 21.1](#).
4. The above ground heritage assets and areas of archaeological potential were selected from the desk-based baseline review of known heritage assets recorded on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), and the results of the initial analysis of aerial photographic imagery and LiDAR data for the study area carried out by Air Photo Services Ltd. (APS), the results of which are presented in [Appendix 21.2](#).
5. These two datasets were incorporated into a project geographic information system (GIS) using ArcGIS 10.7.1 so that they could be spatially analysed. Information as to the type of heritage asset (i.e. structure, earthwork, cropmark) and the likelihood of that asset surviving above ground informed the targeted approach to the heritage site walkover survey.
6. As detailed in the ADBA, designated heritage assets were assigned a project-specific ID number in a numerical sequence between **1** and **276**, and non-designated heritage assets between **277** and **1462**. The relevant project-specific ID numbers are referred to in [Section 21.1.4.3](#).

21.1.4.2.2 Recording Methodology

7. A written and photographic record was compiled on an 'asset by asset', and sometimes 'area by area', basis using an in-house electronic survey form linked to the project GIS. This allowed for all field observations and photographs of the heritage assets to be explicitly linked via their unique reference number.

21.1.4.3 Survey Results

8. The following section provides details of the observations made during the heritage site walkover survey from the onshore substation towards the landfall location. The locations of the assets are presented in [Annex 21.1.3](#), [Figures 21.1.1](#) and [21.1.2](#).



9. In total, 21 areas were selected within the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) boundary; this comprised two potential areas of earthworks at the landfall location, nine potential areas of earthworks along the onshore cable corridor and 10 assets including potential earthworks and structures located at the landfall location.
10. The heritage site walkover survey took place over four days, from 5th to 8th October 2020. The weather was clear with good visibility, with some periods of rain and scattered showers which affected visibility of the areas visited. At the time of the survey, nine areas were not accessible due to either landowner constraints or the fields contained either crop or livestock.
11. The topography across the majority of the study area is generally flat, with localised areas of large undulations (unless otherwise specified within the descriptions presented in below).

21.1.4.3.1 *The medieval village of Gowthorpe*

12. This area is recorded on the NHER as the probable site of the medieval village of Gowthorpe (**SEPDEP ID 913**) and includes the site of St James Chapel (**SEPDEP ID 997**), the site of Humbleyard Hundred Moot (**SEPDEP ID 1007**), a possible pair of undated ring ditches (**SEPDEP ID 804**), and a possible undated enclosure (**SEPDEP ID 1120**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 29**). Aerial photographs and LiDAR data indicated the presence of cropmark boundaries and enclosures that may also indicate the remains of the site of the medieval village.
13. This area was separated into different sections of land: the northernmost field had recently been harvested; the central section was pasture (although appeared overgrown); the southern field was a mixture of recently harvested land, with sections of sunflower crop present (along the western edge); the eastern field had been harvested some time ago, and the southernmost area had also been recently harvested. The topography was generally flat with some undulations, which may be indicative of the presence of some past activity (see **Plate 21.1.4-1, Plate 21.1.4-2** and **Plate 21.1.4-3** below), although this could have also been indicative of modern farming practices, such as tractor marks or drainage. Whilst there were no obvious features, there was a collection of bricks observed on the public bridleway within the south of the area (see **Plate 21.1.4-4** below), which may be indicative of the presence of some past building in the vicinity, however they do not appear to be medieval in origin due to the smooth finish and uniform size.



Plate 21.1.4-1 View of centre of area at southern agricultural land recently harvested and containing crop, looking east. Slight undulation is indicated above.



Plate 21.1.4-2 View of agricultural field within centre of area, looking north-west towards Gowthorpe Manor. Slight undulations is indicated above.





Plate 21.1.4-3 View of pasture field towards centre of area, looking eastwards. Slight undulation is indicated above.



Plate 21.1.4-4 View of bricks within public bridleway within southern end of area.



21.1.4.3.2 Post-medieval brick making and extraction site

14. The area is recorded on the NHER as being the site of a post-medieval brick making and extraction site (**SEPDEP ID 1082**), with medieval and post-medieval field boundaries recorded to the north-west (**SEPDEP ID 962**), a cropmark of a ring ditch within the southern end of the area (**SEPDEP ID 926**) and intersected by a post-medieval track or road aligned north-east to south-west to the north-west of the area (**SEPDEP ID 1010**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 29**). Aerial photographs record cropmarks indicative of an extraction site.
15. The northern extent of this area was a private residence with adjoining garden, and woodland which were not accessible, however from the public road, large undulations were visible, especially within the woodland, potentially indicative of the remains of the previous extraction site.
16. To the south, the rest of the area was split into two recently harvested agricultural fields that had been recently harvested, intersected by a single-track road, with the topography generally flat except for tractor marks. Scattered across the western agricultural field were wet patches indicative of depressions within the field were observed which may relate to previous extraction pits or small quarries (see **Plate 21.1.4-5** and **Plate 21.1.4-6** below). The eastern agricultural field was generally flat (see **Plate 21.1.4-7** below).



Plate 21.1.4-5 View of agricultural field in the west of the area, with wet patches and depressions, looking north-west. Depressions are indicated above.



Plate 21.1.4-6 View of north-western area, looking west from centre of area. Depressions are indicated above.



Plate 21.1.4-7 View of eastern side of area, from southern edge, looking north.



21.1.4.3 Post-medieval field system

17. This area is described by APS as containing eroded banks and ditches where field boundaries have been removed to facilitate modern farming (**APS_033**). On the NHER, several areas of multi-period finds dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period are recorded (**SEPDEP ID 641, 482 and 952**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 27**).
18. The area extended across three fields located to the south of Mulberry House. The northern field appeared to be pasture, with some solar panels in the north-eastern corner (see **Plate 21.1.4-8** below). This field was generally flat with little to no undulations indicative of archaeological features/ historic earthworks.



Plate 21.1.4-8 View of pasture field nearest to Mulberry House from north-western corner, looking south-east, with solar panels to the west.

19. Behind this area to the south, accessible from the south-eastern corner of the field to the south of Mulberry House, was the surrounding agricultural field which contained a crop in seed. There was a drainage ditch going around the edge of the field, with the overall topography slightly sloping southwards (see **Plate 21.1.4-9** below), however it was generally flat. To the east of the agricultural field, towards Intwood Lane, near the centre, some undulations were noted that could have been indicative of very shallow, eroded banks or ditches, however these could also be deep tractor marks where the machine had turned due to the curvature of the undulations (see **Plate 21.1.4-10** below).

20. Towards the centre of the agricultural field, to the south of Mulberry House and the pasture, a wide shallow undulation towards the centre of the field was observed, however again this could be a feature of modern agricultural practices (see [Plate 21.1.4-11](#) below).



Plate 21.1.4-9 View of agricultural field from northern edge, looking west along drainage ditch.



Plate 21.1.4-10 View from near centre of agricultural field, looking east towards Intwood Lane, with possible shallow ditches/eroded banks or tractor marks towards centre.



Plate 21.1.4-11 View of agricultural field from northern edge, looking south towards wide shallow undulation in centre.



21.1.4.3.4 Possible Extraction Site

21. This area is identified by APS as uneven ground which may represent banks and areas of possible extraction; however, the features are very eroded and only visible via LiDAR data (**APS_024**). The NHER records an area of multi-period pits and finds dating from the Beaker/Bronze Age to the Middle Saxon period within the north of the area (**SEPDEP ID 436**). Within the southern extent of the area (outside of the proposed onshore cable corridor), the NHER records the location of Lower Bronze Age cremations (**SEPDEP ID 545**) and Roman to post-medieval finds (**SEPDEP ID 797**) (**Annex 21.1.3**, **Figure 21.1.2**, **Map 27**).
22. The area is currently in arable use with a young crop and contains a shallow drainage ditch bordering the edge. In the north-easternmost corner of the field was an area of scrubland (see **Plate 21.2.4-12** below).
23. Generally, the topography was flat with a slight rise eastwards within the north-eastern area. Across the entire area, wet patches within the land were observed, indicative of depressions which may relate to previous extraction pits (see **Plate 21.1.4-13** below). The northern area had some undulations indicative of possible banks; however, this may have been a result of modern agricultural practices (see **Plate 21.1.4-14** below).



Plate 21.2.4-12 View from eastern corner looking west, looking at area of scrubland in north-eastern area.





Plate 21.1.4-13 View from western edge of area, looking east towards scrubland in north-eastern area, with some areas of undulations and depressions visible.



Plate 21.1.4-14 View from northernmost edge of area, looking south towards undulations in field, with area of scrubland towards the left.

21.1.4.3.5 Post-medieval Park Boundary

24. This area has been identified as containing an earthwork indicative of a possible post-medieval park boundary on the NHER and from aerial photographs (**SEPDEP ID 1093**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 27**). The feature lies within an arable field used which also contains records of multi-period finds from the Roman period to the 19th century (**SEPDEP ID 766**).
25. At the time of the survey, the field contained a crop of oil seed rape and was not fully accessible. However, the varying heights of the crop provided indications of some undulations in the vicinity of the where the earthwork is recorded from aerial photographs (see **Plate 21.1.4-15** and **Plate 21.1.4-16** below).



Plate 21.1.4-15 View from south-eastern corner of field, looking north towards undulations towards the centre of the field.



Plate 21.1.4-16 View from south-eastern edge of field, looking north-east towards undulations near the centre of the field.

21.1.4.3.6 Possible medieval toft

26. This area is identified by APS as containing extant platforms and ditched enclosures relating to former medieval tofts (**APS_053**), with the NHER recording a possible medieval toft within the same field (**SEPDEP ID 877**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 22**).
27. At the time of the survey, the land was not accessible due to livestock being present within the field. From the edge of the field, it was observed that whilst the general topography was flat, some undulations were visible, which may be indicative of the possible medieval toft (see **Plate 21.1.4-17** and **Plate 21.1.4-18** below).



Plate 21.1.4-17 View from western edge of area, looking east into field.



Plate 21.1.4-18 View from western edge of area, looking east into field.

21.1.4.3.7 Two possible medieval building platforms

28. Located to the south of Fakenham Road, Morton on the Hill is a record of two extant oblong mounds thought to be possible medieval building platforms (**SEPDEP ID 912**) and the site of St Mary's Church (**SEPDEP ID 909**) with the rest of the field containing earthworks and cropmarks indicative of medieval to post-medieval boundaries and drains on the valley floor (**SEPDEP ID 946**). Within the northern extent of the area are several records of multi-period finds dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval periods (**SEPDEP ID 469, 359, 835**), alongside cropmarks of ring ditches (**SEPDEP ID 502, 505**), and cropmarks of a possible causewayed ring ditch (**SEPDEP ID 562**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 19**).
29. The area was split into several fields with a strip of woodland within the east of the area surrounding Morton Lodge to the north-east. The northern most field had been harvested although not recently, with some sunflower crop along the southern edge remaining. The topography was generally flat with wide, shallow undulations, although no historic earthworks relating to previous field boundaries and drains were apparent (see **Plate 21.1.4-19** and **Plate 21.1.4-20** below).
30. The southern half of the area, beyond the strip of woodland, was pasture with a few interspersed trees. Again, the topography was generally flat and intersected by large drainage ditches. There was some scarring on the land near the drainage ditches that may be indicative of medieval to post-medieval boundaries and drains (see **Plate 21.1.4-21** and **Plate 21.1.4-22** below).
31. As for the possible medieval building platforms and possible site of St Mary's church, there was little to no evidence in the fields of earthworks relating to these heritage assets. A drainage ditch was observed as intersecting this area (see **Plate 21.1.4-23** below).



Plate 21.1.4-19 View from northernmost field, looking south-west across landscape – no visible earthworks.



Plate 21.1.4-20 View from northernmost field, looking south-west across landscape – no visible earthworks.





Plate 21.1.4-21 View from centre of southern half of area, looking south, with possible boundary or drainage feature in centre of photograph. Existing drainage ditch in background to right of photograph.



Plate 21.1.4-22 View from centre of southern half of area, looking north, with possible boundary or drainage feature in centre of photograph. Current drainage ditch in background to left of photograph.





Plate 21.1.4-23 View from centre of southern area, looking towards area of medieval building platforms – no earthworks visible.

21.1.4.3.8 Undated rectilinear enclosure

32. This area was recorded as containing possible slight earthworks of an embanked rectilinear enclosure with a sunken interior visible on aerial imagery (**APS_132**). It is recorded on the NHER as an undated hollow (**SEPDEP ID 1052**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 5**). A previous building located to the south of this asset was previously a keepers cottage (noted on the NHER as Sandy Hill Cottage: **SEPDEP ID 1213**) built in 1896, with the surrounding land (including the area of the asset) overgrown with bracken and trees, which may have damaged the asset.
33. Whilst undulations were noted in the field, no obvious earthworks representative of an embanked rectilinear enclosure were apparent, although there was a slight depression which may relate to the sunken interior of the enclosure (see **Plate 21.1.4-24** below). However, to the immediate west of the sunken feature was a smaller possible rectilinear feature, estimated to be 3m x 2m, although it is unclear if this is in addition to the embanked rectilinear enclosure recorded on aerial imagery (see **Plate 21.1.4-25** below).



Plate 21.1.4-24 View from centre of garden, looking north towards possible sunken interior of the embanked rectilinear enclosure in centre of photograph.



Plate 21.1.4-25 View towards smaller rectilinear feature in northern end of garden, located to the west of the tree.



21.1.4.3.9 Post-medieval field system

34. This area is identified as containing post-medieval field boundaries that are visible as soil marks on aerial photographs (**APS_143**). The NHER record for this asset is confined to the north-western corner of the area (**SEPDEP ID 1118**). Also recorded within the western extent of this area, is the site of a World War II searchlight battery (**SEPDEP ID 1263**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 2**).
35. Access was not granted to this area at the time of the heritage walkover survey and as such could not be fully assessed, however images were taken from publicly accessible points, such as the road, from which some of the area was visible. Of that which was viewed, it was clear that the land was split into arable fields, some which contained crops and others which had recently been harvested. Some undulations were noted across the area towards the east (see **Plate 21.1.4-26**), although it is unclear whether these relate to former field boundaries.



Plate 21.1.4-26 View from western edge of area looking east, with undulations in the field in the far distance.

21.1.4.3.10 World War II trenches and possible pillbox

36. This area is identified as being the site of World War II trenches and a possible pillbox (**SEPDEP ID 1264**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 2**).

37. At the time of the survey, no access was granted to the area and no views of the asset were available from publicly accessible areas, therefore the condition survey could not be carried out.

21.1.4.3.11 Medieval moated site south of Rosedale Farm

38. This area is identified as a moated complex with enclosures, fishponds and the line of an old road, which also corresponds with the NHER (**SEPDEP ID 747**). The area is also a Scheduled Monument (**SEPDEP ID 13**). Also recorded within the area are several multi period finds from the prehistoric to modern periods (**SEPDEP ID 332** and **784**), and medieval to post-medieval linear features (**SEPDEP ID 322**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.1, Map 2** and **Figure 21.1.2, Map 2**).
39. At the time of the survey, no access was granted to the area and no views of the asset were available from publicly accessible areas, therefore the condition survey could not be carried out.

21.1.4.3.12 World War II pillbox

40. This is a rare type 2/20 design World War II pillbox (**SEPDEP ID 1345**) that was thought to be overgrown, however during the heritage site walkover survey it was found to be in very good condition (see **Plate 21.1.4-27** and **Plate 21.1.4-28** below) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 2**).



Plate 21.1.4-27 View of southern face of pillbox, looking north.



Plate 21.1.4-28 View of south-western face of pillbox, looking east.

21.1.4.3.13 Ruins of Weybourne Priory of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints

41. This area has been identified as containing the earthworks and foundations of the Late Saxon Weybourne Priory, which also includes ponds and a holloway or approach track. At the time of the heritage site walkover survey, the area was only partly accessible although views of the asset were available from publicly accessible areas. The structural remains of the ruins of Weybourne Priory are adjacent to All Saints Church (see [Plate 21.1.4-29](#) and [Plate 21.1.4-30](#) below).
42. The area is recorded on the NHER (**SEPDEP ID 852** and **918**) and is also a Scheduled Monument (**SEPDEP ID 12**) ([Annex 21.1.3](#), [Figure 21.1.1](#), [Map 2](#) and [Figure 21.1.2](#), [Map 2](#)).



Plate 21.1.4-29 View of ruins of Weybourne Priory, looking north.



Plate 21.1.4-30 View of ruins of Weybourne Priory, looking north, with All Saints Church to the left of the photograph.



21.1.4.3.14 World War II pillbox

- 43. This asset is recorded as an extant military pillbox on the NHER and from aerial photographs (**SEPDEP ID 1241 / APS_235**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 2**).
- 44. At the time of the heritage site walkover survey, no access was granted to the area and no views of the asset were available from publicly accessible areas, therefore the condition survey could not be carried out.

21.1.4.3.15 Post-medieval field system

- 45. This area is identified from aerial photographs as containing eroded banks indicative of a likely post-enclosure field system which has been removed to facilitate agriculture and/or modern military activity (**APS_238**). The area is also recorded as being the site of multi-period features and finds on the NHER (**SEPDEP ID 334**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 2**).
- 46. At the time of the heritage walkover survey, access was not granted and as such could not be fully assessed, however views were available from publicly accessible points such as the Norfolk coastal walk to the north. Of that which was visible, the land was in arable use and appeared to have been recently harvested. There were some wide undulations across the field, although no obvious earthworks were visible (see **Plate 21.1.4-31** below).



Plate 21.1.4-31 View from the Norfolk coastal walk to the north, looking across the area, looking south.



21.1.4.3.16 *World War II pillbox*

47. This area is identified as a World War II Type 26v pillbox and is recorded on the NHER and from aerial photographs (**SEPDEP ID 1258 / APS_231**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 2**).
48. At the time of the heritage site walkover survey, access was not granted, and no views of the asset were available from publicly accessible areas, therefore the condition survey could not be carried out.

21.1.4.3.17 *World War II pillbox*

49. This area is identified as a World War II Type 24 pillbox and is recorded on the NHER and from aerial photographs (**NHER 32514 / APS_234**).
50. At the time of the heritage site walkover survey, access was not granted, and no views of the asset were available from publicly accessible areas, therefore the condition survey could not be carried out. This asset is no longer within the study area and has not been taken forward to impact assessment.

21.1.4.3.18 *World War II pillboxes*

51. This area is identified as containing two World War II pillboxes; Type 24 and Type 26, which are recorded on the NHER and from aerial photographs (**NHER 19440 / APS_245**). The pillboxes are recorded on the NHER as being located within an area of World War II defensive structures (**NHER 38577**), alongside an area of multi-period finds (**NHER 41015**).
52. Both pillboxes are extant although slightly overgrown with vegetation (see **Plate 21.1.4-32** below), the window openings are boarded up and the structures are currently used for the storage of agricultural produce (grass silage bales).
53. These assets are no longer within the study area and have not been taken forward to impact assessment.





Plate 21.1.4-32 View from the north, along Norfolk coastal walk, looking south towards the pillboxes.

21.1.4.3.19 Site of World War II military structures

54. This area is recorded as containing possible low or dug-in World War II structures on Water Hill, alongside cropmarks of possible World War I practice trenches along the coast (**APS_248**). The NHER also records the site of two possible World War II military structures (**NHER 38568**) and the site of World War II slit trenches intersecting the area (**NHER 38566**). These assets are no longer within the study area and have not been taken forward to impact assessment.
55. Encompassing the area, the NHER records the site of World War I slit trenches (**SEPDEP ID 1236**), and a large area of multi-period features and finds which extends along the coast (**SEPDEP ID 334**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 2**).
56. A concrete base of a former building was recorded which likely relates to one of the military structures recorded on the NHER, potentially a pillbox base, (see **Plate 21.1.4-33** below). No other structures or earthworks were visible.



Plate 21.1.4-33 View of concrete building base, looking south.

21.1.4.3.20 Site of post-medieval coastal defences

57. This area is identified as containing earthwork channels or trenches and banks that extend along the coast, possibly relating to the Armada defences and fortifications at Weybourne Hope (**SEPDEP ID 1051 / APS_166**). The area is also encompassed by Weybourne Camp (**SEPDEP ID 1228**) (**Annex 21.1.3, Figure 21.1.2, Map 2**).
58. Towards the centre, the area has some large undulations rising to a small hill (see **Plate 21.1.4-34** below). Areas of scrub made it difficult to see if any trenches or banks were extant. The topography was overall flat before reaching a large earthwork bank, which is most likely relating to the coastal defences (see **Plate 21.1.4-35** below). Generally, along the coastal walk there were no obvious features visible, only those within Weybourne Camp of large undulations that may be indicative of the earthwork channels (see **Plate 21.1.4-36** below).



Plate 21.1.4-34 View of undulations ascending a small hill towards centre of the area, looking west.



Plate 21.1.4-35 View of earthwork bank within Weybourne Camp, looking south from the Norfolk coastal walk





Plate 21.1.4-36 Wider view of area, looking west into Weybourne Camp.

21.1.4.4 Discussion

59. The heritage site walkover survey has confirmed the presence of eleven areas as containing extant historic earthworks, albeit to varying degrees, and four areas containing extant historic structures. This supports the existing records on the NHER and as recorded from aerial photographs and LiDAR data.
60. Of the areas visited, two did not contain extant historic earthworks or structures as identified on the NHER and from aerial photographs.
61. In the areas where earthworks survive as above ground heritage assets, it was noted that the majority of the earthworks were only visible as slight undulations within the landscape and were not particularly definitive as archaeological features.
62. In the areas where historic structures survive as above ground heritage assets, it was noted that the heritage assets were in generally good condition, such as the ruins of Weybourne Priory (**SEPDEP ID 12**) and the World War Two pillboxes observed (e.g. **SEPDEP ID 1345**).
63. Earthworks are considered a rare resource due to the nature of the farming industry across Norfolk and as such their heritage importance is considered greater where they do survive and should be preserved as a heritage resource.
64. Further site visits were not required following the refinement of the Projects boundary, as the refinement avoided any known above ground archaeological heritage assets from the baseline data collection.