EAST PARK ENERGY

East Park Energy

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Preliminary Environmental Information Report
Volume 2 – Technical Appendices

Appendix 6-4: Settings Impact Assessment

September 2024

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Assessment

1.1.1 A 3 km study area has been utilised for the assessment of potential impacts on the setting of designated heritage assets (during both the Construction and Operational Phases of the Scheme) including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, and Conservation Areas.

1.1.2 The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) mapping produced for the Scheme; including for the solar Array and transformers (***PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-3a and 5-3b***), the East Park BESS and Substation Option 1 (***PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-3d***) and the East Park BESS and Substation Option 2 (***PEIR Volume 3 Figure 5-3e***), indicate that there is very low potential for any visibility beyond 3 km. Consultation with Historic England, BBHET and CHET agreed the scoping in of three additional designated heritage assets (Grade I Listed Church of St Leonard - Asset 985; Grade II * Listed Warren House - Asset 984; Grade II Listed Priory Cottage - Asset 983), beyond the 3 km study area, for assessment, with all other heritage assets beyond this distance being scoped out (***PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 6****, Table 6.7*).

1.1.3 A review of designated heritage assets within the 3 km study area (***PEIR Volume 3 Figures 6-7 to 6-13***) located beyond the ZTVs was undertaken to identify any assets which may be seen backdropped by the Scheme in key views toward them that could impact upon their settings. These assets include those considered to have a High relative sensitivity to changes in their landscape setting and, as such, have been scoped in to the assessment (all other assets outside the ZTVs have been scoped out). These scoped in assets include the:

- Kimbolton Conservation Area (Asset 168) including the Grade I and Grade II* Listed elements of Kimbolton School (Assets 795 to 798) and the Grade I Listed Church of St Nicholas (Asset 799);

- Riseley Conservation Area (Asset 171) including the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints (Asset 332);
- Upper Dean Conservation Area (Asset 170) including the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints (Asset 804);
- Grade II* Listed Church of St Nicholas in Hail Weston (Asset 806);
- Grade I Listed Church of St Leonard in Southoe (Asset 985);
- Grade II* Listed Bassmead Manor Farmhouse (Asset 159); and
- Scheduled Monuments including motte castles (Asset 12), a village cross (Asset 1), moated sites (Assets 3, 7, 8 and 10), priory's (Assets 11 and 80) and a univallate hillfort and moated site (Asset 5).

1.1.4 This assessment has also scoped in three Grade II Listed Buildings within Duloe (Assets 14, 15 and 157), which are outside the ZTVs and therefore not considered to have any Operational Phase Effects but are located within 500m of the proposed grid connection route so have been included for consideration of Construction Phase Effects.

1.1.5 A review of the relative sensitivity of all non-designated heritage assets within the defined study areas has also been undertaken. Non-designated heritage assets of potentially national importance, with others agreed by consultation with the BBHET and CHET (***PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 6****, Table 6.7*), have also been scoped in to the assessment of potential impacts upon setting. Impacts upon the settings of all other non-designated assets, excepting those agreed with the BBHET and CHET (***PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 6****, Table 6.7*) have been scoped out of this assessment.

1.1.6 All of the heritage assets considered for potential effects upon their setting during both the Construction Phase and Operational Phase of the Scheme have been discussed within Table 1.0 below.

1.2 Summary of Baseline for Settings Assessment

1.2.1 The NHLE records one Scheduled Monument located just to the south of the southern boundary of Site C; Two bowl barrows 900 m and 1 km east of Old

Manor Farm (centred Asset 13). The newly Scheduled Roman small town south of Great Staughton (Asset 991) is located within the northern part of Site C.

1.2.2 There are an additional 17 Scheduled Monuments recorded within 3 km of the Scheme Boundary. These include a prehistoric defensive and domestic monument (Assets 5); a Roman settlement (Asset 2); an early historic or Saxon settlement and defensive site (Asset 90); medieval moated sites (Assets 3, 4, 6 to 10, 91 and 95); medieval defensive and ecclesiastical monuments (Assets 1, 11, 12 and 89) and a post-medieval maltings (Asset 16).

1.2.3 The following Conservation Areas have been identified within the 3km study area:

- Swineshead (centred Asset 169) c. 820 m west of Site A. There is one Grade I Listed Building, the Church of St Nicholas (Asset 755) and 16 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
- Upper Dean (centred Asset 170) c. 2.7 km north-west of Site A. There is one Grade I Listed Building, Church of All Saints (Asset 804) and eleven Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
- Riseley (centred Asset 171) c. 1.17 km south-west of Site A. Riseley Conservation Area is composed of three separate areas within the modern extent of the village. There is one Grade I Listed Building, Church of All Saints (Asset 332); and 52 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
- Stonely (centred Asset 166) c. 2.36 km north of Site B. There are 18 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
- Kimbolton (centred Asset 168) c. 2.76 km north of Site B. There are three Grade I Listed Buildings; Church of St Andrew (Asset 799); Gatehouse to Kimbolton School (Asset 796); and Kimbolton School/ Kimbolton castle (Asset 795) as well as six Grade II* Listed Buildings (Assets 797, 798 and 800 to 803) and 75 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.

- Great Staughton (centred Asset 164) c. 200m west of Site C. There is one Grade I Listed Building; the Church of St Andrew (Asset 534); one Grade II* Listed Building (Asset 805); and 16 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
- Staughton Highway (centred Asset 165) c. 270 m north Site C. There are 12 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area.
- St Neots (centred Asset 167) c. 400 m east of the Grid Connection. This Conservation Area encompasses 150 Listed Buildings largely grouped in the western and central eastern area of the Conservation Area which include the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (Asset 807) and six Grade II* Listed Buildings (Assets 808 to 813).

1.2.4 Within the 3 km study area, not within Conservation Areas, there are an additional four Grade I Listed Buildings:

- Church of St Mary the Virgin (Asset 19) c. 660 m south-west of Site B;
- Church of All Saints (Asset 38), c. 510 m south-east of Site B;
- Church of St Peter (Asset 48), c. 355 m north-east of Site A; and
- Bushmead Priory (Asset 80), c. 2.55 km south of Site C, located within the Scheduled extent of Bushmead Priory (centred Asset 11)

1.2.5 Within the 3 km study area, not within Conservation Areas, there are an additional seven Grade II* Listed Buildings:

- The Old Rectory (Asset 49), c. 200 m north of Site A;
- The Parish Church of St Denys (Asset 99), c. 2 km south-east of the Grid Connection;
- Gaynes Halls (Asset 117), c. 2.53 km north of Site D;
- Bassmead Manor Farmhouse (Asset 159), c.1.37 km south of Site D;
- The Parish Church of St James (Asset 205), c. 3km north-east of the Grid Connection;
- Litte Paxton Hall (Asset 256), c. 3km north-east of the Grid Connection; and

- The Parish Church of St Nicholas (Asset 806), c. 750m north-east of the Grid Connection.

1.2.6 This assessment has also identified 168 Grade II Listed Buildings (Assets 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 21 to 37, 39 to 47, 50 to 79, 81 to 88, 92 to 94, 96 to 98, 100 to 116, 118 to 163, 199 to 202, 204, 206, 207, 224, 238, 248, 255, 258 to 260, 263, 265, 266, 277, 278, 283 to 285, 293, 296, 306 to 308, 313, 317 and 526) within 3 km of the Scheme Boundary which are located outside the Conservation Areas discussed above (see ***PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-1***). These Listed Buildings can largely be characterised as late medieval and post-medieval and comprise rural farmhouses, cottages, and village residential dwellings typical of a dispersed post-medieval agricultural landscape.

1.2.7 The Grade II Listed Buildings that are located within Conservation Areas have not been assigned unique Asset Numbers as the potential impacts upon their settings will be considered as part of the assessment of the Conservation Areas. All of the designated heritage assets identified within 3 km of the Site (with exception of Grade II Listed Buildings within Conservation Areas) are depicted on ***PEIR Volume 3 Figures 6-7 to 6-13***.

1.2.8 No World Heritage Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields have been identified within the 3 km study area.

1.2.9 The non-designated heritage assets that have also been included within the assessment of potential impact upon setting include assets of potentially national importance and assets agreed via consultation with the BBHET and CHET (***PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 6****, Table 6.7*). These are comprised of:

- extant earthwork mounds (Assets 328, 553, and 572);
- suspected deserted medieval village earthworks (Assets 315, 355, 417 and 756);
- potential remnants of moated sites (Assets 311, 378, 407, 633, 640 and 643);

- the earthwork remnants of former designed landscapes/gardens (Assets 318 and 648);
- the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow near to Great Staughton (Asset 986) and Little Staughton (Asset 299); and the
- Last Straw Cottage (Asset 192), a building of local interest.

1.3 Potential Construction Phase Effects upon Setting

1.3.1 The potential for Construction Phase Effects upon the setting of heritage assets is largely related to the likelihood of visual and noise intrusions during the Construction Phase in the form of construction traffic and works.

1.3.2 ***PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 2*** provides an overview of the Scheme with the proposed construction works being divided in to nine separate works packages (***PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 2****, Section 2.4*). It is also noted in ***PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 2*** that two potential locations for the East Park BESS and East Park Substation are being considered; the options would be to site the BESS and substation within Site C (Option 1) or Site D (Option 2).

1.3.3 Overall it is considered that the construction related to these work packages would be temporary in nature (making any identified effects upon setting also temporary) and limited to localised areas of working (which reduces the potential for effects upon the settings of distant heritage assets).

1.3.4 Consideration for Construction Phase effects upon the settings of all heritage assets scoped in to this assessment are outlined in Table 1.0 and the subsequent discussion below.

1.4 Potential Operational Phase Effects upon Setting

1.4.1 The potential for the Operational Phase Effects upon the setting of heritage assets is predominantly related to the potential visual impact of the completed Scheme. Although it is acknowledged that there may also be noise and traffic (for maintenance etc.) impacts during the Operational Phase these are not

considered to have the potential to exceed the levels assessed for the visual impacts.

1.4.2 As noted above two potential locations for the East Park BESS and Substation are being considered; these options include siting the BESS and Substation within Site C (Option 1) or Site D (Option 2).

1.4.3 Consideration of Operational Phase effects upon the settings of all heritage assets scoped in to this assessment are outlined in Table 1.0 and the subsequent discussion below.

1.4.4 The table below includes assessment of all assets within the ZTV. Where assets outside the ZTV have been included this is because the ZTV and site visits has indicated that there may be locations in the landscape where the asset and the Scheme may be visible in the same view; leading to a potential impact upon the setting of the asset. Where assets shown on ***PEIR Volume 3 Figures 6-7 to 6-13*** have not been included in the table below, this is because the ZTV indicates no intervisibility and site visits confirmed there would be no views of the Scheme either from or with the asset and as such there would be no impacts or resulting effects upon them. This discussion includes, where pertinent, the differences between Option 1 and Option 2 in relation to the Operational Effects upon setting.

2.0 SETTINGS ASSESSMENT TABLE

Table 1.0 Heritage Assets considered for the Settings Assessment

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
Heritage Assets within, or near to, Green End (Pertenhall)										
43	Yew Tree Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.180 m north of NW corner of Site B.	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. Site visits indicated that limited views of parts of Yew Tree Cottage were possible from the northernmost parts of Site B (Field C2) but that these views were heavily screened by existing mature trees and vegetation. As a cottage within a rural settlement sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage will be retained and its association with the core of the village of Pertenhall (to the north) would not be impacted. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites A and B) which would temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4, 6.6 and 6.23) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral
44	Green End Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.290 m east of NE part of Site A.	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. Site visits indicated that limited views of parts of Green End Farmhouse were possible from the northernmost parts of Site A (Field A10) but that these views were heavily screened by existing mature trees and vegetation. As a farmhouse within a rural settlement sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse will be retained and its association with the core of the village of Pertenhall (to the north) would not be impacted. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites A and B) which would temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4, 6.6 and 6.23) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral
45	The Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.200 m east of NE part of Site A.	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. Site visits indicated that limited views of parts of The Cottage were possible from the northernmost parts of Site A (Fields A5 and A10) but that these views were heavily screened by existing mature trees and vegetation.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4, 6.6 and 6.23)	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				As a cottage within a rural settlement sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage will be retained and its association with the core of the village of Pertenhall (to the north) would not be impacted. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites A and B) which would temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii					
130	Ridge Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.195 m north of NW corner of Site B.	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of Ridge Cottage with most of the views from the Site towards Pertenhall obscured by mature trees and vegetation. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the fields immediately surrounding the cottage will be retained and its association with the core of the village of Pertenhall (to the north) would not be impacted. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites A and B) which would temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4, 6.6 and 6.23) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Low	Neutral
417	Earthworks, Pertenhall Green End	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.145 m north of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate likely intervisibility. Views from the northern parts of the Site include the currently arable field that the non-designated earthwork remains are located within. These settlement remains would have been originally constructed in a predominantly agricultural landscape; the character remains agricultural to the present day. These remains; which are not particularly legible within the LiDAR data, are not well preserved as surface features. Consequently, it is difficult to understand what may have formed key elements of setting when the asset was constructed and in use; beyond the generalities of the general agricultural location. The Scheme would represent a change to the south in the of setting of the settlement with the addition of industrial appearing infrastructure; but the wider agricultural setting would remain legible.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4, 6.6 and 6.23) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites A and B) which would temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.						
328	Windmill Mound and Buildings (site of)	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.68 m from boundary of Site A at nearest point (surrounded by areas of the Scheme)	This mound is located within a plot which would be surrounded by the Scheme to the north, west and south. These mound remains would have been originally constructed in a predominantly agricultural landscape. Were the mound to be prehistoric in date its siting would have been part of its function as a visible funerary monument whose wider setting and inter-relationship with other contemporary mounds would be a key consideration in its overall importance. Conversely were the mound to be a post-medieval windmill mound, with no earlier origin, then its form and siting would largely be a product of its function (i.e. providing elevation for the windmill) and it would derive less of its overall importance from its wider setting. These mound remains are only particularly legible within the LiDAR data and were not observed to be well preserved as surface feature during the site visit. Consequently, it is difficult to understand what may have formed key elements of setting when the asset was constructed and in use, particularly as noted above its origin is unclear. Though as noted above it was likely sited it in a raised location either for a funerary or functional purpose. The Scheme would be a notable change in the surrounding fields and would represent changes to the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the asset; but the overall cultural significance would not be eroded. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (surrounding the Asset within Site A) which would detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plate 6.10) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Medium	Minor	Medium	Minor
311	Moat, East of Middle Lodge Buildings, Keysoe	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.45 m from boundary of Site A at nearest point (surrounded by areas of proposed green infrastructure to the south with undeveloped	This moat is located within a plot which would be surrounded by the Scheme to the north, west and south. This feature is potentially a remnant of a moated site, with the HER describing it as a homestead moat with no traces of occupation upon it or access identified. Moated Sites can be associated with high status dwelling, typically belonging to a land owning family in the medieval period and, as such, its relationship to the surrounding agricultural landscape in which it is set does contribute to its overall importance.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.20, 6.21 and 6.22)	Low	Medium	Minor	Medium	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
			farmland preserved to its immediate north)	The feature is well evidenced in the LiDAR data with the near complete circular ditch being very prevalent. The plot containing the moated site is, however, now wooded and the original layout of the circular moat structure is not all that readily perceptible on the ground, nor is it perceptible in more distant views beyond being a small, wooded area surrounded by fields. The presence of the existing solar farm to the south-east of the moated site also detracts somewhat from its historic setting. The Scheme would be a notable change in the fields to the north and west of the moated site, though the rural character of its immediate surroundings would be preserved by the undeveloped fields to its north and the proposed areas of green infrastructure to its south. The Scheme would, however, be a notable change in the surrounding fields (within an area of the surrounding agricultural landscape that the moated site was associated with and would, therefore represent a changes to the ability to understand, appreciate and experience the contribution that setting makes to the significance of the asset; but the overall cultural significance would not be eroded. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (surrounding the asset within Site A) which would detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
Heritage Assets within Chadwell End (Pertenhall)										
48	Church of St Peter	Grade I Listed Building	c.350 m east of the E edge of Site A	ZTV indicates limited potential for intervisibility (though this is based on views from the ground level from the churchyard and does not factor in the height of the steeple). Site visit and LVIA visualisations indicate that the steeple of Church of St Peter is visible from various locations within Sites A and B (Fields A4, A7, A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A15, C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C10, C12, C15, C19 to C22, D1 and D9) with the rest of the church being obscured entirely by mature trees and vegetation that line the roads and plot boundaries within and around Chadwell End, Pertenhall. The church with its steeple is a highly visible landmark feature (see LVIA visualisations) which was a deliberate element of its siting and design when initially constructed (surviving elements largely 15th century but has earlier 12th century elements as well as later modifications). It is considered that in some views of the church from the north-west, north, north-east and east elements of the Scheme would appear in the backdrop to those views, which is currently entirely rural in character being formed of agricultural land, typically with hedgerow and mature trees boundaries along with other pockets of woodland. Overall, however, it is considered that much of the church's immediate rural setting, formed of arable farmland to the west, north and east of Pertenhall would be unaffected and that mature trees and vegetation within the village (including the churchyard) would prevent	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	High	Low	Minor	Low	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				any visibility from the church itself, whose immediate surroundings would be unaffected. It is also noted that the only elements of the development anticipated to be visible within views of the Scheme are the areas of solar panels, which would not compete with the church steeple as a landmark feature in more distant views that include both. Whilst the Scheme would form a perceptible change to the assets setting, it is assessed that wouldn't affect the ability to understand the contribution that setting makes to the overall significance of the asset. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites A and B in views including the church from the north-west, north and north-east) which would temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
49	The Old Rectory	Grade II* Listed Building	c.395 m east of the E edge of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Site visit indicated that heavily obscured glimpses of the Old Rectory (i.e. the roof) were possible from limited areas within Site A (Field A4) with most views towards the Old Rectory being obscured by mature trees and vegetation that line the roads and plot boundaries within and around Chadwell End, Pertenhall. Views towards the Scheme from the asset would be equally obscured. The Old Rectory, which dates to the 18th century, was not constructed to be a highly visible feature in the wider landscape and, therefore, much of the importance of its setting is derived from its inter-relationship with the Church of St Peter and the other Listed Buildings within Pertenhall (this relationship would not be impacted by the Scheme). During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Medium	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
46	Manor Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.180 m east of the E edge of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of Manor Cottage with most of the views from the Site towards Pertenhall obscured by mature trees and vegetation. Views towards the Scheme from the asset would be equally obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5	Low	Low	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be retained and its association with the core of the village of Pertenhall (to the north) would not be impacted. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii					
47	The Manor	Grade II Listed Building	c.300 m east of the E edge of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visit indicated that heavily obscured glimpses of The Manor (i.e. the chimneys) were possible from limited areas within Site A (Field A4) with most views towards The Manor being obscured by mature trees and vegetation that line the roads and plot boundaries within and around Chadwell End, Pertenhall. Views towards the Scheme from the asset would be equally obscured. The Manor, as the private residence of the Lord of the Manor from the late 16th century onwards, would have been constructed with its visibility from the surrounding area in mind. Of particulate importance is its relation to the medieval core of the village centred on the church, nearby. The most important surviving elements of its setting, however, are judged to be the remnants of the designed park landscape (Asset 318) it was located within that survives as tree lined meadows to its west and east and further patches of woodland to its south. The Scheme would not obscure the relationship between the asset and the associated remnants of its park or its relationship with the village. Any visibility of the Scheme beyond these features would be marginal. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Medium	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
318	Landscaped Grounds, Pertenhall Manor	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.335m east of the E edge of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. The non-designated remains of the landscaped grounds of Pertenhall Manor (Asset 47) are visible from various locations within Sites A and B as an area of mature trees and vegetation. This designed park landscape survives as tree lined meadows to the west and east of the Manor with further patches of woodland to its south - the most visible elements from the Site). Views from within the parkland are similarly obscured by the mature vegetation within it.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6)	Medium	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				The remains of this park are considered to be highly sensitive to further internal changes and changes in their immediate vicinity (especially any that would encroach on the historic plot layout) but less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape, especially considering that the park is supposed to be appreciated in conjunction with the Manor, Church and Rectory building (all of which were extant at the time of its laying out) and with the principal approach route to the Manor being from the east. The Scheme would not impact upon any of these key elements of setting or relationships between assets and as noted above visibility of the Scheme from within the parkland would be limited. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii					
756	Church End Medieval Settlement	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.325 m east of the E edge of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility, with intervisibility between the asset and the Scheme considered to be unlikely due the screening effect of mature trees lining Kimbolton Road to their south. The non-designated remains of a ditched enclosure and platform (evidence of medieval and/or post-medieval crofts or tofts and village shrinkage) are visible as earthworks on remote sensing data within one of the tree lined meadows to the east of the Manor. These remains likely reflect former medieval village structures that may have been abandoned prior to the Manor's park being lain out or could have been cleared as part of the works. These remains, as evidence of the former settlement extent, do have sensitivity to changes in their settings in particular their relationship to the only extant medieval building in the village, the Church) as well as the Manor and grounds that now occupy their former extent. They are, however, not observed to be well preserved as surface features, with the setting of the later post-medieval parkland and associated Manor being much more legible. The Scheme would not obscure the relationship between the asset and the Church or the Manor and its park. As noted above any visibility is likely to be largely prohibited by mature trees lining Kimbolton Road. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
50	The Lodge Cottage to the Old Rectory	Grade II Listed Building	c.525 m east of the E edge of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of Lodge Cottage with most of the views from the Site towards Pertenhall obscured by mature trees and vegetation. Views towards the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured by mature vegetation and built structures. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the early 19th century Lodge Cottage, as a cottage within a rural settlement, has limited sensitivity to changes in its wider setting. Its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings to the east, and its positioning at the head of the access road to the Old Rectory (Asset 49) that forms the northern boundary of the designed park (Asset 318) of The Manor (Asset 47). These key elements of its setting would not be impacted by the Scheme. Further, views of the Scheme would be very limited by intervening vegetation and built structures as noted above. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
51	Dovecote north-west of the Lodge Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.510 m east of the E edge of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of dovecot with most of the views from the Site towards Pertenhall obscured by mature trees and vegetation. Views from the asset towards the Scheme would be similarly obscured. The dovecote has very limited sensitivity to changes in its wider setting with its immediate setting of the Lodge Cottage (Asset 50) and Barn (Asset 151) to the north of the designed park (Asset 318) of The Manor (Asset 47) forming an intimate and quite enclosed grouping. These key elements of its setting would not be impacted by the Scheme. Further, views of the Scheme would be very limited by intervening vegetation and built structures as noted above. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
150	Barn north of Lodge Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.520 m east of the E edge of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of Barn north of Lodge Cottage with most of the views from the Site towards Pertenhall obscured by mature trees and vegetation. Views from the asset towards the Scheme would be similarly obscured. This Barn has very limited sensitivity to changes in its wider setting with its immediate setting of the Lodge Cottage (Asset 50) and dovecote (Asset 51) to the north of the designed park (Asset 318) of The Manor (Asset 47) forming an intimate and quite enclosed grouping. These key elements of its setting would not be impacted by the Scheme. Further, views of the Scheme would be very limited by intervening vegetation and built structures as noted above. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
129	Chadwell Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.230 m north of the E edge of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicate that views of parts of Chadwell Farmhouse were possible from the northernmost parts of Site A (Fields A7, A10 and A13) but that these views were partially screened by existing mature trees and vegetation. Views from the asset towards the Scheme would be similarly limited to glimpses as a result of the existing vegetation. Map regression and historic research indicates that Field A13 was directly associated with Chadwell Farmhouse (known as Chadwell Field, in 1796) so the Scheme is assessed as being partially located within the historic setting of the farmhouse (with the surrounding fields to the north, south and east being unaffected). The farmhouse is assessed as having a medium sensitivity to changes in its immediate rural surroundings. The principal elevation of the farmhouse faces towards the Scheme, to the west, but these views are partially screened by the mature vegetation and modern farm buildings within the complex. The Scheme would affect the ability to understand the overall historic landing holding of the farm, but on the whole the contribution that setting makes to an understanding and appreciation of the cultural significance of the asset would remain legible.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Medium	Moderate

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (predominantly within Site A) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
149	Hall Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.50m east of the E edge of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicate that heavily obscured views of parts of Hall Farmhouse were possible from the northernmost parts of Site A (Fields A7, A10 and A12) but that these views were screened by existing mature trees and vegetation. The Scheme would be similarly obscured in views from the asset. Field A13 is immediately adjacent to the complex at Hall Farmhouse so the Scheme is assessed as being partially located within the historic setting of the farmhouse (with the surrounding fields to the north, south and east being unaffected). The farmhouse is assessed as having a medium sensitivity to changes in its immediate rural surroundings. The views to the west from the farmhouse towards the Scheme are heavily screened by mature vegetation. The Scheme would encroach on the immediate rural surroundings of the farm, but on the whole the contribution that setting makes to an understanding and appreciation of the cultural significance of the asset would remain legible. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (predominantly within Site A) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Medium	Medium	Moderate	Low	Minor
Heritage Assets within Wood End (Pertenhall)										
139	Wood End House	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.23 km north-east of NE corner of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of Wood End House with most of the views from the Site towards Pertenhall obscured by mature trees and vegetation. Views from the asset towards the Scheme would be similarly obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the fields immediately surrounding the house, which form much of its immediate rural setting, would be retained and its association with its garden house (Asset 52) and Lodge (Asset 53) would be unaffected by the Scheme. Although the house's association with the core of the village of Pertenhall (to the south) would potentially contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme in the backdrop of views between the house and the core of the village (prominently marked by the spire of the church) it is noted that the houses principal elevation faces eastwards, away from the villages core. On this basis, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited,	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Low	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Wood End and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited and likely not possible.						
52	Garden House to Wood End House	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.22 km north-east of NE corner of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of the Garden House to Wood End House with most of the views from the Site towards Pertenhall obscured by mature trees and vegetation. Views from the asset to the Scheme would be similarly obscured. The garden house is not assessed as having much sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate setting as part of a complex with Wood End House (Asset 139) and the Lodge (Asset 53) which were note during the site visit to be lined with mature trees and vegetation preventing many outwards views. Given the distance to and very limited potential for visibility of the Scheme, it is unlikely to impact upon the setting of the asset. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Wood End and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited and likely not possible.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
53	Lodge to Wood End House	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.22 km north-east of NE corner of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of the Lodge to Wood End House with most of the views from the Site towards Pertenhall obscured by mature trees and vegetation. Views from the asset to the Scheme would be similarly obscured. The Lodge is not assessed as having much sensitivity to changes beyond its immediate setting as part of a complex with Wood End House (Asset 139) and the Garden House (Asset 52) which was noted during the site visit to be lined with mature trees and vegetation preventing many outwards views. Given the distance to and very limited potential for visibility of the Scheme, it is unlikely to impact upon the setting of the asset. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Wood End and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited and likely not possible.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
76	1, Wood End	Grade II Listed Building	c.990 m north-east of NE corner of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of 1 Wood End with most of the views from the Site towards Pertenhall obscured by mature trees and vegetation. Views from the asset to the Scheme would be similarly obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the fields immediately surrounding the house, which form much of its immediate rural setting, would be retained. Views from the house towards the core of the village of Pertenhall (to the south) would potentially contain obscured glimpses of the Scheme, which could appear in the backdrop of views towards the core of the village (prominently marked by the spire of the church) though this would be at a distance nearing 1km. Whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Wood End and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited and likely not possible.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Low	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
140	Wood End Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.950 m north-east of NE corner of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. ZTV Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of the Wood End Farmhouse with most of the views from the Site towards Pertenhall obscured by mature trees and vegetation. Views from the asset to the Scheme would be similarly obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the fields immediately surrounding the Farmhouse, which form much of its immediate rural setting, would be retained. Views from the house towards the core of the village of Pertenhall (to the south) would potentially contain obscured glimpses of the Scheme, which could appear in the backdrop of views towards the core of the village (prominently marked by the spire of the church) though this would be at a distance nearing 1km. Whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Wood End and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii	Low	Low	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited and likely not possible.						
Heritage Assets to east / south-east of Pertenhall										
42	Hoo Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.665 m north of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visit to Sites A and B did not provide any glimpses of the Hoo Farmhouse with most of the views from the Site obscured by mature trees and vegetation, in particular those lining Pertenhall Brook. Views from the asset towards the Scheme would be similarly obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as an isolated farmhouse its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings. The fields immediately surrounding the complex Hoo Farmhouse would be unaffected by the Scheme, while wider views to the south would contain only obscured glimpses of the Scheme. Whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potentially visible construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.1, 6.4 and 6.6) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 21ii, 23ii	Low	Low	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
Heritage Assets within and near to Stonely Conservation Area										
166	Stonely Conservation Area	Conservation Area (There are 18 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area which have not been assigned unique Asset numbers in this assessment but have been	c.2.3 km north of Site B (at nearest point)	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility with limited parts of the Conservation Area. Areas where some visibility may be possible include fields to the north-west of Old Ford Lane, an elevated area to the north-east of the Main Road (beyond any developed areas) and very limited visibility from the southern edge of the village which may include the rear of 47 to 49 Main Road (Listing Number 1290120). None of the other Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area appear to have any potential intervisibility. Stonely was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation. The visit to the Stonely Conservation Area indicated that most of the 18 Listed Buildings within its extent are houses and cottages which derive much of their setting significance from their immediate streetscape (the curving line of the B645) and immediate rural	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 47t (from area to south of Stoneley) and 51ii (towards Stonely from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)	Low	Negligible	Neutral	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
		consider as a group with the Conservation Area).		surroundings and are, therefore, considered much less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape. The Conservation Area Character Statement notes that there are long range views along Old Ford Lane and wider views from near to the Village Green that are considered to contribute to its character (these are towards/include the Site location). Views along Old Ford Lane and from the Village Green were noted to actually be quite limited, due to the vegetation lining the roads and in the areas around the village, with more distant views generally being quite limited. Part of the Conservation Area with a clear view out across fields towards the Scheme (in the direction of Pertenhall) was accessed but the tree lined horizon viewed from this location did not appear to include any part of the Site (due to an intervening ridgeline). Overall it is considered that glimpses of the Scheme (specifically elements within parts of Site B) may be possible from discrete locations within the south-eastern part of the Conservation Area (as indicated by the ZTV) which would likely be heavily obscured and are not considered to be key views in the Conservation Area Character Statement. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Stonely and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited and likely not possible.						
85	Fountain Head	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.85 km north of NE corner of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Stonely, to the south-west of the Fountain Head, was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation. It is unlikely that any of the Scheme would be visible from the asset. As an 18th century fountain head (which at one point covered the spring that supplied water to Kimbolton Castle) the asset's location is based on its function. Itis assessed that the asset derives very limited importance from its wider setting. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Stonely and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints LVIA Viewpoint 47t (from area to south of Stoneley) and 51ii (towards Stonely from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)	Negligible	None	None	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
983	Priory Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.3.08 km north of NE corner of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. Priory Cottage was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. The Priory Cottage would not typically be assessed as deriving much significance from its wider setting. As it is, however, situated in the location of an area of the earthwork remains of the former Stonely Priory, which would have been quite a visible structure on that raised ridgeline when constructed, the cottage, by association, is considered to have a Medium relative sensitivity to changes in its wider setting. A visit to Priory Cottage indicated that distant glimpses of the Proposed Development may be possible with the ridgeline visible to the south, but that these glimpses would be obscured by nearby and distant vegetation. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected (as would its relationship with the nearby settlement of Stonely). As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by Priory Cottage and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (towards Priory Cottage from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)	Medium	Low	Minor	None	None
86	4, Gimbers End	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.92 km north of NE corner of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. 4 Gimbers End was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as an isolated cottage its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship to the nearby settlement of Stonely, to the north-east. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected (as would its relationship with the nearby settlement of Stonely) while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass 4, Gimbers End and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 47t (from area to south of Stoneley) and 51ii (towards Stonely from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)	Low	Negligible	Neutral	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
87	43, Hatchet Lane	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.32 km north of NE corner of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. 43 Hatchet Lane was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship to the nearby settlement of Stonely, to the north-east. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected (as would its relationship with the nearby settlement of Stonely) while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass 43, Hatchet Lane and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 47t (from area to south of Stoneley) and 51ii (towards Stonely from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)	Low	Negligible	Neutral	None	None
88	40, Hatchet Lane	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.34 km north of NE corner of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. 40 Hatchet Lane was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship to the nearby settlement of Stonely, to the north-east. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected (as would its relationship with the nearby settlement of Stonely) while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass 40, Hatchet Lane and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 47t (from area to south of Stoneley) and 51ii (towards Stonely from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)	Low	Negligible	Neutral	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
125	44, Hatchet Lane	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.34 km north of NE corner of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. 44 Hatchet Lane was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship to the nearby settlement of Stonely, to the north-east. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected (as would its relationship with the nearby settlement of Stonely) while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass 44, Hatchet Lane and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 47t (from area to south of Stoneley) and 51ii (towards Stonely from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)	Low	Negligible	Neutral	None	None
92	Park Lane Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.55 km north of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. Park Lane Farmhouse was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship to the nearby settlement of Stonely, to the north-east. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected (as would its relationship with the nearby settlement of Stonely) while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass Park Lane Farmhouse and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 47t (from area to south of Stoneley) and 51ii (towards Stonely from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)	Low	Negligible	Neutral	None	None
93	Bodney Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.55 km north of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility.	PEIR Volume 1	Low	Negligible	Neutral	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Bodney Cottage was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship to the nearby settlement of Stonely, to the north-east. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected (as would its relationship with the nearby settlement of Stonely) while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass Bodney Cottage and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 47t (from area to south of Stoneley) and 51ii (towards Stonely from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)					
Heritage Assets within and near to Kimbolton Conservation Area										
168	Kimbolton Conservation Area	Conservation Area (There are 71 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area which have not been assigned unique Asset numbers in this assessment but have been consider as a group with the Conservation Area).	c.2.7 km north of Site B	ZTV indicates no potential intervisibility with the parts of the Conservation Area within 3km of the Site (with the rest considered likely to be screened by the topography). The only part of the Conservation Area noted to be visible in any of the LVIA visualisations is the uppermost parts of the spire of the Church of St Andrew (Asset 799). No part of Kimbolton was noted to be visible from any part of the Site during the walkover survey. The Conservation Area Character Statement notes that most of the Listed Buildings within its extent are situated along two roads (High Street and East Street) which form the historic core of the settlement situated between the Grade I Listed Church of St Andrew (Asset 799) and the Grade I Listed Kimbolton School (Asset 795), which was formerly a castle. The statement notes the importance of long range views along the High Street from both directions and towards the church from the south-west but does not indicate any distant views towards the south (likely due to their limited nature with the topography to the immediate south of Kimbolton being an elevated ridgeline). Overall it is considered that glimpses of the Scheme are unlikely to be possible from anywhere at ground level within the Conservation Area with the only possible views being from elevated locations (upper floors, roofs) of the designated assets within its extent (most notably Kimbolton School which was formerly a Castle). Any such views	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Kimbolton from the from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church showing only visible asset in Kimbolton is spire of Church of St Andrew)	Low	Negligible	Neutral	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				are considered unlikely to be anything more than distant and greatly obscured glimpses of parts of the Scheme (most likely limited to the easternmost parts of Site B). It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Kimbolton and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts (from upper floors/roofs of buildings within the Conservation Area) during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.						
795	Kimbolton School	Grade I Listed Building	c.3 km north of the Site	Within Kimbolton Conservation Area the ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. The only part of the Conservation Area noted to be visible in any of the LVIA visualisations is the uppermost parts of the spire of the Church of St Andrew (Asset 799). No part of Kimbolton was noted to be visible from any part of the Site during the walkover survey. Kimbolton School is a large 18th century Country House located on the former site of Kimbolton Castle so it is considered to the highly sensitive to changes in its wider setting which may include views of the structure that could be backdropped by the Scheme, and views from its upper floors of the surrounding area that it used to exert influence over. Overall it is considered that views of the Scheme are unlikely to be possible from the ground adjacent the School and given that the building was not visible from Site it is considered unlikely that views from its upper floors would include anything beyond distant and heavily obscured glimpses of parts of the Scheme (at worst). It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass Kimbolton School and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts (likely limited to views from the roof) during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Kimbolton from the from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church showing only visible asset in Kimbolton is spire of Church of St Andrew)	High	Negligible	Minor	None	None
796	Gatehouse to Kimbolton School	Grade I Listed Building	c.3.06 km north of Site B	Within Kimbolton Conservation Area the ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. The only part of the Conservation Area noted to be visible in any of the LVIA visualisations is the uppermost parts of the spire of the Church of St Andrew (Asset 799). No part of Kimbolton was noted to be visible from any part of the Site during the walkover survey. The Gatehouse to Kimbolton School is a late 18th century addition to the Kimbolton Castle (it included part of the Castle brewery) so it is considered to the highly sensitive to changes in its immediate setting (i.e. its inter-relationship with the School) with which	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Kimbolton from the from ridgeline	High	Negligible	Minor	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				it has a significant Group Value that also makes it sensitive to changes in its wider setting. Overall it is considered that views the Scheme are unlikely to be possible from the ground adjacent the Gatehouse and given that the building was not visible from Site it is considered unlikely that views from its upper floors would include anything beyond distant and heavily obscured glimpses of parts of the Scheme (at worst). It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass the Gatehouse and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts (limited to views from upper floors) during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	near Little Staughton Church showing only visible asset in Kimbolton is spire of Church of St Andrew)					
797	Two flights of stone steps, to east front of Kimbolton School	Grade II* Listed Building	c.2.97 km north of Site B	Within Kimbolton Conservation Area the ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. The only part of the Conservation Area noted to be visible in any of the LVIA visualisations is the uppermost parts of the spire of the Church of St Andrew (Asset 799). See above relating to Kimbolton School as this Asset derives most of its setting significance from its Group Value with Kimbolton School which it is contemporary with. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Kimbolton and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Kimbolton from the from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church showing only visible asset in Kimbolton is spire of Church of St Andrew)	Low	Negligible	Neutral	None	None
798	Main and side gates and four gate piers to south east of Kimbolton School	Grade II* Listed Building	c.2.9 km north of Site B	Within Kimbolton Conservation Area the ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. The only part of the Conservation Area noted to be visible in any of the LVIA visualisations is the uppermost parts of the spire of the Church of St Andrew (Asset 799). See above relating to Kimbolton School as this Asset derives most of its setting significance from its Group Value with Kimbolton School which it is contemporary with.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Kimbolton from the from	Low	Negligible	Neutral	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Kimbolton and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	ridgeline near Little Staughton Church showing only visible asset in Kimbolton is spire of Church of St Andrew)					
799	Church of St Andrew	Grade I Listed Building	c.3.25 km north of Site B	Within Kimbolton Conservation Area the ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. The only part of the Conservation Area noted to be visible in any of the LVIA visualisations is the uppermost parts of the spire of the Church of St Andrew. The church with its steeple would have been a highly visible landmark feature (though it was not noted to be visible from any location within the Site) which was a deliberate element of its siting and design when initially constructed (surviving elements largely 14th century but has earlier 13th century elements as well as later modifications). It is considered that there are only limited views (i.e. from the elevated ridgeline at Little Staughton) which include the church and would also potentially include glimpses of the Scheme in the periphery of those views. It is not anticipated that the Scheme would appear in the periphery of views of either of the most important historic approaches to the church, from the south-east and north-west, along the B645. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Kimbolton and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts (limited to views which include the church as a backdrop, as noted above) during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Kimbolton from the from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church showing only visible asset in Kimbolton is spire of Church of St Andrew)	High	Negligible	Minor	None	None
800	White House	Grade II* Listed Building	c.3.2 km north of Site B	Within Kimbolton Conservation Area the ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate no potential for intervisibility. No part of Kimbolton was noted to be visible from any part of the Site during the walkover survey. The House is within a built up area so its sensitivity to changes in its setting is assessed as being limited to its immediate streetscape.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Kimbolton from the from	Medium	None	None	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Kimbolton and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	ridgeline near Little Staughton Church showing only visible asset in Kimbolton is spire of Church of St Andrew)					
801	Court House	Grade II* Listed Building	c.3.18 km north of Site B	Within Kimbolton Conservation Area the ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate no potential for intervisibility. No part of Kimbolton was noted to be visible from any part of the Site during the walkover survey. The Court House is within a built up area so its sensitivity to changes in its setting is assessed as being limited to its immediate streetscape. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Kimbolton and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Kimbolton from the from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church showing only visible asset in Kimbolton is spire of Church of St Andrew)	Medium	None	None	None	None
802	La Cote D'or Restaurant	Grade II* Listed Building	c.3.14 km north of Site B	Within Kimbolton Conservation Area the ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate no potential for intervisibility. No part of Kimbolton was noted to be visible from any part of the Site during the walkover survey. The building is within a built up area so its sensitivity to changes in its setting is assessed as being limited to its immediate streetscape.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Kimbolton from the from	Medium	None	None	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Kimbolton and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	ridgeline near Little Staughton Church showing only visible asset in Kimbolton is spire of Church of St Andrew)					
803	5 East Street	Grade II* Listed Building	c.3.14 km north of Site B	Within Kimbolton Conservation Area the ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate no potential for intervisibility. No part of Kimbolton was noted to be visible from any part of the Site during the walkover survey. The house is within a built up area so its sensitivity to changes in its setting is assessed as being limited to its immediate streetscape. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Kimbolton and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Kimbolton from the from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church showing only visible asset in Kimbolton is spire of Church of St Andrew)	Medium	None	None	None	None
12	Motte castle in Kimbolton Park, known as Castle Hill	Scheduled Monument	c.2.44 km north-east of Site A	There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The ZTV indicates very limited potential for intervisibility with the Option 1 Substation and whilst none of the LVIA visualisations indicate any potential for intervisibility. The Motte Castle was not noted to be visible from any part of the Site during the walkover survey.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards motte castle,	High	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** None	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** None	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				As a Motte Castle the asset is assessed as having a high sensitivity to changes in its wider setting, principally the surrounding landscape and settlements over which it used to preside as a highly visible seat of political power that was established after the Norman Conquest. The Motte is noted to be located just to the north of a ridgeline (at c.63m AOD compared to the ground height around the motte at c.52m AOD) which runs between the Site and its extent. This is considered likely to prevent any intervisibility between the Scheme (with exception of potential distant glimpses of the Option 1 Substation) and the Motte Castle, as shown by the ZTV. This ridgeline would also prevent any views of the motte from the north being backdropped by the Scheme (again with the possible exception of potential distant glimpses of the Option 1 Substation in the backdrop of views from the north-west). It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the Motte castle in Kimbolton Park, and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	not visible, from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)					
984	Warren House	Grade II* Listed Building	c.3.72 km north of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. Warren House was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. The house was built as a vista building facing Kimbolton Park and therefore derives a great deal of its importance from the visual inter-relationship between the house and park. These views look out down and across the valley to the south south-west and the visit confirmed that distant glimpses of the Scheme may be possible with the ridgeline visible to the south (in the backdrop of its views of the park), but that these glimpses would be obscured by nearby and distant vegetation. Whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the Warren House, and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance would likely be very limited.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii (View towards Warren House from ridgeline near Little Staughton Church)	Medium	Low	Minor	None	None
Isolated Heritage Assets to west and north-west of Great Staughton										

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
108	Milestone about 1/2 mile west of village	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.55 km north of NW corner of Site C	ZTV indicates some potential intervisibility. The milestone was not noted to be visible from anywhere in the Site during the walkover survey (as is to be expected) and it is assessed that as a milestone its setting is the road it serves with it having no sensitivity to changes (both during the Construction and Operational Phases), beyond that.	N/A	Low	None	None	None	None
112	New Pond Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.380 m east of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility. The farmhouse was not noted to be visible from anywhere in the Site during the walkover survey with mature trees and vegetation lining the intervening field boundaries and the western and southern edge of the complex containing the farmhouse preventing any clear views. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly prevented by mature vegetation. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship to the nearby settlement of Great Staughton, to the east. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected (as would its relationship with the nearby settlement of Great Staughton) though wider views from the farmhouse to the west, south and south-east would likely include some elements of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites B and C) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plate 6.59) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 51ii	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral
Heritage Assets within and near to Great Staughton Conservation Area										
164	Great Staughton Conservation Area	Conservation Area (There are 15 Grade II Listed Buildings	c.230 m north-west of western part of Site C (at nearest point)	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility with limited parts of the Conservation Area. These include the edges of the Conservation Area in the southern portion near to the Manor (Asset 526) and include the Gate piers to the NE of the Manor (Listing Number 1214656). It also includes some potential for intervisibility	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61	Medium	**Option 1** Low **Option 2**	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2**	**Option 1** Low **Option 2**	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2**

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
		within the Conservation Area which have not been assigned unique Asset numbers in this assessment but have been consider as a group with the Conservation Area).		(with the most intrusive element potentially being the Option 1 substation) in the area to the east of, but not including the Rectory Farmhouse (Listing Number 1288495) and the Grade I Listed Church of St Andrew (Asset 534). The site visit indicated that the uppermost parts of the tower of the Grade I Listed Church of St Andrew (Asset 534) and the Grade II Listed Manor (Asset 526), as well as trees and vegetation within and lining the Conservation Area, were visible in from various locations within Site C (Fields E1 to E6). Great Staughton does not have a Conservation Area appraisal document, but it is assessed as deriving much of its character from the inter-relationship of its Listed Buildings which are situated along the historic streetscape of 'The Town'. The Conservation Area is demarcated by the Church of St Andrew (Asset 534) and the surviving designed landscape associated with the Grade II* Listed Place House (Asset 805), to the north, and the Grade II Listed Manor (Asset 526) and its designed landscape to the south (Asset 648). As a historic rural settlement the Conservation Area is also assessed as deriving some of its character from the surrounding agricultural landscape, which includes some extant remnants of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow (Asset 986) to its east. It also derives some of its character from its intervisibility and historic associations with the Staughton Highway Conservation Area (Asset 165), along the road to the east, and with the Cretingsbury Motte Castle and Manor House Scheduled Monument (Asset 4) and the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints, Little Staughton (Asset 38), to the south. The Scheme (with the most intrusive element potentially being the Option 1 substation) would likely appear in the periphery of views of the Conservation Area when it is approached from the west and east and within views between Great Staughton and the Cretingsbury Motte Castle and Manor House Scheduled Monument (Asset 4) and the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints, Little Staughton (Asset 38) to the south south-west. Overall, however, it is considered that much of the Conservation Area's immediate rural setting, formed of arable farmland to the west, north and east of Great Staughton would be unaffected and that mature trees and vegetation within the village would largely screen any visibility from most of the buildings within its extent (the exceptions being the Grade I Listed Church of St Andrew (Asset 534) and the Grade II Listed Manor (Asset 526), its associated gatepiers (LB1214656) and its designed landscape to the south (Asset 648). None of the other Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area are anticipated to have any intervisibility with the Scheme.	and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 62 and 68iv.		Low	Minor	Low	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				It is also noted that the were the Option 2 Substation option to be chosen the only elements of the development anticipated to be visible within southward views from the Conservation Area are the areas of solar panels, which would sit low in any views between Great Staughton and the ridgeline with the Cretingsbury Motte Castle and Manor House Scheduled Monument (Asset 4) and the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints, Little Staughton (Asset 38), to the southwest. The Option 1 substation, however, would likely form a competing landmark feature in the periphery of views considered to be making a contribution to the Conservation Areas rural character and historic associations with other nearby heritage assets (as noted above). As such it is considered that although the introduction of solar infrastructure (including that of the Option 1 substation) to the south of the Conservation Area would form a perceptible change, it is assessed that it would not affect the ability to understand the contribution that the largely retained rural nature of the Conservation Area's surroundings make to its character, and that this change would only be perceptible from limited locations along the southern and eastern edge of the Conservation Area. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (predominantly within Site C with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting and the inter-relationships noted above.						
534	Church of St Andrew	Grade I Listed Building	c.340 m north-west of NW corner of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate that there would be intervisibility with the Scheme. The asset is located within Great Staughton Conservation Area, impacts upon which are described above. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The site visit indicated that the uppermost parts of the tower of the Grade I Listed Church of St Andrew (Asset 534) were visible from various locations within Site C (Fields E1 to E6) and limited locations within the surrounding area (largely from the east and north of the church). The church with its tower is a visible landmark feature within the village which was a deliberate element of its siting and design when initially constructed (surviving elements largely 14th century but has earlier 13th century elements as well as later modifications). It is noted, however, that it is not as prominent in distant views as the	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 62 and 68iv.	High	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				other nearby churches due to the scale of the mature trees and vegetation surrounding the churchyard and within Great Staughton (and the lack of a spire). The Scheme (with the most intrusive element potentially being the Option 1 substation) would likely appear in the periphery of views of the church when it is approached from the east (along the historic approach to the settlement along the Causeway) and in the periphery of views between the Church of St Andrew and the Cretingsbury Motte Castle and Manor House Scheduled Monument (Asset 4) and Grade I Listed Church of All Saints, Little Staughton (Asset 38) to the south south-west. Overall, however, it is considered that much of the church's immediate rural setting, formed of arable farmland to the west, north and east of Great Staughton would be unaffected and that mature trees and vegetation within the village (including the churchyard) would largely screen any visibility from the church itself, whose immediate surroundings would be unaffected. It is noted that were the Option 2 Substation option to be chosen the only elements of the development anticipated to be visible within southward views from the church or in views including the church are the areas of solar panels, which would not compete with the church tower as a landmark feature within the village. The Option 1 substation, however, would likely form a competing landmark feature with the church in the periphery of views considered to be making some contribution to its rural setting, but, as noted above, the churches prominence in more distant views is very limited and the value it is assessed as deriving from views from the wider landscape is, therefore, considered to be quite low. As such it is considered that although the introduction of solar infrastructure (including the Option 1 substation if selected) to the south of the church would form a perceptible change to the assets setting, it is assessed that would not affect the ability to understand the contribution that setting makes to the overall significance of the asset. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (predominantly within Site C with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting and the inter-relationships noted above.						
805	Place House	Grade II* Listed Building	c.390 m north-west of NW corner of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61	Medium	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Place House is located within the northern part of the Great Staughton Conservation Area. The site visit indicated that no part of Place House was visible from within the Site, likely due to the screening effect of mature trees and vegetation to the south and west of the building. The vegetation to the west is within Place House's designed gardens (not recorded by the HER as a non-designated asset but considered here as part of the Listed Building's curtilage). Place House, a Grade II* Listed country house, is located within the medieval core of the village and was constructed for Sir Oliver Leader between 1539 and 1557 on the site of an earlier moated manor (Asset 654). It is assessed as deriving a great deal of significance from its immediate setting (the street fronts that its principal façade overlooks, its association with the Church and the retention of elements of its designed park landscape to the west). As a mansion with its own grounds it also derives some significance from the wider setting of the rural landscape surrounding Great Staughton, Located on this historic site of authority, as it is, it also derives some of its significance from its interrelationship with the later Grade II Listed Manor (Asset 526) and the earlier Cretingsbury Motte and Moated Site Scheduled Monument (Asset 4). It is noted, however, that it is not prominent in distant views (due to nearby mature trees and vegetation) and it is considered unlikely that any key views of Place House and its grounds (considered to be most important from the immediate west and east – along the historic approach road) would contain anything other than distant and heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme (with the most intrusive element potentially being the Option 1 substation). As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (predominantly within Site C with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting and the inter-relationships noted above.	and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 62 and 68iv.					
526	The Manor	Grade II Listed Building	c.285 m west of NW corner of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The Manor is located within the southern part of the Great Staughton Conservation Area. The site visit indicated that the uppermost parts of the Grade II Listed Manor (Asset 526), as well as trees and vegetation within and lining the Conservation Area	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65)	Medium	**Option 1** Medium **Option 2** Medium	**Option 1** Moderate **Option 2** Moderate	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				(some of which form part of the non-designated Staughton House Park - Asset 111), were visible in from various locations within Site C (Fields E1 to E6). The Manor House, as a Grade II Listed 18th century country house is assessed as deriving a great deal of significance from its immediate setting (its location within its designed park landscape to the west). As an 18th century site of authority it also derives some of its significance from its interrelationship with the earlier Grade II Place House (Asset 805) and the earlier Cretingsbury Motte and Moated Site Scheduled Monument (Asset 4). It is considered possible that the obscured glimpses of Scheme (with the most intrusive element potentially being the Option 1 substation) would be visible in views towards the Manor from within its grounds (which could not be accessed) from the west (principally the elements of the Scheme within Site C potentially including the Option 1 Substation). It is also considered likely that areas of solar panels in the eastern part of Site C would appear in the backdrop of views along the historic approach to the manor from the north-east, the entrance to which is marked by the Grade II Listed Gatepiers, LB1214656 on the eastern edge of its grounds. As such it is considered that the introduction of solar infrastructure to the south of the Manor House would be a perceptible change, which would affect the ability to understand the contribution that the largely retained rural nature of the Houses surroundings make to its setting, even though this change would only be perceptible from limited locations within the southern and eastern parts of the grounds of the manor and in the backdrop of views on its historic approach (which would include the Grade II Listed Gatepiers LB1214656). During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (predominantly within Site C with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting and the inter-relationships noted above.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 62 and 68iv					
648	Staughton House Park, Great Staughton	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.390 m west of NW corner of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The site visit indicates that some elements of the park (in the form of mature trees, vegetation and open areas) were visible from parts of the Site. However, these same trees and vegetation would limit views from the park to the Scheme to glimpses.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1	Medium	**Option 1** Medium **Option 2** Medium	**Option 1** Moderate **Option 2** Moderate	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				The HER records that there is documentary evidence that Staughton Manor once stood in a park of c.500 acres (though it is unclear where the full extent of this park would have extended). The surviving remnants appear to be the elements of a park that are mapped surrounding the Manor House on 19th century mapping and survive to the present day as elements of the gardens surrounding the Manor (with the areas further afield now in arable or pastoral use). The park is assessed as deriving a great deal of importance from its relationship with the Manor and the surviving layout of plots of land in the surrounding area which, although no longer clearly part of the park, still retain some of its historic layout in the form of boundaries. Wider views from the park to the south-east would likely include some elements of the Scheme (with the most intrusive element potentially being the solar areas to its south and the Option 1 substation). It is considered that the introduction of solar infrastructure to the south of the park would be a perceptible change, which would affect the ability to understand the contribution that the largely retained rural nature of the parks surroundings make to its setting, even though this change would only be perceptible from limited locations within the southern and eastern parts of the park and in the backdrop of views of its historic approach (which would include the Grade II Listed Gatepiers LB1214656). During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (predominantly within Site C with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 62 and 68iv					
111	Garden Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.180 m east of access route and c.150 m north of Site C.	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The site visit confirmed that Garden Farmhouse was partially visible from the northernmost fields of Site C (Fields E1 to E4). This houses principal elevation faces northwards, and a large modern farm complex has been developed to its immediate south-west. It is assessed that as a farmhouse its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship to the nearby settlement of Great Staughton, to the north-east. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected (as would its relationship with the nearby settlement of Great Staughton) though wider views from the farmhouse to the west, south and east would likely include some elements of the Scheme (with the	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 62 and 68iv	Low	**Option 1** Medium **Option 2** Medium	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				most intrusive element potentially being the solar areas to its south and the Option 1 substation). The Scheme is assessed as being located within the historic rural setting of the farmhouse (with its surrounding fields to the north, west and east being unaffected). The Scheme would, therefore, encroach on the rural surroundings of the farm, but on the whole the contribution that setting makes to an understanding and appreciation of the cultural significance of the asset would remain legible. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (predominantly within Site C with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
101	The Old Vicarage	Grade II Listed Building	c.380 m north of NW corner of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The Old Vicarage was not noted to be visible from any part of the Site and it is located within a plot enclosed by mature trees and vegetation, severely limiting any views outwards from the buildings and prohibiting many distant views toward it. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the Vicarage's sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship to the nearby the Church of St Andrew (Asset 534) to the south-west. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Sites C) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 62 and 68iv	Low	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral
986	Earthwork remains of Ridge and furrow, Great Staughton	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Within fields to the immediate north of Site C (the parts that are being put forward for Scheduling) on	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate high likelihood for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C)and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The areas of extant ridge and furrow remains in the fields to the immediate north of the River Kym are surviving remnants of the historic arable land use in the area (a land use	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65)	Low	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
			the opposite bank of the River Kym	which has continued and, in some places, destroyed other areas of ridge and furrow that were visible on historic aerial photography). These areas of ridge and furrow derive some of their significance from their surrounding rural settings and association with the nearby rural settlement of Great Staughton and other isolated farmsteads in the landscape. The Scheme would introduce a change (with the most intrusive element potentially being the Option 1 substation) in some of the fields visible (though obscured by vegetation, principally that lining the route of the River Kym) from these areas of ridge and furrow (principally in the southern and western parts of Site C) but would not appear in any of the other arable fields immediately surrounding the areas of extant ridge and furrow (with those to the immediate south, proposed for Scheduling, not to be developed). The Scheme would, therefore, encroach within the wider rural surroundings of the ridge and furrow, but on the whole the contribution that setting makes to an understanding and appreciation of the cultural significance of the asset would remain legible. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (predominantly within Site C with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i and 62.					
Heritage Assets to south of Great Staughton and Staughton Highway Conservation Areas (in close proximity, or within, Sites B and C)										
991	Roman small town to the south of Great Staughton	Scheduled Monument	Within northern half of Site C	This asset is located within northern part of Site C, so intervisibility with the Scheme would be unavoidable. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The Roman settlement in the northern part of Site does not survive as extant earthworks and its extent was only fully discovered via geophysical survey (though there were previous records of enclosure in the area identified via cropmarks and Roman findspots). This Roman town is of High (national) importance, but it is assessed that it derives most of the importance from the potential archaeological value of its buried remains. As a town, however, its location (particularly its relationship to the River Kym as a water source and the higher ridgeline to the south) would have been a factor in its siting and development and it is assessed that it derives some of its significance from its inter-relationships with the nearby Rushey Farm Roman Site Scheduled Monument (Asset 2) and the bowl barrows Scheduled Monument (Asset 13), to the south. The projected line of Roman Roads associated with this settlement do not appear to survive as extant	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61, 6.64 and 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i and 62.	Medium	**Option 1** Medium **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Moderate **Option 2** Minor	**Option 1** Medium **Option 2** Medium	**Option 1** Moderate **Option 2** Moderate

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				features in the surrounding landscape (i.e. earthworks or later field boundaries maintaining the route line) so it is difficult to attribute much significance to the town's setting in relation to its historic approach routes This Scheduled Monument is considered to have a Medium sensitivity to changes in its immediate setting which is considered to include its inter-relationship with other, potentially contemporary, Scheduled Monuments to its south (as noted above). The Scheme would introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure (with the most intrusive element potentially being the Option 1 substation) between the Roman Town and the potentially contemporary Scheduled Monuments noted above. These features (including the barrows) are not distinctive above ground features (largely due to arable land use ploughing them flat) and it is also noted that the extent of the development would not extend right up to the ridge line that the barrow mounds are situated upon. The Scheme would also not obscure the relationship between the settlement and the River Kym. It is noted that were the Option 2 Substation option to be chosen the only elements of the development anticipated to be visible within views between the town and associated Scheduled Monuments would be areas of solar panels which, due to the developed area not extending up to the ridgeline, would not project above the horizon in views from the town towards the ridgeline to the south. The Option 1 substation, however, would likely project beyond that horizon in views between the town and the Scheduled Monuments noted above, As such it is considered that although the introduction of solar infrastructure to the south of the town would form a perceptible change to the assets setting, it is assessed that would not affect the ability to understand the contribution that setting makes to the overall significance of the asset. In contrast it is assessed that the potential introduction of the Option 1 Substation would affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the historic landscape that the town would have existed within due to it being a much more prominent structure that would project beyond the height of the ridgeline to the south (which likely formed an important aspect of the town's historic setting, albeit no longer having particularly perceptible above ground features, as the bowl barrows in particular may have been contemporary funerary features directly associated with the town). During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Site C , with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation)						

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				which could temporarily detract from its current rural setting and the historic inter-relationships noted above.						
2	Roman site, Rushey Farm	Scheduled Monument	c.183 m south of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate likely intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The Roman site at Rushey Farm does not survive as above ground remains and, as such, derives most of its importance from the archaeological value of its buried remains. As a settlement site, however, is location (particularly its relationship to the River Kym as a water source and the higher ridgeline) would have been a factor in its development and it is assessed that it derives some of its significance from its inter-relationships with the nearby Roman town (Asset 707) and the bowl barrows Scheduled Monument (Asset 13). As a Scheduled Monument it is considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes within its immediate setting, in this case this is considered to be the areas between the River Kym to the north and the ridge of higher ground to its west which contain the Roman town (Asset 707) and the bowl barrows Scheduled Monument (Asset 13) noted above. The Scheme would introduce solar panels and associated infrastructure (with the most intrusive element potentially being the Option 1 substation) between the Roman site and the potentially contemporary barrows (Asset 13) and town (Asset 707). These features (including the barrows) are not distinctive above ground features (largely due to arable land use ploughing them flat) and it is also noted that the extent of the development would not extend right up to the ridge line that the barrow mounds are situated upon. It is noted that the were the Option 2 Substation option to be chosen the only elements of the development anticipated to be visible within views between the Roman site at Rushey Farm and associated Roman town (Asset 707), and in the periphery of views between it and the bowl barrows Scheduled Monument (Asset 13), would be areas of solar panels which, due to the developed area not extending up to the ridgeline, would not project above the horizon in views from between these assets. The Option 1 substation, however, would likely project beyond the horizon in views between the town (Asset 707) and the Roman site at Rushey Farm. As such it is considered that although the introduction of solar infrastructure to the north-west of the Roman site at Rushey Farm would form a perceptible change to the assets setting, it is assessed that would not affect the ability to understand the contribution that setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 57ii, and 62.	Medium	**Option 1** Medium **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Moderate **Option 2** Minor	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				In contrast it is assessed that the potential introduction of the Option 1 Substation would affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the historic landscape that the Roman site at Rushey Farm would have existed within due to it being a much more prominent structure that would project beyond the height of the ridgeline in views from the River Kym to the north (which likely formed an important aspect of the sites historic setting, albeit no longer having particularly perceptible above ground features). During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Site C , with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting and the inter-relationships noted above.						
13	Two bowl barrows 900m and 1000m east of Old Manor Farm	Scheduled Monument	c.10m south of Site C	The asset is adjacent to southern boundary of Site C and so intervisibility with the Scheme would be unavoidable. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The visit to these assets during the walkover confirmed that they are no longer highly visible features in the wider landscape with the listing entry noting that the higher of the two survives to a height of 0.4m and is overlain by a hedgerow (the other being entirely ploughed flat). Although at the time of their construction their siting along the high ridge and the visibility of the monuments would have been of great importance, the importance of these barrows wider setting and inter-relationships has been reduced by their relatively poor survival as standing earthwork features, which means that they are not currently experienced in the landscape. As a Scheduled Monument they are still considered to have a medium sensitivity to changes within their immediate setting, in this case this is considered to be the area between the River Kym to the north and the ridge of higher ground on which they are set, which contain the Roman town (Asset 707) and the Roman site at Rushey Farm Scheduled Monument (Asset 2). The Scheme would introduce solar panels (with the most intrusive element potentially being the Option 1 substation) between the barrows and the Roman town (Asset 707) and into the periphery of views between the barrows and the Roman site at Rushey Farm (Asset 2), both of which they may be contemporary with. None of these features (including the barrows) are distinctive in the landscape (largely due to arable land use ploughing them flat) and it is also noted that the extent of the development would not extend right up to the ridge line that the barrow mounds are situated upon.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 57ii, and 62.	Medium	**Option 1** Medium **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Moderate **Option 2** Minor	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				It is noted that the were the Option 2 Substation option to be chosen the only elements of the development anticipated to be visible within views between the two bowl barrows and associated Roman town (Asset 707), and in the periphery of views between it and the Roman site at Rushey Farm Scheduled Monument (Asset 2), would be areas of solar panels which, due to the developed area not extending up to the ridgeline, would not project above the horizon in views from between these assets. The Option 1 substation, however, would likely project beyond the horizon in views between the town (Asset 707) and the two bowl barrows. As such it is considered that although the introduction of solar infrastructure to the north of the two bowl barrows would form a perceptible change to the assets setting, it is assessed that it would not affect the ability to understand the contribution that setting makes to the overall significance of the asset. In contrast it is assessed that the potential introduction of the Option 1 Substation would affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the historic landscape that the two bowl barrows would have exited within due to it being a much more prominent structure that would project beyond the height of the ridgeline that they are located on in views from the south (which likely formed an important aspect of the their historic setting in views from the town and the River Kym, albeit no longer being particularly perceptible above ground features). The significance of these views is enhanced by them potentially being contemporary funerary features directly associated with the town, or at the very least, were likely extant and much more prominent at the time of the towns founding. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Site C , with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting and the inter-relationships noted above.						
4	The Old Manor House, Cretingsbury : a motte castle and moated manor house	Scheduled Monument	c.500 m south-west of western part of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate likely intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) BESS and Option 2 (within Site D) and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. This Scheduled Monument comprises the earthwork remains of a former motte castle and moated site, and the demolished remains of an Old Manor House. The visit during the walkover survey indicated that motte castle, moated site and manor house were no longer legible in views from the surrounding landscape with the feature being covered by a block of mature trees and vegetation within an arable field.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 54 and 55	High	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				This feature as a fortification and political seat of power would have been sited on the ridgeline to provide commanding views over the surrounding lower lying landscape (particularly to the north with regard to its historic association with Great Staughton) and is still assessed as deriving some of its importance from its inter-relationship with the nearby medieval churches at Little Staughton (Asset 38), Great Staughton (Asset 534) and the later manorial complex at Place House (Asset 805). As such it has a high sensitivity to changes in its setting, in particular the views out from the asset to the north-west, north and north-east which would have provided commanding views over the River Kym Valley and the settlement at Great Staughton that it was historically associated with. It is assessed that limited elements of the Scheme would feature in views (with the most intrusive potentially being peripheral views of the Option 1 substation) between the Scheduled Monument and Great Staughton, as well as in the backdrop of some views between it and the church at Little Staughton (Asset 38). It is, however, noted that most views would be obscured by the slope of the topography (when viewing westward and eastward directions from the Scheduled Monument) and intervening vegetation. Although it is considered that the introduction of solar infrastructure to the areas near to Cretingsbury would be a perceptible change, these changes it would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the historic landscape of the asset and the contribution that the (largely retained) rural nature of the asset's surroundings, and its historic association with Great Staughton, makes to its setting During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites B and C, with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting and the inter-relationships noted above.						
643	Earthworks of possible moated site, Rushey Farm	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.15 m east of Site C	The asset is located adjacent to Site C, and so intervisibility with the Scheme would be unavoidable. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The earthworks of a possible moated site at Rushey Farm are described in the HER as being comprised of a semi-circular earthwork with the modern Rushey Farm at its entrance. This feature has not been identified in the processed LiDAR data and was not noted during the visit to Site C. As a potential remnant of a moated site, it is noted that such remains can be associated with high status dwelling, typically belonging to a land owning family in the medieval	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.64 and 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i and 62.	Negligible	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Medium **Option 2** Medium	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				period and, as such, its relationship to the surrounding agricultural landscape in which it is set would contribute to its overall importance. The feature, however, is not perceptible on the ground, with the modern complex of Rushey Farm apparently completely obscuring any trace of it. Consequently, its sensitivity to change in its setting is considered to be lower than it might be if the earthworks more prevalent such that they could be understood or appreciated. Whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance, extremely limited that it is. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Site C, with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
Heritage Assets within and near to the Staughton Highway Conservation Area										
165	Staughton Highway Conservation Area	Conservation Area (There are 15 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area which have not been assigned unique Asset numbers in this assessment but have been consider as a group with the Conservation Area).	c.270 m north of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential intervisibility with only one limited part of the Conservation Area; an area to the south of, and possibly including Brook Farmhouse (Listing Number 1214459). The site visit indicated that only limited glimpses of the buildings (with most appearing to be modern rather than heritage assets) within the Conservation Area were possible from elevated locations within Site C (towards its southern edge) due to intervening vegetation, largely that lining the route of the River Kym. Views of the Scheme from the Conservation Area would be similarly restricted. The Staughton Highway Conservation Area has no appraisal document but is assessed here as deriving much of its character from the streetscape around the historic road it takes its name from as well as its interrelationship with the separate historic core of Great Staughton Conservation Area (Asset 164) to the west. It is assessed that glimpses of the Scheme may appear in the periphery of views from the southernmost edge of the Conservation Area but that any such views would be highly obscured by vegetation and would not materially alter the Conservations Area's character. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 68iv and 76ii	Medium	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				(within Sites C and D) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
1	Village cross	Scheduled Monument	c.295 m north of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate no potential for intervisibility. It is assessed that the sensitivity to change in the setting of the Cross is limited that of its immediate surroundings as it was not built to be a highly visible feature in the wider landscape (beyond the settlement). The Scheme would not be visible from any location that the Cross can be viewed from. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic and potential noise associated with the construction works (predominantly within Site C) which could temporarily detract from the setting of the Village Cross.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 68iv and 76ii	Negligible	None	None	Negligible	Neutral
102	Highway Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.310 m north of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. The site visit indicated that no glimpses of the Highway Farmhouse were possible from locations within Site C due to intervening vegetation, largely that lining the route of the River Kym. Views of the Scheme from the asset would be similarly prohibited. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse, the asset's sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and its location within the western part of the settlement of Staughton Highway. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected (including the extant areas of ridge and furrow – Asset 986 to its south) while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Site C) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 68iv and 76ii	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
118	Corner Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.295 m north of Site C	ZTV indicates limited potential for intervisibility. The site visit indicated that no glimpses of the Corner Farmhouse were possible from locations within Site C due to intervening vegetation, largely that lining the route of the River Kym. Views of the Scheme from the asset would be similarly prohibited.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse, the asset's sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and its location within the western part of the settlement of Staughton Highway. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected (including the extant areas of ridge and furrow – Asset 986 to its south) while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Site C) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 68iv and 76ii					
162	Milestone 60 on highway B645	Grade II Listed Building	c.280 m north of Site C	ZTV indicates limited potential for intervisibility. The milestone was not noted to be visible from anywhere in the Site during the walkover survey (as is to be expected) and it is assessed that as a milestone its setting is the road it serves with it having no sensitivity to changes (both during the Construction and Operational Phases), beyond that.	N/A	Low	None	None	None	None
119	1 and 3, The Highway	Grade II Listed Building	c.500 m north-east of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The site visit indicated that no glimpses of 1 and 3, The Highway were possible from locations within Site C due to intervening vegetation, largely that lining the route of the River Kym. Views of the Scheme from the asset would be similarly prohibited. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse, the asset's sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and its location within the eastern part of the settlement of Staughton Highway. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme (most likely limited glimpses of the Option 1 Substation). As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i, 68iv and 76ii	Low	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential (though unlikely due to the screening effects of the vegetation noted above) heavily obscured glimpses of construction works (within Site C) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
Heritage Assets to north of the Staughton Highway Conservation Area										
9	Staughton Green moated site, Great Staughton	Scheduled Monument	c.1.07 km north north-east of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C)and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The site visit indicated that no glimpses of the Staughton Green moated site, were possible from locations within Site C due to intervening vegetation, largely that lining the route of the River Kym. For the same reasons, views of the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured. This Listing description notes that this features is comprised of the earthwork remains of a moated site formed of a sub-rectangular enclosure measuring some 90m by 85m including its surrounding moat. Moated Sites are often associated with high status dwelling, typically belonging to a land owning family in the medieval period and, as such, their relationship to the surrounding agricultural landscape in which it they are set does contribute to its overall significance. The feature is well evidenced in the LiDAR data with the moat ditch being very prevalent. The moat ditch is, however, now wooded and the feature is not all that perceptible in distant views (appearing to be another area of woodland surrounded by fields). At a distance of over 1km (and with intervening wooded areas and development) it is not considered likely that anything beyond occasional obscured glimpses of the Scheme (in this case the most likely element being the Option 2 substation) would be notable in any views that are considered to be key to the setting of this moated site. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the Staughton Green moated site and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i and 68iv	Medium	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited (in this case the most likely visible element being the Option 2 substation).						
103	Corner Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.48 km north north-east of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C)and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The site visit indicated that no glimpses of Corner Farmhouse were possible from locations within Site C due to intervening vegetation, largely that lining the route of the River Kym. For the same reasons, views of the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse, the asset's sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland and the developed areas of Staughton Highway) glimpses of the Scheme (in this case the most likely element being the Option 2 substation). As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the Corner Farmhouse and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited (in this case the most likely visible element being the Option 2 substation).	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i and 68iv	Low	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral
104	Dillington Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.44 km north-east of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The site visit indicated that no glimpses of Dillington Farmhouse were possible from locations within Site C due to intervening vegetation, largely that lining the route of the River Kym. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA	Low	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse, the asset's sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland and the developed areas of Staughton Highway) glimpses of the Scheme (in this case the most likely element being the Option 2 substation). As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by Dillington Farmhouse and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited (in this case the most likely visible element being the Option 2 substation).	Viewpoints 57i and 68iv					
105	Former Back Kitchen to Dillington Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.47km north-east of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The site visit indicated that no glimpses of the Former Back Kitchen to Dillington Farmhouse were possible from locations within Site C due to intervening vegetation, largely that lining the route of the River Kym. For the same reasons, views of the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that this back kitchen has very limited sensitivity to changes in its wider setting, with it deriving most of its significance from its relationship with Dillington Farmhouse. The fields immediately surrounding the back kitchen would be unaffected as would the asset's relationship with Dillington Farmhouse (Asset 104). Wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland and the developed areas of Staughton Highway) glimpses of the Scheme (in this case the most likely element being the Option 2 substation). As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i and 68iv	Negligible	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the former back kitchen and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited (in this case the most likely visible element being the Option 2 substation).						
120	Manor Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.46 km north north-east of Site C	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. The site visit indicated that no glimpses of Manor Farmhouse were possible from locations within Site C due to intervening vegetation, largely that lining the route of the River Kym. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse, the asset's sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected while wider views to the south would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland and the developed areas of Staughton Highway) glimpses of the Scheme (in this case the most likely element being the Option 2 substation). As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by Manor Farmhouse and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited (in this case the most likely visible element being the Option 2 substation).	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.60, 6.61 and 6.63 to 6.65) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 57i and 68iv	Low	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral
Heritage Assets to east / south-east of the Staughton Highway Conservation Area										
109	Milestone, Kimbolton Road	Grade II Listed Building	c.285 m north of Site D	ZTV indicates some potential for intervisibility. The milestone was not noted to be visible from anywhere in the Site during the walkover survey (as is to be expected) and it is assessed that as a milestone its setting is the road it serves with it having no sensitivity to changes (both during the Construction and Operational Phases), beyond that.	N/A	Low	None	None	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
407	Possible moated site, Hail Weston	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Within NW corner of Site D	The asset is located within the western edge of Site D so intervisibility with the Scheme is unavoidable. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. This HER description notes that this feature is comprised the remnants of the north and east sides of a moated site that was depicted on historic mapping but has largely had its western extent ploughed away. Moated sites are often associated with high status dwelling, typically belonging to a land owning family in the medieval period and, as such, their relationship to the surrounding agricultural landscape in which they are set does contribute to their overall importance. The feature is well evidenced in the LiDAR data with the moat ditch being very prevalent. The moat ditch and interior are, however, now wooded and the feature is not all that perceptible in distant views (appearing to be another small copse of woodland surrounded by fields). Either solar panels (Option 1) or the substation (Option 2) from the Scheme would be located to the immediate east and north of this moated site removing parts of its immediate rural setting. As such it is considered that the introduction of solar infrastructure to the immediate east of the moated site (whether solar panels or the substation) would affect an observer's ability to ability to understand, appreciate or experience the historic landscape of the asset and the contribution that the largely rural nature of the asset's surroundings (which are likely to be indicative of its historic landscape setting) makes to its setting. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Site D, with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 2 substation adjacent to the Asset) which would temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plate 6.70) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 68i and 76ii	Medium	**Option 1** Medium **Option 2** Medium	**Option 1** Moderate **Option 2** Moderate	**Option 1** Medium **Option 2** Medium	**Option 1** Moderate **Option 2** Moderate
553	Undated mound, Hail Weston	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.767 m north north-east of Site D	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. There are differences between the ZTV for the Option 1 (within Site C) and Option 2 (within Site D) BESS and substation location in relation to this asset which are acknowledged within the discussion below. This mound was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover (given the distance and small scale of the feature this was expected). The HER description notes that the circular earthwork mound is about 17 m in diameter and is visible on historic	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.69 and 6.70) PEIR Volume 1	Medium	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				aerial photographs and in LiDAR data. The feature does appear in the processed LiDAR data produced for this assessment as a slight circular rise, indicating that it has not been subsequently ploughed flat. Were the mound to be prehistoric in date its siting would have been part of its function as a visible funerary monument whose wider setting and inter-relationship with other contemporary mounds would be a key characteristic of its overall importance. Conversely were the mound to be a post-medieval windmill mound, with no earlier origin, then its form and siting would largely be a product of its function (i.e. providing elevation for the windmill) and it would derive less of its overall importance from its wider setting. These mound remains are only particularly legible within the LiDAR data. Consequently, it is difficult to understand what may have formed key elements of setting when the asset was constructed and in use, particularly as noted above its origin is unclear. Though as noted above it was likely sited it in a raised location either for a funerary or functional purpose. These mound remains are currently largely screened in distant views by the vegetation lining the River Kym to the south and the large plantation of trees set immediately to its east and north-east. As such material changes to the asset's setting as the result of the Scheme are not expected. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the mound and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited (in this case the most likely visible element being the Option 2 substation).	Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 68i					
Heritage Assets within Hail Weston and the surrounding area										
806	Parish Church of St Nicholas	Grade II* Listed Building	c.1.58 km east south-east of Site D	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate no potential for intervisibility. The visit to the area confirmed that the Parish Church of St Nicholas has quite a squat construction and does not have a prominent spire or tower that is visible from the surrounding landscape. Its sensitivity to changes in its setting are, therefore, considered to be limited to its immediate rural surroundings and the built up High Street of Hail Weston. It is not anticipated that the Scheme would be visible from the church (and vice versa) nor that it would appear in any views that include the church.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.67 and 6.68) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA	Medium	None	None	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the church and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	Viewpoint 68i					
59	Midloe Grange	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.7km north-east of Site D	ZTV indicates and LVIA visualisations indicated some potential for intervisibility, though this is only considered likely with the Option 1 substation location. The site visit indicated that no glimpses of Midloe Grange were possible from locations within Site D due to intervening vegetation and topography. For the same reasons, views of the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a grange farmhouse (set on a moated site) its sensitivity to change in its wider setting (with nearest part of Scheme a distance of 1.7km) is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings. The fields immediately surrounding Midloe Grane would be unaffected while wider views to the south-west would, at worst, contain heavily obscured glimpses of the Scheme (likely limited to obscured glimpses of the Option 1 substation). It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the grange and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.67 and 6.68) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 68i	Low	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** None	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** None	**Option 1** Negligible **Option 2** Negligible	**Option 1** Neutral **Option 2** Neutral
163	Milestone 57 on highway B645	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.61 km east south-east of Site D	ZTV indicates some potential for intervisibility. The milestone was not noted to be visible from anywhere in the Site during the walkover survey (as is to be expected) and it is assessed that as a milestone its setting is the road it serves with it having no sensitivity to changes (both during the Construction and Operational Phases), beyond that.	N/A	Low	None	None	None	None
Heritage Assets within Southoe										
985	Church of St Leonard	Grade I Listed Building	c.3.54 km east of Site D	Beyond the limits of the ZTV, intervisibility appears to fall short of the village. The Parish Church of St Leonard has a tower which is noted to be visible in some views on approach to the village from the east (along Lees Lane), from the north (along Bell Lane) with more distant views of the church largely being obscured by mature vegetation within the village and lining its approach roads.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.67 and 6.68) PEIR Volume 1	Medium	None	None	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Its sensitivity to changes in its setting are, therefore, considered to be limited to its immediate rural surroundings and the built up areas of Southoe. It is not anticipated that the Scheme would be visible from the church (and vice versa) nor that it would appear in any views that include the church. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the church and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 68i					
Heritage Assets within Duloe										
14	Dovecote at Number 49	Grade II Listed Building	c.380 m south-west of Proposed Grid Connection Route	The ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. The Dovecote has been included to consider impacts on its setting during construction phase as it will be within 500 m of the Grid Connection Route. As a dovecote the asset derives some of its significance from its rural setting. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (along the grid connection route) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 80	Low	None	None	Low	Neutral
15	53, Woodhouse Lane	Grade II Listed Building	c.420 m south-west of Proposed Grid Connection Route	The ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. 53, Woodhouse Lane has been included to consider impacts on its setting during construction phase as it would be within 500 m of the Grid Connection Route. As a cottage in a small village the asset derives some of its significance from its rural setting. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (along the grid connection route) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 80	Low	None	None	Low	Neutral
157	Cottage North East of Road Junction	Grade II Listed Building	c.380 m south-west of Proposed Grid Connection Route	The ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. The Cottage North East of Road Junction has been included to consider impacts on its setting during construction phase as it will be within 500 m of the Grid Connection Route. As a cottage in a small village the asset derives some of its significance from its rural setting. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (along the grid connection route) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 80	Low	None	None	Low	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
Heritage Assets at Bassmead Manor Farm and surrounding area										
6	Bassmead Manor Farm Moated Enclosure.	Scheduled Monument	c.1.34 km south of Site D	ZTV indicates limited potential for intervisibility from areas to the east and north of the Scheduled Monument. The Listing description notes monument includes the remains of a moated enclosure dating to the medieval period. The moat survives as a rectangular island measuring some 105 m east-west by 85 m north-south surrounded by water filled ditches measuring some 8 m. The 15th century Grade II* Listed Bassmead Manor is located in the north-western corner of the enclosed area with the rest of the area containing a more modern farm and barns complex. As a medieval moated site with a surviving associated manor house its relationship to the surrounding agricultural landscape in which it is set makes a significant contribution (in particular any views from its historic approach road to the south – Bassmead Manor Drive) to its overall importance. It is noted, however, that there is a wooded plantation to the immediate north of the moated site, which would screen any views of the Scheme from within the complex (and vice versa). The presence of an existing solar farm to the north of the Bassmead Manor Site is also noted but does not appear to be visible from the approach along Bassmead Manor Drive due to the slight rising nature of the topography in the area and screening hedgerows and trees. Given the above it is not anticipated that the more distant Scheme would be visible in any views that include the Bassmead Manor Complex. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by Bassmead Manor and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plate 6.66) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 70	Medium	None	None	None	None
159	Bassmead Manor Farmhouse	Grade II* Listed Building	c.1.34 km south of Site D	ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility, and this asset has been included due to its association with the Bassmead Manor Farm Moated Enclosure (Asset 6). See above for assessment.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plate 6.66) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 70	Medium	None	None	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
110	Rookery Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.23 km south-west of Site D	ZTV indicates some potential for intervisibility. The site visit indicated that no glimpses of Rookery Farmhouse were possible from the Site due to intervening topography (the rise towards the southern edge of Site C) and vegetation, largely in the form of mature tree plantations between the southern part of the Site and the farmhouse. For the same reasons, views of the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings (which have already been impacted by the presence of a solar farm to its immediate east and Little Staugthon Airfield to its west). The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both topography and woodland) glimpses of the Scheme. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by Rookery Farmhouse and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plate 6.66) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 69 and 70	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
633	Bassmead Manor, Easton	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c. 660 m south-west of Site D	ZTV indicates high potential for intervisibility. The HER describes the moated site as being associated with the Bassmead Manor Complex with the remnants of the moat being located within Hook Wood (just to the north of the HER point given for this location). The processed LiDAR data produced for this assessment indicates a very faint rectilinear feature within the extent of the wood, but it is unclear if that is the moat that the HER is referring to. Moated sites are often associated with high status dwelling, typically belonging to a land owning family in the medieval period and, as such, their relationship to the surrounding agricultural landscape in which it they are set does contribute to its overall significance. The moat ditch is, however, now wooded and the feature is not all that perceptible in distant views (appearing to be another area of woodland surrounded by fields), with an existing solar farm to its east. Although elements of the Scheme are considered likely to be visible from near to this moated Site this feature is not assessed as deriving as much of its importance from its current surroundings and as such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience its overall significance.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plate 6.66) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 69	Low	Low	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there could be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites C and D) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
640	Moat at Cherry Orchard Farm, Great Staughton	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.908 m south-west of Site C	ZTV indicates some potential for intervisibility. The HER notes that the moated site at Cherry Orchard Farm is comprised of three surviving sides enclosing an area of approximately 200ft by 100ft and bound by moat ditches (now containing modern complex of Cherry Orchard Farm). The processed LiDAR data produced for this assessment clearly shows this surviving moat ditch. Moated sites are often associated with high status dwelling, typically belonging to a land owning family in the medieval period and, as such, their relationship to the surrounding agricultural landscape in which it they are set does contribute to its overall importance. The moat ditch is, however, now within a modern farm complex and contains a wooded area to the north of the buildings meaning that the feature is not all that perceptible in distant views. It is also noted that its historic rural surroundings have been impacted by the modern developments of Little Staughton Airfield to the west and a solar farm to the east. Although elements of the Scheme are considered likely to be visible from near to this moated Site this feature is not assessed as deriving as much of its importance from its current surroundings and as such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there could be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites C and D) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plate 6.66) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 69	Low	Low	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
Heritage Assets within Little Staughton (central)										
38	Church of All Saints	Grade I Listed Building	c.500 m south south-east of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate high potential for intervisibility. The Church of All Saints is situated on a ridgeline and would have clear intervisibility with elements of the Scheme (largely those situated within Site B). The site visit confirmed that the spire of the church is visible from numerous locations within the Site (Fields A14 and A15 in Site A; Fields C2, C3, C5 to C7, C9 to C12, C13 to C15, C17 to C22, D1 to D7, D9 and D10 in Site B; and E1 to E4 in Site C (also see LVIA visualisations) and generally from the surrounding landscape.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.38, 6.40, 6.43, 6.46, 6.51, 6.54, 6.55, 6.57 and 6.58)	High	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor	**Option 1** Low **Option 2** Low	**Option 1** Minor **Option 2** Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				The church with its steeple is a highly visible landmark feature which was a deliberate element of its siting along the ridgeline and design when initially constructed (surviving elements largely 15th century but has earlier 12th and 13th century elements as well as later modifications). It is, therefore, assessed as deriving some of its importance from the surrounding largely rural landscape (with some elements of preserved ridge and furrow noted in the fields to its immediate north – Asset 299), as well its historic associations with nearby settlements (Little Staughton and Great Staughton) as well as the Cretingsbury Motte Castle, Moated site and Manor Scheduled Monument (Asset 4) along the ridgeline to its east. It is considered that in distant views of the church from the north-west, north and north-east, elements of the Scheme (largely those located in Site B) would appear in the foreground of those views, which is currently entirely rural in character being formed of agricultural land, typically with hedgerow and mature trees boundaries along with other pockets of woodland. It is considered unlikely that the Scheme would appear in any views of the church when approached from the south due to the rising nature of the ridgeline topography. As such it is considered that although the introduction of solar infrastructure to the west, north-west and north of the church would be a clearly perceptible change in the church's setting, most of its historic rural landscape would be retained (to the south and the church's immediate north, and in more distant broader landscape views towards the church) and it is noted that no element of the Scheme (including either substation option) would compete with the church as a prominent landscape feature due to the church's elevated position above the Scheme areas and the relatively low-lying nature of much of the development (i.e. solar panels). It is also noted that there would be also very limited visibility of the Scheme (likely limited to a few solar panels in the westernmost parts of Site C) in the periphery of views between the Church and Great Staughton and in the backdrop of some views between the church and the Cretingsbury Scheduled Monument (Asset 4) that are considered to form part of its historic associations. Overall, therefore, it is considered that key characteristics of the church's setting (i.e. as a landmark feature that is not competed with and most of its rural surrounding would be retained) would be retained and, as such, it will still be possible to understand, appreciate or experience the asset in its historic rural landscape. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites B and C, with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1	PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 3, 21ii, 23ii, 36ii, 51i, 51ii and 68iii.					

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting and the inter-relationships noted above.						
299	Blocks of medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation	Non-designated Heritage Asset	Block of ridge and furrow in field immediately adjacent to eastern edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicates high likelihood for intervisibility. The areas of extant ridge and furrow remains in the fields to the immediate north of the Church of All Saints are surviving remnants of the historic arable land use in the area (a land use which has continued and, in some places, destroyed other areas of ridge and furrow that were visible on historic aerial photography). These areas of ridge and furrow derive some of their significance from their surrounding rural settings and association with the nearby rural settlement of Little Staughton and other isolated farmsteads in the landscape. The Scheme would introduce a change in some of the fields visible from these areas of ridge and furrow (principally in the eastern part of Site B) but would not encroach upon their association with the village or church, which are both located to the south and south-west of the extant ridge and furrow areas. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites B and C, with the most intrusive element potentially being the construction of the Option 1 substation) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting and the inter-relationships noted above.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.55, 6.57 and 6.58) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 51i and 51ii	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral
131	Hill Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.320 m east of SE edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicate that limited views of parts of Hill Farmhouse were possible from parts of Site B (Fields C3, C4, C7 and C9) but that that these views were partially screened by existing mature trees and vegetation. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly partially screened. As a farmhouse within a rural settlement, sensitivity to change in the asset's wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be retained and its association with the core of the village of Little Staughton (to its east) would not be impacted. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.38, 6.40, 6.43 and 6.46) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 41	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there could be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (most likely within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
132	Corner Cottage, Greenbanks	Grade II Listed Building	c.414 m east of SE edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of the Corner Cottage were possible from the Site, largely due to topography and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and the main road through Little Staughton. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be retained and its association with the core of the village of Little Staughton would not be impacted. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there could be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (most likely within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.38, 6.40, 6.43 and 6.46) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 41	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Low	Neutral
147	Manor Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.440 m east of SE edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of the Manor Farmhouse were possible from the Site, largely due to topography and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and the main road through Little Staughton. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be retained and its association with the core of the village of Little Staughton would not be impacted. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there could be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (most likely within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.38, 6.40, 6.43 and 6.46) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 41	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Low	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
Heritage Assets within Little Staughton (Green End) and surrounding area										
40	Green End Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.158 m south of SE edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of the Green End Cottage were possible from the Site, largely due to the screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and the main road through Little Staughton. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement the asset's sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village. The fields immediately to the north of the cottage would be within the Scheme and would, therefore, no longer be rural in character. It is noted, however, the current visibility of these fields is limited and the cottages association with the core of the village of Little Staughton (centred around the church to the south) would not be impacted. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible change to the landscape this would not be to such an extent that it would affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there could be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (most likely within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.39, 6.41 and 6.45) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 42ii, 44 and 45	Medium	Low	Minor	Low	Minor
134	Tudor Rose Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.77 m south of SE edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of the Tudor Rose Cottage were possible from the Site, largely due to the screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and the main road through Little Staughton. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village. The fields immediately to the north of the cottage would be within the Scheme and would, therefore, no longer be rural in character. It is noted, however, the current visibility of these fields is limited and the cottages association with the core of the village	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.39, 6.41 and 6.45) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 42ii, 44 and 45	Medium	Low	Minor	Low	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				of Little Staughton (centred around the church to the south) would not be impacted. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible change to the landscape this would not be to such an extent that it would affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there could be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (most likely within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
148	Green End House	Grade II Listed Building	c.153 m south of SE edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of the Green End House were possible from the Site, largely due to the screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and the main road through Little Staughton. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a house within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village. The fields immediately to the north of the house would be within the Scheme and would, therefore, no longer be rural in character. It is noted, however, the current visibility of these fields is limited and the houses association with the core of the village of Little Staughton (centred around the church to the south) would not be impacted. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible change to the landscape this would not be to such an extent that it would affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there could be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (most likely within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.39, 6.41 and 6.45) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 42ii, 44 and 45	Medium	Low	Minor	Low	Minor
378	Moat Lodge Farm	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.65 m from Site B boundary at nearest point (within a plot which would be surrounded by the Scheme).	The Scheme would essentially surround the feature so intervisibility is considered inevitable. The HER records an alleged medieval moat at Moat Lodge Farm with no other details noted. The processed LiDAR data produced for this assessment does not appear to show any features that can be easily interpreted as a moated site within the area occupied by a modern farm complex.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.39 and 6.41) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5	Negligible	Medium	Neutral	Medium	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				As a potential remnant of a moated site, it is noted that these can be associated with high status dwelling, typically belonging to a land owning family in the medieval period and, as such, its relationship to the surrounding agricultural landscape in which it is set would contribute to its overall importance. The feature, however, is not perceptible to an observer on the ground (nor in the LiDAR data), with the modern complex apparently completely obscuring any trace of it. Consequently, its setting cannot be understood and its current surroundings to do not contribute to an understanding and appreciation of it. Whilst there may be a perceptible change to the immediate surroundings of the asset this would not be to reduce its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (surrounding the Asset within Site B) which would detract from its predominantly rural setting.	LVIA Viewpoints 35					
Heritage Assets within Little Staughton (Wood End)										
41	The Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.25m south of SE corner of Site B	The asset is adjacent to Site B so intervisibility with the Scheme would be unavoidable. The site visit confirmed that the Cottage is visible from the adjacent field (C22) within the south-eastern corner of Site B. As a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other buildings in the village. Archival material indicates that the land of Field C22 was once associated with The Cottage. The fields immediately to the north of the Cottage (and historically linked with the Cottage) would be within the Scheme and would, therefore, no longer be completely rural in character. The proposed design, however, is for most of the field to be retained as green infrastructure so it is assessed that the impact of the small area of solar in the centre would be somewhat limited. Whilst there may be a perceptible change to the immediate landscape this would not be to such an extent that it would affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there will be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within the fields to its north in Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plate 6.46) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 39	Medium	Low	Minor	Low	Minor
Heritage Assets to south of Little Staughton										

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
10	Moated site known as `The Camps' and associated fishponds	Scheduled Monument	c.2.87 km south-east of SE corner of Site B	ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. As a Scheduled Moated Site consideration has been given here to the potential for views across the rural landscape historically associated with the manorial seat it served. The rising topography from south to north along the southern edge of the Site and intervening vegetation (including areas of woodland) and modern development (including Little Staughton Airfield and its associated solar farm) would prevent any views of the Scheme that may also include views of the Scheduled Monument. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by 'The Camps' and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	N/A	Medium	None	None	None	None
11	Bushmead Priory	Scheduled Monument	c.2.36 km south-east SE corner of Site B	ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. As a Scheduled Priory consideration has been given here to the potential for views across the wider rural landscape historically associated with the Priory. The rising topography from south to north along the southern edge of the Site and intervening vegetation (including areas of woodland) and modern development (including Little Staughton Airfield and its associated solar farm) would prevent any views of the Scheme that may also include views of the Scheduled Monument. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the priory and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	N/A	High	None	None	None	None
80	Bushmead Priory	Grade I Listed Building	c.2.39 km south-east SE corner of Site B	ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. As a Grade I Listed Priory consideration has been given here to the potential for views across the wider rural landscape historically associated with Bushmead Priory. See discussion above.	N/A	High	None	None	None	None
Heritage Assets along Keysoe Row East										
66	Homestead	Grade II Listed Building	c.790 m south of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate very limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of the Homestead were possible from the Site, largely due to topography and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a house within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings whose principal setting is the west to east aligned streetscape of Keysoe Row East and Keysoe Row West. The fields immediately surrounding the house would be unaffected while wider views to the north would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland and topography) glimpses of the Scheme (most likely elements within Site B). It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Keysoe Row East. It is anticipated that there is a very limited potential for a temporary increase in noise and visible construction works (within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 40					
67	Oxford Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.695 m south of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate very limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Oxford Farmhouse were possible from the Site, largely due to topography and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings whose principal setting is the west to east aligned streetscape of Keysoe Row East and Keysoe Row West. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected while wider views to the north would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland and topography) glimpses of the Scheme (most likely elements within Site B). It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Keysoe Row East. It is anticipated that there is a very limited potential for a temporary increase in noise and visible construction works (within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 40	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
143	Row Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.883 m south of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate very limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Row Farmhouse were possible from the Site, largely due to topography and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings whose principal setting is the west to east aligned streetscape of Keysoe Row East and Keysoe Row West. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected while wider views to the north would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland and topography) glimpses of the Scheme (most likely elements within Site B). It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Keysoe Row East. It is anticipated that there is a very limited potential for a temporary increase in noise and visible construction works (within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 40					
34	Elm Tree Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.58 km south of Site B	ZTV indicates very limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Elm Tree Farmhouse were possible from the Site, largely due to topography and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings whose principal setting is the west to east aligned streetscape of Keysoe Row East and Keysoe Row West. The fields immediately surrounding the farmhouse would be unaffected while wider views to the north would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland and topography) glimpses of the Scheme (most likely elements within Site B). It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass Elm Tree Farmhouse and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26 and 6.29 to 6.31)	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
69	Glen Cottage, Wayside	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.68 km south of Site B	ZTV indicates very limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Glen Cottage were possible from the Site, largely due to topography and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings whose principal setting is the west to east aligned streetscape of Keysoe Row East and Keysoe Row West. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected while wider views to the north would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland and topography) glimpses of the Scheme(most likely elements within Site B). It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass Glen Cottage and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	and 6.29 to 6.31)					
Heritage Assets to south of Keysoe Row East										
5	Manor Farm Iron Age univallate hillfort and medieval moated enclosure.	Scheduled Monument	c.2.82 km south of Site B	ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. As a Scheduled Hillfort and moated enclosure consideration has been given here to the potential for views across the wider rural landscape historically associated with the Hillfort and moated enclosure. The rising topography from south to north along the southern edge of the Site and intervening vegetation (including areas of woodland) would prevent any views of the Scheme that may also include views of the Scheduled Monument. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the hillfort and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	N/A	High	None	None	None	None
7	Turnpike Farm moated enclosure and associated cultivation earthworks.	Scheduled Monument	c.2.60 km south of Site B	ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. As a Scheduled Moated Site consideration has been given here to the potential for views across the rural landscape historically associated with the manorial seat it served. The rising topography from south to north along the southern edge of the Site and intervening vegetation will prevent any views of the Scheme that may also include views of the Scheduled Monument.	N/A	Medium	None	None	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the moated enclosure and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.						
Heritage Assets in Keysoe Row										
8	College Farm moated site and associated banked enclosure and fishpond	Scheduled Monument	c.1.56 km south-west of SW edge of Site B	ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. As a Scheduled Moated Site consideration has been given here to the potential for views across the rural landscape historically associated with the manorial seat it served. The rising topography from south to north along the southern edge of the Site, the modern farm complex surrounding the moated site and intervening vegetation would prevent any views of the Scheme that may also include views of the Scheduled Monument. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the moated site and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	N/A	Medium	None	None	None	None
Heritage Assets within Keysoe (Church Road and Wybridge Junction and surrounding Area)										
19	Church St Mary The Virgin	Grade I Listed Building	c.665 m south-west of SW edge of Site B.	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicates some potential for intervisibility. Site visit indicated that the steeple of Church St Mary The Virgin was visible from various locations within Sites A and B (Fields A1 to A4, A14, A15, C2 to C8, C11, C13 to C15, C21, C22 and D1 to D3) with the rest of the church being obscured entirely by mature trees and vegetation that line the roads and plot boundaries within and around its churchyard. Views toward the Scheme from the asset, at ground level, would be similarly screened. The church with its steeple is a highly visible landmark feature which was a deliberate element of its siting and design when initially constructed (surviving elements largely 15th century but has earlier 12th century elements as well as later modifications). It is considered that in some views of the church from the south-west, south and south-east elements of the Scheme would appear in the backdrop to those views, which is currently entirely rural in character, being formed of agricultural land, typically with hedgerow and mature trees boundaries along with other pockets of woodland. Whilst there may be a perceptible change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 11 and 30	High	Low	Minor	Negligible	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				setting makes to its overall significance. The steeple would remain highly visible from the surrounding landscape. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the church. It is anticipated that there is a limited potential for a temporary increase in noise and visible construction works (principally within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.						
151	Bier House	Grade II Listed Building	c.650 m south-west of SW edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicate that some obscured glimpses of some of the buildings in Keysoe were possible from the southernmost parts of Sites A and B, but that it was not always immediately apparent which buildings were visible with the only landmark feature being the spire of the Church St Mary The Virgin (Asset 19). Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a house within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings within Keysoe, whose principal setting is the streetscape of Church Road and the B660. The fields immediately surrounding the house would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, albeit limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by Bier House. It is anticipated that there is a limited potential for a temporary increase in noise and visible construction works (principally within Site B) which could temporarily detract from its predominantly rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 29	Low	Low	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
24	Keysoe War Memorial	Grade II Listed Building	c.350 m south-west of SW edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicate that some obscured glimpses of some of the buildings in Keysoe were possible from the southernmost parts of Sites A and B, but the war memorial itself, a relatively small stone cross, was not noted to be visible from anywhere within the Site. As a war memorial this asset derives a great deal of importance from its historic significance and association with the parish; its sensitivity to change in the wider	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1	Medium	Negligible	Neutral	Low	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				landscape, beyond that of the village streetscape and inter-relationship with the church (to the south-west) are considered to be of lower importance. It is considered that some views towards the memorial from near to the road junction could include at worst, heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of parts of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (principally within Site B) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting	Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 29 and 31					
25	Mill Hill Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.357 m west of SW edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicate that some obscured glimpses of some of the buildings in Keysoe were possible from the southernmost parts of Sites A and B, but that it was not always immediately apparent which buildings were visible with the only landmark feature being the spire of the Church St Mary The Virgin (Asset 19). Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings within Keysoe, whose principal setting is the streetscape of the B660 and whose principal façade faces out away from the Scheme to the south-west. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected while wider views to the north-east are considered likely to contain obscured (by both woodland, vegetation and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (principally within Site B) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 28 and 29	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral
37	Glebe Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.385 m south-west of SW edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicate that some obscured glimpses of some of the buildings in Keysoe were possible from the southernmost parts of Sites A and B, but that it was not always immediately apparent which buildings were visible with the only landmark feature being the spire of the Church St Mary The Virgin (Asset 19).	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26,	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its immediate agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings within Keysoe, whose principal setting is the streetscape at the junction of Church Road and the B660 and whose principal façade faces out away from the Scheme to the south. The fields immediately surrounding the house would be unaffected while wider views to the north-east are considered likely to contain obscured (by both woodland, vegetation and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (principally within Site B) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting	6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 29 and 31					
84	Village School Room	Grade II Listed Building	c.346 m south-west of SW edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicate that some obscured glimpses of some of the buildings in Keysoe were possible from the southernmost parts of Sites A and B, but that it was not always immediately apparent which buildings were visible with the only landmark feature being the spire of the Church St Mary The Virgin (Asset 19). Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a school room within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings within Keysoe, whose principal setting is the streetscape at the junction of Church Road and the B660. The current derelict nature of the building is assessed as having a negative effect upon on its setting. The fields immediately surrounding the school room would be unaffected while wider views to the north-east are considered likely to contain obscured (by both woodland, vegetation and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (principally within Site B) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoints 29 and 31	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
73	Wybridge Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.530 m south-west of SW edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicate that no views of Wybridge Cottage were possible from any part of the Site, due to intervening vegetation, with the only visible landmark feature in that general direction being the spire of the Church St Mary The Virgin (Asset 19). Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a house within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings within Keysoe, whose principal setting is the streetscape of the B660, It is also noted that the asset's principal façade faces out way from the Scheme to the south-west. The fields immediately surrounding the house would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potentially visible construction works (though this considered unlikely due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 31	Low	Low	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
152	Temple Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.280 m south of SW edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicate that no views of Temple Farmhouse were possible from any part of the Site due to vegetation cover; with the only visible landmark feature in that general direction being the spire of the Church St Mary The Virgin (Asset 19). Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even from the southern most parts of Site B (Fields C12 and C13 considered likely to be part of land holdings historically associated with the farmhouse) no glimpses of the farmhouse were possible due to intervening vegetation (large trees and hedgerows lining Mill Lane). Allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the Scheme would, at worst, represent a heavily obscured change within its immediate rural setting. The fields immediately surrounding the house would be unaffected. The principal façade of the farmhouse does face north-east, toward the Scheme but the assessed level of intervisibility is considered to be quite low, even allowing for less vegetation	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 31	Low	Low	Neutral	Low	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				cover in winter. As such, whilst there may be a perceptible change to the landscape this would not be to such an extent that it would affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (principally within Site B) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting						
Heritage Assets within Keysoe (along Pertenhall Road and Riseley Road)										
136	The Manor	Grade II Listed Building	c.160 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. The site visit indicated that heavily obscured views of The Manor (Asset 136) and its associated Grade II Listed Barn (Asset 28) were possible from within the south-eastern parts of Site A (Fields A14 and A16) and westernmost parts of Site B (Field C5); these views were noted to be heavily obscured by mature vegetation lining the intervening fields and the B660 Pertenhall Road. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured. The 16th century Manor, as a former residence of the Lord of the Manor of Keysoe is assessed as deriving a great deal of significance from its immediate setting which includes the Grade II Listed barn to its rear (Asset 28) and has a strong historic association with the village of Keysoe (along Pertenhall Road to the south-west) and the wooded plot it is situated within. Its principal façade faces south-eastward, facing the road. As the former seat of political power in Keysoe it also derives some significance from the wider settings of the rural landscape surrounding Keysoe with uninterrupted views from the house to the west across the rural agricultural landscape considered likely, especially from the upper floors of the house. It is noted, however, that the Manor is not prominent in distant views (due to nearby mature trees and vegetation). Allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the Scheme would represent a change within its immediate rural setting with it being considered likely that views from The Manor (and on the approaches to it from the north and south) would include glimpses of the Scheme (with the clearest areas likely being those in the western part of Site B and south-eastern part of Site A).	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 26 and 28	Medium	Low	Minor	Low	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Whilst the Scheme would form a perceptible change to the asset's immediate rural setting, it is assessed that would not affect the ability to understand the contribution that said rural setting makes to the overall significance of the asset due to the anticipated limited visibility of the Scheme and broader area surrounding Keysoe remaining predominantly rural in character. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting						
28	Barn to rear of Manor, belonging to the Grange	Grade II Listed Building	c.195 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. The site visit indicated that heavily obscured views of The Manor (Asset 136) and its associated Grade II Listed Barn (Asset 28) were possible from within the south-eastern parts of Site A (Fields A14 and A16) and westernmost parts of Site B (Field C5); these views were noted to be heavily obscured by mature vegetation lining the intervening fields and the B660 Pertenhall Road. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured. The 18th to 19th century Barn to the rear of the Manor is assessed as deriving most of its importance from its inter-relationship with The Manor (Asset 136) but as an agricultural building also derives some of its importance from its immediate rural setting. Allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the Scheme would represent a change within its immediate rural setting with it considered likely that views from the barn to the north-west, north, north-east and east would include glimpses of the Scheme (with the clearest areas likely being those in the western part of Site B and south-eastern part of Site A). Whilst the Scheme would form a perceptible change to the asset's immediate rural setting, it is assessed that would not affect the ability to understand the contribution that said rural setting makes to the overall significance of the asset due to the anticipated limited visibility of the Scheme and broader area surrounding Keysoe remaining predominantly rural in character. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (within Sites A and B) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 26 and 28	Medium	Low	Minor	Low	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
154	Cottage approximately 50 metres north of Lavender Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.180 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. The site visit indicated that obscured views of the Cottage (Asset 154) were possible westernmost parts of Site B (Field C3, C4 and C5). It is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings within Keysoe, whose principal setting is the streetscape of the B660 Pertenhall Road. The cottages' principal façade faces out away from the Scheme to the west. Allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the Scheme would represent a change within its immediate rural setting with it considered likely that views towards the cottage from the road would be backdropped by glimpses of the Scheme (with the clearest areas being those in the western part of Site B). Whilst the Scheme would form a perceptible change to the asset's immediate rural setting, it is assessed that would not affect the ability to understand the contribution that said rural setting makes to the overall significance of the asset due to the anticipated limited visibility of the Scheme and broader area surrounding Keysoe remaining predominantly rural in character. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (principally within B) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 26, 28 and 32	Medium	Low	Minor	Low	Minor
192	Last Straw Cottage	Building of Local Interest	c.200 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. The site visit indicated that obscured views of the Last Straw Cottage were possible westernmost parts of Site B (Field C3, C4 and C5). Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured. It is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings within Keysoe, whose principal setting is the streetscape of the B660 Pertenhall Road. The cottage's principal façade faces out away from the Scheme to the west. Allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the Scheme would represent a change within its immediate rural setting with it considered likely that views towards the cottage from the road would be backdropped by glimpses of the Scheme (with the clearest areas being those in the western part of Site B).	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 26, 28 and 32	Medium	Low	Minor	Low	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				Whilst the Scheme would form a perceptible change to the asset's immediate rural setting, it is assessed that would not affect the ability to understand the contribution that said rural setting makes to the overall significance of the asset due to the anticipated limited visibility of the Scheme and broader area surrounding Keysoe remaining predominantly rural in character. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (principally within B) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.						
27	Lavender Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.200 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. The site visit indicated that obscured views of the Lavender Cottage were possible westernmost parts of Site B (Field C3, C4 and C5). It is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings within Keysoe, whose principal setting is the streetscape of the B660 Pertenhall Road. The cottage's principal façade faces out away from the Scheme to the west. Allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that the Scheme would represent a change within its immediate rural setting with it considered likely that views towards the cottage from the road would be backdropped by glimpses of the Scheme (with the clearest areas being those in the western part of Site B). Whilst the Scheme would form a perceptible change to the asset's immediate rural setting, it is assessed that would not affect the ability to understand the contribution that said rural setting makes to the overall significance of the asset due to the anticipated limited visibility of the Scheme and broader area surrounding Keysoe remaining predominantly rural in character. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and visible construction works (principally within B) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 26, 28 and 32	Medium	Low	Minor	Low	Minor
153	The Little Pyghtle	Grade II Listed Building	c.260 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of The Little Pyghtle were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26,	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				the intervening fields and the B660. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings whose principal setting is the north-east to south-west aligned streetscape of the B660, Pertenhall Road. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential visible construction works (considered to be a low possibility due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 26, 28 and 32					
26	Old Brook House	Grade II Listed Building	c.440 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Old Brook House were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and the B660. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings whose principal setting is the north-east to south-west aligned streetscape of the B660, Pertenhall Road. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential visible construction works (considered to be a low possibility due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 26, 28 and 32	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
29	Corner House	Grade II Listed Building	c.500 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Corner House were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and the B660. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a house within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings and whose principal setting is the junction between the north-east to south-west aligned streetscape of the B660, Pertenhall Road and the west to east aligned Riseley Road. The fields immediately surrounding the house would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential visible construction works (considered to be a low possibility due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 28	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
62	Barns bordering road, Brook End Farm	Grade II Listed Building	c.505 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Barns bordering road were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and the B660. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a barns within a rural settlement their sensitivity to change in their wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings (in particular the Grade II Listed Brook End Farm - Asset 155) and whose principal setting is streetscape of the winding west to east aligned Riseley Road. The fields immediately surrounding the barns would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 28	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential visible construction works (considered to be a low possibility due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.						
155	Brook End Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.525 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Brook End Farmhouse were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and the B660. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a farmhouse within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings (in particular the Grade II Listed barns - Asset 62) and whose principal setting is streetscape of the winding west to east aligned Riseley Road. The fields immediately surrounding the barns would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential visible construction works (considered to be a low possibility due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 28	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
30	Former Baptist Chapel	Grade II Listed Building	c. 675 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Former Baptist Chapel were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a small chapel within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings (particularly the Sunday School – Asset 63) in the village and whose principal setting is streetscape of the winding west to east aligned Riseley Road.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 28	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				The fields immediately surrounding the former chapel would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential visible construction works (considered to be a low possibility due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.						
63	Sunday School, belonging with Baptist Chapel	Grade II Listed Building	c.650 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Sunday School were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a Sunday School within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings (particularly the former Baptist Chapel – Asset 30) in the village and whose principal setting is streetscape of the winding west to east aligned Riseley Road. The fields immediately surrounding the school would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential visible construction works (considered to be a low possibility due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 28	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
64	Meeting Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.680 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Meeting Cottage were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				other nearby buildings in the village and whose principal setting is streetscape of the winding west to east aligned Riseley Road. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential visible construction works (considered to be a low possibility due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	LVIA Viewpoint 28					
156	The Elms	Grade II Listed Building	c.825 m west of W edge of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of The Elms were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings in the village and whose principal setting is streetscape of the winding west to east aligned Riseley Road. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential visible construction works (considered to be a low possibility due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 28	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
31	Cottage approx. 250 metres south west of The Elms	Grade II Listed Building	c.985 m west of SW corner of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Cottage approx. 250 metres south west of The Elms were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly obscured. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as a cottage within a rural settlement its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				immediate setting is largely defined by its agricultural surroundings and relationship with other nearby buildings in the village and whose principal setting is streetscape of the winding west to east aligned Riseley Road. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. During the Construction Phase it is anticipated that there would be a temporary increase in construction traffic, noise and potential visible construction works (considered to be a low possibility due to the screening factors noted above) which could temporarily detract from the assets wider rural setting.	Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 28 and 30					
21	Kylemore Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.86 km west south-west of SW corner of Site B	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of Kylemore Cottage were possible from the Site, largely due to topography, intervening developments and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields. Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as an isolated rural cottage its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its immediate agricultural surroundings. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be unaffected while wider views to the north and north-east would, at worst, contain heavily obscured (by both woodland, modern development and topography) glimpses of the Scheme. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass Kylemore Cottage and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be very limited.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.24, 6.26, 6.29 to 6.31 and 6.49) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 10 and 11	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
Heritage Assets within Riseley Conservation Area and surrounding area										
171	Riseley Conservation Area	Conservation Area (52 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation	c.1.16 km south-west of SW edge of Site A	ZTV indicates very limited potential intervisibility of the northernmost edges of the Conservation Area only. Visibility of the Scheme would be limited to the northernmost edges of the Conservation Area; including, and to the immediate south-east of, the Lodge to Melchbourne Park (Listing Number 1321258) and the northern edge of the western part of the Conservation Area which includes the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints (Asset 332) –	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.17) No Viewpoints	Medium	Negligible	Neutral	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
		Area have not been assigned unique ID numbers for this assessment but have been consider as a group with the Conservation Area)		though not the church itself. None of the other Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area appear to have any potential intervisibility. The visit to the Risely Conservation Area indicated that most of the 52 Listed Buildings within its extent are houses and cottages which derive much of their setting significance from their immediate streetscape (the north-east to south-west aligned route of the High Street) and immediate rural surroundings and are, therefore, considered much less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape. No part of Riseley was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation (in particular the large plantation just beyond the south-western edge of Site A). Views toward the Scheme from the asset would be similarly prohibited as indicated by the ZTV. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Riseley and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for visual or noise impacts during the construction phase.						
3	Hall Close moated site, fishponds, trackway, field system and dovecote	Scheduled Monument	c.1.6 km south-west of SW edge of Site A	ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. This asset has been included to consider wider views across landscape which may include moated site and the Scheme in the same view. As a Scheduled Moated Site consideration has been given here to the potential for views across the rural landscape historically associated with the manorial seat it served. Several areas of intervening vegetation (specifically the plantations lining the Drive to the north of the moated site and situated at the immediate south-western edge of Site A) as well as intervening topography would prevent any views of the Scheme that may also include views of the Scheduled Monument. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the moated site and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.17) No Viewpoints	Medium	None	None	None	None
332	Church of All Saints	Grade I Listed Building	c.2.1 km south-west of SW edge of Site A	Within the Conservation Area. ZTV indicates very limited potential for intervisibility from area to north-west of church, but not from church itself. No part of Riseley was not noted to be visible from the Site during the walkover survey, likely due to the distance and intervening screening factors like topography and vegetation (in particular the large plantation just beyond the south-western edge of Site A).	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.17) No Viewpoints	High	Negligible	Minor	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				The church with its tower is a local landmark feature which was a deliberate element of its siting and design when initially constructed (surviving elements largely 15th century but has earlier 12th century elements as well as later modifications). The ZTV does indicate some potential intervisibility with the Scheme from raised areas to the west of Riseley which would indicate that there are some potential views towards the church that could include glimpses of parts of the Scheme. Any such views would, however, likely be limited to heavily obscured glimpses of both the church and the Scheme (by both vegetation and topography) and the overall character of the backdrop to those vistas that include the church would remain overwhelmingly rural in character. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Riseley and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Visual impacts during the construction phase, are not anticipated at this distance, and would likely be limited to very limited glimpses of works within Site A visible in the backdrop of views from raised areas to the west of Riseley that include the church.						
Heritage Assets within Swineshead Conservation Area and surrounding area										
169	Swineshead Conservation Area	Conservation Area (16 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area have not been assigned unique ID numbers for this assessment but have been consider as a group with the Conservation Area)	c.620 m west north-west of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential intervisibility from the southernmost and easternmost edges of the Conservation Area and higher likelihoods of intervisibility from the areas surrounding it. The elements of the Conservation Area with limited potential intervisibility in the ZTV include the south-eastern corner near to Lower Farmhouse (Listing Number 1312286) and Brook Farmhouse (Listing Number 1114836); and the south-western corner near to Manor House (Listing Number 1137481). Swineshead was noted to be visible from the western parts of Site A (Fields A1, A3, A5 to A7 and A9 to A12) with the form of the village being defined by an area of mature trees and vegetation with the only structures visible being the upper parts of the tower and spire of the Church of St Nicholas (Asset 755) and occasional views of Brook Farmhouse (Listing Number 1114836). The visit to the Swineshead Conservation Area indicated that most of the 16 Grade II Listed Buildings within its extent are houses and cottages which derive much of their setting significance from their immediate streetscape (the west to east aligned route of the High Street) and immediate rural surroundings and are, therefore, considered much less sensitive to changes in the wider landscape. Whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.2 and 6.7) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 3, 6, 23ii	Medium	Low	Minor	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Swineshead and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would likely be very limited glimpses of works within Site A.						
755	Church of St Nicholas	Grade I Listed Building	c.900 m west north-west of Site A	This asset is located within the Swineshead Conservation Area. The ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate no potential for intervisibility (though this is based on views from the ground level from the churchyard and does not factor in the height of the steeple and potential for views of the steeple with the Scheme). Site visit indicated that the tower and steeple of Church of St Nicholas was visible from various locations within the western half of Site A (Fields A1, A3, A5 to A7 and A9 to A12) with the rest of the church being obscured entirely by mature trees and vegetation that line the southern edge of the village of Swineshead and the churchyard. As noted above views from the asset at ground level of the Scheme would be similarly obscured. The church with its steeple is a highly visible landmark feature and this was a deliberate element of its siting and design when initially constructed (surviving elements largely 14th century as well as later modifications). The ZTV does indicate some potential intervisibility with the Scheme from areas to the west of Swineshead which would indicate that there are some potential views towards the church steeple that could be backdropped by glimpses of parts of the Scheme (most likely those elements within Site A). Any such views would, however, likely be limited to heavily obscured glimpses of both the church and the Scheme (by both vegetation and topography, it is noted that almost all of the approach roads are lined with tall hedgerows and mature trees) and the overall character of the backdrop to those vistas that include the church would remain overwhelmingly rural in character. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Riseley and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would be limited to very limited glimpses of works within Site A visible in the backdrop of from raised areas to the west and north-west of Swineshead that include the church.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.2 and 6.7) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 3, 6, 23ii	High	Negligible	Minor	Negligible	Minor

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
54	Green End Farm Cottage	Grade II Listed Building	c.1.14 km north-west of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of the Green End Farm Cottage were possible from the Site, largely due to topography and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and lining Green Lane. Views from the asset to the Scheme would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as an isolated rural cottage its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its immediate agricultural surroundings and relationship to the nearby settlement of Swineshead. The fields immediately surrounding the cottage would be retained and its association with the core of the village of Swineshead would not be impacted. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the cottage and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Any visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would likely be very limited glimpses of works within Site A.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.2 and 6.7) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 6	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
315	Settlement earthworks; SE of Swineshead	Non-designated Heritage Asset	c.660 m north-west of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate limited potential for intervisibility; though intervisibility between the remains and the Scheme is considered to be unlikely due to the limited scale of the surviving remains and the screening effect of mature trees lining Swineshead Road to their east. The non-designated remains of a stack stand (a rectangular platform measuring c.13 m x 10.5 m) and rectangular enclosure formed of boundary ditches (possible remnants of a former open field system) have been identified as earthworks to the south-east of Swineshead via LiDAR assessment. They likely reflect former medieval/post-medieval farm structures and field systems related to Swineshead. These remains, as evidence of the former settlement extent, do have sensitivity to changes in their settings, in particular their relationship to the only extant medieval building in the village, the church. These remains would have been originally constructed in to a predominantly agricultural landscape, a character that is maintained to the present day. The Scheme would represent a change to the south-east of the setting of the remains with the addition of solar infrastructure within Site A. However, whilst there may be a perceptible, though limited, change to the wider landscape this would not affect the ability to understand, appreciate or experience the contribution that the asset's setting makes to its overall significance. The Scheme would affect the relationship between the asset, the modern Swineshead settlement or the church.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.2 and 6.7) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 6	Low	Low	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
				It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the settlement earthworks and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would likely be very limited glimpses of works within Site A.						
75	Eastfield Farmhouse	Grade II Listed Building	c.2.19 km north-west of Site A	ZTV and LVIA visualisations indicate some potential for intervisibility. Site visits indicated that no views of the Eastfield Farmhouse were possible from the Site, largely due to topography and screening vegetation lining the intervening fields and the distance at over 2km. Views from the asset to the Scheme would be similarly screened. Even allowing for less vegetation cover in winter months it is assessed that as an isolated farmhouse its sensitivity to change in its wider setting is limited; and its immediate setting is largely defined by its immediate agricultural surroundings which would not be impacted. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the famhouse and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise impacts during the construction phase. Visual impacts during the construction phase, at this distance, would likely be very limited glimpses of works within Site A.	PEIR Volume 2 Appendix 6-3 (Plates 6.2 and 6.7) PEIR Volume 1 Chapter 5 LVIA Viewpoint 1	Low	Negligible	Neutral	Negligible	Neutral
Heritage Assets within Upper Dean Conservation Area										
170	Upper Dean Conservation Area	Conservation Area (11 Grade II Listed Buildings within the Conservation Area have not been assigned unique ID numbers for this assessment but have been consider as a group with the	c.2.6 km north-west of Site A	ZTV indicates no potential intervisibility of any part of the Conservation Area. Site visits confirmed that no part of the Upper Dean Conservation Area is visible from the Site (of particular concern was the Church of All Saints – Asset 804) and vice versa. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass through Upper Dean and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	N/A	Medium	None	None	None	None

Asset Number	Asset Name	Designation	Distance from the Scheme	Assessment Notes	Plates / LVIA viewpoints	Relative Sensitivity	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect	Magnitude of Impact	Level of Effect
							Operation Phase		Construction Phase	
		Conservation Area)								
804	Church of All Saints	Grade I Listed Building	c.2.82 km north-west of Site A	ZTV indicates no potential for intervisibility. The asset is located within the Upper Dean Conservation Area. The visit to the area confirmed that the Parish Church of All Saints has quite a squat construction and does not have a prominent spire or tower that is visible from the surrounding landscape. Its sensitivity to changes in its setting are, therefore, considered to be limited to its immediate rural surroundings and the built up High Street of Upper Dean. It is not anticipated that the Scheme would be visible from the church (and vice versa) nor that it would appear in any views that include the church. It is not anticipated that any of the construction traffic would pass by the church and at the distances involved it is not anticipated that there would be any potential for noise or visual impacts during the construction phase.	N/A	Medium	None	None	None	None

3.0 POTENTIAL SETTING EFFECTS

3.1 Construction Phase

No Effects

3.1.1 Where this assessment has predicted no effects upon the settings of heritage assets during the Construction Phase (see Table 1.0), there would be no harm. There is, therefore, no mitigation required.

Neutral Effects

3.1.2 Where this assessment has predicted neutral effects (neither adverse or beneficial) upon the settings of heritage assets during the Construction Phase (see Table 1.0) it is acknowledged that the construction works may introduce a temporary change (via traffic, visual or noise impact) that although noticeable would not materially affect any elements of these assets' settings which are considered to be making a contribution to their cultural value. These levels of effect are not significant in EIA terms and will not result in harm. There is, therefore, no mitigation recommended in relation to these temporary levels of effect.

Minor Effects

3.1.3 This assessment has predicted temporary minor adverse effects upon the settings of the following heritage assets during the Construction Phase (introduced via traffic, visual or noise impacts associated with construction works and access):

- The non-designated moated site (Asset 311) and windmill mound (Asset 328) which will be temporarily surrounded by construction works within Site A;
- Grade I Listed Church of St Peter (Asset 48) in Pertenhall, in relation to construction works within Sites A and B;

- Heritage assets within Great Staughton including the Great Staughton Conservation Area (Asset 164 and the 15 Grade II Listed Buildings excluding the Manor – Asset 526, therein); the Grade I Listed Church of St Andrew (Asset 534), the Grade II* Listed Place House (Asset 805); the Grade II Listed The Manor (Asset 526) and its associated non-designated park (Asset 648) in relation to construction works within Site C;
- The Scheduled Monuments of Rushey Farm (Asset 2), two bowl barrows (Asset 13) and the Old Manor House, Cretingsbury: a motte castle and moated manor house (Asset 4) in relation to construction works within Site C;
- Heritage assets within Little Staughton including the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints (Asset 38), the Grade II Listed Green End Cottage (Asset 40), Tudor Rose Cottage (Asset 134), Green End House (Asset 148) and The Cottage (Asset 41), within Wood End, predominantly in relation to construction works within Site B;
- Heritage assets within Keysoe including the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary the Virgin (Asset 19), the Grade II Listed The Manor (Asset 136), barn to rear of The Manor (Asset 28), Cottage to north of Lavender Cottage (Asset 154), Lavender Cottage (Asset 27) and the locally listed Last Straw Cottage (Asset 28); and
- The Grade I Listed Church of St Nicholas (Asset 755) in Swineshead.

3.1.4 These levels of effect are not significant in EIA terms. They would, however, cause temporary *'less than substantial'* harm to the heritage assets listed above. This temporary *'less than substantial harm'* would last until the completion of the construction works, at which point the assessments of the Operational levels of effect and harm are applicable. In addition to being temporary any less than substantial harm is considered to be at the lower end of the scale. There is, therefore, no mitigation recommended in relation to these temporary minor levels of effect.

Moderate Effects

3.1.5 This assessment has predicted temporary moderate adverse effects upon the settings of the following heritage assets during the Construction Phase (introduced via traffic, visual or noise impacts associated with construction works and access):

- The Grade II Listed Chadwell Farmhouse (Asset 129) and Hall Farmhouse (Asset 149) in Pertenhall, due to the proximity of elements of the development (within Site A);
- The Roman small town to the south of Great Staughton Scheduled Monument (Asset 991) within the northern part of Site C; and
- The possible moated site (Asset 407) within the north-western part of Site D.

3.1.6 These levels of temporary effect are significant in EIA terms. It is assessed that they would cause temporary *'less than substantial'* harm to the heritage assets listed above. In addition to being temporary any *'less than substantial'* harm is considered to be at the low to mid end of the scale. This temporary moderate adverse effects and *'less than substantial harm'* would last until the completion of the construction works, at which point the assessments of the Operational levels of effect and harm are applicable. There is, therefore, no mitigation recommended in relation to these temporary moderate levels of effect.

3.2 Operational Phase

No Effects

3.2.1 Where this assessment has predicted no effects upon the settings of heritage assets during the Operational Phase (see Table 1.0), there would be no harm. There is, therefore, no mitigation required.

Neutral Effects

3.2.2 Where this assessment has predicted neutral effects (neither adverse or beneficial) upon the settings of heritage assets during the Operational Phase (see Table 1.0) it is acknowledged that although elements of the Scheme may be intervisible, or appear in wider views containing heritage assets, that these visual intrusions would be very limited and not materially affect any elements of these assets settings which are considered to be making a contribution to their cultural value. These levels of effect are not significant in EIA terms and will not result in harm. There is, therefore, no mitigation recommended in relation to these temporary levels of effect.

Minor Effects

3.2.3 This assessment has predicted minor adverse effects upon the settings of the following heritage assets during the Operational Phase (introduced via elements of the Scheme intruding into elements of the assets settings or into wider views that also include assets considered to have sensitivity to those types of visual intrusion):

- The non-designated moated site (Asset 311) and windmill mound (Asset 328) which will be partially surrounded by development within Site A;
- The Grade I Listed Church of St Peter (Asset 48) within Pertenhall, due to the proximity of elements of the development (within Site A) and the potential for wider views of the church spire to be backdropped by elements of the Scheme;
- Heritage assets on the raise ridgeline to the north including the Grade II* Listed Warren House (Asset 984) and the Grade II Listed Priory Cottage (Asset 983) due to the potential for the Scheme to be introduced into views from these assets which are considered to be making a contribution to their significance;
- Heritage assets within Kimbolton including the Grade I Listed Kimbolton School (Asset 795) and associated gatehouse (Asset 796) and the Church

of St Andrew due to their high sensitivity and the potential for limited glimpses of the Scheme within their wider settings;

- The Motte castle in Kimbolton Park, known as Castle Hill (Asset 12), assuming the Option 1 substation, due to the predicted potential for intervisibility between the castle and the Option 1 substation were it to be built;
- Heritage assets within Great Staughton including the Great Staughton Conservation Area (Asset 164 and the Grade II* Listed Place House - Asset 805 and 16 Grade II Listed Buildings excluding the Manor – Asset 526, therein) and the Grade I Listed Church of St Andrew (Asset 534).. These assessed effects are due to the proximity of elements of the development (within Site C) and the potential for the elements of the development to encroach within views between Great Staughton and the raised ridge to the south south-west, with the Cretingsbury motte castle Scheduled Monument (Asset 4) and the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints (Asset 38), which are considered to be important to their historic settings and contributes to their overall significance;
- The Roman small town to the south of Great Staughton Scheduled Monument (Asset 991), and the Scheduled Monuments of Rushey Farm (Asset 2), and two bowl barrows (Asset 13) due to the proximity of elements of the development (within Site C) and its encroachment within potential intervisibility between the assets that are considered to be making a small contribution to their overall significance. These minor levels of effect assume the Option 2 substation (outside Site C), see below for assessment of level of effect on these assets assuming the Option 1 substation (within Site C);
- The Old Manor House, Cretingsbury: a motte castle and moated manor house Scheduled Monument (Asset 4) due to the encroachment of elements of the development (predominantly within Site C) within areas historically associated with the motte castle and its inter-relationship with

other, later, seats of power within Great Staughton; both of which are elements considered to be contributing to its overall significance;

- The Grade I Listed Church of All Saints (Asset 38) within Little Staughton. The assessed level of effect upon the church is largely due to the elements of the Scheme being visible from the churchyard (predominantly elements of Site B) and the church being a prominent landmark feature with the Scheme appearing in distant views towards the church from the north-west, north and north-east, partially changing some of its rural setting but, crucially, not competing with it as a landmark feature;
- Heritage assets within Little Staughton including the Grade II Listed Green End Cottage (Asset 40), Tudor Rose Cottage (Asset 134), Green End House (Asset 148) and the Cottage (Asset 41) due to the proximity of elements of the development within Site B which would be within fields considered to be part of these cottages' immediate rural settings and, therefore, making a contribution to their overall significance;
- Heritage assets within Keysoe including the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary the Virgin (Asset 19), the Grade II Listed The Manor (Asset 136), barn to rear of The Manor (Asset 28), Cottage to north of Lavender Cottage (Asset 154), Lavender Cottage (Asset 27) and the locally listed Last Straw Cottage (Asset 28) due to the proximity of elements of the development within Sites A and B which would be within fields considered to be part of these cottages immediate rural settings and, therefore, making a contribution to their overall significance and due to the potential for wider views of the church spire to be backdropped by elements of the development;
- The Church of All Saints within Riseley (Asset 332) due to the potential for wider landscape views of the church spire from the west to be backdropped by elements of the development (most likely Site A);and
- Heritage assets within Swineshead including the Conservation Area (Asset 160) and the Grade I Listed Church of St Nicholas (Asset 755),

largely due to the potential for wider landscape views of the church spire to be backdropped by elements of the development (Sites A and B).

3.2.4 These levels of effect are not significant in EIA terms. They would, however, cause *'less than substantial'* harm to the heritage assets listed above. These assessed levels of *'less than substantial harm'* are considered to be at the low to mid end of the scale. It is not considered that there is any potential to mitigate, beyond that included within the design (i.e. enhancement of existing hedgerows, inclusion of green meadow spaces to break up the areas of solar panels), these effects. This *'less than substantial harm'* would, therefore, need to be *'weighed against the public benefits of the proposal'* as per the policy test outlined in NPS EN-1[1].

Moderate Effects

3.2.5 This assessment has predicted moderate adverse effects upon the settings of the following heritage assets during the Operational Phase (introduced via elements of the Schemes intruding into elements of the assets settings or in to wider views that also include assets considered to have sensitivity to those types of visual intrusion):

- The Grade II Listed Chadwell Farmhouse (Asset 129) and Hall Farmhouse (Asset 149) in Pertenhall, due to the proximity of elements of the development (within Site A) that will be within plots historically associated with the farmhouses;
- The Grade II Listed the Manor (Asset 526) and its associated non-designated parkland (Asset 648), in Great Staughton,due to the proximity of elements of the development (within Site C) and the potential for the elements of the development to encroach within views between Great Staughton and the raised ridge to the south south-west, with the Cretingsbury motte castle Scheduled Monument (Asset 4) and the Grade I Listed Church of All Saints (Asset 38), which are considered to be

important to their historic settings and contributes to their overall significance;

- The Roman small town to the south of Great Staughton Scheduled Monument (Asset 991), within the northern part of Site C and the Scheduled Monuments of Rushey Farm (Asset 2), and two bowl barrows (Asset 13) due to the proximity of elements of the development (within Site C) and its encroachment within potential intervisibility between the assets that are considered to be making a small contribution to their overall significance. These moderate levels of effect assume the Option 1 substation (within Site C), see above for assessment of level of effect on these assets assuming the Option 2 substation (within Site D); and
- The non-designated possible moated site (Asset 407) within the north-western corner of Site D which would be immediately surrounded on its northern and eastern sides by the Scheme (whether solar panels or the Option 2 substation) which would remove part of its immediate rural setting that is considered to be making a contribution to its overall significance.

3.2.6 These levels of effect are significant in EIA terms. It is assessed that they would cause *'less than substantial'* harm to the heritage assets listed above. These assessed levels of *'less than substantial harm'* are considered to be at the low to mid end of the scale. It is not considered that there is any potential to mitigate, beyond that included within the design (i.e. enhancement of existing hedgerows, inclusion of green meadow spaces to break up the areas of solar panels), these effects. This *'less than substantial harm'* would, therefore, need to be *'weighed against the public benefits of the proposal'* as per the policy test outlined in NPS EN-1[2].

4.0 REFERENCES

[1] Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2024). *Overarching National Policy Statement for energy (EN-1). Para 5.9.32.* Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overarching-national-policy-statement-for-energy-en-1 [Last Accessed: 21 June 2024]

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