

P23-079



PEARTREE HILL SOLAR FARM

Detailed Settings Impact Assessment

for RWE

22/01/2025

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January 2025

Ver 3.0

PROJECT INFORMATION:

HA JOB NO.	P23-079
NGR	509677 440956
PARISH	Beverley, Leven, Routh, Riston, Skidby, Tickton, Wawne and Woodmansey
COUNCIL	East Riding of Yorkshire

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VERSION COMMENTS	Tenth issue to client following minor amendments to text



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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Ltd and presents the results of a detailed settings assessment in support of an application for a 320MW solar PV development and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (the 'Proposed Development'). The land on which the development is proposed is hereafter referred to as 'the Site' and the boundary of the Site is hereafter referred to as the 'Order Limits'.

The Site is located on the Holderness Plain, between the settlements of Leven and the city of Kingston-on-Hull (approximate centre NGR 509677 440956, closest post code HU17 9SS). The Site has an area of 891ha.

Fifty-one heritage assets were assessed for potential impacts on their significance, arising from changes in their settings due to the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. The conclusions of this report inform the cultural heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]).

The report findings are:

- *Potential negative changes to the settings of five designated heritage assets during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. These would be temporary and fully reversible.*
 - *Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007843)*
 - *Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305)*
 - *Medieval Moated Tile Kiln 250m North East of North Grange Farm (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1008039)*
 - *Meaux Abbey Farm, (Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1103426)*
 - *Wawne Grange (Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1346995)*
- *Potential negative changes to the settings of two designated heritage assets during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. These would be temporary and fully reversible.*
 - *Meaux Abbey Farm, (Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1103426)*
 - *Wawne Grange (Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1346995)*
- *No changes to the settings of Medieval Moated Tile Kiln 250m North East of North Grange Farm (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1008039), Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007843) or Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305) during the operational phase of the Proposed Development are anticipated.*
- *Potential changes to the settings of 39 non-designated assets during the construction and operation phases. However, this change is deemed highly unlikely to alter or decrease the significance of the heritage assets, either because their experiential settings are not key contributors to the understanding and appreciation of them or, if their experiential settings are key contributors, because the changes wrought would be temporary and full reversible.*

There is the potential for the Proposed Development to preserve wide-ranging and special views between the Site, Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm) and Grade I listed building NHLE 1084028 (the Minster Church of St. John, Beverley).

Most of the identified impacts could be reduced and controlled; this will be discussed further in the Environmental Statement.

DETAILED SETTINGS IMPACT ASSESSMENT

PEARTREE HILL SOLAR FARM

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by RWE Renewables UK Solar and Storage Ltd and presents the results of a detailed settings assessment to support a forthcoming Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for a Development Consent Order (DCO) to construct a 320MW solar PV development and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) (the 'Proposed Development') within the Holderness Plain between the settlements of Leven and the city of Kingston-on-Hull (approximate centre NGR 509677 440956, closest post code HU17 9SS) (Illus 1). The land on which the development is proposed (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') has a total area of 891 ha. The boundary of the Site is hereafter referred to as the 'Order Limits'.
- 1.1.2. This report presents the results of a detailed settings assessment of 19 heritage assets carried out on 11th July 2024 and provides an assessment of the potential for and nature of changes to their settings and therefore significance caused by the Proposed Development. The conclusions of this report inform the Environmental Statement (ES) for the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.3. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (National Planning Policies EN-1¹ and EN-3², NPPF paragraph 215 - 218³ and East Riding of Yorkshire Local Plan Strategy Document (adopted April 2016, policy ENV3⁴).

1.2. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.2.1. The c. 891ha Site lies within the Holderness Plain of the East Riding of Yorkshire, between the White Cross roundabout (A1035/Beverley Road) to the south of Leven and the City of Kingston-on-Hull. It is orientated roughly north-east to south-west and passes through the hamlet of Meaux. Its approximate centre is located at NGR 508302 439276, closest post code HU17 9SS. At its closest point, the Proposed Development lies c.1.8 km to the east of the centre of Beverley, c. 6.5 km to the north of the centre of Kingston-upon-Hull, c.200 m – c.300 m to the west of the villages of Arnold, Long Riston, Routh, Weel and Woodmansey. The hamlets, villages and suburbs of Catwick, Cottingham, Dunswell, Kingswood, Leven, Orchard Park, Skirlaugh, Skidby, Thearne, Tickton and Wawne also surround the Site at between 300 m and 5 km distance (Illus. 1).
- 1.2.2. Full details of the Proposed Development can be found in ES Volume 1, Chapter 3: Description of the Proposed Development [EN010157/APP/6.1]. A summary of the Proposed Development is presented here.
- 1.2.3. The northern half of the Order Limits, where the solar PV modules will be placed, would be divided into five large Land Areas, B – F, which would each be subdivided into 8 – 18 'Fields'. A cable route connecting the Proposed Development to National Grid Creyke Beck Substation, known as the 'grid connection cable route', would run throughout the southern half of the Order Limits (Illus. 1). The main elements of the Proposed Development include:
- Solar photovoltaic (PV) modules and associated mounting structures (groupings of solar PV modules are referred to as 'arrays');

¹ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfbd709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf>

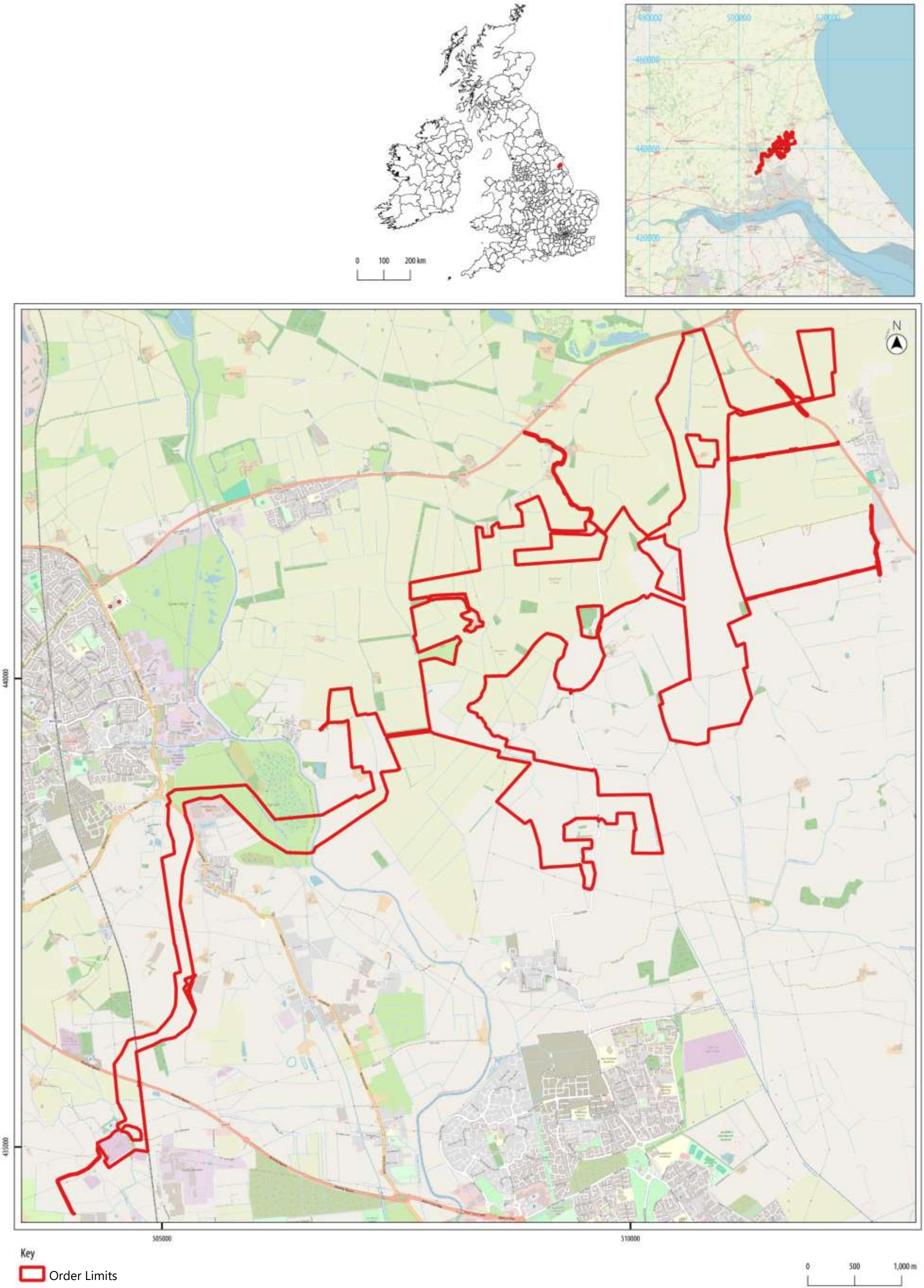
² <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a7889996a5ec000d731aba/nps-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en3.pdf>

³ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/675abd214cbda57cacd3476e/NPPF-December-2024.pdf>

⁴ <https://downloads.eastriding.org.uk/corporate/pages/east-riding-local-plan/Strategy%20Document%20-%20Adopted%20April%202016%20lo.pdf>

- On-site supporting equipment including inverters, transformers, direct current (DC)-DC converters and switchgear;
- A battery energy storage system (BESS) including batteries and associated enclosures, monitoring systems, air conditioning, electrical cables and fire safety infrastructure;
- Two on-site 132 kV substations, including transformers, switchgear, circuit breakers, control equipment buildings, control functions, material storage, parking, as well as wider monitoring and maintenance equipment;
- Low voltage and 33 kV interconnecting cabling within the Land Areas to connect the solar PV modules together and to transmit electricity from the solar PV modules and BESS to one of the two on-site 132 kV substations;
- 132 kV underground cables (two 132 kV export cables) connecting the on-site substations to the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation;
- Works at the National Grid Creyke Beck Substation to facilitate the connection of the 132 kV underground cabling into the substation;
- Associated infrastructure including access tracks, parking, security measures, gates and fencing, lighting, drainage infrastructure, storage containers, earthworks, surface water management, maintenance and welfare facilities, security cabins and any other works identified as necessary to enable the development;
- Highways works to facilitate access for construction vehicles, comprising passing places where necessary to ensure that heavy goods vehicles (HGVs) can be safely accommodated amongst existing traffic, new or improved site accesses and visibility splays;
- A series of new permissive paths connecting to the existing public right of way network;
- Environmental mitigation and enhancement measures, including landscaping, habitat management, biodiversity enhancement and amenity improvements; and,
- Temporary development during the construction phase of the Proposed Development including construction compounds, parking and laydown areas.

1.2.4. With a few exceptions, the Site is bordered on all sides by agricultural land. It can be accessed at numerous points by public footpaths and the local road network. At a wider topographic scale, the Site is located within a relatively flat, low-lying, wet area of farmland, isolated farms or dwellings and minor road networks. Numerous drains of varying sizes run through and/or border the Site, including two small sections of the River Hull.



Illus. 1. Site Location and Proposed Development

1.3. PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.3.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) produced an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA)⁵ and Stage 1 Settings Assessment⁶ of the Site between 2023 and 2024 and carried out a geophysical survey of the Site in December 2023 – February 2024⁷. The Stage 1 Settings Assessment incorporated the results of a Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) analysis carried out by Stephenson Halliday in June 2023. The reports for these works are included as technical appendices to the ES chapter (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]).
- 1.3.2. Three study areas were agreed with Historic England (see Table 1: Summary of consultation to date regarding assessment of setting impacts) for the DBA and Stage 1 Settings Assessment:
- A 1 km radius of the Site, in which potential for impacts on designated and non-designated heritage assets were assessed;
 - A 5 km radius of the Site, in which potential for impacts to designated heritage assets were assessed;
 - A 10 km radius of the Site, in which potential for impacts to World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments and Registered Parks and Gardens were assessed.

1.4. CONSULTATION

- 1.4.1. This report has been produced in consultation with Historic England and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council & Hull City Council Conservation Team. A summary of the consultation to date is shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of consultation to date regarding assessment of setting impacts

Consultee	Period of consultation	Details
Historic England	August 2023	Email request to Historic England for pre-application advice regarding settings issues arising from proximity of Order Limits of the Proposed Development to Meaux Abbey and Meaux Duck Decoy Scheduled Monuments. Historic England responded with a summary of the most salient points to be considered in the settings impacts assessment (Historic England document reference PA01199523, dated 17 August 2023).
Historic England	November 2023	Email request to Historic England for comment on the assessment study area. Historic England responded with a requirement for a 5 km study area for designated heritage assets and details of the designated heritage assets that they considered vulnerable to changes in their setting and which they therefore recommended be included for assessment. Historic England also required that Grade II* Registered Park and Garden NHLE 1000921, Burton Constable, be included within the assessment despite lying outside of the 5 km study area (Historic England document reference PL00794572, dated 27 November 2023).

⁵ Headland Archaeology 2024a, a report describing the known and potential heritage resource and its significance

⁶ Appended to the DBA, a preliminary assessment of asset settings to identify those for further detailed assessment

⁷ Headland Archaeology 2024b

Historic England	January – February 2024	First draft of screening exercise for potential settings impacts on Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade I and Grade II* Listed Buildings shared with Historic England via email. Historic England responded confirming its broad agreement with the conclusions of the screening exercise and further advice as to how to make it as robust as possible (Historic England document reference PL00794572, dated 9 February 2024).
Conservation Team Leader for East Riding of Yorkshire Council & Hull City Council	January – February 2024	Consultation (undertaken via email) and virtual Teams meeting (23 February 2024) regarding screening exercise for potential settings impacts on Grade II Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and proposed mitigation to setting impacts. Agreement with assets proposed to be included in the assessment and confirmation of requirement for Grade II Listed Building Abbey Cottage (NHLE 1346996) to be included in the assessment. It was also confirmed during this meeting that Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1310527 (White Cross Cottage), lying within 220m of Land Area B, did not require detailed settings assessment (see Appendix).
Humber Historic Environment Record	20 February 2024	Request and receipt of Historic Environment Record data containing details of known non-designated heritage assets within the 1km study area.
Historic England	1 March 2024	Teams meeting to discuss in detail the proposals for the scoping in and out of designated heritage assets for assessment. Agreement with conclusions of finalised screening exercise but confirmation of requirement to include assessment of Grade II* Registered Park and Garden NHLE 1000921, Burton Constable, and the Grade II Listed Buildings of Wood Hall Farmhouse (NHLE 1083415), which both lie outside of the 5 km study area, and the Grade II Listed Building of Benningholme Hall (NHLE 1161929), which lies within the 5 km study area. These buildings which may form part of the designed/key views between NHLE 1000921 and the Site.
Historic England	24 June 2024	Teams meeting in which Historic England communication their approved of the thoroughness of assessments/methodology to date but requested that the ES chapter (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]) provide more details. They queried the ranking system in relation to asset value, particularly regarding grade II buildings being assigned 'medium' importance (but acknowledged that this framework follows industry standards). They suggested that assessments of harm should be done on a case by case basis and referenced some specific assets. It was confirmed that detailed settings analysis will be undertaken should address these concerns during the proposed second site visit and that the following designated heritage assets did not need to be assessed: Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007731, Bowl barrow 400 m north of Highfield House; Scheduled Monument NHLE 1016068, Moated monastic grange site and fishponds in Paradise Wood, 630 m north west of Carlam Hill Farm; and Grade II* Listed Building NHLE 1160744, Church of All Saints (see Appendix). Historic England also confirmed their approval of the scoping out of impacts during the decommissioning stage in the ES chapter (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]).

1.5. ASSESSED ASSETS

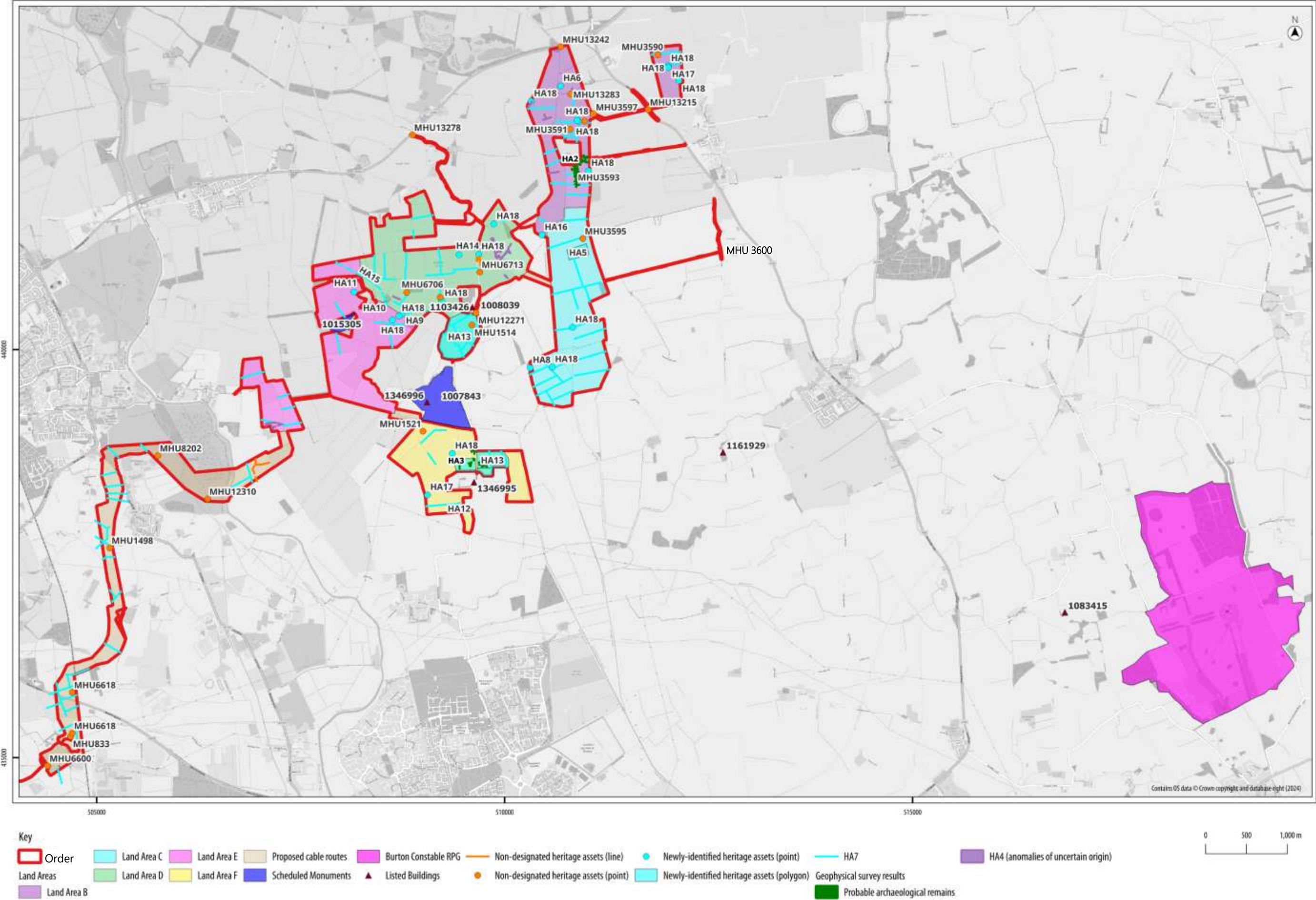
1.5.1. In accordance with the findings of the DBA, Stage 1 settings assessment, geophysical survey and consultation responses outlined above, detailed settings assessment has been undertaken for the following 51 heritage assets (illus. 2):

- Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007843, Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey
- Scheduled Monument NHLE 1008039, Medieval moated tile kiln 250 m north-east of North Grange Farm
- Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305, Meaux duck decoy, 420 m south-west of Meaux Decoy Farm
- Grade II* Registered Park and Garden NHLE 1000921, Burton Constable
- Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1103426, Meaux Abbey Farm
- Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1161929, Benningholme Hall
- Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1083415, Wood Hall Farmhouse.
- Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1346995, Wawne Grange
- Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1346996, Abbey Cottage, Tippet Lane
- HER MHU12271, HER MHU12310, HER MHU13215 and HER MHU13242, the sites of four bridges
- HER MHU13283, the site of a sluice
- HER MHU13278, the site of Routh Bar toll gate
- HER MHU1514, Meaux Deserted Medieval Village
- HER MHU18737, two possible barrows, Hall Ings of likely Neolithic – Bronze Age date lying within the grid connection cable route
- HER MHU22248, cropmarks of enclosures and field ditches of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date
- HER MHU22295, the site of World War II searchlight battery
- HER MHU1498, HER MHU24331, HER MHU3590, HER MHU3591, HER MHU3593, HER MHU3595, HER MHU3628 and HER MHU6600, enclosures, field and ditch systems and circular features of unknown but likely prehistoric date
- HER MHU3597, a supposed enclosure of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date
- HER MHU3600, Arnold medieval to post-medieval settlement and SMV
- HER MHU6618, 3 barrows, enclosures & ditches of likely Bronze Age date
- HER MHU6706, Trackway, ditches & enclosures of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date
- HER MHU6713, Irregular field ditches of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date
- HER MHU8202 and HA13, areas of medieval – post-medieval ridge and furrow
- MHU8811, the Hull to Scarborough Railway
- HER MHU833, Site of tumulus of likely Bronze Age date lying within the footprint of the grid connection cable route
- HA2, geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin in Fields B4/B8
- HA3, geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin in Fields F6 and F9 – F11
- HA4, geophysical anomalies of unknown origin in Fields B1, B3, B7, D8 - D10, D16 and E16)
- HA5, the site of a post-medieval fox covert in Field C1

- HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12 and HA14, the sites of probable post-medieval ponds or extraction pits in Fields B3, D11, D16, E4, E8 and F15
- HA7, numerous lost field boundaries present throughout the Site
- HA10, the site of a duck decoy in Fields D16/E8
- HA15, the route of a probable drain in Fields E1, E2, D14 and D15
- HA16, the site of an engine in Field B7
- HA17 and HA18, the site of Iron Age – Romano-British and undated pits, ditches and postholes in Fields B1, B4, B5, B8, C5, C7, D7, D8, D17, E8, F7 and F14

1.5.2. As agreed with Historic England and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council & Hull City Council Conservation Team, impacts on the settings of these heritage assets during the decommissioning phase of the Proposed Development have been scoped out of the assessment.

1.5.3. HA17 and HA18 were identified within the Site during a programme of trial trenching carried out by Headland Archaeology in August and September 2024 and thus subsequent to the site visit carried out for this report. However, the areas of the Site in which they lay were visited during the detailed settings assessment site visit, and a photographic record taken during the fieldwork. Therefore, it has been possible to include an assessment of impacts to their settings by the Proposed Development in this report.



Illus. 2. Overall location of assessed heritage assets. Detailed location plans for each assessed asset in the relevant sections below

1.6. IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ASSESSED ASSETS

- 1.6.1. The significance of Scheduled Monuments NHLE 1007843 and NHLE 1008039 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) and Medieval Moated Tile Kiln 250m North East of North Grange Farm) derives from their historic and archaeological interest as sources of information about medieval religious beliefs, industry, material culture, settlement patterns, economic systems, social hierarchy and technical capability.
- 1.6.2. The significance of Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy) derives from its historic and archaeological interest as a source of information about post-medieval resource collection strategies, diet, settlement patterns, economic systems and technical capability.
- 1.6.3. The significance of Grade II* Registered Park and Garden NHLE 1000921 (Burton Constable) derives from its historic and archaeological interest as a source of information about post-medieval settlement patterns and social hierarchy and its aesthetic and architectural interest as a source of information about beliefs regarding beauty and aesthetics.
- 1.6.4. The significance of the Grade II listed buildings derives from their historic, archaeological and architectural interest as sources of information about post-medieval settlement patterns, agriculture, social hierarchy, economic systems and technical capability.
- 1.6.5. The significance of non-designated heritage assets of known date derives from their archaeological interest as sources of information about prehistoric and historic settlement patterns, agriculture, vernacular architecture, technological capabilities and funerary rites. They have group interest with surrounding contemporary assets.
- 1.6.6. Heritage assets of unknown date and function and therefore their significance can only be defined in approximate and provisional terms. As below-ground remains, they are likely of primarily archaeological interest. They may also have group interest with contemporary assets.
- 1.6.7. As set out in Table 2, assessed Scheduled Monuments and Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens are of High (National) importance, assessed Grade II listed buildings are of Medium (Regional or National) importance and assessed non-designated heritage assets are of up to Medium (Regional or National) importance.
- 1.6.8. The settings of the assets provide relevant context in understanding the physical, social and economic landscape in which each asset would have operated.

Table 2. Criteria for assessing the importance of heritage assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also, Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level

Importance of the asset	Criteria
	of importance, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (e.g. through excavation)
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

1.7. GUIDANCE

- 1.7.1. This detailed settings assessment has been prepared with reference to National Planning Statement EN-1, the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (2014, revised 2017, 2020 and 2022⁸) and *Code of Conduct* (2014, revised 2019⁹), and *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA3, 2017¹⁰).
- 1.7.2. *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (Historic England Advice Note 12, 2019¹¹) contains guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage interests of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA2, 2015¹²).
- 1.7.3. This detailed settings assessment has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK*¹³. This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on heritage assets.

1.8. PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 1.8.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.

⁸ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/ClfAS%26GDBA_4.pdf

⁹ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2019_0.pdf

¹⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

¹¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance/>

¹² <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

¹³ https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/j30361_iema_principlesofchia_v8.pdf

- 1.8.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 1.8.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001.
- 1.8.4. Ordnance Survey data is produced under © Crown copyright and database rights Licence AC0000811465.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1. The aim of this detailed settings assessment is to inform an Environmental Statement (ES) chapter (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]) in relation to likely significant impacts of the Proposed Development upon the settings and therefore significance of known heritage assets deemed vulnerable to change, as agreed with Historic England and the East Riding of Yorkshire & Hull City Council Conservation Team Leader. The assessment aims to quantify the potential impacts by the Proposed Development on the settings of the assets' (if impacts are predicted) to inform the assessment of harm presented in the ES chapter (ES Volume 2, Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage [EN010157/APP/6.2]).
- 2.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the likely nature and severity of impact by the Proposed Development on the settings and therefore significance of the assessed assets, and enable the creation of strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 2.1.3. Paragraphs 5.9.10 and 5.9.11 of National Planning Policy EN-1 states:
- As part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum, the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record (or, where the development is in English or Welsh waters, Historic England or Cadw) and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise where necessary according to the proposed development's impact... Where a proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, accurate representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact¹⁴.*
- 2.1.4. Historic England's *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA3, 2017¹⁵) further states:
- [Development proposals] involving more significant assets, multiple assets, or changes considered likely to have a major effect on significance will require a more detailed approach to analysis, often taking place within the framework of Environmental Impact Assessment procedures. Each of the stages may involve detailed assessment techniques and complex forms of analysis such as viewshed analyses, sensitivity matrices and scoring systems. Whilst these may assist analysis to some degree, as setting and views are matters of qualitative and expert judgement, they cannot provide a systematic answer. Historic England recommends that, when submitted as part of a Design and Access Statement, Environmental Statement or evidence to a public Inquiry, technical analyses of this type should be seen primarily as material supporting a clearly expressed and non-technical narrative argument that sets out 'what matters and why' in terms of the heritage significance and setting of the assets affected, together with the effects of the development upon them.*
- 2.1.5. As discussed above, ZTV analysis and a desk-based Stage 1 settings assessment have already been carried out and the results of these presented in the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment submitted in support of the ES.
- 2.1.6. This detailed settings assessment therefore forms part of the staged approach recommended by Historic England and aims to fulfil the relevant requirements of National Planning Policy EN-1. Its objectives are therefore to:
- Describe the settings of the assessed assets and identify how these settings contribute to the assets' significance, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge; and
 - Determine the nature and severity of likely changes to the asset's settings and therefore significance by the Proposed Development.

¹⁴ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfdbc709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. TERMINOLOGY – ‘SIGNIFICANCE’ AND ‘IMPORTANCE’

- 3.1.1. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirements of National Planning Policies EN-1¹⁶ and EN-3¹⁷ and HEAN12¹⁸, and taking account of Historic England’s guidance in *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2¹⁹).
- 3.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 3.1.3. The significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in HEAN12 (i.e. in *archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic* terms), which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations but, may also be applied more generally in identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to NPS EN-1.
- 3.1.4. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.

3.2. TERMINOLOGY – ‘NOTIONAL’ AND ‘EXPERIENTIAL’

- 3.2.1. Within the report, a distinction is made between the ‘notional’ and ‘experiential’ settings of an asset.
- 3.2.2. The notional setting of an asset refers to an onlooker’s knowledge of the asset’s existence and its historical associations with the wider landscape. A notional setting exists even if the asset is not visible (e.g. it remains as in-situ below-ground remains only) or is no longer present (e.g. findspots of artefacts which have been removed but whose locations are recorded).
- 3.2.3. The experiential setting of an asset is the sensory experience of that asset – its physical appearance, its soundscape and any noticeable smells which are present in its vicinity – that leads to a certain understanding of the asset by the onlooker and/or may elicit certain emotional responses and ‘impressions’ from the onlooker.

3.3. SETTINGS ASSESSMENT

SITE VISIT

- 3.3.1. A site visit was undertaken on 11th July 2024, to identify the characteristics of each asset’s setting and potential for these to be changed by the Proposed Development.

ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

¹⁶ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65bbfdbc709fe1000f637052/overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/65a7889996a5ec000d731aba/nps-renewable-energy-infrastructure-en3.pdf>

¹⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/statements-heritage-significance-advice-note-12/heag279-statements-heritage-significance>

¹⁹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa2-managing-significance-in-decision-taking/gpa2/>

- 3.3.2. Impact assessment considers the effects of the Proposed Development on the significance of the identified heritage assets, including both positive and negative changes.
- 3.3.3. The level of any harm predicted to arise from these changes is stated in accordance with the criteria adapted from NPS EN-1. However, it must be understood that there is no definite criteria or method for categorising harm, as this judgement ultimately rests within the authority of the decision-maker.
- 3.3.4. Visual changes are most commonly encountered but, other introduced environmental factors can affect setting such as noise, light or air quality. Although the auditory and olfactory experience of each asset is discussed separately to the visual experience, there will be crossovers and interplays between these experiences.
- 3.3.5. Changes may be encountered at all stages in the life cycle of a development from construction to decommissioning but they are only likely to lead to substantial harm during the prolonged operational life of the development. Visual changes may not require direct line of sight and are not necessarily excluded or included by virtue of an asset being within the extent of the ZTV.
- 3.3.6. Publicly accessible approaches to the asset have been discussed within the text. Although lack of public access is not necessarily considered a limitation, as the heritage significance of an asset is defined in terms of its interest for the whole of society, public access means that an asset can be experienced, appreciated and understood by the largest proportion of that society. Therefore, access improvements or increased visibility of the asset to the public predicted as a result of the Proposed Development could be considered a direct positive change.
- 3.3.7. Where potential changes on the settings of a heritage assets are identified, the assessment of significance includes 'assessing whether, how and to what degree these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)', following Step 2 of the staged approach to setting recommended in Historic England's guidance in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3²⁰).
- 3.3.8. Attributes of an asset's setting which can contribute to its significance are listed on page 9 of GPA3.
- 3.3.9. An assessment of the vulnerability of a heritage asset to change within its setting is a professional judgement, based on consideration of the asset's significance and the contribution its current and historical setting makes to that significance.
- 3.3.10. In accordance with GPA3, National Planning Policies EN-1 and EN-3, NPPF and HEAN 12, this detailed settings assessment describes and discusses:
- Identification of approaches to the asset and whether these are publicly accessible;
 - The setting of each asset, including the visual, auditory and olfactory experience of the asset, supported by relevant photographs;
 - The contribution of that setting to the significance of the asset; and
 - The predicted changes (in terms of nature and severity) on the setting and therefore significance of each asset during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development.
- 3.3.11. On the basis of the above discussions, assets which could be significantly impacted (in NPS terms) by the Proposed Development will be identified.
- 3.3.12. This detailed settings assessment does not form the final assessment as to the predicted impact of the Proposed Development on known and potential heritage assets within the Site and study areas. This will be undertaken within the ES chapter which this assessment supports.

²⁰ <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/heag180-gpa3-setting-heritage-assets/>

4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1. SCHEDULED MONUMENT NHLE 1007843: SITE OF MEAUX CISTERCIAN ABBEY

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

BASELINE

- 4.1.1. The key elements of the setting of this asset includes the local rural settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which it was associated, including contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which the asset was directly related.

APPROACHES TO ASSET



*Illus. 3.
Approaches
to asset and
location of
photographs
shown in
illus. 4 - 7*

- 4.1.2. The publicly accessible approaches to the asset are from Meaux Lane, which runs north to south along the eastern boundary of the scheduled area, and from Tippet Lane, which borders the northern and north-western boundary of the scheduled area. The asset was also viewed from Land Area F, which lies immediately to its south, with the agreement of the landowner (Illus. 3).
- 4.1.3. Although the asset and its setting can be experienced from anywhere along its borders, the lack of public footpaths and agreement with landowners prevented other approaches to the asset being taken during the site visit. The experience of the asset and its setting from approaches other than Land Area F, Meaux Lane or Tippet Lane are therefore unknown.

VISUAL EXPERIENCE

MEAUX LANE APPROACH

- 4.1.4. Large, flat, arable and grassed fields flank Meaux Lane on both sides along the southern approach to the asset. The initial indication of the existence of the asset is a hedgerow to the west which is of greater height and vegetation density to the hedgerows previously passed. This alerts the observant onlooker that a change of land use is occurring.
- 4.1.5. Once the bridge over the Holderness Drain to the immediate south of the asset is crossed, there is a large break in the vegetation bordering the eastern side of the asset. This break forms a viewpoint for wide-ranging views across the asset. Although there is no signage indicating the presence of the asset, a small fenced-off area which encroaches into the asset from Meaux Lane provides a convenient space from which to view the asset (Illus. 4). Although it would be virtually impossible for the onlooker to appreciate the asset as the remains of an abbey if their nature were not already known, the modern tree lines and vegetation within the scheduled area index the internal layout of the abbey. And so, with effort, elements of the building can be recognised and appreciated from here. This part of the scheduled area does not appear to be in use at present and thus contained a large area of lush grass at the time of the site visit. Subsequently, it is possible for a well-informed visitor to imagine the asset as it may have been during the medieval period when viewed from this approach.
- 4.1.6. The hedgerows bordering the south and west of the scheduled area, the dense vegetation within the northern part of the scheduled area and the reemergence of the eastern hedgerow to the north of this viewpoint all lend a strong feeling of enclosure to the asset. The hedgerows serve as very prominent visual markers that the scheduled area is its own entity and separate to the modern world around it, whether or not it is understood to be the remains of an abbey. The hedgerows also serve to obscure noise coming from the north, west and south of the asset, which is discussed further below.
- 4.1.7. As this viewpoint is located opposite the junction with Kidhill Lane, there is little opportunity to appreciate the asset from here if passing in a car.
- 4.1.8. The approach to the asset along Meaux Lane from the north is markedly different. After rounding the corner immediately north of its junction with Tippet Lane, Meaux Lane almost immediately meets the eastern border of the scheduled area. Tree lines thick with vegetation border Meaux Lane on both sides so that views into the asset are prevented. These tree lines only start to thin c.190 m to the north of the described viewpoint, when the 'break' discussed in paragraph 4.1.5 occurs. It is not until this point in the approach that the observer becomes aware of the asset at all.
- 4.1.9. The asset was visited in the summer and so it cannot be positively stated to what extent the hedgerows bordering it would be as visually impactful during the winter or whether the feeling of enclosure they imbue would be as strong in the winter months. However, their density in the summer suggests that they would continue to influence the experience of the asset in a comparable way.



Illus. 4. NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) from viewpoint along Meaux Lane, looking west to north. Thick hedgerows bordering southern and western sides of the scheduled area can be seen in the left foreground and centre background of the frame. Vegetation shown in right of frame predominantly consists of the vegetation indexing the location of the abbey buildings.

TIPPET LANE APPROACH

- 4.1.10. Tippet Lane is accessed from Meaux Lane as Meaux Lane turns sharply south near its junction with Tippet Lane. As along Meaux Lane, tree lines and thick foliage prevent views into and out of the asset for much of the length of Tippet Lane. There is currently no signage identifying the asset.
- 4.1.11. Once the observer reaches the most westerly part of the scheduled area, approximately 155 m to the east of Crown Farm, breaks in the hedgerow start to occur (Illus. 5 and 6). Through these breaks, the most westerly part of the scheduled area becomes visible. This area of the asset is not particularly aesthetically pleasing, consisting at the time of the site visit of scrubland interspersed with small areas of grass. The gentle rising of the ground elevation to the south of the viewpoint and the thick vegetation present to the east prevent views into other areas of the asset.
- 4.1.12. The most westerly part of the asset forms part of the immediate agricultural hinterland of Crown Farm and is currently in use for livestock grazing. The restriction of views into other areas of the asset, the proximity of Crown Farm and the current pastoral use of the land conspire to create a primary experience of post-medieval farmland rather than the site of a medieval religious house. Even armed with the knowledge of the asset's nature, it is difficult to imagine the asset as it would have been during the medieval period when viewed from this approach.

LAND AREA F APPROACH

- 4.1.13. Views towards the asset from this approach are heavily restricted due to the high hedgerow between Land Area F and the asset. For much of the length of Land Area F's northern border, the onlooker would not know that the asset was present unless already in receipt of this knowledge. However, a handful of breaks in the hedgerow do allow views into the asset (Illus. 7).
- 4.1.14. This part of the scheduled area was covered with lush grass at the time of the site visit. Although it may be difficult for the onlooker to appreciate the asset as the remains of an abbey if the nature of the asset is not already known, the modern tree lines and vegetation within the scheduled area index the internal layout of the abbey and so elements of the building can be recognised and appreciated from here. Subsequently, it is possible to imagine the asset as it would have been during the medieval period when viewed from this approach.
- 4.1.15. The hedgerow separating Land Area F and the asset and the dense vegetation that can be seen from this approach within the northern part of the scheduled area prevents views beyond the scheduled area and thus lends a strong feeling of enclosure to the asset. The vegetation and hedgerow serve as very prominent visual markers that the scheduled area is its own entity and entirely separate to the modern agricultural land around it, whether or not it is understood to be the remains of an abbey.

AUDITORY AND OLFACTORY EXPERIENCE

- 4.1.16. As noted, the hedgerows bordering the asset serve to obscure noise coming from the north, west and south of the asset when experienced from the viewpoint along Meaux Lane. Although there are frequent reminders of the presence of the modern world when standing at this viewpoint, in the form of fairly regular traffic along Meaux Lane, there is a noticeable obscuring of noise when looking from here to the west across the asset. This blanketing effect lends additional sensory depth to the feeling of enclosure and the asset's separation from the modern world.
- 4.1.17. It is likely that the modern auditory setting of the asset does not reflect its medieval counterpart. As an important religious site and foci of settlement and trade, the asset and its immediately surrounding hinterland is likely to have been busier with residents, tradesmen, travellers and craftsmen within and approaching the asset during the medieval period, thus creating a more varied soundscape of a distinct character.

- 4.1.18. The very low density of settlement and predominantly agricultural land use surrounding the asset means that the olfactory experience of the asset's setting is not significantly affected by the modern world and may retain some aspects of the medieval olfactory experience of the asset's setting.



Illus. 5. NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) from viewpoint through break in hedgerow along Tippet Lane, looking south-east to south-west.



Illus. 6. View of western part of NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) provided by break in hedgerow along Tippet Lane, looking east to south-west, showing current pastoral use of the land



Illus. 7. View of southern part of NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) provided by break in hedgerow along northern border of Land Area F, looking north

CONCLUSION

- 4.1.19. The viewpoint from Meaux Lane is the best publicly accessible location to fully experience the asset. This experience is one of enclosure and separation from the modern world, including separation from the modern agricultural land immediately surrounding the asset to the north, west and south.
- 4.1.20. Although parts of the asset can be seen from other viewpoints along its northern and southern borders, restrictions to views and the current land use of the most westerly visible parts of the asset mean that it is difficult to fully experience the asset from this location or clearly contextualise the asset's function during the medieval period.
- 4.1.21. The wider auditory and olfactory setting of the asset supports the visual understanding of the asset as an historic rural place which is separate to the modern-day world.

CONTRIBUTION OF ASSET'S SETTING TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.1.22. The asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it. However, this setting is notional only, i.e. related to the knowledge of the fact. When viewing the asset in situ, the sensory experience of the asset is very much as a self-contained entity separate to the land around it.
- 4.1.23. The notional setting of the asset provides the greater contribution to the significance of the asset because it deepens understanding of the asset's importance and function during the medieval period. The knowledge of the previous existence of a working abbey in the field which has since been demolished and its building materials reused elsewhere also reminds one of the significant social, political, religious and economic changes brought about by the Dissolution.

- 4.1.24. The contribution to significance provided by the experiential setting of the asset derives primarily from the sense of separation and self-containment, which increases an appreciation of the asset as a remnant of a bygone age.

PREDICTED CHANGES TO SETTING AND SIGNIFICANCE BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.1.25. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual, auditory and olfactory changes from construction vehicles and construction materials. These could change the feeling of enclosure and separation from the modern world which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the scheduled area and when within the asset's wider setting of agricultural land.
- 4.1.26. The construction phase of the Proposed Development is likely to necessitate the frequent use of Meaux Lane by construction vehicles. These construction vehicles are likely to be perceived as noisier than the usual traffic which Meaux Lane sees, although small lorries already use this lane. However, this may better index the auditory setting of the asset during the medieval period, when the area is likely to have been busier than it is today. There is also a high risk of dust from construction materials being blown into the scheduled area. This could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the asset through reducing the air quality of the asset's current setting and settling on and/or obscuring earthworks and treelines which reflect the below-ground remains of the asset. It is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the asset. Lastly, a greater frequency of traffic on Meaux Lane will make it more difficult to stop and view the asset, making it less publicly accessible.
- 4.1.27. The closest Land Areas of the Proposed Development to the asset are Land Areas E and F (c. 200 m to the west and c. 25 m to south respectively). The hedgerows which border the asset to its south, west and north would provide a level of protection against the worst of any changes from noise and dust created through construction activities and materials. This assertion is supported by the results of the site visit, which highlighted that the hedgerows already have the quality of obscuring sound as experienced within the scheduled area. The hedgerows are also likely to be of generally sufficient height and density to act as a physical barrier for dust. However, this may not be the case where there are breaks in the hedgerows.
- 4.1.28. Despite this, the proximity of construction activities to the scheduled area means that some level of negative change during this phase of the Proposed Development is probable. However, it would be temporary (lasting only as long as the construction phase) and fully reversible.
- 4.1.29. The asset lies at too great a distance from the other Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 600 m) for the setting of the asset to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.
- 4.1.30. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring around the asset.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.1.31. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual changes to the wider agricultural setting of the asset and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the feeling of enclosure and separation from the modern world which characterises the experiential settings of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the scheduled area and when within the asset's wider setting of agricultural land.
- 4.1.32. The visual and auditory experience of the asset from the Meaux Lane viewpoint creates a sense of complete separation from the modern agricultural land immediately surrounding the asset to the north, west and south, and thus precluded that experience from being altered by changes outside of the asset's

boundaries. The infrequency of clear views into, out of and beyond the asset (i.e. towards the Site) from the other viewpoints greatly minimises the experience of the asset from those locations being affected by the Proposed Development.

- 4.1.33. The development proposes to increase the existing physical separation between the asset and Land Area F through the inclusion of a 100 m buffer of new grassland between the Holderness Drain and the solar panel arrays of Fields F1, F4, F5 and F6. This measure would maintain and increase the sense of separation of the asset from the wider landscape and therefore negative visual changes to the asset's setting arising during this phase of the development would be avoided.
- 4.1.34. As described above, the existing hedgerows which border the asset are key to creating and retaining this experience by preventing most views into and out of the asset and obscuring noise. The Proposed Development does not propose to alter the existing hedgerows and the individual elements of the solar farm are of insufficient height and/or at such a distance to the asset that they will not be visible above the hedgerows, especially during the summer.
- 4.1.35. Therefore, although it is acknowledged that the Proposed Development will dramatically alter the character of the agricultural landscape which surrounds the asset, this will not alter the notional or experiential setting of the asset.

CONCLUSION

- 4.1.36. There is anticipated to be slight negative change to the experiential setting of NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. However, this would be temporary, fully reversible and already reduced through the existence of current hedgerows.
- 4.1.37. No changes to the setting of the asset during the operational phase of the Proposed Development are anticipated.

4.2. SCHEDULED MONUMENT NHLE 1008039: MEDIEVAL MOATED TILE KILN 250M NORTH EAST OF NORTH GRANGE FARM

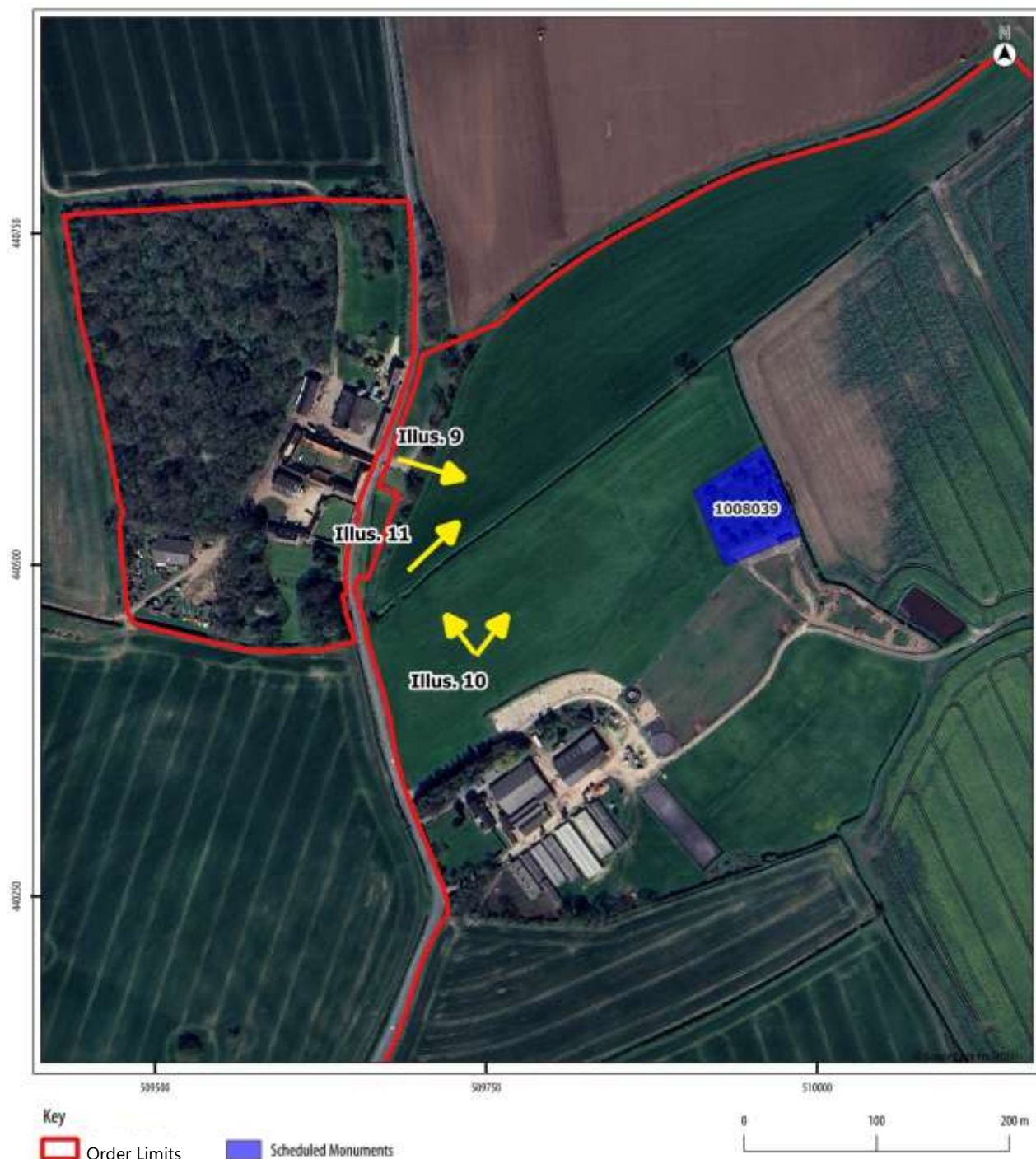
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

BASELINE

- 4.2.1. The key elements of the setting of this asset includes the local rural settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which it was associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which the asset was directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which it served and the transport networks which connected it to such places.

APPROACHES TO ASSET

- 4.2.2. The publicly accessible approach to the asset is from the large turning area opposite Meaux Abbey Farm (NHLE 1103426), to the north-west of the asset. The asset could not be approached further than this point for the site visit as, there are no public footpaths from here towards the asset and access was not agreed with the landowner.



Illus. 8. Approaches to asset and location of photographs shown in Illus. 9 – 11

VISUAL EXPERIENCE

- 4.2.3. There is currently no signage indicating the location of the asset, which is located approximately 220 m to the south-east of the approach, opposite NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm). It is therefore unlikely that an observer would notice the asset from this approach if they were not already aware of its existence. The asset is also not visible from Meaux Lane at its junction with the access track to Meaux Livery. There are currently no visual markers to alert a passerby to the asset until they are at the large turning area opposite NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm). At this point, the asset suddenly 'appears' on the eastern horizon (Illus. 9).
- 4.2.4. Once within the turning area, there is a large break in the tree line and associated vegetation which allows clear views to the south-east towards the asset. The asset appears as a noticeably dense concentration

of foliage set within a largely flat area of arable land and close to the obviously modern barns of Meaux Livery. The flatness of the topography means that land beyond the asset (including Land Area B) cannot be seen, and the asset appears to sit on the horizon. If the nature of the asset was not already known, Instead, it is readily encountered as a noticeably raised mound, with its artificial nature likely becoming more appreciable with proximity. The current appearance of the asset does not provide much aid in imagining the asset as it would have been during the medieval period, and understanding this as a former medieval industrial site would be difficult even for an expert, due to the rarity of its type.

- 4.2.5. However, once knowledge of the nature of the asset is available, its proximity to both NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) and NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm), as well as the transport connection provided by Meaux Lane, does significantly increase the onlooker's understanding and appreciation. One is able to turn a full circle at this viewpoint, face the direction of each of these assets and understand the landscape context between them, even if the abbey site cannot be directly seen. This greatly strengthens one's ability to imagine the area during the medieval period and the interplay of its various built components (Illus. 10). If the nature of the asset is not known, this cannot be experienced.
- 4.2.6. It is likely that views of the asset from this viewpoint would be more obvious during the winter months, when the break in the tree line is likely to be more permeable.

AUDITORY AND OLFACTORY EXPERIENCE

- 4.2.7. During the site visit vehicle noise from Meaux Lane was intermittent but noticeable, creating a regular burst of modern character noise within an otherwise calm, peaceful setting. Little noise (such as machinery) was identified as issuing from either NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) or Meaux Livery during the site visit. Therefore, the overall auditory experience of the asset is of a largely undeveloped, sparsely populated and highly rural landscape.
- 4.2.8. It is likely that the modern auditory setting of the asset does not reflect its medieval counterpart. As an industrial site which likely had close associations with Meaux Abbey, the asset and its immediately surrounding hinterland is likely to have been busier and more varied with residents, tradesmen, travellers and craftsmen within and approaching the asset during the medieval period.
- 4.2.9. The very low density of settlement and wholly agricultural land use surrounding the asset means that the olfactory experience of the asset's setting is not significantly affected by the modern world and may retain some aspects of the medieval olfactory experience of the asset's setting.

CONCLUSION

- 4.2.10. The asset appears as a noticeably dense concentration of foliage set within a largely flat area of arable cultivation. If the nature of the asset is known, the experience of the asset is one of interconnectedness with surrounding medieval assets. If the nature of the asset is not known, it is difficult to say for certain whether it would even be understood and experienced as a man-made feature.
- 4.2.11. The wider auditory and olfactory setting of the asset supports the visual understanding of the asset as an historic rural place which is separate to the modern-day world.

CONTRIBUTION OF ASSET'S SETTING TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.2.12. As the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has noted, the asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it.
- 4.2.13. The present condition and appearance of the asset means that its experiential setting contributes little to an understanding and appreciation of it if its function is not already known. It is more likely to be interpreted as a defensive site, such as a moated manor.
- 4.2.14. The asset's notional setting meaningfully contributes to the asset's significance as there is greatly increased understanding and appreciation of the asset's importance and function during the medieval

period when the asset is experienced with knowledge of and reference to the surrounding contemporary medieval assets around it.



*Illus. 9. NHLE 1008039 (Medieval Moated Tile Kiln 250m North East of North Grange Farm) from turning area to south-east of NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm), looking south-east.
Location of asset indicated by arrow*



Illus. 10. View of NHLE 1008039 (Medieval Moated Tile Kiln 250m North East of North Grange Farm) (right of frame, indicated by orange arrow) and NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) (left of frame) demonstrating how understanding of NHLE 1008039 increases when experienced with other assets around it. Looking north-west to south-east

PREDICTED CHANGES TO SETTING AND SIGNIFICANCE BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.2.15. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual, auditory and olfactory changes from construction vehicles and construction materials. These could change the arable landscape which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the scheduled area and when within the asset's wider setting.
- 4.2.16. The asset lies at a minimum of 200 m distance from the Land Areas of the Proposed Development (Land Area D). Construction activities within Field D10 and construction traffic along Meaux Lane (just under 230 m to the north-west of the asset) represent the most likely changes to this asset during the construction phase.
- 4.2.17. The construction phase of the Proposed Development is likely to necessitate the frequent use of Meaux Lane by construction vehicles. These construction vehicles are likely to be perceived as noisier than the usual traffic which Meaux Lane sees (although small lorries were using this lane during the site visit). However, this may better index the auditory setting of the asset during the medieval period, when the area is likely to have been busier than it is today. There is also a risk of dust from construction materials being blown into the scheduled area. This could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the asset through reducing the air quality of the asset's current setting and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the asset.
- 4.2.18. There are two courses of hedgerows or tree lines between the asset and both Meaux Lane and Field D10. These hedgerows and tree lines will provide a level of protection against the worst of any negative changes arising from noise and dust, both obscuring any perceived increased noise from the construction traffic and taking the brunt of any impact by dust. However, this may not be the case where there are breaks in vegetation.
- 4.2.19. Overall, no more than slight negative changes to the setting of the asset are predicted due to the distance of the asset to the closest construction activities and the protection offered by in situ tree lines and hedgerows. This change would be temporary (lasting only as long as the construction phase) and fully reversible.
- 4.2.20. The asset lies at too great a distance from the other Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 450 m) for the setting of the asset to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.
- 4.2.21. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring around the asset.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.2.22. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual changes to the wider agricultural setting of the asset and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the arable landscape which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the scheduled area and when within the asset's wider setting.
- 4.2.23. Due to the 'sudden' appearance of the asset from a single location on Meaux Lane and the inability for the Site to be seen from this viewpoint (Illus. 9 and 11), it is very unlikely that any visual changes to the setting of the asset and therefore its significance would occur during this phase of the Proposed Development.
- 4.2.24. The element of setting which contributes most to the significance of the asset - the landscape context as understood via the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets - will not

be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring around the asset (increased perceived noise levels created by maintenance vehicles along Meaux Lane and/or the movement of solar panels).

- 4.2.25. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring around the asset.



Illus. 11. View of NHLE 1008039 (Medieval Moated Tile Kiln 250m North East of North Grange Farm) (right of frame, indicated by orange arrow) from the south-eastern corner of the turning area towards the Site (indicated by blue arrows), demonstrating lack of intervisibility due to intervening hedgerows and tree lines, looking east to south-east

CONCLUSION

- 4.2.26. Slight negative changes to the experiential setting of NHLE 1008039 (Medieval Moated Tile Kiln 250m North East of North Grange Farm) are possible during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. These would be temporary and fully reversible.
- 4.2.27. No changes to the setting of the asset during the operational phase of the Proposed Development are anticipated.

4.3. SCHEDULED MONUMENT NHLE 1015305: MEAUX DUCK DECOY, 420M SOUTH WEST OF MEAUX DECOY FARM

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

BASELINE

- 4.3.1. The key elements of the setting of this asset includes the local rural settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which the asset was associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which the asset was directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which it served and the transport networks which connected it to such places.

APPROACHES TO ASSET

- 4.3.2. There are currently no publicly accessible approaches to the asset as no public footpaths lead to it.
- 4.3.3. During the site visit, as agreed with the landowner, the asset was approached from Meaux Lane, passing through NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm), the tracks and field edges in Land Area D and through Meaux Decoy Farm to the north-east of the asset. The scheduled area could not be entered but, the northern and southern borders of the scheduled area were accessed on foot.
- 4.3.4. Although the asset and its setting can be experienced from anywhere along its borders, the lack of public footpaths and agreement with landowners prevented other approaches to the asset being taken during the site visit. The experience of the asset and its setting from approaches other than that stated above are therefore unknown.



Illus. 12. Approaches to asset and location of photographs shown in Illus. 13 – 19

VISUAL EXPERIENCE

NORTHERN APPROACH

- 4.3.5. The asset is bordered on all sides by agricultural land and was approached by passing through the agricultural land to its north, including Land Areas D and E. The initial visual indication of the asset, a concentration of tall trees, was seen just to the east of Field E6 as the asset was being approached from Meaux Decoy Farm to its north-east. The high hedgerow which forms the asset's northern border became noticeable when the north-eastern corner of Field E6 was reached (Illus. 13).
- 4.3.6. This hedgerow effectively screens the asset entirely from view. At only one location along its length can the scheduled area be viewed: a badly maintained iron gate close to the eastern end of the asset's northern boundary which appeared to serve as the only means to enter the scheduled area. The thick vegetation surrounding the gate and its poor maintenance prevented the gate from being opened during the site visit. Behind the gate is a large tree whose canopy greatly restricts clear views into the asset, such that no obvious earthworks related to the duck decoy can be identified (Illus. 14 and 15).



Illus. 13. View of NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm) from north-eastern corner of Field E6, looking south-west

- 4.3.7. The scheduled area would feel dark and enclosed if entered. When standing at the gate, the asset felt untouched by human activity; it was hard to appreciate that a hunting aid had ever been constructed here, which is often entirely the nature of hunting aids.
- 4.3.8. Due to the near impossibility of viewing the asset from this approach, it is highly unlikely that an onlooker would understand it as an abandoned post-medieval duck decoy if the nature of the asset was not already known. Even with the knowledge of the function and purpose of the asset, the high hedgerow along its northern boundary serves to separate it entirely from the wider agricultural landscape to its west and north. Furthermore, the use of the agricultural fields around the asset as arable land rather than woodland or pasture for livestock adds an additional obstacle to imagining the asset as it would have been in the post-medieval period, as the current use of the fields is not directly associated with hunting or wetland resources.
- 4.3.9. It is unlikely that the screening provided by the high hedgerow bordering the asset would be noticeably lessened during the winter months due to its height and density.
- 4.3.10. An arresting and special view seen during the site visit in this location was the view between Field E6 and Beverley Minster to the west (Illus. 16 and 17). The generally flat topography of the landscape and lack of settlement between Field E6 and Beverley Minster creates a stunningly clear view of Beverley Minster which deeply underlines the central importance of the Minster to the East Riding of Yorkshire during the medieval and post-medieval period.



Illus. 14 (above). Gated entrance into NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm), looking south to south-west



Illus. 15 (left). View of NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm), from western end of Field E6, looking north-east.



Illus. 16 (left). View of Beverley Minster (indicated by orange arrow) from NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm), looking west



Illus. 17 (below). Wider view of Beverley Minster (indicated by orange arrow) and Field E6 from NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South

SOUTHERN APPROACH

- 4.3.11. The southern edge of the scheduled area, which borders Field E9, is also demarcated by a hedgerow. However, this hedgerow is much shorter than its northern counterpart. Therefore, it is possible to view the asset at various points along the hedgerow, the best view being reproduced below (Illus. 18).
- 4.3.12. As with the northern approach, what can be seen of the asset – a concentration of trees and dense vegetation and several outlying small ‘lumps and bumps’ in the ground surface – does not provide a clear indication of that the asset if its nature is not already known. Unlike the northern approach, the ability to view the asset more clearly from the southern approach means that knowledge of the function and purpose of the asset does increase the appreciation and understanding of the asset in situ from this location.
- 4.3.13. Again, however, the overgrown nature of the asset, the inability to see into it clearly even from this approach, and the use of the agricultural fields around the asset as arable land rather than woodland or pasture for livestock makes it difficult to imagine the asset as it would have been during the post-medieval period. The asset felt as untouched by humans from this approach as from the northern approach.
- 4.3.14. It is unlikely that any screening effects provided by the hedgerow bordering the asset would be noticeably lessened during the winter months.



Illus. 18. View of NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm) from northern border of Field E9, looking north-east

AUDITORY AND OLFACTORY EXPERIENCE

- 4.3.15. The nearest main roads, Meaux Lane and the A1035, lie at around 1.7 km distance to the asset. Several small farm tracks which lie at 400 m or more distance from the asset receive very infrequent and minimal traffic. The setting of the asset is therefore calm and peaceful, with the soundscape predominantly consisting of the rustling of vegetation in the breeze and birdsong. Therefore, the overall auditory experience of the asset is of a completely undeveloped, sparsely populated and highly rural landscape. It is likely that the modern auditory setting of the asset reflects its post-medieval counterpart.

- 4.3.16. The very low density of settlement and wholly agricultural land use surrounding the asset means that the olfactory experience of the asset's setting is barely affected by the modern world and is likely to retain many aspects of the post-medieval olfactory experience of the asset's setting.

CONCLUSION

- 4.3.17. There are currently no publicly accessible locations from which to experience the asset. When experienced from Fields E6 and E9 and the nature of the asset is known, the asset is experienced as an anomaly within a wider arable agricultural landscape which feels untouched by past or present human activity. If the nature of the asset is not known, it is difficult to say for certain whether it would even be understood and experienced as a man-made feature.
- 4.3.18. The wider auditory and olfactory setting of the asset supports the visual understanding of the asset as an historic rural place which is separate to the modern-day world.

CONTRIBUTION OF ASSET'S SETTING TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.3.19. As the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has noted, the asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it.
- 4.3.20. The present condition, appearance, lack of external visibility and original purpose of the asset means that the current experiential setting of the asset does not contribute greatly to an understanding and appreciation even if the asset's function is known.
- 4.3.21. When the asset is experienced with reference to the surrounding contemporary post-medieval assets around it, the understanding and appreciation of the asset's historic function and importance is greatly increased. The notional setting of the asset therefore provides the greater contribution to the significance of the asset.

PREDICTED CHANGES TO SETTING AND SIGNIFICANCE BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.3.22. Construction activity is deemed to be at sufficient distance from the asset and the hedgerows and vegetation surrounding the asset are assessed as to be of sufficient height to preclude visual impacts to the asset's setting by the presence of construction vehicles and construction groundworks.
- 4.3.23. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset include auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles and groundworks. Perceived increased noise from construction vehicles and machinery within surrounding Fields could change the calm, peaceful atmosphere which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. Visual changes created by dust arising from groundworks within surrounding Fields could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the asset through reducing the air quality of the asset's current setting and settling on and/or obscuring earthworks and treelines which reflect the below-ground remains of the asset. Olfactory changes from increased dust in the air could also occur. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the scheduled area and when within the asset's wider setting of agricultural land.
- 4.3.24. The asset is located within the western side of Land Area E of the Proposed Development and is bordered by Field E6 to the north and Fields E7 and E9 to the south and east. As has been discussed, the existing hedgerow between Field E6 and the asset is particularly high. This hedgerow will provide a level of protection against the worst of any negative changes arising from dust by taking the brunt of any impact. The hedgerows bordering Fields E7 and E9 to their north are shorter and of a thinner density; they are therefore unlikely to offer as much protection as the hedgerow of Field E6. However, it was communicated during the site visit and is clear from aerial imagery that the asset itself contains several large trees and dense foliage. These at least would serve to shield the asset from the worst of any impacts by dust.

- 4.3.25. Despite this, the proximity of construction activities to the scheduled area (particularly within Fields E5, E7 and E9, where solar panel arrays are proposed to be installed) means that some level of negative change during this phase of the Proposed Development is probable. However, it would be temporary (lasting only as long as the construction phase) and fully reversible.
- 4.3.26. The asset lies at too great a distance from the other Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 400 m) for the setting of the asset to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.
- 4.3.27. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring around the asset.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.3.28. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual changes to the wider agricultural setting of the asset and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the feeling of peace and calm which characterises the experiential settings of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the scheduled area and when within the asset's wider setting.
- 4.3.29. The development proposes to create physical separation between the asset and its surrounding Fields by establishing new grassland in Field E6 and within a 100 m strip between the asset and Fields E5, E7 and E9. This measure would maintain the undeveloped, calm and peaceful atmosphere of the land immediately surrounding the asset.
- 4.3.30. Due to the relatively flat topography of the land to the north of the asset, the existing hedgerow between Fields E5 and E6 effectively prevents views into Field E5 from Field E6. It is anticipated that the height of the solar panel arrays proposed to be installed within Field E5 and E5's perimeter fencing would result in the tops of the solar panel arrays and the perimeter fencing being visible. The proposed perimeter fencing would be constructed of wire mesh or similar and would therefore have substantially less visual impact than panel fencing. However, the solar panel arrays proposed within Fields E3 and E4 are likely to be visible at all times from the asset due to these Fields' higher elevations (Illus. 19). Given that the asset lies to the south of these Fields, the visibility of the solar panel arrays or perimeter fencing of Fields E3 – E5 would not change onlooker's ability to appreciate the asset from Field E6. The high hedgerow which borders the northern side of the asset would further prevent views of the solar panel arrays and perimeter fencing when the asset is viewed from Fields E7 and E9.
- 4.3.31. Therefore, although it is acknowledged that the Proposed Development will dramatically alter the character of the agricultural landscape which surrounds the asset, this will not alter the notional or experiential setting of the asset.
- 4.3.32. The absence of solar farm infrastructure within Field E6 would ensure that the current impressive and informative views from this Field westwards towards Beverley Minster could be retained.

CONCLUSION

- 4.3.33. There is anticipated to be negative change to the experiential setting of NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm) during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. However, this would be temporary, fully reversible and already reduced through the existence of current hedgerows and vegetation.
- 4.3.34. No changes to the setting of the asset during the operational phase of the Proposed Development are anticipated.



Illus. 19. View of Fields E3 and E4 (indicated by blue arrows) from Field E6, looking north-east. Views of NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm) look south-east to south-west. Therefore, any solar PV modules visible in Fields E3 and E4 are not anticipated to impact the asset's setting

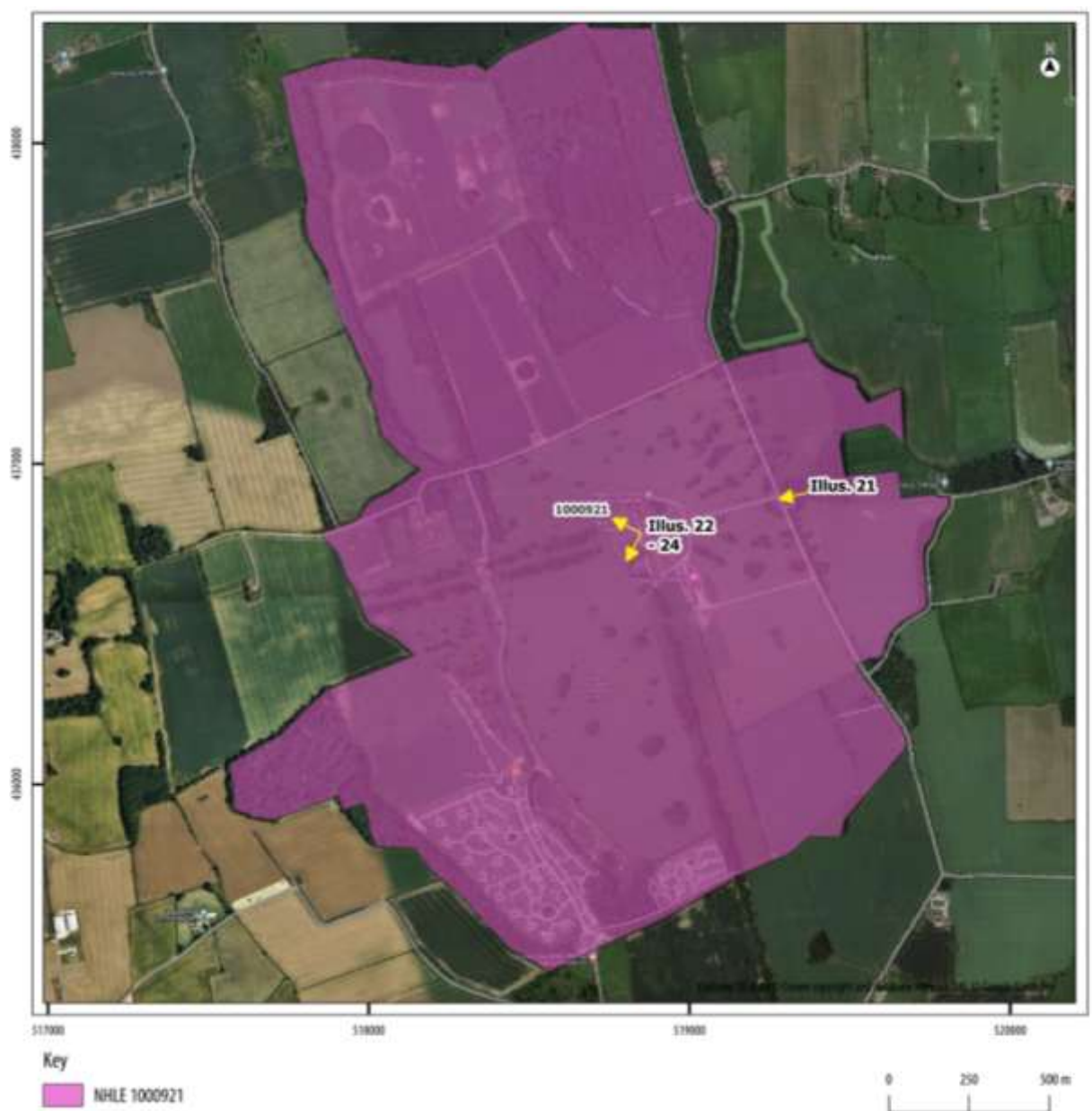
4.4. GRADE II* REGISTERED PARK AND GARDEN NHLE 1000921: BURTON CONSTABLE

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

BASELINE

- 4.4.1. The key elements of the setting of this asset includes the local rural settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which it was associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which the asset was directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power with which it was associated and the transport networks which connected them to such places.

APPROACHES TO ASSET



Illus. 20. Approaches to asset and location of photographs shown in Illus. 21-24

- 4.4.2. The only publicly accessible approach to the asset is from Burton Constable Road to the east of the asset.
- 4.4.3. Although the asset and its setting can be experienced from anywhere along its borders, the lack of public footpaths and agreement with landowners prevented other approaches to the asset being taken during the site visit. The experience of the asset and its setting from approaches other than that stated above are therefore unknown.
- 4.4.4. It is worth highlighting here that, as with other assets of this type, the approaches into and around the asset's grounds are very much designed and curated, and that views into and out of the asset have been purposefully obscured by the design of the landscaping and the cultivation of thick tree lines at borders of the asset's grounds.

VISUAL EXPERIENCE

- 4.4.5. The access track into the asset from Burton Constable Road is flanked by the expansive grounds of the asset and continues as straight as a die towards Burton Constable Hall (Illus. 21). This view fills the observer's entire vision once they have turned onto the access track and immediately transports the onlooker into a distinct time and place that is unconnected to the modern world. The thick tree lines which border the asset to its north, west and south completely block views towards the Site and serve to delineate the asset from the outside world, severing any connection it could have with the modern



landscape around it.

Illus. 21. View of NHLE 1000921 (Burton Constable Registered Park and Garden) from Burton Constable Road, looking west

- 4.4.6. Continuing along the access track, the observer is led around to the south as the hall building is approached and into a public car park next to the stable block, which now partially serves as the visitor centre. The hall building can be accessed on foot along the rear of the stable buildings.
- 4.4.7. The visitor to Burton Constable Hall is guided through the eastern wing of the grandiose building first. The building is orientated west-south-west to east-north-east and therefore the windows of its western elevation face towards the Site. The gallery, two bedrooms, the staircase hall and several drawing rooms are positioned on the western side of the building, presumably so that the westerly views towards the Site

can be appreciated. However, the thick tree lines bordering the grounds prevent any views into the Site from either the ground or first floor windows of the western elevation of the hall (Illus. 22 and 23).

- 4.4.8. When sitting within the grounds in the western side of the asset, closest to the Site, the asset feels both expansive and self-contained – expansive within its own ‘bubble’, as it were – due to the tree lines bordering it. It feels clearly separate to the modern day but not ‘dead’ or stuck in the past, merely a remnant of an earlier time which has happened to survive into the present. The Site cannot be seen from the western grounds of the hall (Illus. 24).
- 4.4.9. The well-maintained grounds and well-cared for and lavishly decorated interior of the asset makes it extremely easy to imagine the asset as it would have been during the post-medieval period.
- 4.4.10. It is highly unlikely that the screening provided by the tree lines bordering the asset would be noticeably lessened during the winter months due to their height and density.



Illus. 22. View of the grounds of NHLE 1000921 (Burton Constable) from upper storey of western elevation of house, looking west towards the Site. The thick tree lines bordering the grounds can clearly be seen



Illus. 23 (left). View of the grounds of NHLE 1000921 (Burton Constable) from upper storey of western elevation of house, looking north towards the Site. The thick tree lines bordering the grounds can clearly be seen



Illus. 24 (below). View of the grounds of NHLE 1000921 (Burton Constable) from outside of the house, looking

AUDITORY AND OLFACTORY EXPERIENCE

- 4.4.11. All publicly accessible areas of the asset were extremely quiet during the site visit, with minimal intrusion from modern elements such as traffic. This is likely due to a noise buffering effect provided by the tree lines bordering the asset and by distance. At the time of the site visit there were few visitors, but it is probable that perceived noise levels within the asset increase dramatically during the school holidays.
- 4.4.12. It is likely that the modern auditory setting of the asset generally reflects its post-medieval counterpart. Although country houses and grounds like Burton Constable were designed to offer a break from urban living and a more leisurely pace of life, there would have been a consistent background level of noise from the house staff and visiting trades- and craftsmen, not to mention any social gatherings organised by the owners. The varying modern noise levels emanating from visitors are likely to be less than or comparable, if of a different nature, to those experienced by the asset during the post-medieval period.
- 4.4.13. The tree lines surrounding the asset means that the olfactory experience of the asset's setting is affected only by the vehicles of visitors and is likely to retain many aspects of the post-medieval olfactory experience of the asset's setting, such as culinary smells from the visitors' centre.

CONCLUSION

- 4.4.14. The current visual experience of the asset clearly reflects its historic function and makes it easy to imagine the asset during the post-medieval period. The thick tree lines which border the asset to the north, west and south, prevent any views of the Site from the grounds or the ground and first floors of the house. These tree lines also support an understanding of the asset as a self-contained entity removed from the modern world.
- 4.4.15. The wider auditory and olfactory setting of the asset supports the visual understanding of the asset as an historic country home for the upper classes which is separate to the modern-day world.
- 4.4.16. The notional setting of the asset is also readily accessible through the presentation of information throughout the site grounds.

CONTRIBUTION OF ASSET'S SETTING TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.4.17. The asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it. However, due to the tree lines bordering the asset and preventing views into and out of it, this setting is notional only. When viewing the asset in situ, the sensory experience of the asset is very much as a self-contained entity separate to the land around it.
- 4.4.18. The contribution to significance provided by the experiential setting of the asset is of key importance to understanding the asset as the specifically designed rural property of members of the post-medieval upper classes. Elements of the experiential setting of the asset which are crucial to this are the designed and well-maintained house and grounds and the enclosing of the asset by its tree-lined borders. The experiential setting of the asset ends at its surrounding tree lines.
- 4.4.19. The notional setting of the asset (i.e. the knowledge of its historical associations with the wider landscape) provides the far lesser contribution to the significance of the asset as the purpose and function of the asset is so clearly understood from its experiential setting.
- 4.4.20. Possibly associated listed buildings NHLE 1083415 (Wood Hall Farmhouse) and NHLE 1161929 (Benningholme Hall) cannot be seen from the grounds of the asset. Thus, the observer would not be aware of this possible association if they had no knowledge of it. The presence of these listed buildings therefore contributes only to the notional setting of the asset.

PREDICTED CHANGES TO SETTING AND SIGNIFICANCE BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.4.21. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual, auditory and olfactory changes created by construction vehicles and construction materials. These could change the experience of an expansive but self-contained remnant of a past age of class wealth which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset's boundaries and wider setting.
- 4.4.22. Due to the distance of the asset to the Site (c. 8.1 km) and the lack of any views of the Site from the house or its grounds due to the asset's tree-lined borders, no changes by the Proposed Development to the asset's setting are predicted during this phase of development.
- 4.4.23. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring around the asset.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.4.24. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual changes to the wider agricultural setting of the asset and auditory changes created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the experience of an expansive but self-contained remnant of a past age of class wealth which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.4.25. Due to the distance of the asset to the Site (c. 8.1 km) and the lack of any views of the Site from the house or its grounds due to the asset's tree-lined borders, no changes by the Proposed Development to the asset's setting are predicted during this phase of development.
- 4.4.26. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring around the asset.

CONCLUSION

- 4.4.27. No changes to the setting or significance of NHLE 1000921 (Burton Constable) are anticipated during either the construction or operational phase of the development.

4.5. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING NHLE 1103426: MEAUX ABBEY FARM

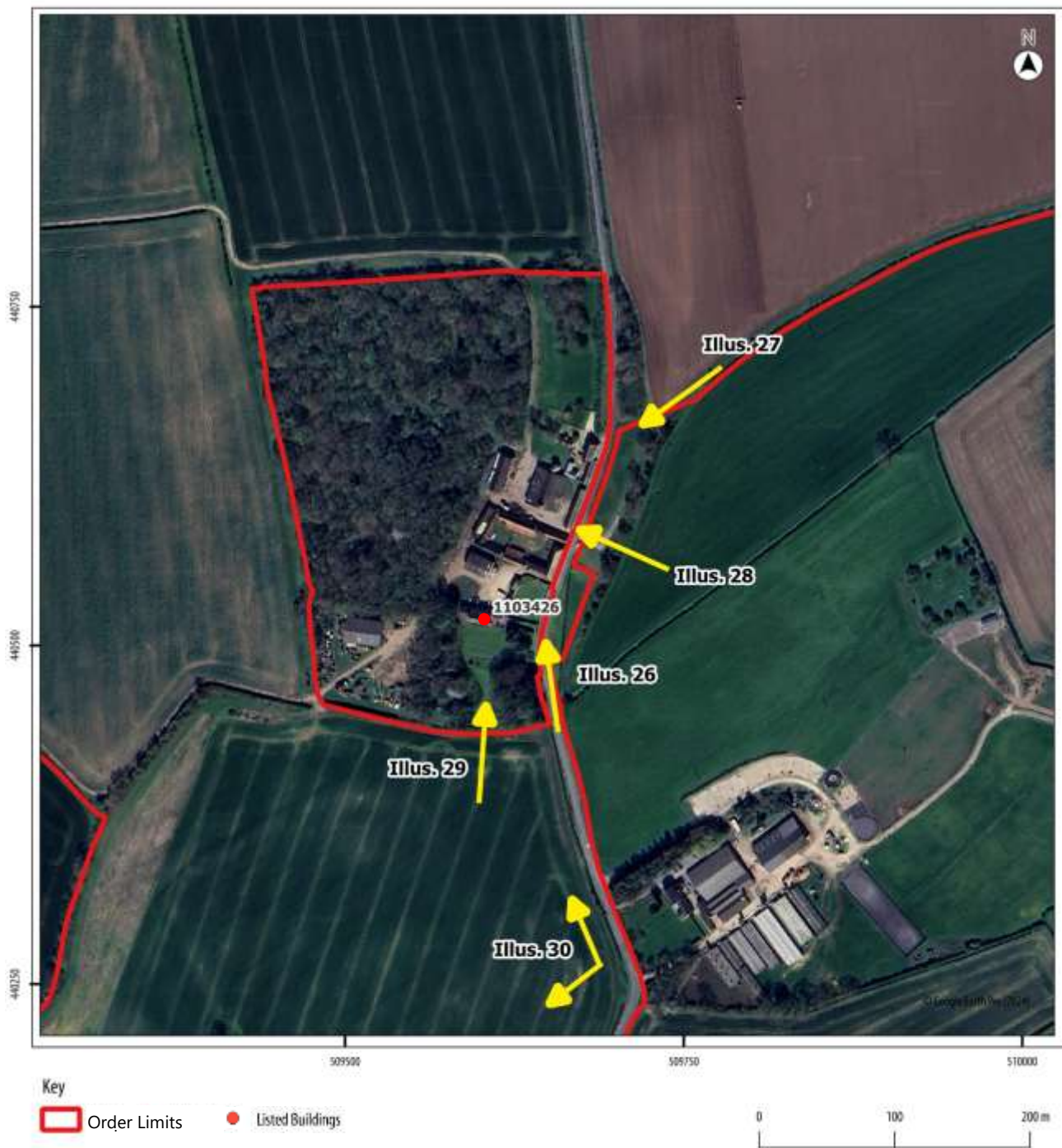
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

BASELINE

- 4.5.1. The key elements of the setting of this asset includes the local rural settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which it was associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which the asset was directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which it served and the transport networks which connected it to such places.

APPROACHES TO ASSET

- 4.5.2. The only publicly accessible approach to the asset is from Meaux Lane, whose northern side the asset borders. The asset can be approached along the lane from the both the south and north. The asset was also viewed from Field D18, to its immediate south, with agreement of the landowner (Illus. 25).
- 4.5.3. Although the asset and its setting can be experienced from anywhere along its borders, the lack of public footpaths and agreement with landowners prevented other approaches to the asset being taken during the site visit. The experience of the asset and its setting from approaches other than that stated above are therefore unknown.



Illus. 25. Approaches to asset and location of photographs shown in Illus. 26 – 30

VISUAL EXPERIENCE

MEAUX LANE: SOUTHERN APPROACH

- 4.5.4. The asset is located just after Meaux Lane turns eastwards from a south to north trajectory. It lies hard up against the road, with no pavement or barrier separating the two, and its buildings are large and strung out along the road. The farm complex is bordered by tree lines to its west, north and east and is therefore very much self-contained. Opposite the asset is a large turning area which is predominantly grassed and is clearly associated with the asset. The frontage of the buildings face south-east, towards the southern approach to the asset. Thus, when approached from the south, the sudden appearance of the asset as the observer turns eastwards is at least arresting if not awe-inspiring.

- 4.5.5. The view from this location is an almost perfectly preserved snapshot of how the asset would have appeared during the post-medieval period; arguably, only the tarmacked surface of Meaux Lane and modern vehicles in the farm's courtyard are different (Illus. 26). The asset's very clear connection with Meaux Lane and the size and good condition of its buildings imbues a clear sense of the central role which the farm and its owner would have played in the local area during the post-medieval period. The large turning area to the asset's south serves only to highlight this further: the farm was of such status



that a sizeable and permanent area for collecting, exporting or receiving large amounts of crops and other goods was necessary.

Illus 26. View of NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) from southern approach, looking north-east

MEAUX LANE: NORTHERN APPROACH

- 4.5.6. From the northern approach, the asset also appears suddenly and in its entirety as Meaux Lane turns westwards from its north to south trajectory. However, the visual impact of the asset is noticeably less. This may be because the buildings are orientated south-eastwards and therefore away from the northern approach (Illus. 27).
- 4.5.7. The view from this location mirrors that of the southern approach but, as noted, is less impactful than that of the southern approach.

MEAUX LANE: BOTH APPROACHES

- 4.5.8. The trees which border the farm complex to the west, north and east serve to physically delineate the farm complex from its agricultural hinterland and prevent any views into the Site. The tree lines also provide a sense of enclosure and self-containment. Thus, although this hinterland clearly forms part of the notional settings of the asset, it is not a key component of the asset's experiential setting. It is highly unlikely that the effect of the tree lines bordering the asset on the visual experience of the asset would be noticeably lessened during the winter months due to their height and density (Illus. 28).

- 4.5.9. Perhaps due to the self-contained impression of the asset and its sudden appearance from both approaches along Meaux Lane, the asset feels socially isolated despite being obviously physically connected to other settlements within the area by Meaux Lane.



Illus. 27 (left). View of NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) from south-western corner of Field D10, to the immediate south of the northern approach, looking west



Illus. 28 (below). View of NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) from turning area opposite it, looking north-west

FIELD D18 APPROACH

- 4.5.10. The northern border of Field D18 borders the southern grounds of the asset. From within this Field and looking north, it can be clearly seen from the building's architecture, orientation and southern lawn that the southern buildings and grounds of the asset were designed to be the primary residential areas of the farm (Illus. 29). The thick tree lines bordering these buildings and grounds to the west and east further serve to funnel views into Field D18 from the asset. This is likely an original designed view. As well as having an aesthetic purpose, this designed view also allows the modern onlooker to firmly understand the historic relationship between the asset and Field D18 (i.e. that Field D18 formed part of its agricultural hinterland during the post-medieval period) (Illus. 30).
- 4.5.11. It was strongly felt during the site visit that the current appearance of Field D18 (i.e. undeveloped and agricultural) greatly increased the onlooker's appreciation of the asset as a principal post-medieval farm.
- 4.5.12. The ground elevation rises slightly to the south in Field D18 and its southern border is delineated by a hedgerow containing several tall trees. Thus, no Fields or Land Areas on which solar farm infrastructure is proposed can be seen. It is highly unlikely that the screening effects of this hedgerow would be noticeably lessened during the winter months due to their height and density (cf. Illus. 46).



Illus. 29. View of NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) from northern border of Field D18, demonstrating the asset's designed view



Illus. 30. View of NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) from eastern side of Field D18, demonstrating how the historic association between it and asset is understood by the onlooker from this Field

AUDITORY AND OLFACTORY EXPERIENCE

- 4.5.13. During the site visit, several cars passed the asset along Meaux Lane roughly every 10 minutes on average. This creates a regular burst of modern noise within an otherwise calm, peaceful and agricultural setting. Little noise (such as machinery) was identified as issuing from NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) during the site visit. Therefore, the auditory experience of the asset is of a largely undeveloped, sparsely populated and highly rural landscape.
- 4.5.14. It is likely that the modern auditory setting of the asset reflects its post-medieval counterpart. As a principal farm of the local area during the post-medieval period, the asset is likely to have been subject to the regular coming and going of a larger number of farm labourers, tradespeople, craftsmen and possibly livestock. Although Meaux Lane remains a key road for the local area, there would likely have been more frequent traffic than today during the post-medieval period.
- 4.5.15. The very low density of settlement and wholly agricultural land use surrounding the asset means that the olfactory experience of the asset's setting is not significantly affected by the modern world and may retain some aspects of the post-medieval olfactory experience of the asset's setting.

CONCLUSION

- 4.5.16. The current visual experience of the asset clearly reflects the historic function of the asset and makes it easy to imagine the asset during the post-medieval period. The thick tree lines which border the asset to the west, north and east serve to imbue a sense of enclosure and understanding of the asset as a self-contained entity.
- 4.5.17. The wider auditory and olfactory setting of the asset supports the visual understanding of the asset as the principal local farm during the post-medieval period.

CONTRIBUTION OF ASSET'S SETTING TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.5.18. The asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it.
- 4.5.19. From the Meaux Lane approach, the tree lines bordering the asset prevent views into and out of its wider agricultural setting. Therefore, it is felt that from this approach, the wider landscape is contributes to the notional setting of the asset only. When viewing the asset in situ from this approach, the sensory experience of the asset is very much as a self-contained entity separate to the land around it.
- 4.5.20. Although the asset is well-understood as a post-medieval farm within its experiential setting when viewed from the Meaux Lane approach (which arguably ends at its surrounding tree lines), its notional setting incorporating its agricultural hinterland and the two nearby Scheduled Monuments NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) and NHLE 1008039 (Medieval moated tile kiln 250 m north-east of North Grange Farm) underlines its key importance to the local area during that period.
- 4.5.21. The wider agricultural landscape is a key contributor to the understanding and appreciation of the asset from the Field D18 approach. It therefore forms part of the experiential setting of the asset when the asset is experienced from within it. From this approach, the knowledge of the presence of Scheduled Monuments NHLE 1007843 and NHLE 1008039 could justifiably be deemed to add less to the onlooker's appreciation of the asset's local importance during the post-medieval period due to that impression being given by the asset's architecture, design and clear association with a large swathe of agricultural land.

PREDICTED CHANGES TO SETTING AND SIGNIFICANCE BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.5.22. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual, auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles, groundworks activities and construction materials. These could change the largely unchanged agricultural complex which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset's boundaries and wider setting of agricultural land.
- 4.5.23. The asset lies between c.60 m and 200 m from the Land Areas of the Proposed Development (Land Area D); solar panels are proposed to be installed in Fields D10, D11 and D17. This construction activity is deemed to be at sufficient distance from the asset and the hedgerows and vegetation surrounding the asset are assessed as to be of sufficient height to preclude visual impacts to the asset's setting by the presence of construction vehicles and construction groundworks. No construction activities are proposed within Field D18.
- 4.5.24. There is a risk of dust arising from groundworks activities being blown into the listed area. This could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the asset through reducing the air quality of the asset's current setting and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the asset.
- 4.5.25. There is an area of woodland between the asset and Fields D11 and D17 and a small clump of trees between the asset and Field D10. This vegetation will provide a level of protection against the worst of any negative changes arising from noise and dust during construction activities within Land Area D, both obscuring any perceived increased noise and taking the brunt of any impact by dust.
- 4.5.26. There is a high risk of auditory and olfactory changes arising from increased traffic along Meaux Lane carrying construction materials at the eastern elevation of the asset. Dust may also be blown by construction traffic behind the building's eastern elevation and into the farm complex itself.
- 4.5.27. Negative changes from noise and dust arising during the construction phase would be temporary (lasting only as long as the construction phase) and fully reversible.
- 4.5.28. The asset lies at too great a distance from the other Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 650 m) for the setting of the asset to be changes by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.

- 4.5.29. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring around the asset.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.5.30. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual changes to the wider agricultural setting of the asset and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the largely unchanged agricultural complex which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.5.31. Meaux Lane is proposed as one of the principal local roads used by maintenance vehicles during this phase. The road is therefore likely to see an overall increase in traffic and a perception of correspondingly increased noise levels. However, this change would only be felt when maintenance of Land Area D is required – that is, infrequently. The level of negative change is thus deemed to be no more than slight.
- 4.5.32. Views into and out of the asset are from Meaux Lane and agricultural fields to the south and south-east of the asset form part of the experiential setting of the asset, and in the case of Field D18 are key contributors to that setting.
- 4.5.33. The height of the woodland to the west and north of the asset and the height of the trees bordering Field D10 are likely sufficient to block views of the Site from the eastern elevations of the farm buildings, including their upper storeys, during the winter and summer months. Although Land Area B lies to the south-east of the asset, in line with one of the asset's principal views from its eastern elevations, its distance from the asset (almost 1 km) and number of undeveloped fields and hedgerows between it and the asset (four) are sufficient to prevent any changes to this view during the summer or winter.
- 4.5.34. Although no solar farm infrastructure is proposed to be constructed within Field D18, new planting is proposed throughout its whole footprint. As its current use as agricultural land is an important component of the asset's setting from this approach, visual changes incurred from the proposed new planting has the potential to notably change the asset's setting in this location. However, the proposed new planting is for grassland species. Therefore, the change of land use may not cause negative changes to the asset's setting at all; the designed view between the asset and the Field and the wider rural setting of the asset would be retained.
- 4.5.35. The woodland to the west and north of the asset and the hedgerow bordering Field D18 are anticipated to obscure any noise arising from the movement of solar panels and from inverters during this phase of the development.
- 4.5.36. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring around the asset.

CONCLUSION

- 4.5.37. Negative changes to the setting of NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) are predicted during the construction phase of the Proposed Development, specifically from construction traffic along Meaux Lane. These would be temporary and fully reversible.
- 4.5.38. Although deemed unlikely, negative changes to the setting of the asset during the operational phase of the Proposed Development could arise from the planting of grassland proposed in Field D18.

4.6. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING NHLE 1083415: WOOD HALL FARMHOUSE

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

BASELINE

- 4.6.1. The key elements of the setting of this asset includes the local rural settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which it was associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which the asset was directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which it served and the transport networks which connected it to such places.

APPROACHES TO ASSET

- 4.6.2. The only publicly accessible approach to the asset is a private access track from Crab Tree Lane to the north of the asset. As no agreement had been reached with the landowner, the asset was viewed from the entrance of this access track only. As the asset was only viewed from one location, no illustration showing this has been presented here.
- 4.6.3. Although the asset and its setting can be experienced from anywhere along its borders, the lack of public footpaths and agreement with landowners prevented other approaches to the asset being taken during the site visit. The experience of the asset and its setting from approaches other than that stated above are therefore unknown.

VISUAL EXPERIENCE

- 4.6.4. The access track into the asset from Crab Tree Lane leads directly to the entrance to the farmhouse. The track offers wide-ranging views across several large fields to the east and west of the asset (Illus. 31). This view fills the observer's entire vision once they have turned onto the access track such that the entire landscape appears agricultural for as far as the eye can see, and clearly has direct associations with the asset. Views into and out of the asset and its agricultural hinterland towards the modern world (such as buildings and roads) are almost entirely prevented by several thick tree lines to the asset's north, east and south and by increasing land elevations to the asset's west. However, an overhead power line and the blades of one wind turbine can be seen on the southern horizon when viewing the asset from the access track.
- 4.6.5. The tree lines to the east of the asset prevent views of the possibly associated Burton Constable Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000921). The tree lines bordering Crab Tree Lane and the increase in elevation of the land to the west and north of the asset completely block views into the Site.

AUDITORY AND OLFACTORY EXPERIENCE

- 4.6.6. All publicly accessible areas of the asset were extremely quiet during the site visit, with minimal intrusion from modern elements such as traffic. This is likely to due to a noise buffering effect provided by the tree lines bordering the asset.
- 4.6.7. It is likely that the modern auditory setting of the asset generally reflects its post-medieval counterpart.
- 4.6.8. The tree lines surrounding the asset means that the olfactory experience of the asset's setting is affected only by vehicles along Crab Tree Lane and is likely to retain many aspects of the post-medieval olfactory experience of the asset's setting.

CONCLUSION

- 4.6.9. The current visual experience of the asset clearly reflects the historic function of the asset and makes it easy to imagine the asset during the post-medieval period. The thick tree line which borders the asset to the north and the increased elevation of the land to the west prevent any views of the Site from the asset.

- 4.6.10. The wider auditory and olfactory setting of the asset supports the visual understanding of the asset as a post-medieval farm.



Illus. 31. View of NHLE 1083415 (Wood Hall Farmhouse) from the junction of Crab Tree Lane and the asset's access track

CONTRIBUTION OF ASSET'S SETTING TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.6.11. The asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it. However, due to the tree lines and increased ground elevations surrounding the asset and preventing views into and out of it, this setting is notional only. When viewing the asset in situ, the sensory experience of the asset is very much as a self-contained farmhouse and its directly associated farmland.
- 4.6.12. The contribution to significance provided by the experiential setting of the asset is of key importance to understanding the asset as a post-medieval farm. Elements of the experiential setting of the asset which are crucial to this are the current agricultural use of the fields immediately surrounding the asset and the almost complete separation of the asset from modern development by its tree-lined borders and surrounding topography.
- 4.6.13. The notional setting of the asset (i.e. the knowledge of its historical associations with the wider landscape) provides the far lesser contribution to the significance of the asset as the purpose and function of the asset is so clearly understood from its experiential setting.
- 4.6.14. Possibly associated Registered Park and Garden NHLE 1000921 (Burton Constable) and listed building NHLE 1161929 (Benningholme Hall) cannot be seen from the grounds of the asset. Thus, the observer would not be aware of this possible association if they had no knowledge of it. The presence of these assets therefore contributes only to the notional setting of the asset.

PREDICTED CHANGES TO SETTING AND SIGNIFICANCE BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.6.15. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset include auditory and olfactory changes arising from noise created by construction vehicles and dust created by construction materials. These could change the experience of a self-contained post-medieval farm which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.6.16. Crab Tree Lane has not been identified as a key route into the Site by construction vehicles, the asset lies c. 7.4 km minimum from the Site, and there are no views of the Site from the asset due to the asset's tree-lined borders and surrounding topography. Therefore, no changes by the Proposed Development to the setting of the asset are predicted during this phase of development.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.6.17. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual changes to the wider agricultural setting of the asset and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the experience of a self-contained post-medieval farm which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.6.18. Crab Tree Lane has not been identified as a key route into the Site by maintenance vehicles, the asset lies c. 7.4 km minimum from the Site, and there are no views of the Site from the asset due to the asset's tree-lined borders and surrounding topography. Therefore, no changes by the Proposed Development to the setting of the asset are predicted during this phase of development.

CONCLUSION

- 4.6.19. No changes to the setting or significance of NHLE 1083415 (Wood Hall Farmhouse) are anticipated during either the construction or operational phase of the development.

4.7. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING NHLE 1161929: BENNINGHOLME HALL

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

BASELINE

- 4.7.1. The key elements of the setting of this asset includes the local rural settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which it was associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which the asset was directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which it served and the transport networks which connected it to such places.

APPROACHES TO ASSET

- 4.7.2. The main publicly accessible approach to the asset is a private access track from Swine Road to the east of the asset. Expansive views of the asset can also be appreciated from Kidhill Lane to the asset's north. As no agreement had been reached with the landowner, the asset was viewed from the entrance of the Swine Road access track and from Kidhill Lane only.



Illus. 32. Approaches to asset and location of photographs shown in Illus. 33 and 34

- 4.7.3. Although the asset and its setting can be experienced from anywhere along its borders, the lack of public footpaths and agreement with landowners prevented other approaches to the asset being taken during the site visit. The experience of the asset and its setting from approaches other than that stated above are therefore unknown.

VISUAL EXPERIENCE

SWINE ROAD

- 4.7.4. From Swine Road, only the grounds of Benningholme Hall can be seen (Illus. 33). The grounds are not included in the listing entry for Benningholme Hall, although may be curtilage listed.
- 4.7.5. The grounds of Benningholme Hall are encircled by a painted black metal fence, with the gateway to the private access track being painted white. The grounds to the south are currently scrubland and pasture, and cows were present during the site visit. Occasional mature trees are dotted throughout it. The grounds to the north are in use as a meadow. Further grassed agricultural land can be seen in the background of the view from Swine Road. The access track into the asset is flanked by an avenue of trees and therefore Benningholme Hall itself cannot be seen. No views of the Site were identified from this approach during the site visit.
- 4.7.6. On average, one car passed the asset on Swine Road every 10 minutes during the site visit. This lack of traffic, the agricultural use of the grounds and the wider landscape and the enclosure of the grounds by fencing makes it extremely easy to imagine the asset as it would have been during the post-medieval period.

KIDHILL LANE

- 4.7.7. Clear views of the west-facing elevation of Benningholme Hall are present along Kidhill Lane, just to the south of 1 – 4 Kidhill Lane (Illus. 34). This elevation of the building incorporates a metal awning over the ground floor windows which can be clearly seen from this viewpoint. From its western elevation, the asset has unbroken views over the undeveloped agricultural land to its west to the western horizon. The onlooker therefore gains a strong understanding of the purposeful siting and orientation of the building as a key element of its design, and it is easy to imagine its past occupants enjoying the bucolic views. The openness of the views also serves as a counterpoint to the tree-dense grounds to the east of the asset; the grounds were presumably designed to provide privacy to the occupants of Benningholme Hall from the users of Swine Road and its junction with Kidhill Lane whilst the building itself was designed to enable an enjoyment and appreciation of rural countryside views.
- 4.7.8. There is a noticeable elevation in the ground level as the western horizon is approached and the horizon is defined by a band of woodland which serves to prevent any views past the woodland and into the Site.

AUDITORY AND OLFACTORY EXPERIENCE

- 4.7.9. It was concluded during the site visit that, on average, several cars pass the asset along Kidhill Lane roughly every 10 minutes. This creates a regular burst of modern noise within an otherwise highly rural and quiet setting. Little other noise (such as agricultural machinery related to Benningholme Grange Farm to the north) was identified during the site visit. Therefore, the overall auditory experience of the asset is of a largely undeveloped, sparsely populated and highly rural landscape.
- 4.7.10. The very low density of settlement and wholly agricultural land use surrounding the asset means that the olfactory experience of the asset's setting is not significantly affected by the modern world and may retain some aspects of the post-medieval olfactory experience of the asset's setting.

CONCLUSION

- 4.7.11. The current visual experience of the asset clearly reflects the historic function of the asset and makes it easy to imagine the asset during the post-medieval period. The tree-dense grounds to the east of the asset provides a clear demarcation of the asset as a self-contained entity separate to the modern world. The increased elevation of the land to the west and the woodland on the western horizon prevent any views of the Site from the asset.
- 4.7.12. The wider auditory and olfactory setting of the asset supports the visual understanding of the asset as an historic country home for the upper classes which is separate to the modern-day world.



Illus. 33 (above). View of the grounds of NHLE 1161929 (Benningholme Hall) from Swine Road, looking west towards the Site.

Illus. 34 (below). View of western elevation of NHLE 1161929 (Benningholme Hall) (blue arrow) from Kidhill Lane, looking east to west and showing woodland on western



CONTRIBUTION OF ASSET'S SETTING TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.7.13. The asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it. The fencing off of the asset and private access track to the asset from Swine Road and the clear views to and from the asset to its west means that the associations between the asset, the undeveloped lands immediately surrounding it, the local road network of Swine Road and Kidhill Lane and the hamlet of Benningholme can be visually cross-referenced and therefore fully appreciated. The contribution to significance provided by the immediate experiential setting of the asset is thus of key importance to understanding the asset as the specifically designed rural property of members of the post-medieval upper classes.
- 4.7.14. The wider agricultural landscape surrounding the asset provides the far lesser contribution to the significance of the asset as the purpose and function of the asset is so clearly understood from its immediate setting.
- 4.7.15. Possibly associated Registered Park and Garden NHLE 1000921 (Burton Constable) and listed building NHLE 1083415 (Wood Hall Farmhouse) cannot be seen from the grounds of the asset. Thus, the observer would not be aware of this possible association if they had no knowledge of it. The presence of these assets therefore contributes only to the notional setting of the asset.

PREDICTED CHANGES TO SETTING AND SIGNIFICANCE BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.7.16. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset include noise created by construction vehicles and dust created by construction materials. These could change the experience of a self-contained remnant of a past age of class wealth which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.7.17. Swine Road and Kidhill Lane have not been identified as key routes into the Site by construction vehicles, the asset lies c. 3.1 km minimum from the Site, and there are no views of the Site from the asset due to the asset's surrounding topography. Therefore, no changes by the Proposed Development on the setting of the asset are predicted during this phase of development.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.7.18. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual changes to the wider agricultural setting of the asset and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the experience of a self-contained remnant of a past age of class wealth which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.7.19. Swine Road and Kidhill Lane have not been identified as key routes into the Site by maintenance vehicles, the asset lies c. 3.1 km minimum from the Site, and there are no views of the Site from the asset due to the asset's surrounding topography. Therefore, no changes by the Proposed Development to the setting of the asset are predicted during this phase of development.

CONCLUSION

- 4.7.20. No changes to the setting or significance of NHLE 1161929 (Benningholme Hall) are anticipated during either the construction or operational phase of the development.

4.8. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING NHLE 1346995: WAWNE GRANGE

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

BASELINE

- 4.8.1. The key elements of the setting of this asset includes the local rural settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which it was associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which the asset was directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which it served and the transport networks which connected it to such places.

APPROACHES TO ASSET

- 4.8.2. The only publicly accessible approach to the asset is from Meaux Lane, whose western side the asset borders. The asset can be approached along the lane from the both the south and north. Agreement with the landowner was reached for the grounds of the asset to be accessed during the site visit, and therefore views to and from the western side of the asset (termed 'western approach' below) were also assessed.
- 4.8.3. Although the asset and its setting can be experienced from anywhere along its borders, the lack of public footpaths and agreement with landowners prevented other approaches to the asset being taken during



the site visit. The experience of the asset and its setting from approaches other than that stated above are therefore unknown.

Illus. 35. Approaches to asset and location of photographs shown in Illus. 36 - 40

VISUAL EXPERIENCE

MEAUX LANE: SOUTHERN APPROACH

- 4.8.4. The asset is located where Meaux Road turns northwards after a dogleg corner. It is surrounded to its south and east by a high manicured hedgerow. Between the hedgerow and the road is a thin grass verge. The entrance to the asset, at the northern end of the building, is flanked by two large trees. The asset therefore feels very much enclosed, separate to the modern world and self-contained. The wider agricultural landscape in which the asset sits did not form part of the views of the asset from this approach.
- 4.8.5. The initial view of the asset, to the left as the dogleg corner of Meaux Road is passed, is of its red tile roof and various chimney stacks (Illus. 36). This remains the case as the onlooker travels northwards until the entrance to the asset is reached. The visual experience of the asset from the northern approach is discussed below.
- 4.8.6. The high hedgerow enclosing the asset along this approach prevents clear views towards it. It is clear from the construction materials of the roof and the design of the windows that the building is post-medieval in date, but the scale of the building and its grounds is not clear from this approach. It therefore lacks the 'wow' factor experienced from the southern approach to Meaux Abbey Farm (NHLE 1103426).
- 4.8.7. The view from this location may index how the asset would have appeared during the post-medieval period. However, if its enclosing hedgerow is modern in date then the post-medieval view of the asset from this approach would likely have been quite different and affording views of a much larger portion, if not all, of the asset.



Illus. 36. View of NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange) from southern approach of Meaux Lane, looking north-east

MEaux Lane: Northern Approach

- 4.8.8. From the northern approach, sections of the western elevation of the asset, including its main entrance, can be glimpsed through the entrance to the asset (Illus. 37). The size and visible architectural features of the asset may indicate that its original owners were relatively wealthy, which is also suggested by its grandiose name of Wawne Grange (Illus. 38). However, this impression may instead be due to renovation, remedial or maintenance works carried out by its current owners.
- 4.8.9. The asset's location close to and facing Meaux Road underlines its clear association with the local road network. Although it is surrounded by agricultural fields, it is not known if the asset is directly related to them, as the asset is described in its Historic England listing as a house rather than a farm. Moreover, the fields were identified during the site visit as only forming part of the peripheral views of the asset when approached from the north and were not deemed a critical element to understanding the purpose and function of the asset.



Illus. 37 (above). View of NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange) from northern approach of Meaux Lane, looking south-west

- 4.8.10. From the northern approach, the impression of the asset as lying within a rural, 'old' and largely untouched landscape is stronger than from the southern approach, but this impression is not as strong as it could be due to the modern metal sheds and garages present to the immediate north of the asset.
- 4.8.11. With the exception of the modern sheds, garages and vehicles, the view of the asset from the northern approach may index how the asset would have appeared during the post-medieval period.

WESTERN APPROACH

- 4.8.12. The asset can be viewed from Field F14, to the asset's west, by means of the private arable lands of Land Area F. The presence of a lawn on the asset's western side which commands views into Field F14 through a wide gap in the tree lines bordering the asset to the south, west and north suggests that this is a designed view. As well as having an aesthetic purpose, this designed view also allows the modern onlooker to firmly understand the historic relationship between the asset and Field F14 (i.e. that Field F14 formed part of its agricultural hinterland during the post-medieval period) (Illus. 39 and 40).
- 4.8.13. It was strongly felt during the site visit that the current appearance of Field F14 (i.e. undeveloped and agricultural) greatly increased the onlooker's appreciation of the asset as a post-medieval rural residence.



Illus. 39. View of western elevation of NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange) from Field F14, looking east



Illus. 40. View from western side of NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange), looking west towards Field F14

ALL APPROACHES

- 4.8.14. Perhaps due to the self-contained impression of the asset, the asset feels socially isolated despite being obviously physically connected to other settlements within the area by Meaux Road.

AUDITORY AND OLFACTORY EXPERIENCE

- 4.8.15. During the site visit that, on average, between 6 and 8 cars pass the asset along Meaux Road roughly every 10 minutes. This creates a regular burst of modern noise within an otherwise calm, peaceful and agricultural setting. Little noise (such as machinery) was identified as issuing from the asset during the site visit, but the use of the garages within the asset as an MOT centre is likely to create occasional periods of modern noise. Therefore, the overall auditory experience of the asset is of a residential property constructed along a relatively important and well-used road which passes through a largely undeveloped, sparsely populated and highly rural landscape.
- 4.8.16. The modern auditory setting of the asset may reflect its post-medieval counterpart, especially when approached from the west. Meaux Road and the agricultural fields surrounding the asset are likely to have been subject to the regular coming and going of farm labourers, tradespeople, craftsmen and possibly livestock. The current level of traffic along Meaux Road may be comparable to that of the post-medieval period.

- 4.8.17. The very low density of settlement and wholly agricultural land use surrounding the asset means that the olfactory experience of the asset's setting is not significantly affected by the modern world and may retain some aspects of the post-medieval olfactory experience of the asset's setting.

CONCLUSION

- 4.8.18. The current visual experience of the asset reflects the historic function of the asset and makes it relatively easy to imagine the asset during the post-medieval period, although the metal sheds and garages are clear modern intrusions. From the Meaux Road approach, the hedgerow along the asset's southern and western border serves to imbue a sense of enclosure and understanding of the asset as a self-contained entity but, if planted during the modern period, is also likely to have altered the original post-medieval view of the asset. From the western approach, the views to and from the asset are likely unchanged from those of the post-medieval period.
- 4.8.19. The wider auditory and olfactory setting of the asset supports the visual understanding of the asset as the rural residence of likely well-off owners during the post-medieval period.

CONTRIBUTION OF ASSET'S SETTING TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.8.20. The asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it.
- 4.8.21. From Meaux Road, its surrounding agricultural landscape can occasionally be glimpsed through the hedgerows to the asset's north, but the hedgerow along the asset's southern and western borders greatly restricts views into and out of the asset from this approach. When viewing the asset in situ from Meaux Road, the sensory experience of the asset is very much as a self-contained entity separate to the land around it. Therefore, the asset's wider agricultural setting when viewed from Meaux Road is predominantly notional.
- 4.8.22. Conversely, the agricultural use of Field F14 is a key contributor to the understanding and appreciation of the asset as a rural residence from the western approach. Field F14 therefore forms part of the experiential setting of the asset when the asset is viewed from the west.
- 4.8.23. The notional setting of the asset (i.e. the knowledge of its historical associations with the wider landscape) supports the understanding of the asset as a rural residence gained from its experiential setting but provides less overall contribution to the asset's significance as the purpose and function of the asset is so clearly understood from its experiential setting.

PREDICTED CHANGES TO SETTING AND SIGNIFICANCE BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.8.24. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual, auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles, groundworks activities and construction materials. These could change the residence of likely well-off owners lying within a highly rural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset's boundaries and wider setting of agricultural land.
- 4.8.25. The asset lies between c.210 m and 310 m from the Land Areas of the Proposed Development (Land Area F); solar panels are proposed to be installed within Fields F5, F6, F8, F14 and F15. The buildings, hedgerows and vegetation surrounding the asset are assessed as to be of sufficient height to preclude visual impacts to the asset's setting by the presence of construction vehicles and construction groundworks in surrounding Fields F5, F6 and F8. In the case of Fields F14 and F15, visual changes would occur to the wider setting of the asset but not to its immediate setting, due to the distance between the asset and the construction activity.

- 4.8.26. There is a risk of dust arising from groundworks activities being blown into the listed area. This could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the asset through reducing the air quality of the asset's current setting and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the asset.
- 4.8.27. Although Meaux Road would form one of the key routes into and out of the Site by construction vehicles, the eastern elevation of the asset is set back from the road by c. 25 m and the asset's high hedgerows form a physical barrier between it and the road. There is therefore a low risk of negative changes to the asset arising from noise (which should be obscured by the hedgerow) and a medium risk of negative changes to the asset arising from dust from construction traffic passing along Meaux Road. Any changes are likely to be restricted to the parts of the building which are not protected by hedgerows.
- 4.8.28. The existing likely designed break in the tree line along the asset's western side towards Field E14 creates a high risk of negative changes from dust, noise and visual changes to this aspect of the asset's setting during construction activities within Field F14.
- 4.8.29. Negative changes from noise and dust created during the construction phase would be temporary (lasting only as long as the construction phase) and fully reversible.
- 4.8.30. The asset lies at too great a distance from the other Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 1.2 km) for the setting of the asset to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.
- 4.8.31. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring around the asset.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.8.32. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual changes to the wider agricultural setting of the asset and auditory changes created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the experience of the residence of likely well-off owners lying within a highly rural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.8.33. Meaux Road and the southern, western and eastern boundaries of the asset are bordered by high hedgerows. This will provide a level of protection against negative changes arising from perceived increased noise during the operational phase, although may not reduce such changes from solar panel movement in Field F14.
- 4.8.34. Meaux Road is proposed as one of the principal local roads used by maintenance vehicles during this phase. The road is therefore likely to see an overall increase in traffic and a perception of correspondingly increased noise levels. However, this change would only be felt when maintenance of Land Area F is required – that is, infrequently. The negative change is thus deemed to be no more than slight.
- 4.8.35. The principal views into and out of the asset are from Meaux Road and from the agricultural land to the west of the asset. As discussed above, the wider agricultural landscape in which the asset sits does not form part of the views of the asset from Meaux Road. Intervisibility with the fields surrounding the asset is therefore not a requirement for understanding and appreciating the asset from this approach and thus do not form a critical component of the asset's experiential setting in this location. Therefore, although the Proposed Development, once constructed, is likely to be occasionally glimpsed through the hedgerows along Meaux Road to the north of the asset, any such glimpses are not predicted to create more than a very slight negative change to the experiential setting of the asset.
- 4.8.36. However, the erection of solar panels arrays within Field F14 will remove the intervisibility between the asset and this aspect of its setting to the west, greatly reducing the onlooker's ability to appreciate the historical association between the two. It is highlighted here that this change will be temporary, lasting as long as the solar farm is in operation (proposed to be 40 years) and fully reversible. The change therefore remains negative but is not as severe as it would be if a permanent structure was proposed.

- 4.8.37. The existing and proposed new vegetation surrounding the asset is also anticipated to obscure any noise arising from maintenance vehicles and the movement of solar panels during this phase of the development.
- 4.8.38. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring around the asset.

CONCLUSION

- 4.8.39. Negative changes to the setting of NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange) are predicted during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. These would be temporary and fully reversible.
- 4.8.40. Negative changes to the setting of the asset during the operational phase of the Proposed Development are anticipated. These would be temporary and fully reversible.

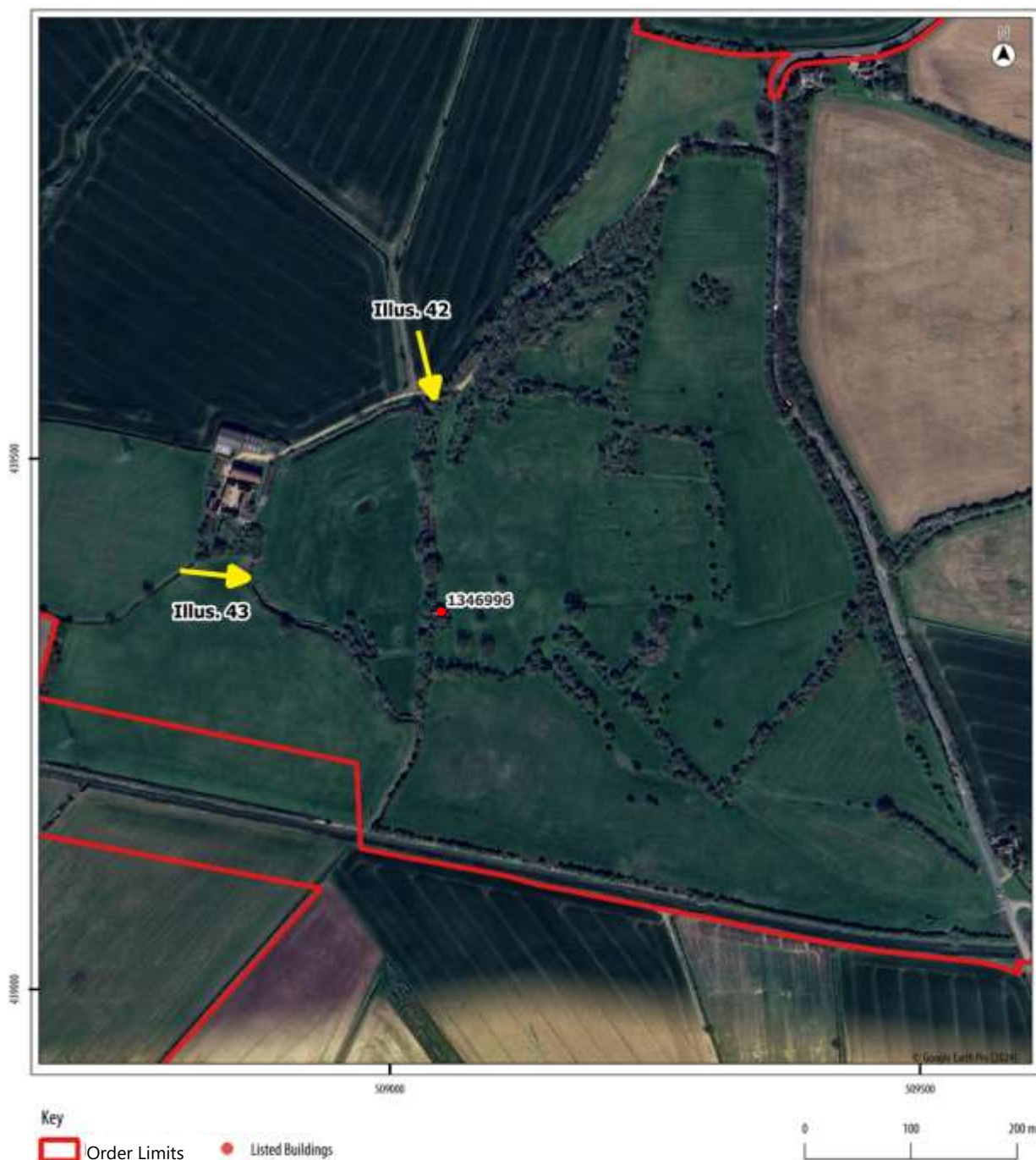
4.9. GRADE II LISTED BUILDING NHLE 1346996: ABBEY COTTAGE, TIPPETT LANE

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

BASELINE

- 4.9.1. The key elements of the setting of this asset includes the local rural settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which it was associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which the asset was directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which it served and the transport networks which connected it to such places.

APPROACHES TO ASSET



Illus. 41. Approaches to asset and location of photographs shown in Illus. 42 and 43

- 4.9.2. The approach to the asset is along a rough track leading off southwards from Tippet Lane. At the time of the site visit, access to this track was prevented by the locked metal gate at its entrance, although views towards the asset at this point were sought. The asset was also attempted to be viewed from the western end of Tippet Lane and the south-western corner of Crown Farm, at the end of that lane, as well as from the Meaux Lane viewpoint of NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey).
- 4.9.3. Although the asset and its setting can be experienced from anywhere along its borders, the lack of public footpaths and agreement with landowners prevented other approaches to the asset being taken during the site visit. The experience of the asset and its setting from approaches other than Tippet Lane and Meaux Lane are therefore unknown.

VISUAL EXPERIENCE

TIPPETT LANE, CROWN FARM AND MEAUX LANE

- 4.9.4. Tippet Lane, which is a gravelled track connecting to Meaux Lane, is lined with trees on both sides until it reaches the north-western corner of NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey). The locked entrance gate of the asset is located along this section of Tippet Lane. Views from the entrance gate to the asset were not possible due to the intervening tall trees and dense vegetation of NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) (Illus. 42). The asset cannot be seen within the views of NHLE 1007843 through the breaks in the hedgerow further along Tippet Lane (cf. Illus. 5 and 6).
- 4.9.5. The asset is not visible in views towards it from the southern boundary of Crown Farm (Illus. 43).
- 4.9.6. The asset cannot be seen within the views of NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) from Meaux Lane (cf. Illus. 4).

PREDICTED IN-SITU VISUAL EXPERIENCE

- 4.9.7. From aerial images of the asset available to view on Google Earth Pro, the asset appears to be completely surrounded by trees which likely prevent views out of the asset towards its immediately surrounding rural landscape. This impression is also suggested by the views across NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey), in which the asset is not visible. It is therefore likely that the in-situ 'feel' of the asset is one of enclosure and separation from the modern world. Moreover, the Historic England listing for the asset describes it as disused and in disrepair at the time of their site visit (the date of which is unknown). This description, along with the evidently dense foliage currently encircling the asset, strongly suggests that, although the extant ruins of the building would likely ensure that the historic use of the asset during earlier periods remained understood, the overall impression and experience of the asset would be one of abandonment and the 'taking back' of the land by nature.
- 4.9.8. Due to the lack of visibility into and out of the asset from the surrounding land, the wider agricultural and largely untouched landscape in which the asset sits (including NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey)) is unlikely to form part a key part of the experiential setting of the asset. However, knowledge of that wider landscape and therefore the notional setting of the asset is highly likely to increase the appreciation of the asset as a medieval – post-medieval dwelling and its association with NHLE 1007843.
- 4.9.9. As the asset is now abandoned and in disrepair, its current appearance is likely to be distinct to that of the medieval - post-medieval period (cf. Illus. 44).
- 4.9.10. It is highly unlikely that the Proposed Development, once constructed, would be visible from the asset, an assertion supported by the fact that the asset cannot be seen from any of the viewpoints discussed above.



Illus. 42. View of locked gated entrance to NHLE 1346996 (Abbey Cottage, Tippet Lane) from Tippet Lane, looking south-south-east

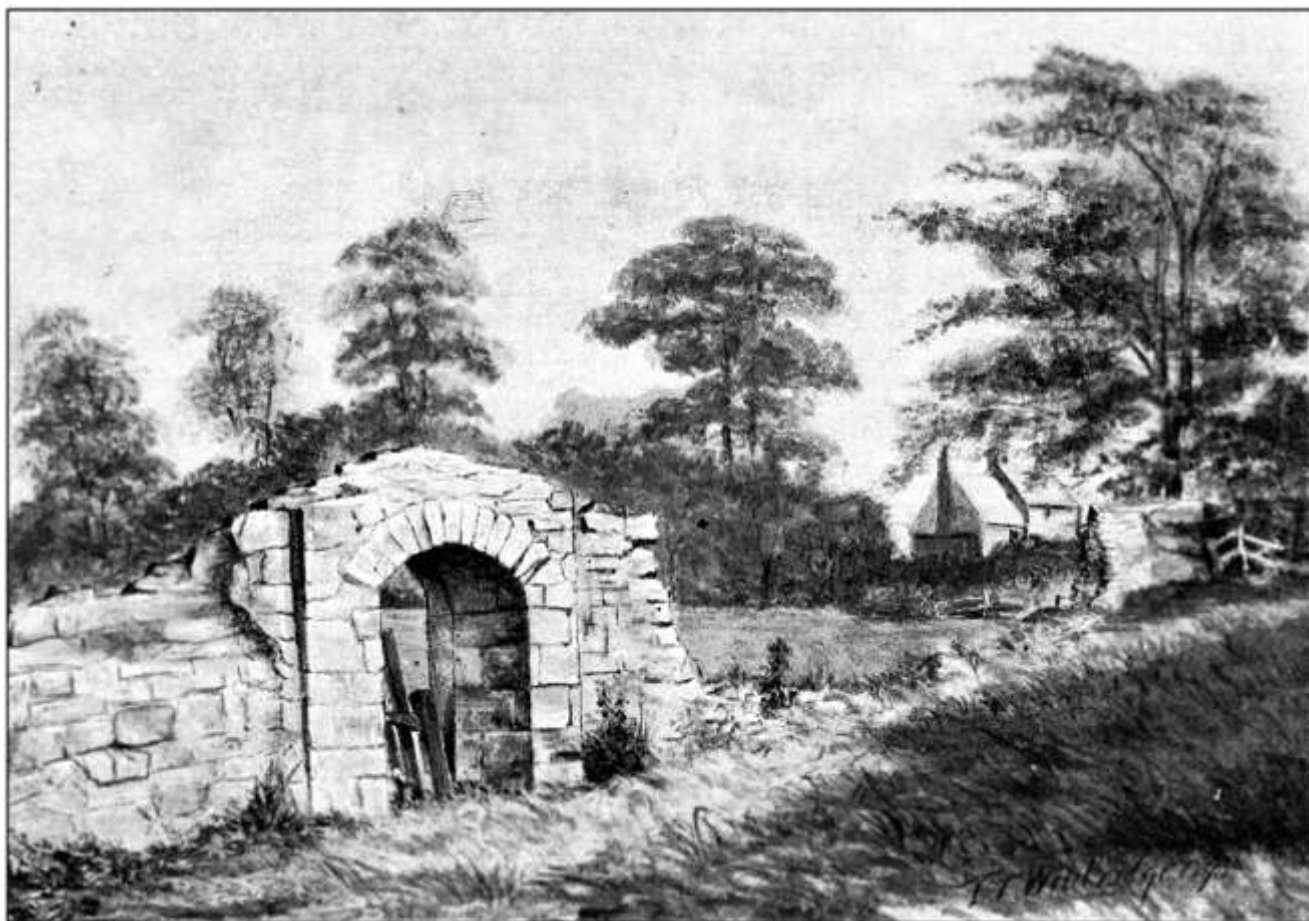


Illus. 43. View towards NHLE 1346996 (Abbey Cottage, Tippet Lane) from southern boundary of Crown Farm, looking east

AUDITORY AND OLFACTORY EXPERIENCE

- 4.9.11. As noted above, the asset could not be accessed during the site visit and therefore the in-situ auditory and olfactory experience of the asset is not known. However, it is likely that the trees which surround the asset provide an obscuring effect on external noise, as noted at the Meaux Lane approach to NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey). If such a blanketing effect exists, then it is likely to lend additional sensory depth to the feeling of enclosure and the asset's separation from the modern world.
- 4.9.12. It is likely that the modern auditory and olfactory setting of the asset does not reflect its medieval counterpart; as a residence in close proximity to an important religious site and foci of settlement and trade, the asset and its immediately surrounding hinterland is likely to have been busier with residents, tradesmen, travellers and craftsmen within the vicinity of the asset during the medieval period, thus creating a more varied soundscape of a distinct character.
- 4.9.13. On the other hand, the modern auditory setting of the asset may reflect its post-medieval counterpart. This is indicated by a late 19th century print of NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) in which the asset is included (Illus. 44). This print indicates that NHLE 1007843 was uncultivated land receiving little human attention at this date and contained substantial vegetation, as it does today.

- 4.9.14. The very low density of settlement and wholly agricultural land use surrounding the asset means that the olfactory experience of the asset's setting is not significantly affected by the modern world and may retain some aspects of the post-medieval olfactory experience of the asset's setting.



Illus. 44. 'Remains of Meaux Abbey, 1893' by T. T. Wildridge (East Riding Archives ref. PH/2/194) showing the uncultivated lands of NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) in the foreground and left background and NHLE 1346996 (Abbey Cottage) in the right background (reproduced with permission received from the East Riding of Yorkshire Archives on 16th August 2024)

CONCLUSION

- 4.9.15. Although the asset could not be visited in person, the description given in the Historic England listing for the asset, evidence from modern aerial photographs and the results of the site visit indicate that the current visual experience of the asset does not reflect the historic function or experiential setting of the asset. However, it is likely that the survival of the ruined structure of the asset would make it relatively easy for the onlooker to imagine how the asset would have appeared during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The dense vegetation surrounding the asset is likely to imbue a sense of enclosure and separation to the modern world, whilst the ruined nature of the asset is likely to give the impression of abandonment and reclamation by nature.
- 4.9.16. The wider auditory and olfactory setting of the asset likely supports the visual understanding of the asset as a post-medieval dwelling but likely does not reflect the auditory and olfactory setting of the asset during the medieval period.

CONTRIBUTION OF ASSET'S SETTING TO ITS SIGNIFICANCE

- 4.9.17. The asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it. Although direct access to the asset was prevented, it is very unlikely that views into and out of the asset from its surrounding agricultural landscape are possible. Therefore, this aspect of the asset's setting is predominantly notional. When viewing the asset in situ, the sensory experience of the asset is likely to be one of enclosure, separation from the world and abandonment.
- 4.9.18. The notional setting of the asset (i.e. the knowledge of its historical associations with the wider landscape, particularly NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey)) provides a far greater contribution to the asset's significance as the purpose of the asset and its historic social and economic role within the wider landscape is unlikely to be fully appreciated from its experiential setting.

PREDICTED CHANGES TO SETTING AND SIGNIFICANCE BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.9.19. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual, auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles, groundworks activities and construction materials. These could change the feeling of enclosure, separation and abandonment which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset's boundaries and wider setting of agricultural land.
- 4.9.20. The asset lies at no less than c.220 m from the Land Areas of the Proposed Development (Land Areas D, E and F); solar panels are proposed to be installed in within Fields E12, F1, F4, F5 and F6. There is a risk of dust arising from groundworks activities and the movement of construction vehicles being blown into the listed area. This could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the asset through reducing the air quality of the asset's current setting and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the asset. Perceived increased noise levels arising from increased traffic along Meaux Lane and groundworks activities could also alter the onlooker's experience of the asset.
- 4.9.21. The existing dense vegetation surrounding the asset on all sides and the lack of intervisibility between the asset and the Site are create sufficient barriers to noise, dust and visual changes arising from construction activities along Meaux Lane and Land Areas D, E and F.
- 4.9.22. The asset lies at too great a distance from the other Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 1.3 km) for the setting of the asset to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.
- 4.9.23. The notional setting of the asset would be unchanged by and during this phase of the Proposed Development.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.9.24. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset include visual changes to the wider agricultural setting of the asset and perceived increased noise levels created by the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the feeling of enclosure, separation and abandonment which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.9.25. As discussed above, the wider agricultural landscape in which the asset sits does not form part of the views of the asset. Intervisibility with the fields surrounding the asset is therefore not a requirement for understanding and appreciating the asset and thus do not form a critical component of the asset's experiential setting. Moreover, additional vegetation is proposed to be planted with the northern part of Land Area F, which is the closest area of solar panel arrays to the asset. Existing and proposed new vegetation are anticipated to prevent any noise arising from the movement of solar panels and from inverters reaching the asset during this phase of the development. Therefore, the Proposed Development is not predicted to change the experiential setting of the asset during this phase of the Proposed Development.

- 4.9.26. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) will not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring around the asset.

CONCLUSION

- 4.9.27. No changes to the setting of NHLE 1346996 (Abbey Cottage, Tippet Lane) are predicted during the construction or operational phases of the Proposed Development.

4.10. NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SETTING

BASELINE

- 4.10.1. The key elements of the settings of assets HER MHU12271, HER MHU12310, HER MHU13215 and HER MHU13242 (post-medieval bridges); HER MHU1514 (Meaux Deserted Medieval Village) and HER MHU3600 (Arnold Medieval – Post-Medieval Settlement and Shrunken Medieval Village (SMV)); HER MHU13278 (the site of Routh Bar toll gate); HER MHU22295 (the site of a World War II searchlight battery); and HER MHU8811 (the Hull to Scarborough Railway) includes the local rural settlement and field pattern, transport networks such as roads, and surrounding agricultural land with which the assets were associated. This includes contemporary remains within the wider landscape with which the assets were directly related, such as the centres of population or economic power which they served and the transport networks which connected them to such places.
- 4.10.2. The key elements of the settings of assets HER MHU13283 (the site of a sluice), HER MHU8202 (medieval ridge and furrow agriculture), HA5 (the site of a fox covert), HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12 and HA14 (sites of probable extraction pits or ponds), HA7 (lost field boundaries), HA10 (the site of a duck decoy), HA13 (medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture) and HA16 (site of a post-medieval 'engine') includes the local rural settlement and field pattern and surrounding agricultural land with which the assets were associated.
- 4.10.3. The key elements of the settings of assets HER MHU22248, HER MHU3591, HER MHU6706, HER MHU6713 (all cropmarks of enclosures and ditches) and HA17 (pits identified during archaeological trial trenching of the Site), which are likely to be of Iron Age or Romano-British date, is likely to have originally included their local settlement and field patterns, transport networks such as roads, and the surrounding agricultural land with which they were associated. However, the exact extent of this original setting is unknown and is likely to have been partially lost through later historic development. Currently, their settings are the undeveloped rural landscape in which they located.
- 4.10.4. The key elements of the settings of assets HER MHU18737 (Two possible barrows, Hall Ings), HER MHU6618 (3 barrows, enclosures & ditches) and HER MHU833 (site of tumulus), all of likely Neolithic or Bronze Age date, may have included the valley of the River Hull, to their east, which runs through Woodmansey, Thearne and Dunswell. The DBA also notes that their location on slightly elevated land (as compared to the River Hull valley) may have been a deliberate decision, to the allow views across the valley. Much of their original settings have been lost due to modern development (particularly Creyke Beck Substation, Dunswell and the Beverley Bypass). Currently, their settings are the undeveloped rural landscape in which they located.
- 4.10.5. The key elements of the settings of HER MHU1498, HER MHU24331, HER MHU3590, HER MHU3593, HER MHU3595, HER MHU3597, HER MHU3628 and HER MHU6600 (singular or groups of enclosures, field and ditch systems and circular features of unknown but likely prehistoric date); HA2, HA3 and HA4 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin in Fields B1, B3, B4, B7, B8, D8 – D10, D16, E16 and F9 – F11); and HA18 (ditches, pits and a posthole found during archaeological trial trenching of the Site) are unknown as the nature and function of the assets is unknown.

APPROACHES TO ASSETS

- 4.10.6. There are no publicly accessible approaches to any of the assets apart from HER 3600 (Arnold SMV), which can be accessed from Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane, and HER MHU3593 and HA2 (cropmarks and geophysical anomalies of unknown origin in Fields B4 and B8), which can be accessed from Carr Lane.
- 4.10.7. With agreement from the landowners, the remaining assets were approached by walking through the grounds and/or agricultural hinterland of their closest residences (NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm), NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange) and Springdale Farm) or roads (Park Lane).
- 4.10.8. Although the assets and their settings can be experienced from anywhere along their borders, the lack of public footpaths and agreement with landowners prevented other approaches to the assets being taken during the site visit. The experience of the assets and their settings from approaches other than that stated above are therefore unknown.



VISUAL, AUDITORY AND OLFACTORY EXPERIENCE

HER MHU12271 (SITE OF COTE BRIDGE), HER MHU13215 (SITE OF NORTH CARR BRIDGE), HER MHU13242 (SITE OF MONK BRIDGE, A1035) AND HER MHU13278 (SITE OF ROUTH BAR TOLL GATE)

- 4.10.9. These assets all relate to travel and transport and were approached from the existing roads or lanes along which they are located, namely the A1035 (HER MHU13242), White Cross Road (HER MHU13215), Meaux Road (HER MHU12271) and Meaux Lane (HER MHU13278). These roads see regular occasional – frequent traffic from modern vehicles due to their proximity to several small settlements and are flanked by agricultural fields on both sides. The visual and olfactory landscape and the soundscape in which the assets lie is thus one of regular human activity and movement, albeit rural in nature (Illus. 46 – 48 and see Illus. 26).
- 4.10.10. No visual indications of above- or below-ground remains relating to these assets were seen during the site visit. As no earthworks related to the assets are visible, an onlooker would not recognise the existence of the assets unless this was already known. However, once their existence is known, their locations within the local road network greatly deepen the understanding and appreciation of them as integral elements of the local post-medieval travel and transport system. This understanding is even more easily reached as the modern road network of the Site and study area is unchanged from that of the post-medieval period. Moreover, the volume and nature of human traffic along that travel network is comparable to that of the post-medieval period, although with the sounds and smells of horse-drawn carts replaced by the sounds and smells of cars and tractors. The assets' settings within the local road network are therefore key contributors to their significance. What was and is present outside of that network is relatively immaterial.

HER MHU13283 (SITE OF SLUICE); HER MHU3590, HER MHU3595, HER MHU3597 AND HER MHU3628 (ENCLOSURES, FIELD AND DITCH SYSTEMS AND CIRCULAR FEATURES OF UNKNOWN BUT LIKELY PREHISTORIC DATE); HER MHU3591 (CROPMARKS OF IRON AGE – ROMANO-BRITISH ENCLOSURES AND FIELD DITCHES); HA4 (GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN IN FIELDS B1, B3 AND B7); HA5 (SITE OF FOX COVERT), HA6 (SITE OF POST-MEDIEVAL EXTRACTION PIT OR POND) AND HA16 (SITE OF ENGINE)

- 4.10.11. These assets are all located within Land Area B and C and are therefore reported on together.
- 4.10.12. The assets were approached from Monk Dyke, which runs through the middle of the Land Areas. These Land Areas are generally flat and their Fields are either bordered by either thin tree lines or low hedgerows or defined by very low banked earthworks. Views across the Land Areas are therefore wide ranging and they feel very much a part of a wider agricultural landscape (Illus. 49 – 53). At the time of the site visit, the Fields in which the assets lie had been recently harvested and the remaining crop stalks created a sea of gold.
- 4.10.13. A wind turbine and several telephone poles can be seen in the background of views of the assets in Fields B1, B3, B4 and B7. Apart from this, the fields appear completely untouched by modern development. Instead, the fields in which the assets sit felt as if they had been in agricultural use for time immemorial.
- 4.10.14. The closest roads to the assets lie no less than 500 m away and little noise from traffic was perceived during the site visit. It is likely that the tree lined boundaries of the fields serve to obscure noise from traffic. The setting of the assets is thus calm and peaceful, with the soundscape predominantly consisting of the rustling of crops and vegetation in the breeze and birdsong. Therefore, the overall auditory experience of the assets is of a largely undeveloped, sparsely populated and highly rural landscape. It is likely that the modern auditory and olfactory setting of the assets reflect their post-medieval counterpart.
- 4.10.15. No visual indications of the below-ground remains of the assets were seen during the site visit. An onlooker would therefore not recognise the existence of the assets unless this was already known.
- 4.10.16. The exact nature and extent of the original setting of HER MHU3591, of Iron Age – Romano-British date, is unknown and is likely to have been partially lost through later historic development. If no earthworks related to the asset are present and visible when the field is fallow, an onlooker would not recognise the existence of the asset unless this was already known. Although it is acknowledged that the undeveloped

nature of the asset's current experiential setting allows for imagination of its Iron Age or Romano-British appearance more easily than if the fields contained modern structures, it is argued that this setting does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the asset.

- 4.10.17. The modern setting of assets HER MHU13283, HA5, HA6 and HA16 – agricultural fields – fully supports their notional settings as it reflects their settings during the post-medieval period, as can be seen when comparing the modern landscape with that shown on historic mapping. The modern auditory and olfactory setting likely also reflects its post-medieval counterpart.
- 4.10.18. If the nature and function of HER MHU3590, HER MHU3595, HER MHU3597 AND HER MHU3628 and HA4 were known, the undeveloped nature of the assets' experiential setting might allow for imagination of the original appearance of the assets more easily than if the field contained modern structures. However, as their nature and function is not known, their appearance when they were in use cannot be envisaged no matter their setting. It is therefore argued that the assets' experiential setting does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of these assets.
- 4.10.19. As the nature and function of these assets is not known, it is not known whether their current modern auditory and olfactory setting reflects their setting when they were in use.

HER MHU1514 (MEAUX DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE) AND HA13 (AREA OF RIDGE AND FURROW AGRICULTURE)

- 4.10.20. These assets, both located within Field D18, were approached through walking through the farmyard of NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) and working area to the south-west of the farm building. These remain agricultural and small-scale industrial areas of the farm, containing several large metal sheds and numerous examples of farm vehicles and machinery. Field D18 appears through a large entrance in its northern edge. At the time of the site visit, it was under mature crop and therefore seemed to be blanketed in a sea of green and gold.
- 4.10.21. An overhead electricity line and several telephone poles traverse the Field in a roughly east to west direction. Apart from this, the field appeared completed untouched by modern development. The ground elevation rises slightly to the south in Field D18 and its southern border is delineated by a hedgerow containing several tall trees. Thus, Meaux Lane and the agricultural fields surrounding Field D18 cannot be seen; the Field itself feels self-contained but expansive within that containment. It is highly unlikely that the screening effects of this hedgerow would be noticeably lessened during the winter months due to their height and density (Illus. 54).
- 4.10.22. No visual indications of the below-ground remains of a Deserted Medieval Village or medieval ridge and furrow agriculture were seen during the site visit, although this may have been due to the mature crop rather than the non-existence of earthworks related to the assets. Instead, the field in which the assets sat felt as if it had been in agricultural use for time immemorial. If no earthworks related to the assets are present and visible when the field is fallow, an onlooker would not recognise the existence of the assets unless this was already known. As an agricultural field, this experiential setting fully supports the notional setting of HA13. Although it is acknowledged that the undeveloped nature of HER MHU1514 (Meaux Deserted Medieval Village)'s experiential setting allows for imagination of the medieval appearance of the asset more easily than if the field contained modern structures, it is argued that it does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the asset.
- 4.10.23. Due to existing hedgerows and tree lines along the eastern border of the assets, the assets could not be seen from Meaux Lane.
- 4.10.24. Although Meaux Lane lies to the immediate west of the assets, little noise from traffic was perceived during the site visit. It is likely that the existing eastern hedgerow and tree lined boundary of the assets serves to obscure noise from traffic. Little noise (such as machinery) was identified as issuing from NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm), although occasional bursts of modern do likely arise from activities carried out in the farm's working areas to the immediate north of the assets. The setting of the assets is thus calm and peaceful, with the soundscape predominantly consisting of the rustling of crops and vegetation in the breeze and birdsong. Therefore, the overall auditory experience of the assets is of a largely undeveloped, sparsely populated and highly rural landscape.

- 4.10.25. This modern auditory and olfactory setting likely reflects the medieval – post-medieval counterpart of HA13 but probably does not reflect the medieval counterpart of HER MHU1514. As a medieval settlement, noise and smells associated with human living would have abounded within Field D18, in which only agricultural smells are currently present.

HA2 (GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN IN FIELDS B4/B8) AND MHU3593 (RISTON CARR HOUSE ENCLOSURES)

- 4.10.26. High hedgerows border Carr Lane on both sides until Field B4 and B8 are reached, at which point there are large breaks in the hedgerows providing wide-ranging views across the asset in both fields. Fields B1, B2, B3, and C1 can also be glimpsed through breaks in intervening hedgerows. In the case of southerly views into Field B8, Land Area C can also be seen due to the ground elevation rising to the south. Fields B4 and B8 therefore feel very much a part of a wider agricultural landscape (Illus. 55 and 56). At the time of the site visit, the Fields were under mature crop and therefore seemed to be blanketed in a sea of gold and green.
- 4.10.27. A wind turbine and a telephone pole can be seen in the background of views of the assets in Field B4 and a wind turbine can be seen in the background of views of the assets in Field B8. Apart from this, the fields appear completely untouched by modern development. Instead, the field in which the assets sat felt as if it had been in agricultural use for time immemorial.
- 4.10.28. No visual indications of the below-ground remains of the assets were seen during the site visit, although this may have been due to the mature crop rather than the non-existence of earthworks related to the assets. If no earthworks related to the assets are present and visible when the fields are fallow, an onlooker would not recognise the existence of the assets unless this was already known. If the nature and function of the assets were known, the undeveloped nature of the assets' experiential setting might allow for imagination of the original appearance of the assets more easily than if the field contained modern structures. However, as the nature and function of the assets is not known, their appearance when they were in use cannot be envisaged no matter their setting. It is therefore argued that the assets' experiential setting does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the assets.
- 4.10.29. No vehicles passed along Carr Lane at the time of the visit and little noise was identified as issuing from Carr House Farm at the western end of the track or the A165 to the east of the track. The setting of the assets is therefore calm and peaceful, with the soundscape predominantly consisting of the rustling of crops and vegetation in the breeze and birdsong. Therefore, the overall auditory experience of the assets is of a largely undeveloped, sparsely populated and highly rural landscape.
- 4.10.30. As the nature and function of the assets is not known, it is not known whether their current modern auditory and olfactory setting reflects their setting when they were in use.



Illus. 46. View of non-designated heritage asset HER MHU13242 (site of Monk Bridge, A1035) from the A1035, looking east to south-east into Land Area B



Illus. 47. View of non-designated heritage asset HER MHU13215 (site of North Carr Bridge) from White Cross Road, looking south-east



Illus. 48. View of non-designated heritage asset HER MHU13278 (site of Routh Bar toll gate) from the A1035, looking to south



Illus. 49 Non-designated heritage asset HA4 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin) in Fields B1 and B7, looking north to south



Illus. 50. Non-designated heritage asset HA4 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin) and HA6 (site of extraction pit or pond) in Field B3, looking north-east to east



Illus. 51. View of non-designated heritage assets HER MHU13283 (site of sluice); HER MHU3597 and HER MHU3628 (enclosures, field and ditch systems and circular features of unknown but likely prehistoric date); HER MHU3591 (cropmarks of Iron Age – Romano-British enclosures and field ditches); HA7 (lost field boundaries) and HA18 (pits of Iron Age –



Romano-British date) from the southern side of Field B4, looking north to east

Illus. 52. View of non-designated heritage assets HER MHU3590 (field system of unknown but likely prehistoric date), HA17 (pits and ditches of unknown date) and HA18 (pits of Iron Age – Romano-British date) from the western side of Field B5, looking north to south



Illus. 53. View of non-designated heritage assets HER MHU3595 (field system of unknown but likely prehistoric date), HA5 (site of fox covert) and HA16 (site of engine) from the eastern side of Field C1, looking north-west to south



Illus. 54. View of non-designated heritage asset HER MHU1514 (Meaux Deserted Medieval Village) from the north-west corner of Field D18, looking east to south



Illus. 55. View of non-designated heritage asset HA2 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin) from Carr Lane looking south into Field B8



Illus. 56. View of non-designated heritage assets HER MHU3593 (Riston Carr House Enclosures) and HA2 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin) from Carr Lane looking north into Field B4

HA3 (GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN IN FIELDS F6 AND F9 – F11), HA12 (POSSIBLE POST-MEDIEVAL EXTRACTION PIT OR POND) AND HA13 (AREA OF RIDGE AND FURROW)

- 4.10.31. These assets are located to the immediate north and south of NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange). Due to existing hedgerows and tree lines along the western side of Meaux Road, the parts of the assets lying within Fields F9, F10 and F15 cannot be seen from this approach, although Fields F7 and F8 can (Illus. 57 - 59; see also Illus. 39). Meaux Road is therefore highly unlikely to form part of the experiential setting of the assets in these Fields. Moreover, the overhead electricity line and telephone pole and the modern metal sheds of NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange) are significant aspects of this view, meaning that the modern world encroaches into an onlooker's appreciation of the assets from this location.
- 4.10.32. The part of HA3 and HA13 lying within Field F11 are similarly shielded from view by the existing hedgerows and tree lines along the eastern side of Meaux Road. However, the assets can be glimpsed through the break in the existing hedgerow between Field F11 and the field to their immediate south, at the entrance to Wawne Hill Farm (Illus. 50). Field F11 and the field to its immediate south appear to be meadow and felt as if they had been so for time immemorial. Field F11 felt very much a part of a wider rural and agricultural landscape.
- 4.10.33. During the site visit, Fields F9, F10 and F15 were approached through the grounds of NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange). The Fields are under arable cultivation. As with Field F11, Fields F9, F10 and F15 felt as if they had been agricultural land for time immemorial. Intervisibility between them and the other Fields to their west underlined their place within a much wider agricultural landscape. However, the presence of the overhead electricity line and telephone pole and the modern metal sheds of NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange) are significant aspects of this view, meaning that the modern world encroaches into an onlooker's appreciation of the assets from this location (Illus. 51).
- 4.10.34. No visual indications of the below-ground remains of the assets were seen during the site visit. The lack of earthworks related to the assets means that the onlooker would not recognise the existence of the assets unless this was already known. As agricultural fields, this experiential setting fully supports the notional setting of HA12 and HA13. If the nature and function of HA3 were known, the undeveloped nature of HA3's experiential setting might allow for imagination of the original appearance of the assets more easily than if the field contained modern structures. However, as the nature and function of asset HA3 is not known, its appearance when it was in use cannot be envisaged no matter its setting. It is therefore argued that the asset's experiential setting does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the asset.
- 4.10.35. It was concluded during the site visit that, on average, several cars pass the assets along Meaux Road roughly every 10 minutes. This creates a regular burst of modern noise within an otherwise calm, peaceful and agricultural setting, but this noise is obscured by the hedgerows bordering the road and separating it from the Fields. Therefore, the overall auditory experience of the assets is of a largely undeveloped, sparsely populated and highly rural landscape.
- 4.10.36. This modern auditory and olfactory setting likely reflects the medieval and post-medieval counterpart of HA12 and HA13. As the nature and function of asset HA3 is not known, it is not known whether its current modern auditory and olfactory setting reflects its setting when it was in use.



Illus. 57 (above). View of non-designated heritage asset HA3 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin) in Fields F9 and F10 from Meaux Road, looking west, demonstrating that only Fields further western than these can be seen from this location.

Illus. 58 (left). View of non-designated heritage asset HA3 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin) in Field F11 from Meaux Road, looking north



Illus. 59 (left). View of non-designated heritage asset HA3 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin) in Fields F9 and F10 from the north-west corner of Field F9, looking east to south.

HA4 (GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN IN FIELDS D8 – D10, D16 AND E16), HER MHU24331 (ENCLOSURES, FIELD AND DITCH SYSTEMS AND CIRCULAR FEATURES OF UNKNOWN BUT LIKELY PREHISTORIC DATE), HER MHU22295 (SITE OF WW2 SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY), MHU6706 (TRACKWAY, DITCHES & ENCLOSURES), HER MHU6713 (IRREGULAR FIELD DITCHES) HA9 (SITE OF POSSIBLE POST-MEDIEVAL EXTRACTION PIT OR POND), HA10 (SITE OF DUCK DECOY), HA11 (SITE OF POSSIBLE POST-MEDIEVAL EXTRACTION PIT OR POND), HA14 (SITE OF POST-MEDIEVAL EXTRACTION PIT OR POND) AND HA15 (POST-MEDIEVAL DRAIN IN FIELD)

- 4.10.37. A large proportion of HA4 is located within the same agricultural field as HER MHU22295 and HER MHU6713, and elements of HA4 are located within the same agricultural field at HER MHU6706. These assets lie within 300 m of HER MHU24331, HA9, HA10, HA11, HA14 and HA15 and all assets in this section lie within comparable landscapes. Their settings are therefore described together below (Illus. 60 – 64).
- 4.10.38. From the turning area opposite NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm), a tractor route was followed into Field D10. At the time of the site visit, it was under mature crop and therefore seemed to be blanketed in a sea of gold.
- 4.10.39. An overhead electricity line, several telephone poles and a wind turbine to the north and east of Fields D8 – D10 can be seen on the northern and eastern horizons of the Fields. Apart from this, the fields appear completely untouched by modern development and feel as if they have been in agricultural use for time immemorial. Breaks in the hedgerows between Field D9 and D10 allow occasional views between these two areas, and possibly Fields beyond. Fields D9 and D10 therefore feel very much a part of a wider agricultural landscape.
- 4.10.40. The ground elevation rises slightly to the east in Field D10 and its western, northern and southern borders are delineated by hedgerows, the western of which contains several tall trees. Thus, Meaux Lane cannot be seen from HA4, HER MHU22295 or HER MHU6713. It is highly unlikely that the screening effects of these hedgerows would be noticeably lessened during the winter months due to their height and density.
- 4.10.41. Although the other approaches (from the A1035, the grounds of NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) and the unnamed track leading from Weel to Springdale Farm) to the assets were visually distinct, the Fields which were accessed from them (Fields D11, D14, D15, D16, E4 and E16) had comparable experiential settings.
- 4.10.42. All Fields apart from E16 are under arable cultivation; Field E16 is grassed. All Fields lie within a flat landscape and therefore there are clear views from them to surrounding Fields and beyond. Numerous pylons and overhead electricity lines and several wind turbines are present in views of Fields D15 and D16.

Apart from this, the fields appear completely untouched by modern development. Instead, the fields in which the asset sits feels as if they have been in agricultural use for time immemorial. The Fields therefore feel very much a part of a wider agricultural landscape.

- 4.10.43. No visual indications of the below-ground remains of the assets were seen during the site visit in any of the Fields. Due to existing hedgerows and tree lines bordering the Fields, the assets could not be seen from their nearby road networks.
- 4.10.44. NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm), Meaux Lane, the A1035 and the unnamed track leading from Weel to Springdale Farm are the most likely sources of auditory and olfactory disturbance which have the potential to change the settings of these assets. It was concluded during the site visit that, on average, several cars pass the assets along Meaux Lane roughly every 10 minutes. This creates a regular burst of modern noise within the otherwise calm, peaceful and agricultural setting of Land Area D, but this noise is obscured by the hedgerow bordering the west side of Field D10. Little noise (such as machinery) was identified during the site visit as issuing from NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm), although occasional bursts of modern are likely to arise from activities carried out in the farm's working areas. The unnamed track between Weel and Springdale Farm clearly receives very little traffic and was very quiet no noise at the time of the site visit. The settings of the assets are thus calm and peaceful, with their soundscapes predominantly consisting of the rustling of crops and vegetation in the breeze and birdsong. Therefore, the overall auditory experience of the assets is of a largely undeveloped, sparsely populated and highly rural landscape.
- 4.10.45. The modern setting of assets HA9, HA10, HA11, HA14 and HA15 – agricultural fields – fully supports their notional settings as it reflects their settings during the post-medieval period, as can be seen when comparing the modern landscape with that shown on historic mapping. Their modern auditory and olfactory setting likely also reflects their post-medieval counterpart.
- 4.10.46. As a WW2 searchlight battery whose purpose was to track enemy aircraft so they could be targeted by anti-aircraft guns and night fighters, HER MHU22295 was purposefully sited within an open, sparsely populated landscape which allowed far-ranging views and avoided the light pollution that urban areas create. Although it is acknowledged that the undeveloped nature of the asset's current experiential setting is akin to its early 20th century setting and allows for imagination of its early 20th century appearance more easily than if the fields contained modern structures, the current use of the Field in which the asset lies does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the asset. Furthermore, it is likely that the auditory and olfactory setting of the asset was distinct to that of today, as it is likely that a greater number of people and vehicles frequented the area due to manning the searchlight. Therefore, it is unlikely that this aspect of the asset's setting supports an understanding and appreciation of the asset.
- 4.10.47. The exact nature and extent of the original settings of HER MHU24331, HER MHU6706 and HER MHU6713, of prehistoric or Iron Age – Romano-British date, are unknown and are likely to have been partially lost through later historic development. If no earthworks related to the assets are present and visible when the field is fallow, an onlooker would not recognise the existence of the assets unless this was already known. Although it is acknowledged that the undeveloped nature of the assets' current experiential setting allows for imagination of their prehistoric or Iron Age – Romano-British appearance more easily than if the fields contained modern structures, it is argued that this setting does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the assets. As their original setting is not known, it cannot be said for certain that the current visual, auditory and olfactory setting of HER MHU24331, HER MHU6706 and HER MHU6713 reflects their original setting.
- 4.10.48. If the nature and function of asset HA4 were known, the undeveloped nature of the asset's experiential setting might allow for imagination of the original appearance of the asset more easily than if the field contained modern structures. However, as the nature and function of asset HA4 is not known, its appearance when it was in use cannot be envisaged no matter its setting. It is therefore argued that the asset's experiential setting does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the asset. It is not known whether the current visual, auditory and olfactory setting of HA4 reflects its nature, purpose or function, and thus it is not known if this setting supports an understanding and appreciation of the asset.

HER MHU22248 (CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES AND FIELD DITCHES OF IRON AGE – ROMANO BRITISH DATE), HER MHU8202 (RIDGE AND FURROW AGRICULTURE) AND HER MHU 12310 (SITE OF FIGHAM BRIDGE)

- 4.10.49. These assets are located within Figham Common. Figham Common was accessed from the A1174 and the assets were approached from the public footpath along the southern border of the pasture.
- 4.10.50. Figham Common is currently grass- and scrubland containing frequent undulations and several small and isolated trees. It is bordered to the north, east and south by thick tree lines. Behind the northern tree line the Beverley skyline is clearly visible and the southern tree line is bordered by the Tokenspire Business Park, which is encircled by a high metal fence. To the west, Figham Common is bordered from a hedgerow beyond which lies the A1174 and A164. At the time of the site, ponies were grazing in parts of Figham Common. Although the pasture is clearly used by the public, no dog walkers or other members of the public were noted during the site visit (Illus. 65).
- 4.10.51. Although the vegetation surrounding Figham Common prevents the worst impacts of noise and pollution from the surrounding roads, businesses and settlements, a constant low hum of the modern world remains within the pasture's soundscape and the incidence of birdsong is notably less than in other areas of the Site. The slightly unkempt nature of the pasture, its proximity to urban areas and Tokenspire Business Park, and the frequency of small 'lumps and bumps' within the pasture create an air of disuse and abandonment, despite the presence of footpaths and ponies. The pasture feels like an island of 'wasteland' (in the sense of uncultivated land) that does not see a lot of human activity, and certainly not agricultural activity.
- 4.10.52. A series of short linear earthworks likely representing HER MHU8202 were noted during the site visit, but no visual indications of the above- or below-ground remains of HER MHU12310 or HER MHU22248 were identified.
- 4.10.53. The current sense of disuse of Figham Common means that this setting does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of HER MHU12310 or HER MHU8202, although it is acknowledged that undeveloped nature of Figham Common allows for imagination of the assets' appearance more easily than if the fields contained modern structures. Similarly, the apparent lack of public use, and certainly lack of agricultural cultivation, of Figham Common is unlikely to reflect the medieval or post-medieval olfactory and auditory setting of the asset, when the area was presumably busier with the local agricultural workforce working within and travelling to and from the pasture, presumably utilising HER MHU12310.
- 4.10.54. The exact nature and extent of the original setting of HER MHU22248, of Iron Age – Romano-British date, is unknown and is likely to have been partially lost through later historic development. As no earthworks related to this asset are visible, an onlooker would not recognise the existence of the asset unless this was already known. Although it is acknowledged that the undeveloped nature of the asset's current experiential setting allows for imagination of its Iron Age - Romano-British appearance more easily than if the fields contained modern structures, it is argued that this setting does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the asset. As its original setting is not known, it cannot be said for certain that the current auditory and olfactory setting of HER MHU22248 reflects its original setting.

HER MHU1498 AND HER MHU6600 (ENCLOSURES, FIELD AND DITCH SYSTEMS AND CIRCULAR FEATURES OF UNKNOWN BUT LIKELY PREHISTORIC DATE), HER MHU18737 (TWO POSSIBLE BARROWS, HALL INGS), HER MHU6618 (3 BARROWS, ENCLOSURES & DITCHES), MHU8811 (HULL TO SCARBOROUGH RAILWAY) AND HER MHU833 (SITE OF TUMULUS)

- 4.10.55. As these assets are located within the footprint of the grid connection cable route of the Proposed Development, their settings are described together below (Illus. 66 and 67).
- 4.10.56. The assets were accessed from Park Lane and the Fields they lie in walked south to north. When approaching from the south, the initial view of the assets is of scrubland leading onto arable land. The site of Pillswood Energy Storage lies to the immediate south, very close to HER MHU6600 and HER MHU18737, and an isolated house with an associated yard of disused vehicles and machinery to the west, very close to HER MHU6618 and HER MHU833. To the north is the line of the Beverley Bypass (Illus. 58).

- 4.10.57. The landscape gives way to predominantly agricultural fields as the onlooker continues northwards. However, modern intrusions in the view continue by way of several overhead electricity lines, telephone poles and pylons, and the line of HER MHU8811 itself, which borders the fields' eastern sides or runs through the fields. In the northernmost field, this is further reinforced by the presence of a site compound to the north-west.
- 4.10.58. Within the southernmost field, the impression is of a somewhat apocalyptic landscape which is isolated from the outside world and none too salubrious. In the middle and northernmost field, this impression evolves into a highly rural and isolated landscape, but because of the omnipresent noise of the Beverley Bypass in the background and modern intrusions in the view it still feels changed. Overall, the landscape does not feel at all 'old', more like a modern liminal wasteland. It is therefore difficult to imagine these assets as they may have appeared during the prehistoric period.
- 4.10.59. No visual indications of the below-ground remains of HER MHU18737, HER MHU6600, HER MHU6618 and HER MHU833 were seen during the site visit. Although it is acknowledged that the large areas of undeveloped land which forms part of the assets' experiential setting allows for imagination of the original appearance of the assets more easily than if the field contained modern structures, it is argued that it does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the assets as funerary monuments with a possibly religious nature.
- 4.10.60. As HER MHU8811 continues to be utilised and is therefore of a clearly understood function, its setting does not contribute anything further to its significance.
- 4.10.61. HER MHU1498 was accessed from the A1174, to its east. The asset was approached from the track connecting a disused farm, marked on maps as 'Paradise' to the settlement of Woodmansey. At the time of the site visit, the field in which the asset lies was under mature crop and therefore seemed to be blanketed in a sea of gold.
- 4.10.62. Several telephone poles traverse the western side of this field, close to the asset, and the ruins of the disused farm remain. Apart from this, the field appears completely untouched by modern development and feel as if it has been in agricultural use for time immemorial. However, modern expansion of Woodmansey is beginning to encroach into the eastern side of this field.
- 4.10.63. The exact nature and extent of the original setting of HER MHU1498, of unknown but likely prehistoric date, is unknown, and is likely to have been partially lost through later historic development. As no earthworks related to this asset are visible, an onlooker would not recognise the existence of the asset unless this was already known. Although it is acknowledged that the undeveloped nature of the asset's current experiential setting allows for imagination of its prehistoric appearance more easily than if the field contained modern structures, it is argued that this setting does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the asset. As its original setting is not known, it cannot be said for certain that the current auditory and olfactory setting of HER MHU1498 reflects its original setting.

HA7 (LOST FIELD BOUNDARIES), HA17 (UNDATED DITCHES, PITS AND POSTHOLES) AND HA18 (IRON AGE – ROMANO-BRITISH PITS)

- 4.10.64. Elements of HA7 are spread throughout the Land Areas, interconnecting cable routes and grid connection cable route of the Proposed Development, whilst HA17 and HA18 are present in Fields B1, B4, B5, B8, C5, C7, D7, D8, D17, E8, F7 and F14. These Fields have been described in large part in previous sections of this report.
- 4.10.65. The Fields in which these assets lie are under arable cultivation and were under crop or recently harvested at the time of the site visit. Pylons, overhead electricity lines and telephone traverse some of the Fields and wind turbines or isolated agricultural buildings can be seen in the views of the Fields. However, in large part, the Fields in which the assets sit feel as if they have been in agricultural use for time immemorial. The current soundscape of these Fields is calm and rural and there is little visual, olfactory or auditory indication of the surrounding urban areas or modern non-agricultural world.

- 4.10.66. The modern setting of asset HA7 – agricultural fields – fully supports its notional setting as it reflects its setting during the post-medieval period, as can be seen when comparing the modern landscape with that shown on historic mapping. Its modern auditory and olfactory setting likely also reflects its post-medieval counterpart.
- 4.10.67. The exact nature and extent of the original settings of HA17 and HA18 is unknown and are likely to have been partially lost through later historic development. As no earthworks related to these assets are visible, an onlooker would not recognise the existence of the assets unless this was already known. Although it is acknowledged that the undeveloped nature of the assets' current experiential setting allows for imagination of their prehistoric or historic appearance more easily than if the fields contained modern structures, it is argued that this setting does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the assets. As its original setting is not known, it cannot be said for certain that the current auditory and olfactory setting of the assets reflect their original setting.

HER MHU3600 (ARNOLD MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AND SMV)

- 4.10.68. The modern-day village of Arnold is a linear settlement strung out along the eastern side of Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane (Illus. 68). To its western is open agricultural land. Most of the buildings fronting the roads appear to be early – mid-20th century in date and at least the frontage of the local public house appears to date to the 19th century. The village therefore does not feel particularly old. Moreover, it does not appear to have a predominantly agricultural economy. It thus feels like the wealthy suburb of an urban settlement. This is rather incongruous, given that it is surrounded by an otherwise agricultural landscape. This impression, in combination with the high hedgerow of the roads' western borders which prevents views into the agricultural land to the west, serves to disassociate the village with its surrounding agricultural landscape. Consequently, it is not felt that the current experiential setting of the asset supports an understanding or appreciation of it.
- 4.10.69. As well as forming a clear delineation between Arnold and the wider agricultural landscape, the western hedgerows of Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane prevent views into the Site.
- 4.10.70. The overall auditory experience of the asset is of a roadside settlement. This are entirely in keeping with its historic counterpart.



View of non-designated heritage assets HA4 (geophysical anomaly of unknown origin), HER MHU22295 (site of WW2 searchlight battery and HER MHU6713 (irregular field ditches)



from Field D10. Illus. 60 (above) looking north towards Fields D8 and D9. Illus.61 (below) looking north-east towards Field D9



Illus.62. Non-designated heritage assets HER MHU24331 (enclosures, field and ditch systems and circular features of unknown but likely prehistoric date), HA7 (lost field boundaries), HA14 (site of post-medieval extraction pit or pond) and HA18 (pits, ditches and postholes of unknown date) from southern side of parcel D17, looking north



Illus.63. Non-designated heritage assets MHU6706 (trackway, ditches and enclosures), HA4 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin), HA7 (lost field boundaries), HA9 (site of possible post-medieval extraction pit or pond), HA10 (site of duck decoy), HA11 (site of possible post-medieval extraction pit or pond), HA15 (post-medieval drain in Field), HA17 (pits of Iron Age – Romano-British date and HA18 (ditches and postholes of unknown date), looking south-west to north-west from



the eastern side of Field D16

Illus.64. Non-designated heritage asset HA4 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin) in Field E16, looking east to south-east



Illus. 65. Non-designated heritage assets HER MHU8202 (ridge and furrow agriculture) and HER MHU12310 (site of Figham Bridge), from the eastern side of Tokenspire Business Park, looking east to south-east



Illus. 66. Non-designated heritage assets HER MHU18737, HER MHU6618, HER MHU8811 and HER MHU833 viewed from southernmost field, looking west to north. Their settings are representative of the setting of HER MHU6600



Illus. 67. Non-designated heritage assets HER MHU18737, HER MHU6618, HER MHU8811 and HER MHU833 viewed from northernmost field, looking north-west to north



Illus. 68. Non-designated heritage assets HER MHU3600 (Arnold SMV), looking north to south along Arnold Lane West.

CONCLUSION

- 4.10.71. The current visual, auditory and olfactory experience of the following assets explicitly supports an understanding or appreciation of them:
- HER MHU12271 (site of Cote Bridge)
 - HER MHU13215 (site of North Carr Bridge)
 - HER MHU13242 (site of Monk Bridge, A1035)
 - HER MHU13278 (site of Routh Bar toll gate)
 - HER MHU13283 (site of sluice)
 - HA5 (site of fox covert)
 - HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12 and HA14 (sites of post-medieval extraction pit or pond)
 - HA7 (lost field boundaries)
 - HA10 (site of duck decoy)
 - HA13 (area of ridge and furrow agriculture)
 - HA15 (post-medieval drain)
 - HA16 (site of engine)
- 4.10.72. The current visual, auditory and olfactory experience of asset HER MHU1514 (Meaux Deserted Medieval Village) does not reflect or provide indications of the original nature, purpose or function of the asset as a medieval settlement site. Although the current agricultural use of Field D18 allows for the onlooker to imagine the medieval appearance of the asset more easily than if the field contained modern structures, it is argued that the current experiential setting of the asset does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of it.
- 4.10.73. Assets HER MHU3591 (cropmarks of enclosures of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date), HER MHU6706 (trackway, ditches & enclosures) and HER MHU6713 (irregular field boundaries), HA18 (pits of Iron Age – Romano-British date) and HER MHU22295 (site of WW2 searchlight battery) lie within a wider agricultural setting which is unlikely to reflect their original settings. Although it is acknowledged that the undeveloped nature of the assets' experiential setting allows for imagination of the original appearance of the assets more easily than if the field contained modern structures, it is argued that it does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the assets.
- 4.10.74. Assets HER MHU12310 (site of Figham Bridge), HER MHU18737 (Two possible barrows, Hall Ings), HER MHU6618 (3 barrows, enclosures & ditches), HER MHU8202 (area of ridge and furrow agriculture) and MHU833 (site of tumulus) lie within a wider agricultural setting which is surrounded by noticeable areas of modern development. The encroachment of the modern world has lent an air of 'wasteland' to their settings and it does not reflect the original setting of the assets. Although it is acknowledged that the undeveloped nature of the assets' experiential setting allows for imagination of the original appearance of the assets more easily than if the field contained modern structures, it is argued that it does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the assets.
- 4.10.75. Modern vernacular architecture and the presence of a tall hedgerow along the western side of Arnold Lane West/Black Tup Lane has led to the disassociation of the modern settlement of Arnold from its historic relationship with its outlying agricultural land. The current experiential setting of HER MHU3600 (Arnold SMV) therefore does not explicitly support an understanding or appreciation of the asset.
- 4.10.76. The current experiential settings of assets HER MHU1498, HER MHU24331, HER MHU3590, HER MHU3595, HER MHU3597, HER MHU3593, HER MHU3628 and HER MHU6600 (enclosures, field and ditch systems and circular features of unknown but likely prehistoric date); HA2, HA3 and HA4 (geophysical anomalies of unknown date) and HA17 (pits of unknown date) are of fields lying within a directly associated wider

agricultural landscape which has been subject to that land use for time immemorial. It is not known whether the current visual, auditory and olfactory setting of these assets reflects the nature, purpose or function of the assets, and thus it is not known if this setting supports an understanding and appreciation of the assets.

- 4.10.77. HER MHU8811 (Hull to Scarborough Railway) continues to be utilised and is therefore of a clearly understood function, its setting does not contribute anything further to its significance.

CONTRIBUTION OF ASSETS' SETTING TO THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

HER MHU12271 (SITE OF COTE BRIDGE), HER MHU13215 (SITE OF NORTH CARR BRIDGE), HER MHU13242 (SITE OF MONK BRIDGE, A1035) AND HER MHU13278 (SITE OF ROUTH BAR TOLL GATE)

- 4.10.78. The assets are part of a wider local transport network and are therefore intimately connected with that network. They have historical associations with the land and settlements which surround them and are set within a wider rural landscape.
- 4.10.79. The assets' settings within the local road network are key contributors to their significance. What is present outside of that network – be that agricultural fields or areas of development – does not change the onlooker's understanding and appreciation of the assets. Therefore, it is felt that the specific aspect of the experiential settings of the assets which contributes to their significance is the road networks which they are part of.
- 4.10.80. The notional setting of the assets (i.e. the knowledge of their historical associations with the wider landscape) supports their experiential setting by deepening the understanding of the assets as remnants of a wider post-medieval landscape.

HER MHU13283 (SITE OF SLUICE), HA5 (SITE OF FOX COVERT), HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12 AND HA14 (SITES OF POST-MEDIEVAL EXTRACTION PIT OR POND), HA7 (LOST FIELD BOUNDARIES), HA10 (SITE OF DUCK DECOY), HA13 (AREA OF RIDGE AND FURROW AGRICULTURE), HA15 (POST-MEDIEVAL DRAIN) AND HA16 (SITE OF ENGINE)

- 4.10.81. The assets are set within a wider rural landscape and have direct historical associations with the land and settlements which surround them. There is good intervisibility between the assets and the Fields in which the assets sit therefore feel very much a part of a wider agricultural landscape.
- 4.10.82. The current experiential setting of the assets explicitly supports an understanding and appreciation of them. Thus, their current experiential setting is a key contributor to their significance.
- 4.10.83. The notional setting of the assets (i.e. the knowledge of their historical associations with the wider landscape) supports their experiential setting by deepening the understanding of the assets as remnants of a wider post-medieval landscape.

HER MHU1514 (MEAUX DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE)

- 4.10.84. The asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it. The hedgerows and tree lines bordering the asset prevent views into and out of its wider agricultural setting.
- 4.10.85. The current use of Field D18 does not reflect the asset's nature, function or purpose. Therefore, it is felt that the experiential setting of the asset is not key contributor to its significance, although the lack of modern development within the Field does make it easier to visualise the asset as it may have been.
- 4.10.86. The notional setting of the asset – that is, its location in relation to the historic and current buildings and roads of Meaux – is a key contributor to the understanding and appreciation of the asset when within Field D18. The ability to turn a full circle and face in the direction of each contemporary asset such as NHLE 1346996 (Abbey Cottage) and NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey), even if they cannot be seen, greatly strengthens one's ability to imagine the area during the medieval period and the interplay of its various built, economic and social components. The notional setting of the asset is therefore the element of the asset's overall setting which contributes most to its significance.

HER MHU3591 (CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES OF LIKELY IRON AGE – ROMANO-BRITISH DATE), HER MHU6706 (TRACKWAY, DITCHES & ENCLOSURES) AND HER MHU6713 (IRREGULAR FIELD BOUNDARIES), HA18 (PITS OF IRON AGE – ROMANO-BRITISH DATE) AND HER MHU22295 (SITE OF WW2 SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY)

- 4.10.87. The assets are set within a wider rural landscape and have historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround them. There is good intervisibility between the assets and the agricultural fields which surround them. The Fields in which the assets sit therefore feel very much a part of a wider agricultural landscape.
- 4.10.88. It cannot be said for certain that the current experiential setting of the assets explicitly supports an understanding and appreciation of them. Thus, their current experiential setting is not a key contributor to their significance, although the lack of modern development within those settings do make it easier to visualise the assets as they may have been.
- 4.10.89. The contribution of the notional setting of the assets (i.e. the knowledge of their historical associations with the wider landscape) provides the great contribution to their significance of the assets as it deepens an understanding of the assets as remnants of a wider Iron Age – Romano-British and early 20th century landscape.

HER MHU12310 (SITE OF FIGHAM BRIDGE), HER MHU18737 (TWO POSSIBLE BARROWS, HALL INGS), HER MHU6618 (3 BARROWS, ENCLOSURES & DITCHES), HER MHU8202 (AREA OF RIDGE AND FURROW AGRICULTURE) AND HER MHU833 (SITE OF TUMULUS)

- 4.10.90. The assets are set within a wider rural landscape. It is very unlikely that the current experiential setting of these assets reflects their original experiential settings. The disassociation between the asset's original function and purpose and their current experiential setting is compounded by the high level of encroachment of modern development within their vicinities. Thus, their current experiential setting does not contribute to their significance.
- 4.10.91. The contribution of the notional setting of the assets (i.e. the knowledge of their historical associations with the wider landscape) provides the great contribution to their significance of the assets as it deepens an understanding of the assets as remnants of a wider Neolithic – Bronze Age and medieval – post-medieval landscape.

HER MHU3600 (ARNOLD MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AND SMV)

- 4.10.92. The asset is set within a wider rural landscape and has historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround it.
- 4.10.93. The architectural style of the current houses and the hedgerows bordering the western side of Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane disassociated the historic association that the asset had with its wider agricultural setting, which included the Site. Therefore, it is felt that the experiential setting of the asset does not contribute to its significance. The hedgerows also prevent views into and out of the Site.
- 4.10.94. The notional setting of the asset – that is, its location in relation to the historic and current settlements and road networks which surround it – is a key contributor to the understanding and appreciation of the asset when in situ. The ability to turn a full circle and face in the direction of each contemporary asset, even if they cannot be seen, greatly strengthens one's ability to imagine the area during the medieval to post-medieval period and the interplay of its various built, economic and social components. The notional setting of the asset is therefore the only element of the asset's setting which contributes to its significance.

HER MHU1498, HER MHU24331, HER MHU3590, HER MHU3595, HER MHU3597, HER MHU3593 AND HER MHU3628 (ENCLOSURES, FIELD AND DITCH SYSTEMS AND CIRCULAR FEATURES OF UNKNOWN BUT LIKELY PREHISTORIC DATE); HA2, HA3 AND HA4 (GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES OF UNKNOWN DATE) AND HA17 (PITS OF UNKNOWN DATE)

- 4.10.95. The assets are set within a wider rural landscape. It is not known whether the assets have historical associations with the land, settlements and road networks which surround them or with the current agricultural use of their settings. The contribution of these assets' settings to their significance is therefore unknown.

HER MHU8811 (HULL TO SCARBOROUGH RAILWAY)

- 4.10.96. The setting of HER MHU8811 (Hull to Scarborough Railway) does not contribute anything further to its significance.

PREDICTED CHANGES TO SETTING AND SIGNIFICANCE BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

HER MHU12271 (SITE OF COTE BRIDGE), HER MHU13215 (SITE OF NORTH CARR BRIDGE), HER MHU13242 (SITE OF MONK BRIDGE, A1035) AND HER MHU13278 (SITE OF ROUTH BAR TOLL GATE)

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.10.97. Construction activities which could change the setting of the assets includes visual, auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles passing along the A1035, White Cross Road, Meaux Road and Meaux Lane. These could change the rural road network which characterises the experiential setting of these assets. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the assets' boundaries and its wider setting.
- 4.10.98. There is a risk of dust arising from the movement of construction vehicles along the A1035, White Cross Road, Meaux Road and Meaux Lane being blown into the vicinities of the assets. This could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the assets through reducing the air quality of the assets' current setting and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the assets. Perceived increased noise levels arising from increased traffic along the roads along which the assets are located could also alter the onlooker's experience of the assets.
- 4.10.99. White Cross Road, Meaux Road and Meaux Lane are proposed to be key routes into and out of the Site by construction vehicles but these roads are already subject to regular traffic. The addition of occasional construction vehicles would not noticeably alter the current experiential settings of the assets and therefore would not change their significance.
- 4.10.100. The current hedgerows and vegetation bordering the A1035 will prevent changes arising from noise and dust from construction activities in Fields B1 and B2, both obscuring any perceived increased noise and taking the brunt of any impact by dust to HER MHU13242.
- 4.10.101. The assets lie at too great a distance from the areas of proposed solar infrastructure and therefore groundworks activities (minimum c. 200 m) for the settings of the assets to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.
- 4.10.102. The notional setting of the assets (the knowledge of their historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring within and around the assets.

OPERATION PHASE

- 4.10.103. Operational activities which could change the setting of the assets include perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles passing along the A1035, White Cross Road, Meaux Road and Meaux Lane. These could change the rural road network which characterises the experiential setting of these assets. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the assets and their wider settings.
- 4.10.104. White Cross Road, Meaux Road and Meaux Lane are proposed to be key routes into and out of the Site by maintenance vehicles but these roads are already subject to regular traffic. The addition of infrequent maintenance vehicles would not noticeably alter the current experiential settings of the assets and therefore would not change their significance.
- 4.10.105. The current hedgerows and vegetation bordering the A1035 will prevent changes arising from noise and dust from maintenance activities in Fields B1 and B2, both obscuring any perceived increased noise and taking the brunt of any impact by dust to HER MHU13242.

- 4.10.106. The asset lies at too great a distance from the proposed solar infrastructure of the Proposed Development (minimum 200 m) for the setting of the asset to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by associated operational activities within them.
- 4.10.107. The notional setting of the assets (the knowledge of their historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring within and around the assets.

CONCLUSION

- 4.10.108. No changes to the settings of these assets are predicted during the either phase of the Proposed Development.

HER MHU13283 (SITE OF SLUICE), HA5 (SITE OF FOX COVERT), HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12 AND HA14 (SITES OF POST-MEDIEVAL EXTRACTION PIT OR POND), HA7 (LOST FIELD BOUNDARIES), HA10 (SITE OF DUCK DECOY), HA13 (AREA OF RIDGE AND FURROW AGRICULTURE), HA15 (POST-MEDIEVAL DRAIN) AND HA16 (SITE OF ENGINE)

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.10.109. Construction activities which could change the setting of the assets includes visual, auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles, groundworks activities and construction materials. These could change the agricultural landscape which characterises the experiential settings of these assets. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the assets' boundaries and their wider setting.
- 4.10.110. The assets are located within Fields where solar PV modules and other solar farm infrastructure are proposed to be installed. As the current experiential settings of the assets are as agricultural land, the presence of construction vehicles and groundworks activities within the Fields would dramatically alter this setting through visual changes as well as perceived increased noise levels. Dust arising from groundworks activities and the movement of construction vehicles within the Fields could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the assets through reducing the air quality of the assets' current settings and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the assets.
- 4.10.111. The settings of the assets may also be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by construction activities within surrounding Fields.
- 4.10.112. The notional setting of the assets (the knowledge of their historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring within and around the assets.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.10.113. Operational activities which could change the setting of the assets includes visual changes to the wider agricultural settings of the assets and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the experience of an agricultural landscape which characterises the experiential settings of the assets. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the assets and their wider settings.
- 4.10.114. As the current experiential settings of the assets are as agricultural land, the presence of solar PV modules and infrequent maintenance vehicles within the Fields would dramatically alter this setting through visual changes as well as perceived increased noise levels. Dust arising from the movement of maintenance vehicles within the Fields could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the assets through reducing the air quality of the assets' current settings and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the assets.
- 4.10.115. The settings of the assets may also be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by maintenance activities within surrounding Fields.

- 4.10.116. The notional setting of the assets (the knowledge of their historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring within and around the assets.

CONCLUSION

- 4.10.117. These assets' experiential settings would be severely negatively changed during the construction and operational phase if the Proposed Development is granted. As the assets' current experiential setting is a key contributor to their significance, their significance would be reduced as a result of these impacts. However, these changes would be temporary and fully reversible, lasting only as long as each phase of the Proposed Development. Any reduction in significance would therefore be restored following the end of the operational phase of the Proposed Development (proposed to be 40 years).
- 4.10.118. The notional setting of the assets would not be changed during either phase of the development.

HER MHU1514 (MEAUX DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE)

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.10.119. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset includes visual, auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles, groundworks activities and construction materials. These could change the agricultural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of these asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset's boundaries and its wider setting.
- 4.10.120. The assets are bordered by Meaux Lane and Field D17, where solar panels are proposed to be installed. No construction activities are proposed within Field D18. There is a risk of dust arising from groundworks activities and the movement of construction vehicles being blown into the Field. This could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the asset through reducing the air quality of the asset's current setting and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the asset. Perceived increased noise levels arising from increased traffic along Meaux Lane and groundworks activities could also alter the onlooker's experience of the asset.
- 4.10.121. The current hedgerows and vegetation bordering Field D18 will prevent changes arising from noise and dust from construction activities in Field D17 and along Meaux Lane, both obscuring any perceived increased noise and taking the brunt of any impact by dust.
- 4.10.122. The asset lies at too great a distance from the other Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 650 m) for the setting of the asset to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.
- 4.10.123. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring within and around the asset.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.10.124. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset includes visual changes to the wider agricultural setting of the asset and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the experience of an agricultural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.10.125. Although no solar farm infrastructure is proposed to be constructed within Field D18, new planting of grassland species is proposed throughout its whole footprint. Therefore, the change of land use may not cause meaningful changes to the assets' experiential setting at all.
- 4.10.126. However, that potential visual changes to the current experiential setting of the asset is a moot point, as this aspect of the asset's setting does not contribute to its significance. Although the asset's experiential

setting may be completely altered if the Proposed Development is granted, this will not decrease the overall significance of the asset.

- 4.10.127. The hedgerows and tree lines bordering Field D18 are anticipated to obscure any noise arising from the movement of solar panels, inverters or maintenance traffic along Meaux Lane during this phase of the development.
- 4.10.128. The notional setting of the assets (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring within and around the assets.

CONCLUSION

- 4.10.129. HER MHU1514 (Meaux Deserted Medieval Village)'s experiential setting may be slightly altered during the construction phase if the Proposed Development is granted, specifically from new planting proposed in Field D18. However, as the experiential setting of the asset is not deemed to contribute meaningfully to its significance, changes to the current use of Field D18 are unlikely to decrease the overall significance of the asset.
- 4.10.130. The notional setting of the assets, which does contribute to the significance of the assets, would not be changed during either phase of the development.

HER MHU3591 (CROPMARKS OF ENCLOSURES OF LIKELY IRON AGE – ROMANO-BRITISH DATE), HER MHU6706 (TRACKWAY, DITCHES & ENCLOSURES), HER MHU6713 (IRREGULAR FIELD BOUNDARIES), HA18 (PITS OF IRON AGE – ROMANO-BRITISH DATE) AND HER MHU22295 (SITE OF WW2 SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY)

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.10.131. Construction activities within Land Areas B - E could alter the setting of the assets through visual, auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles, groundworks activities and construction materials. These activities could change the agricultural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of the assets. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the assets' boundaries and their wider settings.
- 4.10.132. As the current experiential settings of the assets are as agricultural land, the presence of construction vehicles and groundworks activities within the Fields would dramatically alter this setting through visual changes as well as perceived increased noise levels. Dust arising from groundworks activities and the movement of construction vehicles within the Fields could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the assets through reducing the air quality of the assets' current settings and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the assets. However, the assets' current experiential setting is not a key contributor to their significance. Moreover, such changes would be temporary (lasting only as long as the construction phase) and fully reversible.
- 4.10.133. Construction activities within the Land Areas and grid connection cable route are unlikely to introduce greater or additional settings changes by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.
- 4.10.134. The notional setting of the assets (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring within and around the assets.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.10.135. Operational activities which could change the setting of the assets include visual changes to their agricultural settings and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels. These activities could change the experience of an agricultural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of the assets. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the assets and their wider setting.

- 4.10.136. Solar panel arrays are proposed throughout the Land Areas. This would dramatically alter the current experiential setting of the assets as the land use would be completely distinct and unrelated to that of today. However, the assets' current experiential setting is not a key contributor to their significance. Therefore, although the change would be severely negative, there would ultimately be little, if any, change to the assets' significance.
- 4.10.137. The notional setting of the assets (i.e. the knowledge of their historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring within and around them.

CONCLUSION

- 4.10.138. The current experiential settings of the assets would be severely negatively changed during both the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development. However, the assets' current experiential setting is not a key contributor to their significance. Therefore, there would ultimately be little, if any, change to the assets' significance. Any changes during both phases of the Proposed Development would be temporary and fully reversible.
- 4.10.139. The notional setting of the assets would not be changed during either phase of the development.

HER MHU12310 (SITE OF FIGHAM BRIDGE), HER MHU18737 (TWO POSSIBLE BARROWS, HALL INGS), HER MHU6618 (3 BARROWS, ENCLOSURES & DITCHES), HER MHU8202 (AREA OF RIDGE AND FURROW AGRICULTURE) AND HER (MHU833, SITE OF TUMULUS)

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.10.140. Construction activities associated with the laying of underground cabling could alter the setting of the assets through visual, auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles, groundworks activities and construction materials. These activities could change the undeveloped rural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of the assets. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the assets' boundaries and its wider setting.
- 4.10.141. As the current experiential settings of the assets are as undeveloped or agricultural land, the presence of construction vehicles and groundworks activities within the grid connection cable route would dramatically alter this setting through visual changes as well as perceived increased noise levels. Dust arising from groundworks activities and the movement of construction vehicles within the grid connection cable route could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the assets through reducing the air quality of the assets' current settings and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the assets. However, the assets' current experiential setting is not a key contributor to their significance. Moreover, such changes would be temporary (lasting only as long as the construction phase) and fully reversible.
- 4.10.142. The assets lie at too great a distance from the Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 500 m) for their settings to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.
- 4.10.143. The notional setting of the assets (the knowledge of their historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring within and around them.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.10.144. There are no operational activities which could change the setting of the assets proposed to be carried out with the grid connection cable route. The assets lie at too great a distance from the Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 500 m) for their settings to be changed by visual changes to their wider settings and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles and the movement of the solar panels arising from this phase of the Proposed Development.

- 4.10.145. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of their historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring within and around the asset.

CONCLUSION

- 4.10.146. The current experiential settings of assets would be severely negatively changed during the construction phase of the Proposed Development. However, the assets' current experiential setting is not a key contributor to their significance. Therefore, there would ultimately be little, if any, change to the assets' significance. Any changes during both phases of the Proposed Development would be temporary and fully reversible.
- 4.10.147. No changes to the assets' experiential settings are anticipated during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.
- 4.10.148. The notional setting of the assets would not be changed during either phase of the development.

HER MHU3600 (ARNOLD MEDIEVAL TO POST-MEDIEVAL SETTLEMENT AND SMV)

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.10.149. Construction activities which could change the setting of the asset include perceived increased noise created by construction vehicles passing along Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane. This could change the experience of a roadside settlement of medieval – post-medieval origin which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset's boundaries and its wider setting.
- 4.10.150. As the buildings fronting onto these lanes appear to be no earlier than 19th century in date, few physical standing remains of the asset survive. Therefore, dust arising from construction materials would not be able to impact the asset. Moreover, the asset lies at too great a distance from the Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 1.3 km) for the setting of the asset to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by associated construction activities within them.
- 4.10.151. Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane are proposed to be key routes into and out of the Site by construction vehicles. However, both roads are already subject to regular traffic and it is not felt that the current experiential setting of the modern-day village of Arnold supports an understanding or appreciation of the asset, a medieval – post-medieval settlement. Furthermore, any changes to the asset's setting during this phase would be temporary (lasting only as long as the construction phase) and fully reversible. Therefore, it is unlikely that changes to the experiential setting of the asset by construction activities would change its significance.
- 4.10.152. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring within and around the asset.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.10.153. Operational activities which could change the setting of the asset include perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles passing along Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane. These activities could change the experience of a roadside settlement of medieval – post-medieval origin which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.10.154. As discussed above, Arnold Lane West and Black Tup Lane are proposed to be key routes into and out of the Site by maintenance vehicles but both roads are already subject to regular traffic. The addition of infrequent maintenance vehicles would not noticeably alter the current experiential setting of the asset and therefore would not change its significance.

- 4.10.155. The asset lies at too great a distance from the Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 1.3 km) for the setting of the asset to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by associated operational activities within them.
- 4.10.156. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring within and around the asset.

CONCLUSION

- 4.10.157. No changes to the setting of HER MHU3600 (Arnold medieval to post-medieval settlement and SMV) are predicted during the either phase of the Proposed Development.

HER MHU1498, HER MHU24331, HER MHU3590, HER MHU3595, HER MHU3597, HER MHU3593, HER MHU3628 AND HER MHU6600 (ENCLOSURES, FIELD AND DITCH SYSTEMS AND CIRCULAR FEATURES OF UNKNOWN BUT LIKELY PREHISTORIC DATE); HA2, HA3 AND HA4 (GEOPHYSICAL ANOMALIES OF UNKNOWN DATE) AND HA17 (PITS OF UNKNOWN DATE)

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.10.158. Construction activities which could change the setting of the assets include visual, auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles, groundworks activities and construction materials. These could change the agricultural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset's boundaries and its wider setting.
- 4.10.159. The assets lie close to Meaux Lane, Meaux Road or Carr Lane and lie within Fields on which solar panels are proposed to be erected. As the current experiential settings of the assets are as agricultural land, the presence of construction vehicles and groundworks activities within the Fields would dramatically alter this setting through visual changes as well as perceived increased noise levels arising from increased traffic and groundworks activities. Dust arising from groundworks activities and the movement of construction vehicles within the Fields could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the assets through reducing the air quality of the assets' current settings and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the assets.
- 4.10.160. The settings of the assets may also be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by construction activities within surrounding Fields.
- 4.10.161. Although this phase of the Proposed Development will clearly drastically alter the current setting of the assets, it is not known whether this will also decrease their significance. If the nature and purpose of the assets remains unknown, then changes to their settings would not affect their significance as it cannot presently be said for certain what contribution that setting provides to each asset's significance.
- 4.10.162. The notional setting of the assets (the knowledge of their existence) would not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring within and around the asset.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- 4.10.163. Operational activities which could change the setting of the assets include visual changes to their agricultural setting and perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles along the nearby road network and the movement of solar panels. These activities could change the experience of an agricultural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of the assets. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the assets and their wider setting.
- 4.10.164. As the current experiential settings of the assets are as agricultural land, the presence of solar PV modules and infrequent maintenance vehicles within the Fields and along the nearby roads would dramatically alter this setting through visual changes as well as perceived increased noise levels. Dust arising from the movement of maintenance vehicles within the Fields could reduce the onlooker's ability to visually experience the assets through reducing the air quality of the assets' current settings and is also likely to change the olfactory experience of the assets.

- 4.10.165. The settings of the assets may also be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by maintenance activities within surrounding Fields.
- 4.10.166. It is not known whether this change would decrease the significance of the assets. If the nature and purpose of the assets remains unknown, then changes to their settings would not affect their significance as it cannot presently be said for certain what contribution this setting provides to their significance. Any changes would be temporary, lasting only as long as the operational phase (proposed 40 years), and fully reversible.
- 4.10.167. The notional setting of the assets (the knowledge of their existence) would not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring within and around them.

CONCLUSION

- 4.10.168. The experiential setting of the assets would be severely negatively changed during both the construction and operation phases of the Proposed Development. However, as the contribution of the assets' settings to their significance is unknown, changes to their settings would not decrease their significance. Any changes incurred during either phase of development would be temporary and fully reversible.
- 4.10.169. The notional setting of the assets would not be changed during either phase of the development.

HER MHU8811 (HULL TO SCARBOROUGH RAILWAY)

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 4.10.170. Construction activities associated with the laying of underground cabling could alter the setting of the asset through visual, auditory and olfactory changes caused by construction vehicles, groundworks activities and construction materials. These activities could change the agricultural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of the asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset's boundaries and its wider setting.
- 4.10.171. The asset's setting does not contribute to its significance. Moreover, such changes would be temporary (lasting only as long as the construction phase) and fully reversible.
- 4.10.172. The asset lies at too great a distance from the Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 4.7 km) for its settings to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by their associated construction activities.
- 4.10.173. The notional setting of the asset (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated construction activities occurring within and around it.

OPERATION PHASE

- 4.10.174. Operational activities which could change the setting of the assets include perceived increased noise levels created by maintenance vehicles within nearby Fields. This could change the agricultural landscape which characterises the experiential setting of this asset. There is potential for changes to be experienced when within the asset and its wider setting.
- 4.10.175. No changes to the setting of the asset are predicted during this phase. The asset lies at too great a distance from the Land Areas of the Proposed Development (minimum c. 4.7 km) for the setting of the asset to be changed by noise, light, dust or pollution created by associated operational activities within them.
- 4.10.176. The notional setting of the assets (the knowledge of its historical association with surrounding contemporary assets) would not be changed by anticipated operational activities occurring within and around the assets.

CONCLUSION

- 4.10.177. No changes to the setting of this asset are predicted during the either phase of the Proposed Development.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1.1. No changes to the settings and therefore significance of the following heritage assets are predicted as a result of the Proposed Development:

- Grade II* Registered Park and Garden NHLE 1000921, Burton Constable
- Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1161929, Benningholme Hall
- Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1083415, Wood Hall Farmhouse.
- Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1346996, Abbey Cottage, Tippet Lane
- HER MHU12271, HER MHU12310, HER MHU13215 and HER HU13242 (the sites of bridges)
- HER MHU13278 (the site of Routh Bar toll gate)
- HER MHU3600 (Arnold medieval to post-medieval settlement and SMV)
- HER MHU8811 (the Hull to Scarborough Railway)

5.1.2. Probable changes wrought to the experiential settings of the following heritage assets are anticipated to cause the loss of the settings of the following non-designated heritage assets as a result of the Proposed Development. However, this change is deemed highly unlikely to alter or decrease the significance of the heritage assets, either because their experiential settings are not key contributors to the understanding and appreciation of them or, if their experiential settings are key contributors, because the changes wrought are temporary and full reversible:

- HER MHU13283 (site of a sluice)
- HER MHU1514 (Meaux Deserted Medieval Village)
- HER MHU22295 (site of World War II searchlight battery in Field D10)
- HER MHU22248 (enclosures and field ditches of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date)
- HER MHU1498, HER MHU24331, HER MHU3590, HER MHU3591, HER MHU3593, HER MHU3595 and HER MHU3628 (enclosures, field and ditch systems and circular features of unknown but likely prehistoric date)
- HER MHU3597 (a supposed enclosure of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date)
- HER MHU6706 (trackway, ditches & enclosures of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date)
- HER MHU6713 (irregular field ditches of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date)
- HER MHU18737 (two possible barrows, Hall Ings of likely Neolithic – Bronze Age date)
- HER MHU6618 (3 barrows, enclosures & ditches of likely Bronze Age date)
- HER MHU833 (site of tumulus of likely Bronze Age date)
- HER MHU8202 and HA13 (areas of medieval – post-medieval ridge and furrow)
- HA2 (geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin) in Fields B4/B8
- HA3 (geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin) in Fields F6 and F9 – F11
- HA4 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin) in Fields B1, B3, B7, D8 - D10, D16 and E16)
- HA5 (the site of a post-medieval fox covert in Field C1)
- HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12 and HA14 (the sites of probable post-medieval ponds or extraction pits in Fields B3, D11, D16, E4, E8 and F15)
- HA10 (the site of a duck decoy in Fields D16/E8)
- HA15 (the route of a probable drain in Fields E1, E2, D14 and D15)

- HA16 (the site of an engine in Field B7)
- HA7 (numerous lost field boundaries present throughout the Site)
- HA17 and HA18 (the site of Iron Age – Romano-British and undated pits, ditches and postholes in Fields B1, B4, B5, B8, C5, C7, D7, D8, D17, E8, F7 and F14)

The notional settings of the assets would not be changed during either phase of the development.

5.1.3. There is anticipated to be negative changes to the experiential settings of the following assets during the construction phase of the Proposed Development:

- Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey)
- Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm)
- Scheduled Monument NHLE 1008039 (Medieval Moated Tile Kiln 250m North East of North Grange Farm)
- Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm)
- Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange)

These would be temporary and fully reversible, lasting as long as the operation of the solar farm (anticipated to be 40 years).

5.1.4. No changes to the settings of Scheduled Monuments NHLE 1007843, NHLE 1015305 or NHLE 1008039 are anticipated during the operational phase of the Proposed Development.

5.1.5. Negative changes to the setting of NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) and NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange) are predicted during the operational phase of the Proposed Development. These would be temporary and fully reversible.

5.1.6. The overall level of change to the settings of the assessed assets is therefore concluded to be:

Change to setting	Asset
No change (and therefore no harm)	Scheduled Monument NHLE 1008039 (Medieval Moated Tile Kiln 250m North East of North Grange Farm) (operational phase only) Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) (operational phase only) Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm) (operational phase only) Grade II* Registered Park and Garden NHLE 1000921, Burton Constable Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1161929, Benningholme Hall Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1083415, Wood Hall Farmhouse. Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1346996, Abbey Cottage, Tippet Lane HER MHU3600, Arnold medieval to post-medieval settlement and SMV HER MHU12271, HER MHU12310, HER MHU13215 and HER HU13242 (the sites of bridges) HER MHU13278 (the site of Routh Bar toll gate) HER MHU8811 (the Hull to Scarborough Railway)
Change (and therefore possible harm)	Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey) (construction phase only) Scheduled Monument NHLE 1015305 (Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m South East of Meaux Decoy Farm) (construction phase only) Scheduled Monument NHLE 1008039 (Medieval Moated Tile Kiln 250m North East of North Grange Farm) (construction phase only) Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1103426 (Meaux Abbey Farm) Grade II Listed Building NHLE 1346995 (Wawne Grange) HER MHU13283 (site of a sluice) HER MHU1514 (Meaux Deserted Medieval Village)

	HER MHU22295 (site of World War II searchlight battery in Field D10) HER MHU22248 (enclosures and field ditches of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date) HER MHU1498, HER MHU24331, HER MHU3590, HER MHU3591, HER MHU3593, HER MHU3595 and HER MHU3628 (enclosures, field and ditch systems and circular features of unknown but likely prehistoric date) HER MHU3597 (a supposed enclosure of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date) HER MHU6706 (trackway, ditches & enclosures of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date) HER MHU6713 (irregular field ditches of likely Iron Age – Romano-British date) HER MHU18737 (two possible barrows, Hall Ings of likely Neolithic – Bronze Age date) HER MHU6600 (fragmentary ditch system of unknown but likely prehistoric date) HER MHU6618 (3 barrows, enclosures & ditches of likely Bronze Age date) HER MHU833 (site of tumulus of likely Bronze Age date) HER MHU8202 and HA13 (areas of medieval – post-medieval ridge and furrow) HA2 (geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin) in Fields B4/B8 HA3 (geophysical anomalies of probable archaeological origin) in Fields F6 and F9 – F11 HA4 (geophysical anomalies of unknown origin) in Fields B1, B3, B7, D8 - D10, D16 and E16) HA5 (the site of a post-medieval fox covert in Field C1) HA6, HA9, HA11, HA12 and HA14 (the sites of probable post-medieval ponds or extraction pits in Fields B3, D11, D16, E4, E8 and F15) HA10 (the site of a duck decoy in Fields D16/E8) HA15 (the route of a probable drain in Fields E1, E2, D14 and D15) HA16 (the site of an engine in Field B7) HA7 (numerous lost field boundaries present throughout the Site) HA17 and HA18 (the site of Iron Age – Romano-British and undated pits, ditches and postholes in Fields B1, B4, B5, B8, C5, C7, D7, D8, D17, E8, F7 and F14)
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Headland Archaeology (2024c) *Peartree Hill Solar Farm: Archaeological Trial Trenching Report*.

APPENDIX

JUSTIFICATION FOR SCOPING OUT OF HERITAGE ASSETS IDENTIFIED IN STAGE 1 SETTINGS ASSESSMENT AS BEING VULNERABLE TO CHANGES TO THEIR SETTINGS FROM THE DETAILED SETTINGS IMPACT ASSESSMENT, AS AGREED WITH HISTORIC ENGLAND AND THE CONSERVATION TEAM LEADER FOR EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE & HULL CITY COUNCIL

Asset	Justification
Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007731, Bowl barrow 400 m north of Highfield House	The asset is of high importance. It is located approximately 85 m to the east of the grid connection cable route. If in-situ archaeological remains associated with this asset extend into the Site, these are likely to form no more than a small part of the total extent of in-situ remains. Damage to or loss of these remains by the Proposed Development would thus represent the damage of or loss of a small percentage of the entire asset. Potential physical impacts to this asset are therefore anticipated to represent changes to key archaeological materials such that the asset is slightly altered. This impact could be mitigated through appropriate archaeological recording. The asset is best experienced in its immediate vicinity. A background level of noise and smells rising from traffic along the A1079, Dunswell Road and the Hull to Scarborough railway line already form part of this setting. The increase in traffic created during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development would not noticeably increase the impacts made by the existing traffic and railway line. No changes to the asset's setting are therefore anticipated. No harm is therefore anticipated.
Scheduled Monument NHLE 1016068, Moated monastic grange site and fishponds in Paradise Wood, 630 m north west of Carlam Hill Farm	The asset is of high importance. The asset does not lie within the Order Limits and no in-situ archaeological remains associated with it are anticipated to extend into the Site. No physical impacts on the asset are therefore predicted. This asset has a historical association with Scheduled Monument NHLE 1007843 (Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey), but this setting attribute is primarily notional (i.e. knowledge-based) rather than experiential (i.e. experience-based). The Proposed Development would not affect the ability of the historical association to be known. No changes to the asset's setting are therefore anticipated. No harm is therefore anticipated.
Grade II* Listed Building NHLE 1160744, Church of All Saints	The asset is of high importance. The asset does not lie within the Order Limits and no in-situ archaeological remains associated with it are anticipated to extend into the Site. No physical impacts on the asset are therefore predicted. The asset is best experienced in its immediate vicinity (i.e. within the church grounds). A background level of noise and smells rising from traffic along Meaux Road already forms part of this setting. The increase in traffic created during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development would not noticeably increase the impacts made by the existing traffic. The visibility of this asset within its wider setting (i.e. the villages and agricultural land surrounding it) will not be changed as a result of the Proposed Development. No changes to the asset's setting are therefore anticipated. No harm is therefore anticipated.
Grade II Listed Building NHLE	The asset is of medium importance. The asset does not lie within the Order Limits and no in-situ archaeological remains associated with it are anticipated to extend into the Site. No physical impacts on the asset are therefore predicted.

1310527, White Cross Cottage	<i>The asset is best experienced in its immediate vicinity (i.e. within the property grounds). A background level of noise and smells rising from traffic along the A1035 already forms part of this setting. The increase in traffic created during the construction and operational phases of the Proposed Development would not noticeably increase the impacts made by the existing traffic. No changes to the asset's setting are therefore anticipated.</i> <i>No harm is therefore anticipated.</i>
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