

Green Hill Solar Farm

EN010170

Environmental Statement

Appendix 12.1: Heritage Statement

(Part 1 of 11)

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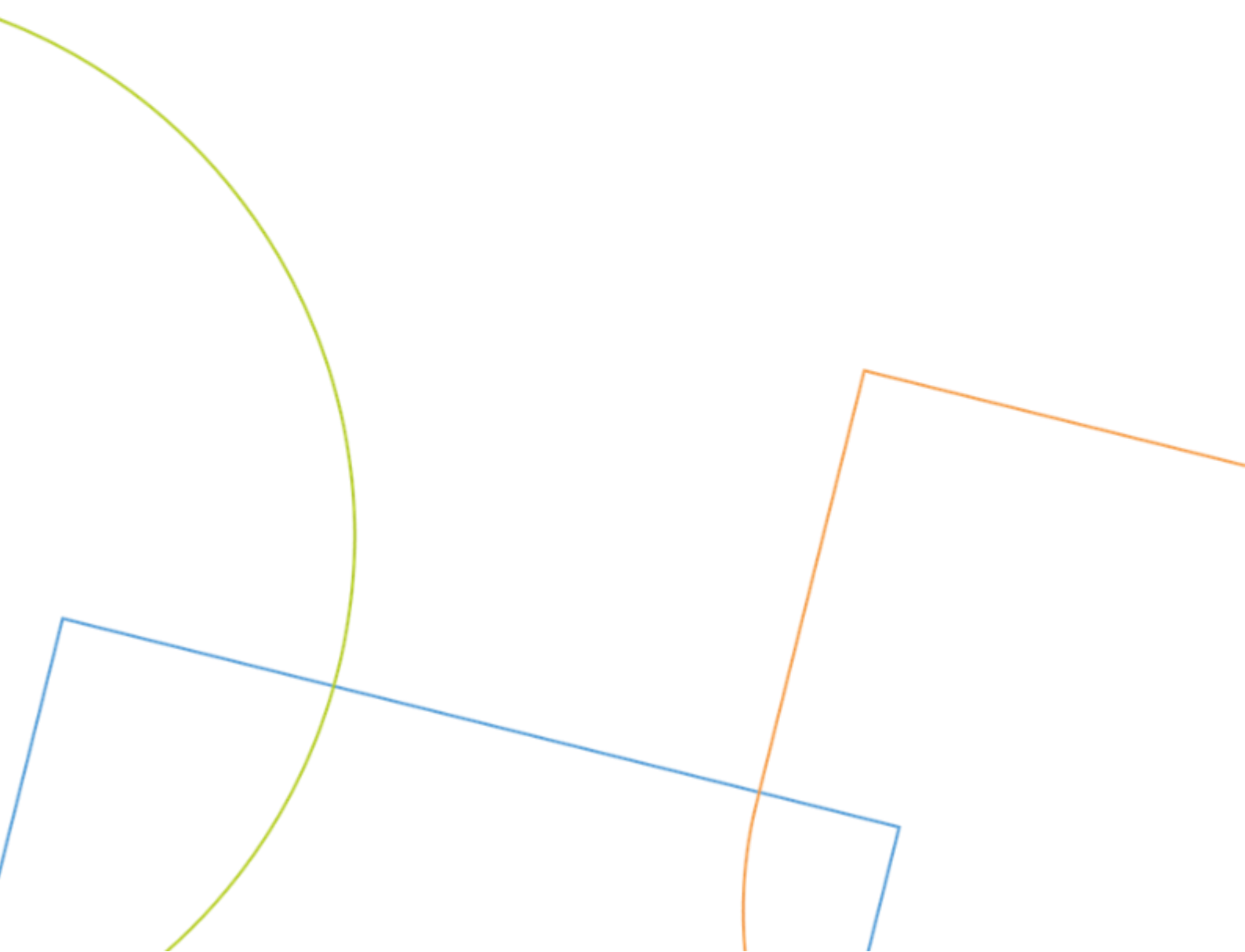
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Green Hill Solar Farm Heritage Statement

Project no. 3535/H
On behalf of Green Hill Solar Farm

March 2025



Green Hill Solar Farm: Heritage Statement

Green Hill Solar Farm

March 2025

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Issue Sheet

Green Hill Solar Farm: Heritage Statement

Project no. 3535/H

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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE	2
2.1	GENERAL	2
2.2	CURRENT LEGISLATION	2
	<i>LISTED BUILDINGS, CONSERVATION AREAS AND SCHEDULED MONUMENTS</i>	2
2.3	OVERARCHING NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR ENERGY (EN-1)	4
2.4	NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE (EN-3)	5
2.5	NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK	5
2.6	PLANNING PRACTICE GUIDANCE	7
2.7	LOCAL PLANNING POLICY	7
2.8	PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE	12
3	METHODOLOGY	14
3.1	GENERAL INTRODUCTION	14
3.2	INFORMATION SOURCES	14
3.3	SITE VISITS	15
3.4	ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	16
3.5	ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT	20
3.6	CONSULTATION	21
4	HERITAGE ASSETS	19
5	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	20
5.2	SITE A	20
5.3	SITE B	21
5.4	SITES C, D & E	21
5.5	SITE F AND THE BESS SITE	22
5.6	SITE G	24
6	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT	26
	TABLE 6.1: LISTED BUILDINGS	28
	TABLE 6.2: CONSERVATION AREAS	51
	TABLE 6.3: REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS	56
	TABLE 6.4: SCHEDULED MONUMENTS	58
	TABLE 6.5: NON-DESIGNATED BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE AND SEARCH AREA	59
	TABLE 6.6: NON-DESIGNATED BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE CABLE ROUTE CORRIDOR	71
7	CONCLUSIONS	73
8	REFERENCES	74
	FIGURES	75

List of Figures

Figure 12.1.1. Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets Green Hill A & A.2 and Cable Route Corridor

Figure 12.1.2. Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets Green Hill B and Cable Route Corridor

Figure 12.1.3. Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets Green Hill C, D & E and Cable Route Corridor

Figure 12.1.4. Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets Green Hill F and Cable Route Corridor

Figure 12.1.5. Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets Green Hill G and Cable Route Corridor

Figure 12.1.6. Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets Green Hill BESS and Cable Route Corridor

Figure 12.1.7. Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets

List of Plates

Plate 1. White Lodge Farmhouse, facing northwest

Plate 2. The wind turbine seen within the rural context of White Lodge Farmhouse, facing west

Plate 3. The site as seen facing west from White Lodge Farmhouse

Plate 4. Over stone Old Rectory (NHLE 1075355), facing southwest

Plate 5. Southwest Mears Ashby Group, facing southwest

Plate 6. The southwest Mears Ashby Group, facing southeast

Plate 7. The southwest Mears Ashby Group as seen from the edge of the Scheme, facing south

Plate 8. Station Lodge (NHLE 1294156), facing

Plate 9. Castle Ashby (NHLE 1371298), facing northeast

Plate 10. The Church of Mary Magdalen (NHLE 1294095), facing west

Plate 11. The Terrace Gardens (NHLE 118976), facing northwest

Plate 12. The Palm House or Orangery (NHLE 1031606), facing northeast

Plate 13. Church of St Mary (NHLE 1190552), facing west

Plate 14. 20, Church way (NHLE 1293759), facing northeast

Plate 15. 54-58, Main Road (NHLE 1040745), facing southeast

Plate 16. Hall Close Cottage (NHLE 1190685), facing southeast

Plate 17. Greenfield Lodge seen from a PRoW to the south

Plate 18. The High Street of Easton Maudit, facing north

Plate 19. Low Farmhouse, facing south

Plate 20. Well House (NHLE 1294160), facing south down High Street from the churchyard

Plate 21. Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1189610), facing west

Plate 22. The Old Vicarage (Left; NHLE 1040782), facing northwest

Plate 23. Park Farmhouse (NHLE 1189605), facing east

Plate 24. Home Farmhouse (NHLE 1040785), facing northwest across the Scheme

Plate 25. Lavendon Castle Farmhouse (NHLE 1212559), facing north

Plate 26. An area of landscaped garden within the Castle Ashby estate and Conservation Area, facing southwest

Plate 27. The southern end of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area, facing north

Plate 28. The southern end of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area, facing west

Plate 29. The north end of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area, facing east

Plate 30. The convergence of the two roads within the Easton Maudit Conservation Area, facing east

Plate 31. The Grendon Conservation Area, facing southwest along Church Way

Plate 32. The Grendon Conservation Area, facing southwest from Church Way

Plate 33. The Mears Ashby Conservation Area, facing west along Wilby Road

Plate 34. The Mears Ashby Conservation Area, facing southeast along Lady's Lane

Plate 35. The churchyard within the centre of the Mears Ashby Conservation Area, facing southwest

Plate 36. The southwest corner of the Mears Ashby Conservation Area, facing east

**Plate 37. A bridge within the Grade I Listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000385),
facing northeast**

**Plate 38. The southeastern corner of the Grade I listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden (NHLE
1000385), facing southeast**

**Plate 39. The Grade I Listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000385), facing southwest
from Castle Ashby Road**

Appendices

Appendix 1 Heritage Scoping Tables

Appendix 2 Heritage Viewpoints

Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro Services Limited was commissioned by Green Hill Solar Farm to produce a Heritage Statement (HS) for the Scheme. The Scheme is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

This Heritage Statement has been produced for all the constituent 'Sites' that form the Scheme (Green Hill A, Green Hill A.2, Green Hill B, Green Hill C, Green Hill D, Green Hill E, Green Hill F, Green Hill G and the Green Hill BESS). Collectively, these study sites are located within the administrative area of Milton Keynes City Council, the North Northamptonshire District of Northamptonshire, the West Northamptonshire District of Northamptonshire

It addresses the information requirements set out in NPS EN-1 and EN-3, as well as NPPF and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPS EN-1, EN-3 and NPPF. This heritage statement does not consider below ground (archaeological) remains. A rigorous scoping stage was conducted prior to the production of this Heritage Statement.

The assessment concludes that there is potential for less than substantial harm, at the upper end of the scale to Low Farmhouse (NHLE 1371681) and Station Lodge (NHLE 129415) as a result of construction traffic during the construction phase.

The assessment concludes that there is less than substantial harm to 17 designated and non-designated heritage assets, including: 12 Listed Buildings (one Grade I Listed, one Grade II* Listed, ten Grade II Listed); two Conservation Areas; and three non-designated heritage assets.

The assessment concludes that there is less than substantial harm, at the lower end of the scale to 18 designated and non-designated heritage assets, including: six Listed buildings (Grade II Listed); and 12 non-designated heritage assets.

The assessment concludes that there is no harm to 66 designated and non-designated heritage assets, including: 43 Listed Buildings (six Grade I Listed, six Grade II* Listed, 31 Grade II Listed); Two Conservation Areas; One Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden; one Scheduled Monument; 19 non-designated heritage assets.

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This Heritage Statement has been produced to inform the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Green Hill Solar Farm Environmental Statement (ES) and has been produced by Lanpro on behalf of Island Green Power (IGP).
- 1.1.2 This follows the production of an initial Scoping Report that was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) in July 2024. Following receipt of the subsequent consultee scoping responses, a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) was produced which provided an initial assessment of likely significant environmental effects of the Scheme and set out the proposed scope and methodology for further assessment to be undertaken as part of the ES.
- 1.1.3 This Heritage Statement forms an appendix to the ES and provides an assessment of the impacts to the settings of heritage assets that are predicted would occur as a result of the scheme proposals, in accordance with the methodology set out in Chapter 13 of the PEIR. The results of this assessment have been incorporated into the wider assessment that can be found in the Cultural Heritage chapter of this ES (Chapter 13).
- 1.1.4 The conclusions reached in this report are informed by detailed historic research, a site inspection and the application of professional judgement based on historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest.
- 1.1.5 This heritage statement does not consider below-ground (archaeological) heritage assets.
- 1.1.6 A description of the Scheme is provided in **Chapter 3: Development Site** of the ES chapter. Further descriptions of the Scheme are provided in **Chapter 4: Scheme Description**.

2 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 In considering any planning application for development, PINS and the local planning authorities will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 2.1.2 The Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN1) states that In considering the impact of a Scheme on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations.
- 2.1.3 The national policy framework (NPPF 2024) states that planning applications should consider the potential impact of the development upon heritage assets which includes both designated heritage assets (for example Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) and non-designated heritage assets usually comprising assets recorded on a Local List or the Historic Environment Record.

2.2 Current Legislation

- 2.2.1 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (the 1990 Act) and the Infrastructure Planning (Decision) Regulations 2010) provide for the protection of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and is largely expressed in the planning process through policies in regional and local planning guidance, as outlined below. This act is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas through the planning process.
- 2.2.2 Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that ‘...in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses’.
- 2.2.3 The Infrastructure Planning (Decision) Regulations 2010) states:

Listed buildings, conservation areas and scheduled monuments

3.— (1) When deciding an application which affects a listed building or its setting, the decision-maker(1) must have regard to the desirability of preserving the listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

(2) When deciding an application relating to a conservation area, the decision-maker must have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

(3) When deciding an application for development consent which affects or is likely to affect a scheduled monument or its setting, the decision-maker must have regard to the desirability of preserving the scheduled monument or its setting.

2.2.4 Buildings on the list are graded to reflect their relative architectural and historic interest, based on the below:

- Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest;
- Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest; and
- Grade II buildings are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

2.2.5 In addition to the statutory criteria for listing, i.e. architectural and historic interest, and group value, the following general principles are also considered by the Secretary of State when determining if a building is suitable for addition to the list of building of special architectural and historic interest:

2.2.6 **Age and rarity:** the older a building is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. The following chronology is meant as a guide to assessment; the dates are indications of likely periods of interest and are not absolute. The relevance of age and rarity will vary according to the particular type of building because for some types, dates other than those outlined below are of significance. However, the general principles used are that:

- before 1700, all buildings that contain a significant proportion of their original fabric are Listed;
- from 1700 to 1840, most buildings are Listed;
- after 1840, because of the greatly increased number of buildings erected and the much larger numbers that have survived, progressively greater selection is necessary;
- particularly careful selection is required for buildings from the period after 1945; and
- buildings of less than 30 years old are normally Listed only if they are of outstanding quality and under threat.

Aesthetic merits: the appearance of a building, both its intrinsic architectural merit and any group value, is a key consideration in judging listing proposals, but the special interest of a building will not always be reflected in obvious external visual quality. Buildings that are important for reasons of technological innovation, or as illustrating particular aspects of social or economic history, may have little external visual quality.

Selectivity: where a building qualifies for listing primarily on the strength of its special architectural interest, the fact that there are other buildings of similar quality elsewhere is not likely to be a major consideration. However, a building may be Listed primarily because it represents a particular historical type in order to ensure that examples of such a type are preserved. Listing in these circumstances is largely a comparative exercise and needs to be selective where a substantial number of buildings of a similar type and quality

survive. In such cases, the Secretary of State's policy is to list only the most representative or most significant examples of the type.

National interest: the emphasis in these criteria is to establish consistency of selection to ensure that not only are all buildings of strong intrinsic architectural interest included on the list, but also the most significant or distinctive regional buildings that together make a major contribution to the national historic stock. For instance, the best examples of local vernacular buildings will normally be Listed because together they illustrate the importance of distinctive local and regional traditions. Similarly, for example, some buildings will be Listed because they represent a nationally important but localised industry, such as shoemaking in Northamptonshire or cotton production in Lancashire.

State of repair: the state of repair of a building is not a relevant consideration when deciding whether a building meets the test of special interest. The Secretary of State will list a building which has been assessed as meeting the statutory criteria, irrespective of its state of repair.

- 2.2.1 Section 72 of the 1990 Act adds that '*...with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*'.
- 2.2.2 As far as Section 72 is concerned, it has previously been established by the Courts that development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a Conservation area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively 'enhance'.

2.3 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)

- 2.3.1 Section 5.9 of the NPS EN1, entitled Historic Environment, sets out the guidance for PINS, local authorities and developers of energy infrastructure.
- 2.3.2 Paragraphs 5.9.2–5.9.7 define 'heritage assets' and which assets have the potential to be impacted by the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure.
- 2.3.3 Paragraphs 5.9.9–5.9.15 set out what assessment an applicant should undertake to identify "*likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed development*". The section also details how appropriate design can be utilised to minimise impact, for example "*The applicant is encouraged, where opportunities exist, to prepare proposals which can make a positive contribution to the historic environment, and to consider how their scheme takes account of the significance of heritage assets affected*". Paragraphs 5.9.16 – 5.9.19 go on to detail mitigation that may be required by PINS as part of a decision.
- 2.3.4 Importantly, paragraphs 5.9.20 – 5.9.34 sets out the framework for the Secretary of State to make decisions in relation to proposed energy infrastructure and impact on the historic environment. Paragraph 5.9.24 states "*In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider the particular*

nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations". The document goes on to set out at paragraph 5.9.25, "The Secretary of State should consider the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their settings and the positive contribution that their conservation can make to sustainable communities, including to their quality of life, their economic vitality, and to the public's enjoyment of these assets".

2.3.5 In relation to potential impact, paragraph 5.9.27 states *"When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be".* The document goes on to set out at paragraph 5.2.31 *"Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to, or loss of, significance is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss".*

2.3.6 Importantly, the document says in relation to less than substantial harm to designated heritage assets, *"Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate securing its optimum viable use",* and in relation to non-designated heritage assets, *"In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset".*

2.4 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

2.4.1 NPS EN-3 sets out guidance related specifically to renewable energy infrastructure. It builds on NPS EN-1 but includes specifics for renewable infrastructure typologies and has a specific section covering Solar Farms.

2.4.2 Paragraphs 2.10.107 – 2.10.119 discuss specific potential impacts to heritage assets from solar schemes. It states, *"Above ground impacts may include the effects on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character".* In relation to impacts it sets out *"As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset".*

2.4.3 It goes on to suggest *"Applicants may need to include visualisations to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets".*

2.5 National Planning Policy Framework

- 2.5.1 Section 16 of the NPPF (DLUHC 2024), entitled ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 2.5.2 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment; and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- 2.5.3 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 207 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset (and any contribution made by its setting), and that the *‘level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal upon their significance’*. This is supported by paragraph 208 which states that LPAs should take this into account when considering applications.
- 2.5.4 Paragraphs 212-215 consider the impact of development proposals upon the significance of designated heritage assets. Paragraph 212 states that where a development is proposed that would affect the significance of a designated heritage asset *‘great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater this weight should be)’*. Paragraph 215 emphasises that *‘where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits’* of the scheme, bearing in mind the great weight highlighted in Paragraph 212.
- 2.5.5 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: *‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)’*.
- 2.5.6 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a *‘World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.’*
- 2.5.7 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated heritage assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designation;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions; and
 - Provides for the recording of sites not significant enough to merit in situ preservation.

2.6 Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.6.1 The Planning Practice Guidance (MHCLG 2019) is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It provides an interpretation for each of the interests assigned to heritage assets in understanding significance: archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

2.7 Local Planning Policy

North Northamptonshire

- 2.7.1 The North Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy 2011-2031 (adopted July 2016) provides the relevant local planning policies framework for North Northamptonshire. Policy relating to heritage is reproduced below:

Policy 2 - Historic Environment

The distinctive North Northamptonshire historic environment will be protected, preserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Where a development would impact upon a heritage asset and/or its setting:

- a) Proposals should conserve and, where possible, enhance the heritage significance and setting of an asset or group of heritage assets in a manner commensurate to its significance;*
- b) Proposals should complement their surrounding historic environment through the form, scale, design and materials;*
- c) Proposals should protect and, where possible, enhance key views and vistas of heritage assets, including of the church spires along the Nene Valley and across North Northamptonshire;*
- d) Proposals should demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the impact of development on heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets and their setting. Where loss of historic features or archaeological remains is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for recording and the production of a suitable archive and report;*
- e) Where appropriate, flexible solutions to the re-use of buildings and conservation of other types of heritage assets at risk will be encouraged, especially, where this will result in their removal from the 'at risk' register.*

West Northamptonshire

- 2.7.2 The West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (adopted December 2014) provides the relevant local planning policies framework for West Northamptonshire. Policy relating to heritage is reproduced below:

Policy BN5 - The Historic Environment and Landscape

Designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings and landscapes will be conserved and enhanced in recognition of their individual and cumulative significance and contribution to West Northamptonshire's local distinctiveness and sense of place.

In environments where valued heritage assets are at risk, the asset and its setting will be appropriately conserved and managed.

In order to secure and enhance the significance of the area's heritage assets and their settings and landscapes, development in areas of landscape sensitivity and/ or known historic or heritage significance will be required to:

1. Sustain and enhance the heritage and landscape features which contribute to the character of the area Including:

a) Conservation Areas;

b) significant historic landscapes including historic parkland, battlefields and ridge and furrow;

c) the skyline and landscape settings of towns and villages;

d) sites of known or potential heritage or historic significance;

e) locally and nationally important buildings, structures and monuments

2. Demonstrate an appreciation and understanding of the Impact of development on surrounding heritage assets and their setting in order to minimise harm to these assets; where loss of historic features or archaeological remains is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for recording and the production of a suitable archive and report

3. Be sympathetic to locally distinctive landscape features, design styles and materials in order to contribute to a sense of place the retention and sensitive re-use of disused or underused heritage assets and structures is encouraged in order to retain and reflect the distinctiveness of the environment, contribute to the sense of place and promote the sustainable and prudent use of natural resources. proposals to sustain and enhance the area's understanding of heritage assets, for tourism and historic interest as part of cultural, leisure and green networks will be supported.

2.7.3

A new local plan is currently being prepared for West Northamptonshire in the period up to 2024. This new local plan will replace the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) and the Part 2 Local Plans which were adopted for the former Daventry, Northampton and South Northamptonshire areas. The Core Strategy sets out the long-term vision and objectives for the whole of the West Northamptonshire area, and the policy relating to the historic environment comprises:

- **Policy BN1: West Northamptonshire's Historic Environment**

"A. The Council supports proposals that will sustain West Northamptonshire's distinctive historic urban and rural landscapes, buildings, sites, archaeology and features by protecting, conserving and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings.

B. Proposals, including change of use, that affect designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting will be required to submit evidence in line with best practice and relevant national guidance, examining the significance of the asset through a heritage statement, including any contribution made by its setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's significance and sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the asset's significance.

C. Where proposals would lead to loss or change to designated and non-designated heritage assets that is unavoidable and justified, provision should be made for proportionate on-site investigation, recording, interpretation and production of a suitable archive and report."

- **Policy BN2 - Designated Heritage Assets**

"A. Proposals, including change of use, that affect a designated heritage asset or the setting of a designated heritage asset will be expected to:

- i. Preserve, enhance or better reveal those elements which contribute to the significance of the asset or its setting; and*
- ii. Respect any features of architectural or historic interest, including where relevant, the historic curtilage or context, its group value or its setting; and*
- iii. Reinforce local significance in terms of siting, size, scale, height, alignment, proportions, design and form, colour palette, materials, methods of construction, detailing, boundary treatments and surfacing, in order to retain the special interest that justifies its designation; and*
- iv. Ensure significant views to, from, through and associated with the asset are preserved or enhanced; and*
- v. In the case of a conservation area, to have regard to elements identified in relevant evidence as contributing positively to spatial and architectural character, as well as design guidance and any opportunities for enhancement.*

B. Proposals that would lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is outweighed by substantial public benefits and where it can be demonstrated that:

- i. The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and*
- ii. No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and*
- iii. Conservation by grant funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and*
- iv. The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.*

C. Proposals that would result in less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that the public benefits will outweigh any harm identified.

WNLP objectives: 1, 4, 11, 13"

- **Policy BN3 - Non-designated Heritage Assets**

"A. Proposals for development, including change of use, that affect a non-designated heritage asset or the setting of a non-designated heritage asset will be expected to:

- i. Have regard to the significance of the asset and its setting; and*
- ii. Retain and re-use the asset in a way that is sympathetic to the local vernacular.*

B. Proposals that would lead to harm or loss of significance of a non-designated asset will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that:

- i. Through appropriate evidence the asset is not capable of viable repair; or*
- ii. Despite appropriate marketing the asset has no viable use; or*
- lii. A balanced judgment has been made on the scale of the harm or loss and the significance of the asset”*

Milton Keynes

2.7.4 The Milton Keynes Development Plan was adopted in March 2019 and covers the period up until 2031. It contains the following policy pertaining to built heritage:

Policy HE1 – Heritage and Development

- A. Proposals will be supported where they sustain and, where possible, enhance the significance of heritage assets which are recognised as being of historic, archaeological, architectural, artistic, landscape or townscape significance. These heritage assets include:*
- 1. Listed Buildings;*
 - 2. Conservation Areas;*
 - 3. Scheduled Ancient Monuments and non-designated Archaeological sites;*
 - 4. Registered Parks and Gardens;*
 - 5. Assets on the MK New-Town Heritage Register; and*
 - 6. Other places, spaces, structures and features which may not be formally designated but considered to meet the definition of ‘heritage assets’ as defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF;*
- B. Where appropriate, development proposals must provide an impartial and objective heritage assessment. Where necessary, the Council will require suitably qualified specialists to undertake the heritage assessment. The heritage assessment shall:*
- 1. Assess and describe the significance of the heritage assets affected, identifying those elements that contribute to that significance and, where appropriate, those that do not. The level of detail shall be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of proposals on their significance. Limited and localised alterations to an unlisted building in a Conservation Area need not be supported by the level of detail required to convey the impact on significance caused by development in the setting of a listed building or by proposed alterations to the built fabric of a listed building.*
 - 2. Be of an analytical and interpretive nature rather than simply provide a description of the assets and the proposed works.*
 - 3. Provide a sound justification for the works, based on the economic, social and environmental benefits delivered by the scheme, for example, promoting the long term care for a heritage asset and/or its setting.*

4. *Explain how the scheme has taken account of the significance of the assets in its scope, design and detail, in order to minimise or avoid harm to the heritage assets affected.*
 5. *Assess the nature and extent of any harm or public benefit arising from the scheme.*
 6. *Where harm is caused by the proposal, the assessment shall explain why such harm is unavoidable or required to deliver public benefits that outweigh the harm caused;*
- C. *Where applications seek to change the use of a listed building, evidence should be submitted to demonstrate that the proposal includes the full scope of works required to achieve that use (such as those that will be required by Building Regulations, The Fire Authority, Environmental Health etc.). Where a change of 13. Heritage Milton Keynes Council Plan: MK2016-2031 184 use requires a significant alteration or structural works, an engineer's report shall be submitted to demonstrate that the building is capable of conversion, set out the full extent of works and show how they have taken account of 2 a) above.*
- D. *Granting of permission for proposals that result in substantial harm to or total loss of the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be exceptional or wholly exceptional in accordance with national policy and guidance.*
- E. *Permission for proposals that cause less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset will only be granted where the harm is demonstrably outweighed by public benefits delivered by the scheme.*
- F. *Proposals that result in harm to the significance of non-designated heritage assets will be resisted unless the need for, and benefits of the development clearly outweigh the harm, taking into account the asset's significance and importance, and only once all feasible solutions to avoid and mitigate that harm have been fully implemented.*
- G. *In assessing any potential harm or enhancement to the significance of a heritage asset(s) the following will be considered:*
1. *Avoiding successive small scale changes that lead to a cumulative loss or harm to the significance of the asset or historic environment;*
 2. *Respecting the character, appearance, special interest and setting of the asset and historic environment;*
 3. *Retaining architectural or historic features which are important to the character and appearance of the asset (including internal features) in an unaltered state; and*
- H. *Retaining the historic form and structural integrity of the asset. Where 'enabling development' is proposed, the Council will expect the proposal to accord with Historic England's published guidance. The applicant will provide accurate evidence to establish that a 'heritage deficit' exists. It is not the role of 'enabling development' to reimburse owners or applicants who have paid above the market value of asset, that value being based on the current condition of the asset.*
- I. *Proposals will be accompanied by an appropriate desk-based assessment and field evaluation where development is proposed affecting an unscheduled site of known*

archaeological interest or with the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest (General requirement for applications affecting heritage assets).

- J. The ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether the loss of significance should be permitted. Where harm to or loss of heritage assets occurs as a consequence of development it will be necessary for developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of the affected assets in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact (NPPF paragraph 141). Recording techniques should keep in step with current best practice and in particular the use of photogrammetry and fine grain LIDAR ground scans where unavoidable loss will occur. In the case of heritage assets of greater than local importance the results of this recording work should be published in the relevant local or period journal or in book form according to the scale and significance of the assets affected. Where significant archaeological remains are found, provision shall be made for public open days, exhibitions and/or popular publications/booklets. Where archaeological remains are preserved within public open space appropriate on-site interpretation and a strategy for long term care (and funding thereof) shall be produced as part of a holistic approach to the long term stewardship of the open space in question and agreed with the body responsible for the same. Where recording or assessment results in a physical archive for deposition at an appropriate museum or archive facilities, consideration of resources for its storage, interpretation and public access should be made in order to capture the heritage significance of that asset for future generations.*

2.8 Professional Guidance

- 2.8.1 The ClfA *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 2.8.2 This document has also been prepared in accordance with the general guidelines set out in British Standard 7913:2013 *Guide to the Conservation of Historic Buildings*.
- 2.8.3 Guidance on the implementation and interpretation of historic environment policy has been provided by the Historic England publications *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (GPA2, 2015) and the *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3, 2017).
- 2.8.4 Historic England's GPA2 outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets;
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;

- Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
- Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
- Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
- Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.

2.8.5 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance GPA2 advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008): *aesthetic, communal, historic* and *evidential*. However, NPPF (2024) has since provided a definition of significance dependant on the following four interests: *archaeological, architectural* and *artistic*, or *historic* (para 2.4.1, above). The following assessment of significance results from a combination of any, some or all of these values and interests.

2.8.6 Historic England's GPA3 recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, elements of a setting '*may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral*' (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.

2.8.7 The Historic England advice note, *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12* (HEAN 12, 2019), brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. It emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and Listed Building Consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.

3 Methodology

3.1 General Introduction

- 3.1.1 The purpose of a heritage statement is to meet the requirements of NPS EN-1, the NPPF and any local plans, in order to inform planning decisions when considering proposals that have the potential to have an impact, directly or indirectly, upon a heritage asset. It is not concerned with other planning issues. It forms an appendix to the associated ES chapter, but is written to inform the ES, rather than providing a definitive assessment of effects resulting from the scheme to heritage assets in ES language. It therefore uses the established language of value, significance and interest set out in the NPPF and in Historic England's Conservation Principles, and harm as defined in the NPPF and NPS EN-1.
- 3.1.2 The degree of impact on heritage assets is variable and can sometimes be positive rather than negative. The wide range of possible impacts can include loss of historic fabric, loss of historic character, damage to historic setting, and damage to significant views.
- 3.1.3 Under the requirements of national and local policy and in line with professional guidance, the process of heritage impact assessments can be summarised as involving three parts:
1. understanding the heritage values and significance of the designated and non-designated heritage assets involved and the contribution made by their settings;
 2. understanding the nature and extent of the proposed development; and
 3. making an objective judgement on the impact that the proposals outlined in Part 2 may have on the information outlined in Part 1.

3.2 Information Sources

- 3.2.1 The table below, provides a summary of the key data sources used to inform the production of this HS. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond the study site or surrounding search area, where appropriate, e.g. where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

Table 3.2.1: Summary of data sources

Source	Data	Detail
Historic England	Statutory designations and an understanding of their special interest	National Heritage List for England (NHLE), Heritage Gateway
Local Authority	Local plan document and guidance to steer development and conservation	Local Plan, Local Historic Environment Records (HER), Heritage Gateway
Historic Mapping	Indication of the development of settlements and landscape through time	Ordnance Survey (OS) maps from the first edition through to present day, Estate plans, Tithe maps etc.

Online Sources	Web-published local history, grey literature, archival catalogues, social media	British Newspapers Online, The Genealogist, Blackwell's mapping
Archives	Historic archives collections	Historic photographs from the 19 th century through to present day
Libraries	Public and private libraries	Secondary literature including architects' monographs, topographical surveys
Client information	Plans, proposals, design intent and known parameters	Plans, elevations and sections of existing buildings, Scheme plans, other technical reports

3.2.2 Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) figures were used to inform the initial scoping exercise and then at a later stage to inform the impact assessment. The ZTVs were produced as part of the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment with a 5km radius. It should be noted that the ZTVs were used as a tool to inform the impact assessment, but they do not provide an indication of impact in and of themselves. Presence of visibility between an asset and the scheme is not necessarily an indicator of impact, visibility will be one element in the consideration that also takes into account individual significance and the contribution made by setting to significance.

3.2.3 In line with paragraph 2.10.119 of the NPS EN-3, the assessment has also been informed by the production of viewpoints. Heritage viewpoints were agreed with the acting Conservation Officer for North Northampton at a meeting on the 28th January 2025. The assessment is also informed by verified viewpoints included in the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment.

3.3 Site Visits

3.3.1 Multiple site visits were undertaken during the course of this work to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and surrounding search area and appraise the potential impact of the Scheme on any heritage assets (Plate 1 to Plate 39). These were undertaken on the weeks commencing 11th March, 3rd June and 12th August 2024 in both clear and overcast weather conditions.

3.3.2 The initial site visits in March 2024 were conducted as part of a scoping exercise. The following site visits in June and August were conducted to assess impacts from the scheme on assets that had been scoped into further assessment.

3.4 Assessment Criteria

Significance

- 3.4.1 Paragraph 5.93 of NPS EN-1 defines what constitutes a heritage assets and how their significance is derived:
- 3.4.2 *‘Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called ‘heritage assets’. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’* NPPF defines significance as:
- ‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’*
- 3.4.3 Historic England’s *Conservation Principles* (previously English Heritage, 2008) identified four high level values: evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal. NPPF (2024) defines significance in the planning context as resulting from the heritage interest of an asset determined by the following:
- Archaeological Interest: the potential of an asset to yield evidence of past human activity that could be revealed through future investigation. Archaeological interest includes above-ground structures, as well as earthworks and buried or submerged remains;
 - Architectural and Artistic Interest: derives from a contemporary appreciation of an asset’s aesthetics. Architectural interest is an interest in design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures. Artistic interest can include the use, representation or influence of historic places or buildings in artwork. It can also include the skill and emotional impact of works of art that are part of heritage assets or assets in their own right; and
 - Historic Interest: the way in which an asset can illustrate the story of past events, people and aspects of life (illustrative value, or interest). It can be said to hold communal value when associated with the identity of a community.
- 3.4.4 These values or interests encompass the criteria that Historic England are obliged to consider when statutorily designating heritage assets.
- 3.4.5 There are no single defining criteria that dictates the overall asset significance; each asset has to be evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. These values are not intended to be restrictive but are identified in order to help establish a method for thinking systematically and consistently about the heritage values that can be ascribed to a place and contribute to a heritage asset’s significance.
- 3.4.6 In relation to a recognised heritage asset, the production of this HS also takes into account the contribution which the historic character and setting makes to the overall significance

of the asset. The relative contribution of the heritage values to the significance of the heritage asset(s) are graded as either high, medium, low, neutral/negligible (informed by ICOMOS (2011) and Historic England guidance) and illustrated in Table 3.4.1, below.

Table 3.4.1: Significance of a Heritage Asset

Heritage significance	Description
Very High	World Heritage Sites (WHS)
High	Scheduled Monuments (SM), Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Historic Parks and Gardens
Medium	Grade II Listed Buildings Grade II Registered Historic Parks and Gardens Conservation Areas
Low	Locally Listed Buildings Non-designated heritage assets
Negligible/nil	Heritage assets with very little or no surviving research value

3.4.7 Within the overall significance of a heritage asset, a range of relative values can also be placed upon components of a heritage asset in order to refine and better articulate the special interest of a place. It offers a ‘traffic light’ system of heritage significance so as to support informed decision making, illustrated in Table 3.4.2, below.

Table 3.4.2: Relative Significance

Relative Significance	Description
Outstanding	Elements that are of key national or international significance, being among the best or only surviving examples of an important type of monument, or being outstanding representatives of important social or cultural phenomena
Considerable	Elements that constitute good and representative examples of an important class of monument (or the only example locally), or that have a particular significance through association (although surviving examples may be relatively common on a national scale) or that make major contributions to the overall significance of the monument
Moderate	Elements that contribute to the character and understanding of the place, or that provide a historical or cultural context for features of individually greater significance
Minor	Elements that are of a minor value in general terms, or have little or no significance in promoting understanding or appreciation of the place, without being actually intrusive
Uncertain	Elements that have the potential to be significant (e.g. buried archaeological remains) but where it is not possible to be certain on the basis of the evidence currently available
Intrusive	Items that detract visually from or that obscure understanding of more significant elements. Recommendations may be made on their removal or on other methods of mitigation

Setting

- 3.4.8 Paragraph 5.9.10 of NPS EN-1 requires the Applicant to provide a proportionate description of the significance of heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting:
- 3.4.9 *‘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.’*
- 3.4.10 Paragraph 2.10.118 of NPS EN-3 acknowledges that significance of a heritage assets can be derived from its setting and that careful consideration should be given to impacts caused by large-scale solar schemes:
- ‘As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms which depending on their scale, design, and prominence, may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset.’*
- 3.4.11 The NPPF defines the setting of a heritage asset as: *“The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.”*
- 3.4.12 Historic England’s GPA3, The Setting of Heritage Assets Setting (2017), was used to inform the methodology for this assessment. The guidance recommends that a systematic and staged ‘5-step process’ to assessment should be adopted, to which this HS has adopted steps i) to iv):
- i. *identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;*
 - ii. *assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;*
 - iii. *assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;*
 - iv. *explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and*
 - v. *make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.*
- 3.4.13 The production of this HS has taken into account the physical and sensory surroundings of the asset, in order to understand the contribution ‘setting’ makes to the heritage significance of the asset(s). This has included topography and intervening development and vegetation. It also considers how the asset is currently experienced and understood through its setting, in particular views to and from the asset and the site, along with key views, and the extent to which setting may have already been compromised.

- 3.4.14 The relative contribution of the heritage values to the significance of the asset(s) are graded as either high, medium, low, neutral or detrimental.

Vibration

- 3.4.15 The potential for impact ensuing from construction related traffic has been considered as part of the assessment. Potential for vibration impacts and also swipes and strikes to heritage assets has been considered in the development of the proposed traffic routes (Chapter 13). After a consultation meeting with Samantha Pace, the Conservation Advisor for North Northamptonshire Council, it was agreed that assets on existing busy routes would not be scoped in, as the proposed increase of HGV traffic was unlikely to result in an impact to heritage assets currently exposed to regular vibration.
- 3.4.16 It was agreed that heritage assets situated near to construction routes that do not currently see regular HGV traffic would be scoped in for further assessment. This includes Station Lodge near to the BESS site and Low Farmhouse near to Site F. Additionally, no potential locations for swipes or strikes were identified.
- 3.4.17 Mitigation will include pre-construction surveys and monitoring surveys during construction.

Definition of Harm

- 3.4.18 Current guidance by Historic England is that ‘change’ does not equate to ‘harm’. NPS EN-1 and the NPPF and its accompanying PPG effectively distinguish between two degrees of harm to heritage assets – substantial and less than substantial.
- 3.4.19 In determining the effects of the proposed scheme this assessment is cognisant of case law. In particular, that for Flag Station, Mansel Lacy, Herefordshire [22/09/2015] Case Number EWHC 2688, wherein it emphasised the primacy of the 1990 Planning Act and the fact that it is up to the decision makers in the planning system to ‘*have special regard to the desirability of preserving the [listed] building or its setting*’. HH Judge David Cooke stated, in regards to an impact on the setting of a listed building, (Court of Appeal (PALMER and HEREFORDSHIRE COUNCIL & ANR) in 2016 (Case No: C1/2015/3383) para.34):
- It is still plainly the case that it is for the decision taker to assess the nature and degree of harm caused, and in the case of harm to setting rather than directly to a listed building itself, the degree to which the impact on the setting affects the reasons why it is listed.*
- 3.4.20 The judgment was agreed by Lord Justice Lewison at the Court of Appeal, who stated that:
- It is also clear as a matter both of law and planning policy that harm (if it exists) is to be measured against both the scale of the harm and the significance of the heritage asset. Although the statutory duty requires special regard to be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a listed building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require planning permission to be refused.*

Methodology for assessing harm

3.4.21 Heritage impact is defined as the potential level of harm or benefit to special architectural or historic interest causes by proposed development. NPS EN-1 and the NPPF stresses that impacts on heritage assets should be avoided and if it cannot be avoided, it should be minimised or mitigated. The NPS and NPPF do not prescribe a format or title for analyses of heritage significance and/or impact. The following methodology is based on the guidance set out in HEAN12 (2019):

- Assessment of impact:
 - Effect on fabric
 - Effect on setting
 - Cumulative impact
- Avoiding harmful impact(s),
- Enhancing significance,
- Justification for harmful impacts.

3.5 Assessment of Impact

3.5.1 Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Section 8 assesses the effect of the proposals on fabric, setting and cumulative impact on significance. A level of relative impact (major, moderate, minor or negligible) will be assigned to the proposal. Impact may also be beneficial and defined under the NPPFs sustainable development criteria of social, economic or environmental.

Avoiding Harmful Impact(s)

3.5.2 Harm to heritage assets should be avoided and if it cannot be avoided, it should be minimised or mitigated. This section will set out how decisions have been taken in the interest of the heritage asset to avoid harm, and if this is not possible, how risk has been mitigated or minimised through design changes.

Enhancing Significance

3.5.3 Impact may also have public benefits that can be defined as social, economic or environmental. Heritage benefits such as repairs and reinstatement can be defined as environmental benefits. Any outcomes of the scheme that will enhance significance will be articulated here.

Justification for harmful impacts

- 3.5.4 Where a proposed development will lead to substantial or less than substantial harm, the proposals must achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or weigh the harm against the public benefits, respectively (NPPF paragraph 201 - 203). The proposals will be justified under the NPPF's sustainable development criteria of social, economic or environmental.

3.6 Consultation

- 3.6.1 Consultation has been undertaken throughout the assessment process with the Conservation Advisor to North Northamptonshire Council, the Conservation Officers for West Northamptonshire Council and Milton Keynes Council, and the Historic England Inspector of Historic Buildings and Areas, Midlands Region.

4 Heritage Assets

- 4.1.1 The Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and the Milton Keynes and Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER) have been consulted regarding built heritage assets within the study site and the surrounding 2km search area (Figure 1). The radius of the search area has been determined based on the prevailing circumstances within the surroundings, the nature of the proposals and professional judgment, as suitable for determining the potential impact of the proposed scheme on designated heritage assets. It is, therefore, consistent with paragraph 5.9.10 of the NPS EN-1 and 207 of the NPPF, in providing a level of detail proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.
- 4.1.2 A flexible 2km search area from the scheme boundary was collated. During the initial scoping site visits, all designated heritage assets within this search area were visited. The selection of the search area was made with reference to the ZTV figures produced as part of the Landscape Assessments. Due to the flexible approach taken, all Grade I and grade II* Listed assets, all Scheduled Monuments, Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens were visited out to 5km. All non-designated heritage assets, identified through the HER data were visited within 1km of the site boundary. Further non-designated heritage assets were identified by the acting Conservation officer for North Northampton subsequent to their own site visits.
- 4.1.3 These initial scoping site visits, along with the ZTVs and professional judgement, informed the production of heritage asset scoping tables. The scoping tables identify assets that have the potential to be impacted by the scheme. Those assets that are identified to have potential to be impacted have been brought forward for further assessment within this HS. The built heritage scoping tables can be found within the supporting information submitted as part of the PIERS Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report (Green Hill Solar Farm 2024).
- 4.1.4 Those designated and non-designated heritage assets that have been scoped out of further consideration, have been scoped out as they are either screened from the study site by the surrounding urban context or they are not considered sensitive to the proposals within the study site due to intervening vegetation, topography and buildings preventing intervisibility. Justification for these decisions are provided within the scoping tables.
- 4.1.5 Some non-designated heritage assets have been identified as having the potential to be impacted by the scheme subsequent to the production of the built heritage scoping tables, they include assets within the cable route corridor and assets identified as non-designated heritage assets by the acting Conservation Officer for North Northampton. These have been identified in the statement of significance below.
- 4.1.6 Due to the temporary nature of potential impacts associated with the cable route, namely temporary construction impacts as the cable route is dug into the ground, although specific Cable Route Search Area was identified for the cable route, only those assets within The Cable Route Corridor itself have been taken forward for further assessment.

5 Historical Background

- 5.1.1 This section provides an overview of the study site and the historical background relevant to an understanding of the site and its historic context and interest. This has been divided between each of the Sites (A to G), and between historical parishes within these.
- 5.1.2 It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and heritage potential in accordance with the NPPF.
- 5.1.3 A detailed assessment of the archaeological evidence relating to remains pre-dating the medieval period is provided in separate archaeological desk-based assessments.

5.2 Site A

Walgrave

- 5.2.1 The earliest documentary reference to Walgrave is found in the Domesday Survey of 1086, with the names deriving from the Old English *wald* and *graf(a)*, meaning 'grove belonging to Old' (Watt 2004, 645). By the later medieval period, the settlement was known as *Waldegraiva* (Walgrave Parish Council 2025) and was centred around the Church of St Peter, a Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1189610).
- 5.2.2 The HER records the shrunken medieval village (HER 3656) surrounding the modern village, with the Walgrave moated site Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1011036) on its northern edge, associated with North Hall Manor (HER 3656/2). Three blocks of earthworks to the south of the village have also been Scheduled (NHLE 1418583).
- 5.2.3 The oldest surviving house in the village is Walgrave Hall Farmhouse (NHLE 1075325) which dates to the 17th century. The rectory, which is now a Grade II Listed house (NHLE 1343535), dates to 1687.
- 5.2.4 Leathermaking was an important industry in Walgrave by the end of the 19th century. Walkers Works, a show factory, was opened in 1899, with the addition of the Regent Belt Company on its premises later in the 20th century but closed in 1992 (Walgrave Community History). Walgrave expanded from the mid-20th century, with Townsend and Springfield Close constructed in the late 1940s, and Amber Drive in 1975, together with subsequent modern residential infilling.
- 5.2.5 In summary, the surrounding parish remained agricultural in character through the medieval and post-medieval periods, and the present landscape is in part the result of Parliamentary enclosure in 1776 (RCHME 1979, 150).

Old (or Wold)

- 5.2.6 At settlement at Old is first recorded in the Domesday Survey and derives from the Old English 'Wald' meaning 'settlement at the forest' (Watt 2004, 450).

- 5.2.7 Within the village, St Andrew's Church dates to the 13th century and is a Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1376651), with numerous additions being made from the 15th century and in the 19th century was extensively rebuilt in a Gothic Revival style.
- 5.2.8 The surrounding parish was enclosed following an Act of Parliament in 1767.
- 5.2.9 The village was known as 'Wolde' by its inhabitants, becoming 'Old' in the 1930s. The village expanded in size in the 21st century with the construction of residential development at Cherry Hill.

5.3 Site B

Holcot

- 5.3.1 The name Holcot derives from the Old English meaning 'cottages in the hollows' and is first recorded in the Domesday Survey (Williams and Martin 2003).
- 5.3.2 Located within the centre of the village is the Church of St Mary and All Saints, Holcot, a Grade I Listed building (1045863). This originally dates to the 13th century but may have older origins. It has been subsequently altered and restoration in the late 19th century and up until the present day.
- 5.3.3 The HER records a possible medieval manor (HER 5227/1), situated 890m to the south-west of Site B. The area is traditionally known as Castle Hill and is said to be the site of the manor house of the Fitz John family who are known to have held land in Moulton in the 13th century.
- 5.3.4 Part of the parish was submerged under the Pitsford Reservoir in the 1950's. This was built to dam a tributary of the Pitsford Brook, a watercourse which original drained the parish (NCFoWI 1989, 99).

5.4 Sites C, D & E

Mears Ashby

- 5.4.1 With a name deriving from 'Ash-tree farm/settlement', Mears Ashby is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey (Williams and Martin 2003).
- 5.4.2 The Grade II* Lised Church of All-Saints (NHLE 1040692) has origins in the 12th-13th century, and includes a 12th century tower, although it is suggested that some elements of the church may be pre-Conquest. The chancel was rebuilt between 1858 and 1859, in a design by Gothic Revival architect Charles Buckenridge.
- 5.4.3 Mears Ashby Hall, (Grade II*) was built int 1637 for Thomas Clenden. The manor was subsequently extended in the 18th century and then in 1859 for the Stockdale family who were originally form Yorkshire. The gabled roof was installed around the 1850s. The house was sold in the 1990s into private ownership (Historic England, 1040699).

- 5.4.4 During the Second World War, two American bombers collided over the village killing 16 crew members, scattering debris in the surrounding fields, and a memorial plaque was erected at the junction of Duchess End and Wilby Road.

Sywell

- 5.4.5 Deriving from Old English ‘Seven springs/streams’, Sywell was recorded in the Domesday Survey in 1086 (Williams and Martin 2003).
- 5.4.6 There is documentary evidence of a mill in the parish in the late 13th century (Salzman 1937).
- 5.4.7 Sywell Hall, a Grade II* house originated in the 17th century (NHLE 1040679), with developments in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries (Salzman 1937). Much of Sywell village was constructed in the 19th century by the Loyd family as a model village around the 12th century Grade II Listed St Peter and St Paul’s Church (NCFoWI 1989; NHLE 1040676).
- 5.4.8 Sywell Aerodrome opened in 1928 to the north of the village and became an RAF training facility. In 1939 the Wellington hangar was built as the primary RAF repair depot for Wellington bombers during the war, and the Bellman Hangar, as well as two other large hangars, were used for engine production. In 1942, a Lancaster factory was established near Hall Farm with 100 Mk II Lancaster Bombers produced at Sywell between 1942 and 1943. By the 1950s, the aerodrome had returned to civilian use and some facilities were converted into office space and commercial retail space for light industrial use.

Earls Barton

- 5.4.9 Earls Barton is first recorded in the Domesday Survey as ‘Barftone’ meaning ‘barley farm’ in Old English and was recorded as *Erlesbarton* by 1261 (Mills 1998, 44). There may have been a significant settlement by the end of the 10th century when the present tower of the Grade I All Saints Church was built (NHLE 1294226), situated in the centre of the village. Adjacent to the north side of the church are the Scheduled remains of a Norman motte, known as Berry Mount (NHLE 1009510).
- 5.4.10 The surrounding area had remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and was enclosed by Act of Parliament after 1771. Other activity in the parish included quarrying, and cloth production, tanning and leatherworking were also undertaken. The mechanisation of local shoe factories led to the general extension of Earls Barton, with the construction of New Barton in the 1870s and 1880s, and the shoe making industry continued to be active into the 21st century.

5.5 Site F and the BESS Site

Castle Ashby

- 5.5.1 Castle Ashby is recorded in the Domesday Survey as ‘Asebi’ deriving either from the Old English meaning ‘a farmstead or village where ash trees’ or from Old Scandinavian meaning ‘the farmstead of a man called Aski’ (Mills 1998, 20).

- 5.5.2 To the immediate east of the village are the grounds of Castle Ashby, a Grade I Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000385) focused on the Grade I Listed Castle Ashby house (NHLE 1371298). The house was originally begun in 1574 and completed in 1600, with phases of major remodelling in the early 17th century, following damage in the Civil War, and early 18th centuries. The house was rebuilt in 1771-72, and renovation, repair and remodelling continued through the 19th century. In the 17th century, the formal gardens were situated mainly to the east and north of the house. Lancelot Brown is believed to have greatly simplified the existing layout in the 1760s, flattening and grassing over the formal gardens, and the present gardens were developed from 1862.

Bozeat

- 5.5.3 A settlement at Bozeat is first recorded in the Domesday Survey as *Bosiete* meaning the 'Gate or gap of a man called Bosa' in Old English (Mills 1998, 69).
- 5.5.4 The Grade I Listed Church of St Mary the Virgin (NHLE 1040795) is situated within the northern side of the modern village, and the present building originated in the 12th century, although the present tower was rebuilt in the 1880s (Pevsner 2013, 107-108).
- 5.5.5 In the 15th century, Bozeat had a thriving textile industry of lace, and a shoe making industry developed from the 17th century. In the mid-18th century purpose built shoe factories began to be constructed, the last of which closed in 1982 (Salzman 1937).
- 5.5.6 In 1729, a major fire destroyed much of the village, including 41 houses and four farms, and was subsequently rebuilt.
- 5.5.7 Until the end of the 19th century the village was concentrated largely around its medieval core, but in the first half of the 20th century, residential development extended southward along London Road and to the north of the village. During the second half of the 20th century, extensive housing developments were constructed to the village's south and east.

Grendon

- 5.5.8 First recorded in the Domesday Survey the name Grendon derives from the Old English for 'Green Hill' (Mills 1998, 215). As the name suggests, its development centres around its agricultural industries.
- 5.5.9 The earliest extant building in the village is the Grade II* Listed St Mary's Church (NHLE 1190552) which originally dates to the mid-12th century.
- 5.5.10 The Grade II* Grendon Hall (NHLE 1040746) is situated to the north of the village, and dates to the 16th century with later additions.
- 5.5.11 During the Second World War, Grendon Town Hall – originally built in the 17th century – was used by Free French Forces and SOE to train agents to be sent into occupied France (The Northamptonshire Villages Book 1989, 84-85).

Easton Maudit

- 5.5.12 Easton Maudit is recorded in the Domesday Survey as *Estone* deriving from the Old English meaning ‘Eastern Farm’ (Mills 1998, 170). Its manorial affix relates to the Mauduit family, who held the manor in the 12th century, and it is first recorded as *Estonmaudeut* in 1298.
- 5.5.13 The Grade I Listed Church of St Peter and Paul (NHLE 1189610) is situated at the northern end of the village and dates to the late 13th century, although extensively restored in the 19th century.
- 5.5.14 It is considered that Easton Maudit’s cottage trades, such as light weaving and shoe making, were linked to the wider industry within Bozeat.

5.6 Site G

Lavendon

- 5.6.1 The place-name Lavendon derives from the Old English meaning ‘Valley of a man called Lafa’ and is first recorded in the Domesday Survey (Mills 1998, 291).
- 5.6.2 The Scheduled remains of small medieval ringwork, known as ‘The Bury’, which would have formed a defended enclosure, are situated on the north-western side of the village core (NHLE 1011295), while the site of Lavendon Castle (NHLE 1009542) is situated to the north of the village. The castler was first recorded in 1192, but was demolished by the 1530s. To the east of the village is a further Scheduled medieval moated site (NHLE 1011305) which may originate in the 13th century. Around a 1km to the west of the village is the site of the Premonstratensian Lavendon Abbey, and its associated grange, founded between 1154 and 1158, which was dissolved in 1536 and survives as earthworks which form part of the Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1011309). Lavendon also obtained a grant to hold a market in 1249 and would therefore have been an important local centre during the medieval period.
- 5.6.3 The earliest houses within the village are the Grade II Listed Uphose Manor (NHLE 1212603), which was originally constructed in the 17th century, and the Grade II Listed Lavendon Grange (NHLE 1289456) built around 1623.
- 5.6.4 Much of the parish was enclosed following an Act of Parliament of 1801.

Yardley Hastings

- 5.6.5 Yardley Hastings is recorded in the Domesday Survey as *Gerdelai*, deriving from the Old English meaning ‘wood or clearing where rods or spars are obtained’, and by 1316 it had obtained in manorial affix of the de Hastings family (Mills 1998, 516).
- 5.6.6 The Grade II* Listed Church of St Andrew (NHLE 1041535) dates to the 13th century and is situated on the north-eastern side of the village. To its north is the Grade I Listed ‘The Court Parlour’ (NHLE 1190579), a surviving section of the medieval manor house, which dates to the late 14th century. The present Grade II Listed ‘Manor House’ (NHLE 1041534),

is situated to the immediate east of this and dates to the 17th century, albeit with medieval origins.

6 Statement of Significance and Impact Assessment

Assessment Tables

- 6.1.1 The significance of each heritage asset and the potential impact of the proposed Scheme upon these assets, has been assessed below in Table 6.1 to Table 6.6.
- 6.1.2 The tables have been arranged into columns displaying the reference numbers and name of each asset. These are arranged in order from north to south. In addition, they have been grouped where appropriate to minimise repetition within the assessment and for clarity.
- 6.1.3 These tables are arranged as follows:
- Table 6.1: Listed Buildings;
 - Table 6.2: Conservation Areas;
 - Table 6.3: Registered Parks and Gardens;
 - Table 6.4: Scheduled Monuments;
 - Table 6.5: Non-designated Built Heritage Assets within the Site and Search Area; and
 - Table 6.6: Non-designated Built Heritage Assets within the Cable Route Corridor

Significance

- 6.1.4 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (paragraph 207, NPPF 2024 and 5.9.10 of NPS EN1 2023) is, therefore, fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change.
- 6.1.5 Based on the above evidence in Sections 5 and 6 and the on-site assessment, and in accordance with Steps 1 and 2 contained in GPA3: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017), the following section contains an assessment of the significance of those heritage assets considered to be potentially sensitive to or impacted by the proposals.

Impact

- 6.1.6 Local authorities have a duty under the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (section 66[1]) to have special regard to the 'desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses'.
- 6.1.7 Section 5.9 of the NPS EN1, entitled Historic Environment, sets out the guidance for PINS, local authorities and developers of energy infrastructure. NPS EN-3 sets out guidance related specifically to renewable energy infrastructure. It builds on NPS EN-1, but

includes specifics for renewable infrastructure typologies and has a specific section covering Solar Farms.

- 6.1.8 The NPPF (December 2024) expects local authorities to have access to significance and impact assessments to inform planning application (paragraphs 207 and 208). In addition,
- 6.1.9 Impact is assessed according to different levels, from neutral to beneficial with a range of degrees of harm, from slight to substantial. Where substantial harm will be caused, for example by the total demolition of a Listed Building or a building that contributes to the character of a Conservation Area, local authorities should normally refuse consent, unless the criteria set out in the NPPF are met (paragraph 207). For proposals where the harm is 'less than substantial', the Local Authority is expected to weigh the harm to significance against the public benefits of the scheme.
- 6.1.10 During the construction phase, the Scheme has the potential to indirectly impact heritage assets beyond the boundary of the Order Limits (i.e. affect elements of their setting that contribute to their significance), but any such effects relating to the Construction Phase would be reversible following decommissioning of the Scheme. Unless otherwise stated, the following impact assessment of the construction phase impacts of the Scheme will have no impact upon the significance of any heritage asset.
- 6.1.11 The impact assessment columns consider potential impacts from construction, operation and decommissioning stages. Often impacts will begin at construction and continue through to decommission.
- 6.1.12 The impact assessment column considers both potential direct and settings impacts depending on the asset and its location. It also considers the potential effects of the construction of the cable route and potential impacts from HGV traffic related to the construction of the scheme.

Table 6.1: Listed Buildings

NHLE Ref	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
NHLE 1376651	Church of St Andrew, Grade I Listed	<p>The Church of St Andrew is the village and parish church of the Old, with parts of it dating to the 13th century. It is a Grade I Listed heritage asset that was first designated in 1954. Constructed in ashlar masonry and a slate roof, the church comprises a nave with aisle, a chancel with north and south projections and a tower to the west. The asset was likely altered in the 15th century to include a shallow pitch roof over the nave with moulded tie beams and then altered again in the 19th century to include new arches, windows and roof to the chancel as well as a creation of a vestry and an organ chamber.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The building derives considerable significance as a surviving early 13th century church, albeit with alteration in the 15th and 19th centuries. It has architectural interest owing to both its decorative features and the range of architectural styles presented by the building. The building has multiple phases of construction and modification including medieval and post-medieval construction. There are many details which contribute towards the architectural interest of the asset such as angel corbels within the ceiling of the nave which likely dates to the 15th century and stained glass in the lower south aisle window contains a depiction of a man with a devil on his back, likely dating to c.1520. These contribute to the overall significance of the asset.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Located to the southwest of the village of Old, the asset has historic interest as the village focal point and historic parish of Old, currently part of united benefice with other nearby villages. The asset draws significance from being the centrepiece of the community's religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings, and funerals.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The building also has some associative value with the Grade II Listed asset known as the Old Rectory (NHLE 1031354). Although currently a house, this formerly served the Church of St Andrew and is considered further below. The asset shares spatial relationships with three burials within the churchyard and The School House, none of which are considered further by this assessment.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The building is positioned a short distance from the junction of Scaldwell Road and Walgrave Road with Harrington Road, a busy intersection in the centre of the village now dominated by vehicle traffic. The church itself is accessed via a minor roadway which extends south from this intersection. This road extends west past the asset where a low stone retaining wall delineates the churchyard. The churchyard, which remains relatively open, forms an important part of the assets surroundings and this is surrounded by residential buildings to the east and west, farm buildings to the south and a former industrial building and The White Horse public house to the north.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is principally experienced from the main approach to the church from the north and equally from within the churchyard itself. From these locations the buildings scale, massing and decorative elements are appreciable. The building has prominence in views looking southwest along Harrington Road. Elsewhere, however, the asset is largely screened from view by intervening built forms.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it. Indirectly, however, the study site comprises undeveloped fields which contribute towards the rural setting of the asset as the village and parish church in the broadest sense. Yet, intervening vegetation, built forms and roadways between the site and the asset creates a sense of physical separation.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce solar panels on land 500m east of the asset. The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area or share any specific historical or visual relationship with it. The significance that the asset derives from the site area is as undeveloped fields in the broadest sense. Because intervening vegetation, built forms and roadways located between the site and the asset create a sense of physical separation, the impact from the Scheme upon the asset is considered to be low. In addition, as part of the design development solar panels have been removed from Field AF1 to minimise the impact upon the asset. This would instead be converted to meadowland. This further reduces the setting impacts both to the village and parish of Old as well as the Church of St Andrew. Importantly, the asset otherwise maintains its historical relationship to Old, and its architectural and aesthetic prominence.</p> <p>The Scheme does not undermine the historic importance of the Church of St Andrew or its architectural interest and aesthetic prominence within the village of Old. There is no intervisibility between the site and the asset and The Scheme would not alter the understanding of the asset as a church of importance to Old. The design development has removed panels from Field AF1 further minimising impacts to the village overall.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>
NHLE 1031354 NHLE 1376865	The Old Rectory, Grade II Listed Jasmine Cottage, Grade II Listed	<p>These assets comprise a group of three Grade II Listed houses within the village of Old. These are of some importance to the village as a whole and were constructed in post-medieval Old during its development as an agricultural village. All assets are located to the east of the village within some proximity of the Scheme. The Old Rectory (NHLE 1031354) was</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The assets each front the busy roadways of Broughton Road, Harrington Road and Walgrave Road.</p> <p>The Old Rectory is located within a walled and tree lined property. This is surrounded by residential housing to the</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on land to the east of the village of Old. Each asset is obscured from the Scheme by intervening vegetation, built forms and topography. As such, the Scheme would not impact the aesthetic value of the assets. The assets maintain their historic interest to the village of Old as surviving elements of</p>

NHLE Ref	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
NHLE 1075354	The Manor House, Grade II Listed	<p>constructed in the 17th century as a large two storey ashlar building with an attic and contains multiple phases of modification up until the present day. The Jasmine Cottage (NHLE 1376865) is a house which dates to the mid-18th century and comprises a plain two storey structure with gable ends and with alterations in the 19th and 20th centuries. The Manor House (NHLE 1075354) dates to 1607 and is a large two storey structure with 20th century casement windows.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>These assets derive architectural significance from their respective elements of architectural interest. This interest allows the assets to make a positive contribution to the village of Old, despite not containing its own Conservation Area. These assets help the village maintain something of its 17th to 19th century character despite the modern developments that have been constructed on the outskirts of the village, particularly to the northwest.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>These assets derive historic interest as surviving elements of the historic village of Old that demonstrate the post medieval expansion of the village around its agricultural industries. Individually, however, each asset otherwise maintains its principal historic relationship: The Old Rectory otherwise maintains its relationship to the Church of St Andrew as well as to the wider village and parish, despite subsequently being converted into a house. The Jasmine Cottage derives much of its historic interest from its group value with Brewery House (NHLE 1075350), a mid-18th century Grade II Listed asset. The Manor House is historically significant as an important and early house within the village of Old.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The Old Rectory has associative value with the Church of St Andrew. The Jasmine Cottage has associative value with The Brewery House.</p>	<p>northeast and south, gardens to the east and Harrington Road to the northwest.</p> <p>Jasmine Cottage is lined by farm buildings to the north, Broughton Road to the south and The Brewery House to the west.</p> <p>The Manor House is located on a tree lined plot surrounded by modern residential housing.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>While each asset contains some degree of separation from these roads, each is also visible in select views. The upper levels of The Old Rectory are visible from Harrington Road above the high brick boundary walls. Jasmine Cottage is visible in views looking north from Broughton Road, and Walgrave Road is visible in very select views looking north from Walgrave Road.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area or share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.</p>	<p>the historic village that demonstrate the post medieval expansion of the village around its agricultural industries. Individually, each asset otherwise maintains its principal historic relationship: The Old Rectory otherwise maintains its relationship to the Church of St Andrew; The Jasmine Cottage otherwise derives much of its historic interest from its group value with Brewery House. While there would be a small degree of impact as a result of developing upon agricultural fields in the broadest sense, the assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area or share any specific historic or visual relationship with it. The assets therefore maintain their historical relationships with the village as well as their prominence within it.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the significance of the group.</p>
NHLE 1203302	White Lodge Farmhouse, Grade II Listed	<p>The White Lodge Farmhouse is a Grade II Listed farmhouse that dates to the early 18th century and was designated in 1985. It is a two storey building constructed in ashlar limestone with a slate roof (Plate 1). The stone used to face the principal elevation of the asset was likely reused from the Walgrave Hall which was demolished at around this time. Formed in an ‘L’ shaped plan the building has late 18th century additions such as the southwest elevation as well as a 20th century door and porch. The asset adjoins a number of ancillary farm buildings, many of which could be considered as curtilage.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The building derives much of its architectural interest from its survival as an 18th century farmhouse. The asset contains much of its original building fabric from initial construction in the early 18th century as well as elements from its</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is located down a long paved farm track off the A43 approximately 2.6km from the centre of Walgrave. It forms part of a sizeable farm complex surrounded by agricultural fields. The farm track leads to a large wind turbine located 500m northwest of the asset.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is principally experienced from the main approach to the asset from the southeast. Here the limestone ashlar of the asset stands out against the more recent farm buildings in this part of the complex and the two storey nature of the building denotes it as the principal building of the complex. While noise impacts from the A43 are somewhat prominent in the setting of the asset, it otherwise maintains much of its</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on land to the west of the asset, between it and the village of Old. The built form comprises solar panels within agricultural fields more than 400m southwest of the asset. The proposed panels then extend westward to a distance of approximately 2km southwest of the asset. Screening is proposed to the field boundaries located between the proposed built form and the asset. Additionally, the proposed panels have been stepped back from these enhanced field boundaries. The panels are located within agricultural fields that have a relatively open aspect towards the asset. While this would not impact the architectural or aesthetic prominence of the asset itself, it could impact upon the way in which the asset is experienced. The asset is principally experienced from its main approach from the southeast, and to a degree from within the grounds of the asset itself. Here the limestone ashlar of the asset stands out against the more recent farm buildings in this part</p>

NHLE Ref	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		<p>reconfiguration later in the century, albeit with some modern interventions. Despite its continued use and the clear reconfiguration of its farm buildings, the asset maintains a degree of its originality, from which the asset derives significance. This architectural significance is enhanced by the asset's relationship with Walgrave Hall, elements of masonry from which were likely used in the construction of the asset.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The building derives historical interest from its role as a farmhouse within the parish of Walgrave. As a farmhouse it has been of importance to the agricultural development of the area since the 18th century. The asset derives significance from this historic interest.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The building also has some group value with the farm buildings that are adjacent to it. These are not designated in their own right.</p>	<p>rural setting comprised by fields, hedgerows and scattered rows of trees.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The building derives some significance from the site which comprises agricultural fields. These fields are likely to have been located within the estate of White Lodge Farmhouse and indirectly contribute towards the rural setting of White Lodge Farmhouse. There is also some limited visual relationship between the site and the asset where not already obscured by vegetation.</p>	<p>of the complex and the two storey nature of the building denotes it as the principal building of the complex. In these locations, the Scheme does not detract from the clear prominence of the asset.</p> <p>The Scheme has the potential to detract from the historic interests of the asset through material changes to its setting. The asset derives historic interest from its role as an 18th century farmhouse within the parish of Walgrave. However, developments have eroded this significance to a small degree including a tennis court between the site and the asset and a wind turbine located approximately 450m north-west of the asset. The wind turbine is a prominent visual presence within the setting of the asset (Plate 2). So too are noise impacts from vehicle traffic on the A53, both of which detract from the rural character of the asset to a degree. Despite this, the asset derives some significance from the site area which comprises agricultural fields. The site area would likely have comprised part of the former Langham Estate since the 17th century. There is also some degree of a visual relationship with the site where this is not already obscured by scattered rows of trees which partially screen the site area (Plate 3). The historic relationship with the site area is mitigated to a large degree by the removal of solar panels from Field AF21, the nearest field to the site area. In addition, panels have been set back from the eastern field boundaries of Fields AF22 and AF20. This minimises the impact upon the significance of the site by reducing the visual and historic impact from the asset on the site area. The asset will retain much of its rural character.</p> <p>Prior to the full maturity of the screening proposed between the Scheme and the asset, there would be some visibility of the proposed solar panels in the construction phase and early in the operation phase.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm to the significance of the assets. Due to the mitigation designed into the project design, this is assessed at the lower end of the scale.</p>
NHLE 1075355 NHLE 1025896 NHLE 1354758	Overstone Old Rectory, Grade II Listed Rectory Farmhouse, Grade II Listed The Old Farmhouse and Attached Stables, Grade II Listed	<p>The Overstone Old Rectory is a Grade II Listed former rectory and now a house that was designated in 1985. This was constructed in 1778 in square coursed ashlar and a slate roof. It contains a central 19th century wooden porch with two sash windows to the left and a canted stone bay to the right. The asset contains gable parapets and kneelers and three hipped dormers (Plate 4).</p> <p>The Overstone Old Rectory forms a grouping with Rectory Farmhouse and the Old Farmhouse and Attached Stables.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>Overstone Old Rectory derives architectural interest from elements of its architectural details, including the gable parapets and kneelers, and the hipped dormers. The Old Rectory appears to contain much of its original building fabric</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>Overstone Old Rectory is located down a long farm track off the A43 Kettering Road approximately 1.7km northwest from the centre of Overstone. It forms one of a collection of buildings contained within a tree lined plot. This plot is surrounded by agricultural fields. Rectory farmhouse sits to the east of Overtsone Old Rectory and the Old Farmhouse and Attached Stables sits to the west.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The assets are not publicly experienced from any Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and are largely screened from view by the tree lined plots in which they sit. The assets are therefore best experienced from within the confines of their property boundaries and their inwardly facing setting.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce solar panels on land to the north of the Overstone Old Rectory between it and the village of Holcot. This would not detract from the architectural significance of the asset which is derived from the originality of its building fabric including gable parapets, kneelers and hipped dormers. Although the asset was partly remodelled in the 19th century, the asset derives much of its significance from this architectural interest. The Scheme would not interrupt this aspect of the asset, nor its historic interest as a former rectory within the parish of Overstone. Similarly, the asset is located on an enclosed plot lined by mature trees with no direct historic relationship with the site. The asset does, however, have a limited visual relationship with the site and the upper levels of the asset are somewhat visible from a</p>

NHLE Ref	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		<p>as suggested by a datestone above the central first floor window to be 1778. Although, the asset was partly remodelled in the 19th century, the exhibiting styles are evident in the assets architecture, and this further contributes towards the assets significance.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Overstone Old Rectory derives historical interest as a former rectory within the Parish of Overstone. Although it is no longer in use for its intended purpose, part of this historic relationship is maintained to Overstone and the assets therein. Its historic interest is increased by its relationship to the Grade II Listed Church of St Nicholas (NHLE 1075356).</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>Overstone Old Rectory also has some group value with the Church of St Nicholas to which it served as the rectory prior to being converted into a house.</p> <p>Overstone Old Rectory derives some further group value from its association with Rectory Farmhouse and the Old Farmhouse and Attached Stables, with which it forms a historical grouping.</p>	<p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The Overstone Old Rectory does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any notable historical relationship with it. There is a low degree of intervisibility between the site and asset where not obscured by vegetation, and as such, there is a very limited visual relationship. However, the site is located on a largely tree lined plot with an inwardly focussed setting and the site derives limited significance from the site area as a result of the visual relationship. Yet, the study site comprises undeveloped fields which indirectly contribute towards the rural setting of the asset in the broadest sense.</p> <p>Rectory Farmhouse and the Old Farmhouse and Attached Stables do not derive any notable significance from the site area, except in the very broadest sense through their association with Overstone Old Rectory.</p>	<p>PRoW within the site in views looking south towards the asset. Despite this view of the asset, it retains much of its prominence within its tree lined grounds and therefore its predominantly enclosed setting. In addition, the design development has removed panels from the eastern part Field BF5 which further reduces the impact upon the appreciation of this asset in views looking south from the PRoW. Therefore, while there would be some alteration to the setting of the asset with new built forms on agricultural fields 250m away, the asset otherwise will maintain its largely enclosed setting. Importantly, the asset will maintain its architectural prominence and its historic relationships as a former rectory. The Scheme will not detract from the assets association value with the Church of St Nicholas to which it served as the rectory prior to being converted into a house.</p> <p>Additionally, the scheme will not impact the significance Rectory Farmhouse or the Old Farmhouse and Attached Stables derive from their association with the Old Rectory.</p> <p>Prior to the full maturity of the screening proposed between the Scheme and the asset, there would be some visibility of the solar panels in the construction phase and in the early operation phase.</p> <p>While there are limited views of the Overstone Old Rectory from within the site boundary in views looking southwards, it will otherwise retain its architectural and historic interests as a former Rectory. It is largely enclosed by its tree lined setting and the Scheme will not undermine its overall significance. Particularly given that panels have been removed from Field BF5. Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the significance of Overstone Old Rectory or to the significance Rectory Farmhouse and the Old Farmhouse and Attached Stables derive from their association with Overstone Old Rectory.</p>
NHLE 1040692 NHLE 1040693	Church of All Saints, Grade II* Listed 25, Ladys Lane, Grade II Listed	<p>These two assets are located within the centre of Mears Ashby and form a group through their shared spatial, historical, and to-some-degree, visual relationships.</p> <p>The Church of All Saints is the parish church of Mears Ashby. It is a Grade II* Listed heritage asset that was first designated in 1954. It is constructed in coursed and squared lias with ashlar dressings and a lead and plain-tile roof. It has origins in the 12th-13th century, such as the round-headed priest's doorway and the tower. There are 14th century alterations in the forms of window tracery and the gabled porch, however, much of the chancel and vestry was rebuilt in 1858 by A. Buckeridge. Two buildings to the south of the church are also medieval in origin but have been heavily modified and modernised over time (Salzman, VCH Vol. 4, 1937: 129-132).</p> <p>The asset located at 25 Ladys Lane is a Grade II Listed heritage asset designated in 1986. It was constructed in 1779 in coursed lias with a thatched roof. It is one storey structure</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The buildings are positioned to the west of Lady's Lane and Church Street in the centre of Mears Ashby. There is a generally south sloping topography, and both assets have something of a south facing aspect. The Church of All Saints is located on an area of higher topography which is supported to the south by a retaining wall to Lady's Lane and by masonry boundary walls to Church Street. The churchyard extends northwards from the asset and physical surroundings of the yard comprise residential housing to the north, east and south with open green space to the west. The asset known as 25, Ladys Lane fronts directly onto Lady's Lane and contains gardens to the rear. It is largely obscured to the south by what appears to be a more modern range containing a garage at ground floor level with a different roof height clad in tile. To the south of 25, Ladys Lane is an open area of green space comprised within a valley west of Lady's Lane.</p>	<p>The Church of All Saints and 25, Ladys Lane are located between 300m and 400m from Areas EF and D to the south, east and north of Mears Ashby.</p> <p>The Church of All Saints is the parish church of Mears Ashby and a Grade II* Listed asset of considerable architectural interest as a surviving medieval church, albeit with many subsequent alterations. It has high historic interest to the village and historic parish of Mears Ashby as the parish church. The asset located at 25 Ladys Lane is a Grade II asset of architectural interest as an 18th century house with a thatched roof and dormer windows. It is of historic interest as a house of importance to the mid to late-18th century development of Mears Ashby as an agricultural village. Collectively, the assets share group value for their central and tight-knit locations within Mears Ashby.</p> <p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on land to the north, east and south of the village. This built form comprises</p>

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		<p>with 20th century casement windows and an attic and eyebrow dormers to the rear.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The Church of All Saints derives considerable significance as a surviving medieval with 12th century which, albeit with many subsequent alterations. There are many details which contribute towards the architectural interest of the asset such as round-headed priests’ doorway and the three stage tower. The architectural significance is enhanced by this relationship with A. Buckeridge who designed the chancel and vestry in the mid-19th century as well as the other known contractors involved with the buildings construction and design including A. Lusson who designed the south aisle’s east window in c.1859.</p> <p>The building at 25 Ladys Lane derives architectural significance from its architectural details, including the thatched roof and dormer windows. The asset appears to contain much of its original building fabric as suggested by a datestone displaying the date 1779. Although, casement windows were inserted in the 20th, the asset contributes positively to the Mears Ashby Conservation Area.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The Church of All Saints has high historic interest and contributes to the understanding of the village and historic parish of Mears Ashby for being the centrepiece of the community’s religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings, and funerals. The asset located at 25 Ladys Lane is of historic interest as a house of importance to the mid to late-18th century development of Mears Ashby as an agricultural village.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>Both assets share group value for their central and tight-knit locations within Mears Ashby. Included within this group but not included within the assessment are the other assets on Ladys Lane as well as the asset known as ‘Churchyard Wall Approximately 10m south and east of Church of All Saints’ which is of clear associative value to the church.</p>	<p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The assets are principally experienced from the immediately adjacent roadways of Lady’s Lane and Church Street. This is particularly true of 25, Ladys Lane which is only visible from directly in front of the asset. The church on the other hand is visible in long views north of Lady’s Lane, north and west of Vicarage Lane and west of Church Street. Here, the asset’s scale, massing and decorative elements are best appreciable. The building has prominence in views looking southwest along Harrington Road. Elsewhere, however, the assets are largely screened from view by intervening built forms, vegetation and topography. Located at the centre of the village, these assets have a real sense of intimacy and seclusion, and they are not experienced from outside the village.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it. Yet, the study site comprises undeveloped fields which indirectly contribute towards the rural setting of the Church of All Saints and the wider village of Mears Ashby. Yet, intervening vegetation, built forms, roadways and topography between the site and the assets do create a physical separation. The site visible or appreciable from the assets.</p>	<p>solar panels on agricultural fields. While this has the potential to undermine the rural character of the assets in the broadest sense, The Scheme does not impact the assets principal interests or relationships. The design of the Scheme has removed solar panels from the fields nearest to the assets which further reduces the indirect impact to their rural character in the broadest sense. The assets will maintain a clear prominence within the centre of the village, and individually, their architectural and historic interests remain intact despite the Scheme. Collectively, the associative value of the assets will also be unaffected by the Scheme and there is no appreciation of the Scheme from the setting of the group.</p> <p>The assets will maintain their overall significance to Mears Ashby, and being located within the centre of the village, share no direct relationship with site area. The assets derive some very limited significance the site area as agricultural fields in the broadest sense. However, this will largely be minimised by the removal of panels from fields nearest to the village. Taken overall, the assets will maintain their overall architectural and aesthetic prominence and the Scheme will result in no harm to the group.</p>
NHLE 1040697 NHLE 1191437 NHLE 1040698	<p>Southwest Mears Ashby Group</p> <p>Hill Farmhouse, Grade II Listed</p> <p>Barn Approximately 40 metres North of Hill Farmhouse, Grade II Listed</p> <p>Barn and Cartsheds/Stables Approximately 30</p>	<p>These assets comprise a group of three Grade II Listed post-medieval farm buildings, all of which are located to the southwest of Mears Ashby at the corner of Wilby Road and Mears Ashby Road (Plate 5). All were first designated in 1972 and amended in 1986 with the exception of Hill Farmhouse which was not amended.</p> <p>Hill Farmhouse dates to the mid-17th century with the date 1647 written on a moulded stone arch to the rear of the building. It is a two storey building formed in coursed lias and ironstone with a slate roof. It contains both 19th and 20th century alterations.</p> <p>The asset known as, ‘Barn Approximately 40 metres North of Hill Farmhouse’ was constructed in the early 18th century also</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>Located within the southwestern most part of the Mears Ashby Conservation Area, the assets form a group which fronts Wilby Road to the north, itself a narrow country lane lined by trees to the north. To the west of the group are modern residential houses located in close proximity to the Mears Ashby Road off Hill Farm Court. A large agricultural field adjoins the group to the south.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are principally experienced from Wilby Road to the north where the farm buildings form an integral part of the streetscene. Here the scale and massing of the assets</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce solar panels on land 600m south of the asset. The panels have been intentionally moved beyond visual range of these assets. This would not impact on the architectural interests of the assets, which retain their prominence to the southwest of Mears Ashby. Collectively, the assets are largely appreciable from Wilby Road to the north where the farm buildings form an integral part of the streetscene. Here the scale and massing of the assets contribute towards their understanding as farm buildings. The group derives no particular significance from the site area, nor shares any specific historical or visual relationship with it. The Scheme has the potential to obscure agricultural fields which contribute towards the rural character of the group in the broadest sense. However, the design development has</p>

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	metres Northwest of Hill Farmhouse, Grade II Listed	<p>in coursed lias and ironstone with a slate roof. The elevation to the road has a stable door and a wooden lintel large quoin stoners. There is a vent hole in the left gable and a pitch hole in the right gable, and a cart entrance has been replaced with 20th century doors to the rear.</p> <p>The asset known as ‘Barn and Cartsheds/Stables Approximately 30 metres Northwest of Hill Farmhouse’ dates to the late 18th century and comprises a barn in regular coursed lias with a range of 19th century cartsheds or stables adjoining at right angles.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>This group of assets derive significance for being good examples of post-medieval farm buildings with Mears Ashby. As a collection of largely intact farm buildings with limited alterations, they form a group which contributes positively to the street scene along Wilby Road and the understanding of the village of Mears Ashby as an agricultural village. Collectively they are positive contributors to the Mears Ashby Conservation Area.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Collectively the assets derive significance from their role as farm buildings within Mears Ashby, built in the 17th and 18th centuries as the village developed around its agricultural industries. The group derives significance from this historic interest.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The assets share strong associative values as a grouping of farm buildings to the southwest of Mears Ashby.</p>	<p>contribute towards their understanding as farm buildings, and this is enhanced by glancing views southward into the courtyard comprised around the surrounding farm buildings of Hill Farmhouse and Barn Approximately 40 metres North of Hill Farmhouse.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it. Yet, the study site comprises undeveloped fields which indirectly contribute towards the wider rural setting of this group of assets.</p>	<p>removed panels from Field EF34 which leaves intact this rural character to a large degree. In addition, there is no clear visibility between the panels and the group which are obscured by an existing row of trees and by a distance of 600m. The group will otherwise maintain their appreciation as farm buildings when viewed from Wilby Road to the north and as a result of the open agricultural fields to the south where this has not already been eroded by the construction of modern housing to the west (Plate 7). Importantly, the assets will maintain their prominence within the streetscene as well as the historical interest as a group of farm buildings. The removal of panels from Field EF34 will further minimise impacts to the asset.</p> <p>The Scheme introduces energy infrastructure into a predominantly agricultural landscape. Despite this, The Scheme will not change the rural character of this group in any meaningful way, and importantly, the group will retain their appreciation and understanding as a collection of farm buildings. Individually, they will each retain their architectural and historic interests where this has not already been undermined by modern development.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the group.</p>
NHLE 1040699	Mears Ashby Hall Group	These assets are a group of designated heritage assets enclosed by the Mears Ashby Hall estate. They centre around the Grade II* Listed Mears Ashby Hall (NHLE 1040699) and include a further three Grade II Listed buildings:	Physical Surroundings of the Assets	The Scheme would introduce solar panels approximately 250m southeast of the group on Field EF22, over 320m away on Field EF13 and over 500m away on Fields EF23 and EF33. All fields are screened by intervening topography and vegetation. The Scheme will not be appreciable from within the enclosed setting of the asset, or from Wilby Road where the group are principally experienced. As such, the solar panels will not detract from the appreciation of the group or its architectural or aesthetic prominences. As such, the Scheme would not undermine the individual architectural interest of each asset or the communal value of the group as principal aspects of Mears Ashby Hall.
NHLE 1191478	Mears Ashby Hall, Grade II* Listed	-Stables Approximately 20 metres South of Mears Ashby Hall (NHLE 1191478).	The assets are located within the grounds of the Mears Ashby Hall estate which is lined by trees and a tall stone wall and bound by Wilby Road to the north. The estate itself is bound by agricultural fields to the west, south, and southwest. A series of residential buildings and the Griffins Head Public House are located to the northeast along Wilby Road.	
NHLE 1191450	Stables Approximately 20 metres South of Mears Ashby Hall, Grade II Listed	-Dovecote Approximately 20 metres East of Mears Ashby Hall (NHLE 1040700).	Experience of the Assets	
NHLE 1040700	Dovecote Approximately 20 Metres East of Mears Ashby Hall, Grade II Listed	Summer House approximately 50 metres Southeast of Mears Ashby Hall (NHLE 1191450)	The assets are principally experienced from the north on Wilby Road where glancing views into the estate are provided where not obscured by vegetation and mature trees. The asset has a largely inwardly focused setting. There is some appreciation of the Mears Ashby Hall asset in long views south along Lady’s Lane and this appreciation is enhanced by the apparent relationship between the hall, the Church of All Saints which face each other along Lady’s Lane. The Grade II Listed ancillary buildings are generally not appreciable from outside of the estate and there is little appreciation of the estate overall from the south which is screened by intervening topography and vegetation.	
	Summer House approximately 50 metres Southeast of Mears Ashby Hall, Grade II Listed	<p>Mears Ashby Hall is a country house that was built in 1637 for Thomas Clenden. It is constructed in lias ashlar with a Collyweston slate roof. The manor was subsequently extended in the 18th century and then in 1859 by for the Stockdale family who were originally from Yorkshire. The house was sold in the 1990s. The adjoining assets comprise a 17th century dovecote, an early 18th century summerhouse and 18th century stables, all constructed in coursed lias.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p>		<p>The Scheme will not impact the collective historic interests of the group which will remain of high significance to the village of Mears Ashby. The village was home to prominent locals including the Clendon family whom the hall was built for in 1637 and the Stockdale family who the hall was extended for in the mid-19th century, the group derives limited historic significance from the site area. As such, the Scheme will not undermine the principal historic significance of the group.</p>

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		<p>This group of assets composed around the Mears Ashby Hall derive their aesthetic and architectural interest from the scale, massing and decorative elements of the Mears Ashby Hall as the centrepiece of the estate. The other assets located within the estate, which are also constructed in lias, further contribute towards the architectural interest of the group as a cohesive unit. Much of the architectural significance of the group, however, is hinged around the grand nature of the hall itself which stands out as a high contributor to the Mears Ashby Conservation Area in terms of its architectural merit. The architectural significance is enhanced by this relationship with A. Salvin who designed the hall’s extension in the mid-19th century.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Together the assets form a group of high significance to the town of Mears Ashby. The Mears Ashby Hall is significant as the home to prominent locals including the Clendon family whom the hall was built for in 1637 and the Stockdale family who the hall was extended for in the mid-19th century.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The assets share very strong associative values as remaining elements of the Mears Ashby Hall estate.</p>	<p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>While it is possible that there is a historical relationship between the site and the asset as a manor house, this relationship is considered to be limited given that the asset was constructed as a stately home in 1637 for Thomas Clenden. Therefore, the asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.</p>	<p>Placing solar panels in fields surrounding the group, has the potential to undermine the rural character of the group in the broadest sense. However, the design development of the Scheme has removed panels from the fields nearest to the site which reduces this impact to a large degree. Importantly, the group will still be read and understood as a group of farm buildings.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the group.</p>
NHLE 1287052	The Griffins Head Public House, Grade II Listed	<p>The Griffins Head Public House was constructed in the mid-19th century in Brick with limestone ashlar dressings and a slate roof. It is a Grade II Listed asset first designated in 1972 and amended in 1986. Constructed in an ‘H’ shaped plan, the building is in a Tudor style and composed over two storeys. It has a stone shield with a Griffin head below the centre window of the principal north facing elevation. Sometime in the 20th century the interior was refurbished, and a porch was added to the northern elevation.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The asset derives architectural interest from its Tudor style exterior and from its architectural detailing including limestone ashlar dressings, mullion windows with decorative cast-iron glazing bars and the stone shield with a Griffin head on the north facing elevation. These elements contribute towards the architectural interest of the asset, despite the subsequent alteration of the asset’s interior in the 20th century.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The building derives historical interest for being the public house of Mears Ashby since its construction in the mid-19th century. The asset still serves as the village public house, and as such, this interest is enhanced by its communal value as a meeting place and social hub to the village of Mears Ashby. Originally called the ‘Boot’ it was subsequently renamed the Griffins Head, the family crest of the Stockdale family whom the Mears Ashby Hall was extended for in the 19th century</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>This asset is bound by Wilby Road to the north and is surrounded to the east and west by residential properties. The public house complex extends southward and contains a carpark to the rear which itself backs onto green space and agricultural fields. Within the physical surroundings of the asset are mature trees scattered around the adjoining properties and Wilby Road.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The public house is primarily appreciable from the north of Wilby Road where the principal northern façade is best experienced. This experienced has been lessened by the construction of a large white marquee to the front of the asset. However, the decorative elements of building fabric still remain intact. Here, its Tudor style and elements of its ‘H’ shaped plan are also appreciable.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular visual or historic significance from the site area.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on land to the south of the asset. This would be solar panels approximately 350m southeast of the asset which would not affect the architectural interests of the pub which feature prominently on Wilby Road, albeit with some modifications such as a large, fixed white marquee which obscures its appreciation. The asset will otherwise maintain its principal historic relationships with the village of Mears Ashby as a public house. The asset does not derive any particular visual or historic significance from the site area.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>

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		<p>(NCFoWI 1989, p. 119). The asset derives significance from this historic interest.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>This asset share associative value with the Grade II Listed buildings located immediately adjacent to the asset, and as the village pub, associative value to the Conservation Area and wider village more broadly. It also shares associative value with the Mears Ashby Hall, being renamed after the crest of the former owners of the hall, the Griffin crest of the Stockdale family whom occupied the hall from the mid-19th century.</p>		
NHLE 1371722 NHLE 1191402 NHLE 1191195 NHLE 1287024 NHLE 1040702	<p>Assets to the southeast of Mears Ashby</p> <p>The Old Farmhouse, Grade II Listed</p> <p>Crabtree Cottage Dale Farm Cottages, Grade II Listed</p> <p>5, Duchess End, Grade II Listed</p> <p>The Cottage, Grade II Listed</p> <p>Village Farmhouse and Attached Barn and Cartsheds, Grade II Listed</p>	<p>These assets form a group of post-medieval residential buildings within the Mears Ashby Conservation Area, all of which are Grade II Listed heritage assets first designated in 1972 and amended in 1986. However, the listing for The Cottage was not amended (NHLE 1287024) and the Crabtree Cottage Dale Farm Cottages was amended in 1991 (NHLE 1191402). They comprise cottages, farm buildings and houses dating to the late 17th and 18th centuries, all of which are constructed in lias.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>This group of assets derive significance as good examples of post-medieval residential buildings within Mears Ashby. As a collection of largely intact historic buildings with limited alterations, they form a group which contributes positively to the street scene along Wilby Road and the understanding of the village of Mears Ashby as an agricultural village. Collectively they are positive contributors to the Mears Ashby Conservation Area.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Collectively the assets derive significance from their role as a collection of cottages and former farm buildings within Mears Ashby, built in the 17th and 18th centuries as the village developed around its agricultural industries. The group derives significance from this historic interest.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The assets share associative values to each other as houses within Mears Ashby, and importantly to the Mears Ashby Conservation Area and the wider village as a whole.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are located within a distinctly suburban area to the southeast of the village. The adjacent roadways of Wellingborough Road, Wilby Road and Duchess End front the assets, Wellingborough Road and Wilby Roads providing through routes across the village and are the busiest within the village. The physical surroundings of the assets known as 5, Duchess End (NHLE 1191195) and The Old Farmhouse (NHLE 1371722) comprise frontages with a suburban character like the other assets within the group, however, these have rear facing aspects with rural surroundings. 5, Duchess End is located at the end of the road and faces agricultural fields to the north, east and southeast. The Old Farmhouse property backs onto agricultural fields to the east.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are principally experienced from roadways on which they are located, and particularly Crabtree Cottage and Dale Farm Cottages which are located near the corner of Wilby Road and Wellingborough Road. However, 5, Duchess End is located to the far southeast of the village on an area of elevated topography and is also appreciable from Wilby Road to the north. Elsewhere the assets are largely experienced from within the village itself and are appreciable as part of the suburban character of the village as a whole. Visual and noise impacts caused by vehicle traffic, particularly on the main through routes across the village, are prominent within the setting of the assets and this detracts from way in which the assets are experienced both as individual assets and collectively as a group.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets derive some limited historic significance from the site area as former farm buildings and as residential houses built in the post-medieval period. There is no visual relationship between the site and the assets. However, a limited visual relationship between the site and the assets 5, Duchess End and The Old Farmhouse (HVP2).</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on land to the east of the group. This includes a solar farm approximately 200m east of 5, Duchess End behind an existing row of trees, the nearest asset to site. This would not impact on the individual architectural interest of each asset, which will retain their prominences to the principal roadways within Mears Ashby. Importantly, the assets will remain positive contributors to the Mears Ashby Conservation Area and particularly Crabtree Cottage Dale Farm Cottages which is prominently located near the corner of Wilby Road and Wellingborough Road. However, 5, Duchess End is located to the far southeast of the village on an area of elevated topography and is also appreciable from Wilby Road to the north. Therefore, the assets are largely experienced from within the village itself, and the Scheme does little to detract from the collective appreciation of the group as part of the suburban character of the village as a whole. The setting of the group has already been eroded to a degree by the visual and noise impacts caused by vehicle traffic, particularly on the main through routes across the village. Importantly, the group will retain their principal architectural and historic interests within the village of Mears Ashby and the impact to the assets is considered to be relatively minimal, resulting from the removal of the rural character of the assets. While the assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area or share any specific historical relationship with it, there will be limited visual relationship between the site and the assets at 5, Duchess End and The Old Farmhouse. Here, a less than substantial impact is recognised by the Scheme. However, because the solar panels have been removed from field EF9 and moved back from the site boundary of EF13, this impact is considered to be at the lower end of the scale. In addition, there are screening measures proposed to further reduce the visual impacts resulting from the Scheme.</p> <p>The assets will retain their prominences to the principal roadways within Mears Ashby, and importantly, are positive contributors to the Mears Ashby Conservation Area. The Scheme will not undermine their prominence or their collective appreciation of the group as part of the suburban</p>

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				<p>character of the village as a whole. While the assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area or share any specific historical relationship with it, there is a limited visual relationship between the site and the assets at 5, Duchess End and The Old Farmhouse (HVP2). There will also be some loss of the rural character of group in the broadest sense. As such, a less than substantial impact is recognised by the Scheme. However, because the design development has moved solar panels away from the group this is considered to be at the lower end of the scale. Screening measures have been proposed to further reduce this impact but the full maturity of the screening until after the early operation phase.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm, and at the lower end of the scale.</p>
NHLE 1040680	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Grade II* Listed	<p>The Church of St Mary the Virgin is the parish church of Wilby. It is a Grade II* Listed heritage asset that was first designated in 1954. It is constructed in squared coursed and banded limestone and ironstone with lead and plan-tiled roofs. It contains a Nave, chancel, south aisle, south porch and tower to the west. It was initially constructed in the 13th century and exhibits much of its original fabric such as a south aisle of 14th century windows and a south arcade of 14th century arches. The church was remodelled in c.1853.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The building derives considerable significance as a surviving early 13th century church. Much of its architectural interest is derived from its architectural detailing such as the recessed tower complete with flying buttresses. These elements, when combined with the scale and massing of the building, provide the asset with a sense of prominence which further contributes towards its overall significance.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Located to the northwest of the village of Old, the asset has historic interest as the village and historic parish of Wilby. The asset draws significance from being the centrepiece of the community’s religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings, and funerals.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The building also has associative value with the Grade II Listed Wilby War Memorial located to the southeast of the asset within the churchyard.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is located on an elevated area of terrain to the northwest of the village. Therefore, it maintains a clear prominence in the part of the village centred around the Main Road which is currently dominated by vehicle traffic. The churchyard, located on Church Lane, is open to agricultural fields to the west with residential housing to the north and southwest. The Wilby Primary School and hall is located to the east.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is principally experienced from the main approach to the church from the south and equally from within the churchyard itself. From these locations the buildings scale, massing and decorative elements are appreciable. The building has prominence in views looking north along Church Lane. Elsewhere, however, the church tower is visible in glancing views towards the asset where not obscured by built forms and topography. These long distance views makes a limited contribution towards the understanding of the asset as the parish church of Wilby, positioned at the core of the village.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on land to the west of the asset in the form of solar panels. The solar panels are located a significant distance from the asset, and as such, would not impact on the individual architectural interests of the asset which will retain clear prominence on an elevated platform to the north of Wilby. It will not impact on its historical significance as the parish Church of Wilby. The asset is principally experienced from the south, and while there may be very limited intervisibility between the site and the asset, the Scheme will not affect this appreciation in any meaningful way. The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area. As such, the Scheme will result in no impact to the asset.</p> <p>The asset is located a significant distance away from the site area and shares no particular relationship with it. The asset will otherwise maintain its appreciation and architectural and historic significances. Therefore, taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>
NHLE 1040780	Sandpit Barn, Grade II Listed	<p>The Sand Pit Barn is a late 18th century field barn that was constructed in 1775. It is a Grade II Listed asset that was designated in 1986. It is constructed in squared coursed limestone with a pantile roof. It is a single-unit barn with a small door to the rear and a central cart entrance which has subsequently been altered.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is positioned part way along a farm track 150m south from Main Road. Positioned within agricultural fields, the asset is located on an area of elevated topography facing north towards Main Road. Main road to the north, extends southwest – northeast across the asset and is lined by a tall hedgerow.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on land to the northwest of the asset. This includes solar panels on Field EF27 approximately 600m northwest of the site. This would not impact the architectural interest of the asset which will retain some prominence on an elevated platform to the south of Main Road, where it is not already undermined by modern intervention and degradation. It will not impact on its historical significance as a farm building. The asset will</p>

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		<p>The Sand Pit Barn derives architectural interest from its scale and massing as a barn, as well as from its decorative elements including gabled ends and stone dressings. Despite being modified, the asset appears to contain much of its original building fabric including a datestone inscribed with J.W. 1775.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The Sand Pit Barn derives historic interest from its role as a farm building within the rural hinterland of Earls Barton, built in the late 18th century as the town developed around its agricultural industries.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The asset shares associative values with the ruined farm buildings which adjoin the asset to the immediate south.</p>	<p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is generally not appreciable from public rights of way with only glancing views of the asset possible from Main Road to the north. Here the asset is visible in long views southward between a gap in the hedgerow containing a gate. However, because the speed limit of Main Road is 60mph there is little to no appreciation from a vehicle. Similarly, while there is some degree of appreciation granted to pedestrian walking on the footpath, this experience is reduced by the visual and noise impacts caused by vehicle traffic. These impacts are prominent within the setting of the asset. The asset is understood and appreciated as a farm building. This appreciation is maintained by views of the field it is located within in views looking south towards the asset.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical with it. It does, however, have some visual intervisibility with the site area in long views over Main Road. Yet, the asset otherwise maintains prominence within the farmlands it is located within.</p>	<p>maintain a limited appreciation from Main Road to the north where this is not obscured by a hedgerow. While there may be very limited intervisibility between the site and the asset, the Scheme will not affect this appreciation in any meaningful way, or most importantly, the assets principal significances as a farm building. The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area. As such, the Scheme will result in no impact to the asset.</p> <p>The Scheme introduces solar panels approximately 600m away but the asset will otherwise maintain its architectural and historic significances and its setting will remain largely intact within the fields it is built within. Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>
NHLE 1294226	Church of All Saints, Grade I Listed	<p>The Church of All Saints is the parish church of Earls Barton. It is a Grade I Listed heritage asset that was first designated in 1954. It is constructed in coursed rubble and squared coursed limestone with ashlar dressings and lead roof. It was initially constructed in the 10th century and exhibits notable elements of this original fabric such as a fine four-stage tower with later extensions and refurbishment in the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries. In addition, much of the asset was restored in the mid-19th century.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The building derives considerable interest as a surviving early 10th century church, including a particularly fine four stage tower with rare Saxon elements. The asset derives much of its architectural interest from this significance, which with its scale and massing, contributes towards its overall aesthetic prominence. The assets significance is enhanced the range of architectural styles presented by the building.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Located within the centre of the village on a prominent topographical high point, the asset has very high historic interest as the village church. The asset draws significance from being the centrepiece of the community’s religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings, and funerals. The asset also draws significance through its historical relationship with the Earls Barton motte castle Scheduled Monument to the immediate north. This was built after the 10th century Saxon church was constructed by the Norman forces to subjugate the local population. This</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is located on an elevated position between West Street and High Street in the centre of Earls Barton. Here, a tree lined green space containing the Earls Barton War Memorial gives way to the All-Saints Churchyard. Both the church and churchyard have a south facing aspect where not obscured by built forms and by vegetation. To the east of the asset is the parish church hall, itself a Grade II Listed asset, and there is residential housing to the west of the asset. The Earls Barton motte castle Scheduled Monument is located immediately north of the asset as an oval flat-topped mound with a flat ditch to the north. A park is located to the north of these assets.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is principally experienced from within the church grounds where the buildings scale, massing and decorative elements are most appreciable. However, there are glancing views up to the asset from the adjacent roadways, where not obscured by built forms and vegetation and these help to reinforce the asset’s prominence. The church tower is visible from selected viewpoints within the village where not obscured by the urban context of the village itself and is particularly visible in views eastward along West Street. In these views the asset is understood as a surviving Anglo Saxon parish church.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on land to the north of the Earls Barton. This includes solar panels on fields located over 1.4km north of the asset. This would not have any impact on the architectural interest of the asset which would remain intact around the surviving early 10th century construction, albeit with some intervention. The Scheme does not undermine the assets principal historic relationships to Earls Barton as its parish church or to the adjoining Earls Barton motte castle Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1009510). The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area and the asset would be completely unaffected by the Scheme.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>

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		<p>historical conflict remains represented by the relationship between the two assets.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The building also has high associative value to the two designated chest tombs within the churchyard and the parish church hall, all designated at Grade II. The asset also has very high associated value to the Earls Barton motte castle Scheduled Monument to the immediate north.</p>		
NHLE 1190018	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Grade I Listed	<p>The Church of St Mary the Virgin is the parish church of Whiston. It is a Grade I Listed heritage asset that was first designated in 1968. It is constructed in ironstone and limestone ashlar with a lead roof. Its construction was funded by Anothy Catesby in the early 16th century and was most likely completed by 1534. It contains a chancel, aisled nave, south porch and west tower.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The building derives considerable significance as a surviving early 16th century church. Much of its architectural interest is derived from its architectural details such as the three-stage tower which contains courses of ironstone and limestone ashlar. These elements, when combined with the scale and massing of the building, provide the asset with a sense of prominence which further contributes towards its overall significance.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Located to the southwest of the village of Whiston, the asset has high historic interest as the village and parish church. The asset draws significance from being the centrepiece of the community’s religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings, and funerals. Built in the early 16th century, the asset derives considerable historic interest for its rarity being built contemporaneously with the English Reformation.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The building also has high associative value with the three Grade II Listed burial monuments located to the south of the asset within the churchyard. There is also associative value to the designated heritage assets located nearby in Whiston.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is located on high ground above the village of Whiston on a hill, with commanding views back over the village. Contained within a tree lined plot, the physical surroundings of the asset comprise a churchyard to the south. Access to the site is on walking tracks from Whiston to the northwest and a series of lodges and houses to the southeast.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is principally experienced from within the churchyard itself where the buildings scale, massing and decorative elements are best appreciable. Being located on an elevated position, the church tower is experienced in selected long views from elsewhere within the area, and particularly from the north where views out from the church are least obstructed by intervening built forms and vegetation. Being secluded from built up areas, and being largely accessible by foot, gives the asset something of a private or tranquil setting. As such, the asset derives significance from this unique setting.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on land to the east of the asset near Station Road. This includes a BESS Substation approximately 1.5km away from the site. The asset is positioned to the southwest of Whiston on an elevated terrace with an open aspect to the north. The asset derives no significance from the site area, nor does it share any historic or visual relationship with it. Therefore, the asset would not be affected at all in terms of material changes of its setting. The asset will otherwise maintain its architectural interest as an early 16th century church and its historic interest as the parish church of Whiston. The Scheme would not undermine the asset’s considerable historic interest for its rarity being built contemporaneously with the English Reformation.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>
NHLE 1294156	Station Lodge, Grade II Listed	<p>The Station Lodge is the former lodge to the Castle Ashby grounds, a Grade I Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000385). It forms the northern-most asset within the Castle Ashby estate and is considered separately from the other assets due to its remote setting. It is a Grade II Listed asset that was designated in 1988. It has a three-storey high tower and is formed in coursed squared limestone with limestone dressings and pantile roofing (Plate 8). It was designed in 1868 by E W Godwin and is composed over a carriageway with a stone tunnel vault and cast-iron gates. It contains a circular stair turret.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is located on verdant tree lined section of the northern-most part of the Castle Ashby estate. The asset fronts the intersections of Station Road and Whiston Road, two busy roadways with frequent vehicle traffic.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The gable and turret of the principal northern elevation is best experienced looking south along Station Road, the road it was most likely built to accommodate. From here the asset is clearly understood as a gatehouse or lodge. Here, the</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on land to the east of the asset near Station Road which has the potential to detract from the significance of Station Lodge. The Green Hill BESS is proposed approximately 250m to the east of the asset on the other side of a tree lined section of Station Road. The asset is positioned to the north of the estate and the Grade I Listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden. Here, the architectural interests of the asset are appreciable in views looking south including the gable and domed turret. This is where the asset is clearly understood as a gatehouse or lodge. Here, the building’s scale, massing and decorative elements are most appreciable, albeit largely in glancing</p>

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		<p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The building derives considerable interest from its decorative architectural elements such as the stair tower, arch and cast-iron gate. These elements contribute towards the architectural significance of the asset as it was designed by Godwin as well as the overall appreciation of the asset as a former gatehouse.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Located to the north of the Castle Ashby estate, the asset has high historic interest as a former gatehouse. Although, now presumably in use as a house, the asset maintains this principal historic relationship to Castle Ashby despite its setting being eroded to a degree by the noise and visual impacts caused by vehicle traffic on the rounds to the north.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The building also has high associative value with wider Castle Ashby estate and the assets therein.</p>	<p>building’s scale, massing and decorative elements are most appreciable, albeit largely in glancing views from vehicle traffic at a relatively busy intersection. There is no real appreciation of the grounds beyond the gate house. Despite a limited appreciation of the asset, its grandeur is clearly experienced as well as its role as a gatehouse, both of which reinforce the assets relationship to the wider Castle Ashby estate, despite no longer operating as a gatehouse. The noise and visual impacts which are prominent within the setting of the asset do not detract from these principal relationships. The architectural interest of the asset is enhanced by the scenic surrounds of the asset when looking south into the Castle Ashby estate.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it. Although the site is located immediately opposite Station Road, it is heavily screened from view by a hedgerow and trees.</p>	<p>views from vehicle traffic at a relatively busy intersection. There is no real appreciation of the grounds beyond the gate house. Despite a limited appreciation of the asset, its grandeur is clearly experienced as well as its role as a gatehouse, both of which reinforce the assets relationship to the wider Castle Ashby estate, despite no longer operating as a gatehouse. Importantly, The Scheme will not impact this architectural interest or the appreciation of the asset as a former lodge. Appreciation of the asset as a former lodge is maintained by the gate which will remain visible from the north at the junction of Station Road and Whiston Road. Despite now being in use as a house, the asset will maintain a clear prominence that would not be undermined by the development Scheme which is largely screened by a hedgerow and trees. The asset will maintain its principal historic relationships to the Castle Ashby estate. Despite being undermined by visual and noise impacts from vehicle traffic, the asset will remain firmly part of the castle grounds. The Scheme would not undermine this principal relationship.</p> <p>Noise impacts from The Green Hill BESS are possible and these have the potential to undermine the setting of the asset. However, these impacts are considered to be minimal given the distance from the proposed substation and the asset, and noise impacts from vehicle traffic on Station Road are already prominent within the setting of the asset. In addition, there is already an existing substation (Grendon Substation) 600m east of the site and this is not perceptible from the vicinity of the asset. Moreover, a bund is proposed as mitigation to further reduce any noise impacts resulting from the operation phase of the Scheme.</p> <p>There would be the construction phase impacts as a result of increased vehicle traffic and other construction activities. These have the potential to introduce temporary impacts to the asset as a result of dust, noise and vibration from increased vehicle traffic on Station Road. As a result, the construction phase impacts have the potential to result in less than substantial harm to the significance of the asset, and at the higher end of the scale.</p> <p>During the construction phase, construction traffic for the BESS site is proposed to travel along Station Road in proximity to the asset. There is the potential for the increased number of HGVs to cause vibration damage to the Listed building. However, the road is slightly offset from the building, it is partially screened by trees and the proposals include a preconstruction and monitoring condition surveys. This should mean construction traffic can be stopped from using that route, if the potential for vibration damage is identified in the surveys. However, if damage occurs before the monitoring surveys can arrest damage, there is the potential for less than substantial harm, up to the higher end from vibration damage.</p> <p>The operation phase of the Scheme introduces The Green Hill BESS approximately 250m east of the asset. This would not be visible from the immediate vicinity of the asset which is</p>

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				<p>screened by trees. Similarly, any noise impacts as a result of the Scheme would be offset by the noise impacts from vehicle traffic which are already prominent within the setting of the asset. Additionally, a bund is proposed to further reduce any residual noise impacts from the Scheme. Importantly, the asset will retain its appreciation and understanding as a lodge to the north of Castle Ashby. The Scheme will not undermine this appreciation or its principal architectural and aesthetic prominence or its historic significances. Importantly, the asset will retain its appreciation and understanding as a lodge to the north of Castle Ashby. The operation of the Scheme would not undermine this appreciation or its principal architectural and aesthetic prominence or its historic significances.</p> <p><u>The construction phase</u></p> <p>Taken overall, the construction of the Scheme has the potential to result in less than substantial harm to the asset, at the higher end of the scale.</p> <p><u>The operation phase</u></p> <p>The operation of the Scheme would result in no harm to the asset.</p>
NHLE 1371298 NHLE 1294095 NHLE 1189676 NHLE 1041606	Castle Ashby, Grade I Listed Church of St Mary Magdalen, Grade I Listed Terrace Gardens, Grade II* Listed The Palm House or Orangery, Grade II Listed	<p>This group of assets comprise the most formal and important buildings of the Castle Ashby Estate. Located along a northeast facing escarpment, these assets have a shared spatial relationship and are visually prominent within the Conservation Area and Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden. The assets comprise:</p> <p>-Castle Ashby (NHLE 1371298) a Grade I Listed asset first designated in 1968 (Plate 9).</p> <p>-Church of St Mary Magdalen (NHLE 1293095) a Grade I Listed asset first designated 1968 (Plate 10).</p> <p>-Terrace Gardens (NHLE 1189676) a Grade II* Listed asset first designated in 1988 (Plate 11).</p> <p>-The Palm House or Orangery (NHLE 1031606) a Grade II Listed asset first designated in 1988 (Plate 12).</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The assets derive outstanding architectural interest from their decorative architectural elements individually but also derive considerable interest from their shared associative value. Forming an integral part of the designed landscape, the architectural interest of the assets provides a high degree of significance to the asset. The associative value between the contractors and architects involved in their construction such as W B Thomas who designed much of the gardens in 1864 also lend a degree of significance to the asset. The aesthetic prominence of the assets are enhanced by the scenic surrounds of the wider Castle Ashby estate.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The assets are located along a northeast facing escarpment within the Castle Ashby Conservation Area. They form the centre of the Castle Ashby grounds and are among the most important buildings within the estate. The assets are surrounded by the Grade I Listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden - a large swath of land comprising ponds, agricultural fields, woodland and manicured gardens. This is partly accessible as part of a public garden, a ticketed tourist attraction,</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The assets are not generally appreciable from outside of the village and estate grounds. However, the Castle itself is visible in views looking south-west along public right of way TP178 at Grendon as well as within field FF28. Besides these views the asset remains firmly appreciable from within the grounds of the Castle Ashby estate as defined by the Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden. These assets otherwise remain largely inwardly focussed upon their estate.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical relationship with it. It does, however, share a very limited visual relationship with the site.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form to the north and east of the assets which has the potential to affect the significance of the group. The built forms include a substation approximately 1.6km north of the group at The Green Hill BESS. This is located on the other side of a tree lined section of Station Road and shares no visual or historic relationship with the group which are positioned at the centre of the Castle Ashby Estate. Within Area F, the built forms include solar panels approximately 1.7km east of the site in Fields FF17 and FF15, with the next solar panels more than 2km away.</p> <p>The setting of the group is enclosed within the immediate proximity of a number of important buildings, many of which are designated heritage assets in their own right. In addition, the assets within the group are among the most important to the Grade I Listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden and Conservation Area. The Scheme would not affect the significance of these assets individually in terms of their architectural or aesthetic prominence or collectively as an important part of the historic core of Castle Ashby. Collectively, a cohesive architectural style and a communal value would be sustained and entirely unaffected by the Scheme. There is, however, limited intervisibility from the site and the group in long views looking west from Area F with the Castle Ashby being visible from Field FF28 more than 3km away. Panels have been removed from field FF28 to avoid impact, from views towards Castle Ashby from the footpath through the field and in views towards the site from the upper floors of the rear elevation of the building. There are also views east towards the site from Castle Ashby, yet these are largely limited to residents of the estate and the overall</p>

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		<p>Located to the northeast of the Castle Ashby estate, the assets have very high historic interest as important aspects of the estate. Forming not only the principal buildings of the complex, these are among the most visible from the wider estate grounds to the northeast, and as such, are of historic importance for their prominence within the estate. This historic interest is enhanced by the group’s relationship with the Compton Family who most of the estate was built for.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The assets have very high associative value with the wider Castle Ashby estate and the assets therein.</p>		<p>significance of the group will otherwise be maintained. While there is very limited intervisibility, the group will otherwise maintain their prominence within the estate grounds. As such, their prominence is unaffected by the Scheme.</p> <p>The Scheme introduces a substation 1.6km to the north of the group and solar panels in two fields 1.7km east of the group. These would not at all undermine the individual architectural or historic significance of each asset within the group or their collective value which will remains intact within the Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden and Conservation Area. While there is a limited intervisibility between the site and the group, this will not change the appreciation of the group in any way.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the assets</p>
NHLE 1190552 NHLE 1040749 NHLE 1190691 NHLE 1293759 NHLE 1371702 NHLE 1040739 NHLE 1293754	<p>Central Grendon Group:</p> <p>Church of St Mary, Grade II* Listed</p> <p>The Grange, Grade II Listed</p> <p>Manor Farmhouse, Grade II Listed</p> <p>20, Church Way, Grade II Listed</p> <p>16-18, Church Way, Grade II Listed</p> <p>Nos 8 and 10 and Wall Attached to West, Grade II Listed</p> <p>6, Church Way, Grade II Listed</p>	<p>This group of assets comprise the majority of all designated heritage assets located within the village of Grendon. Forming a core part of the village, these are quality-built forms that are positive contributors to the Grendon Conservation Area. The Grange (NHLE 1040749), however, is located outside of the Conservation Area to the south of the village. The assets and the wider village are centred around the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary (NHLE 1190552; Plate 13) and comprise the following Grade II Listed heritage assets:</p> <p>-The Grange (NHLE 1040749) a former rectory designated in 1972 and amended in 1986.</p> <p>-Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1190691) a house designated in 1954.</p> <p>-20, Church Way (NHLE 1293759; Plate 14) a house designated in 1986.</p> <p>-16-18, Church Way (NHLE 1371702) a house designated in 1986.</p> <p>- Nos 8 and 10 and Wall Attached to West (NHLE 1040739) a house designated in 1986.</p> <p>-6, Church Way (NHLE 1293754) a house designated in 1972.</p> <p>These assets are houses constructed in coursed limestone and date to the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>These assets derive architectural interest from their respective elements of aesthetic value. This aesthetic value allows the assets to make a positive contribution to the village of Grendon and the wider Conservation Area. These assets help the village maintain something of its 17th-19th century character despite the modern developments have been constructed on the outskirts of the village, particularly to the southeast.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>These assets are of historic interest and contribute to the wider significance of the village of Grendon as surviving</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are located on an area of elevated land within the Grendon. Positioned above the rest of the village on low lying lands to the north, the assets form an important part of the village centre. Agricultural lands surround the village and the Conservation Area. However, to the southeast are modern buildings which form later developments to the historic core of the village as a whole.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are best experienced from within their immediate proximity on the streets on which they are located. These streets comprise Main Road, Church Way and Manor Road and form the historic roads within Grendon along which the village developed.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor do they share any specific historic relationship with it. The assets otherwise maintain their principal relationships to each other and the wider village as key elements of its built form. There is, however, a limited visual relationship between some of these assets and The Green Hill BESS located over 500m to the northwest of Grendon.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on agricultural fields to the northwest and southeast of the group. To the northwest, the Scheme includes a substation over 800m from away on Field BESS1. From this field only the top of the tower of the Church of St Mary is visible, together with the wider settlement of Grendon as a whole. However, the proposed built forms within this field have been removed from the parts of it that share intervisibility with Grendon. The Green Hill BESS is positioned to the west of the field behind the screening provided by a proposed enhanced field boundary. As such, this impact is considered to be negligible. Particularly considering that there is an existing substation located within the site boundary. The assets do not derive any particular significance from this field or share any historic relationship with it. As such, the proposals within field BESS1 will not alter the way in which the Central Grendon Group is experienced.</p> <p>To the southeast, The Scheme includes solar panels 1km away on Fields FF10 and FF11. Additionally, Fields FF15 & 17 and FF3 & 4 contain panels at a distance of approximately 1.3km to the east of Grendon. These fields do not contribute towards appreciation or understanding of the assets. The Scheme will not undermine the architectural and historic significances of the assets or their prominence within Grendon.</p> <p>Therefore, despite the elevated nature of these assets as key elements of Grendon’s built heritage, there is limited intervisibility between the group and the site area. Importantly, the Scheme would not detract from the architectural interests of each asset or collectively as key aspects of Grendon’s streetscape. Collectively, the setting of the group is inwardly focussed to the village itself, and the Scheme will not affect this appreciation. As such there is no impact to the asset as a result of the Scheme.</p> <p>Despite there being some limited intervisibility between the site area at BESS1 and Area F, the assets remain inwardly</p>

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		<p>element of the post medieval period during the expansion of the village around its agricultural industries.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The assets share strong associative values to each other and the other assets within the wider Conservation Area.</p>		<p>focussed to the village of Grendon. The Scheme will not at all undermine the architectural and historic significance of the assets within the group or their aesthetic prominence.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme would result in no harm to the group.</p>
NHLE 1190609 NHLE 1040745	<p>North Grendon Group:</p> <p>50, Main Road, Grade II Listed</p> <p>54-58, Main Road, Grade II Listed</p>	<p>These assets form a group through their shared experience as houses constructed in the 17th century and through their shared proximity and setting to the north of Grendon. Both were designated in 1972.</p> <p>The asset located at 50 Main Road originally contained two units, now in use as one house. To the north the structure is formed in regular coursed limestone and brick with a thatched roof. Comprised over a single storey with an attic it contains 19th century casement windows and a 20th century doorway. To the south, the structure is formed in red brick over two storeys and was most likely reconstructed in the 19th century.</p> <p>The asset located at 54-58 Main Road comprise three houses and according to a datestone were constructed in 1733. The are formed over two storeys in regular course limestone with thatch roofs (Plate 15).</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>This group of assets derive significance as good surviving examples of post-medieval houses to the north of Grendon. While these have been altered to some degree, and particularly the southern part of the asset located at 50 Main Road which was reconstructed in the 19th century, they exhibit detailed and decorative elements and collectively form a high-quality group with some fortuitous aesthetic value. They form a group which contributes positively to the street scene along Main Road and the understanding of the village of Grendon. Collectively they are positive contributors to the Grendon Conservation Area.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Collectively the assets derive significance from their role as 17th century houses within Grendon. Historically the group are of historic interest and contribute to the wider significance of the village of Grendon as surviving element of the post medieval period during the expansion of the village around its agricultural industries</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The assets share strong associative values to each other and the others to the north of Grendon. The village hall is located in close proximity to these assets.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are located on an area of relatively flat topography to the north of Grendon. Positioned below the rest of the village, the assets form an important part of the northern approach to the village. Agricultural fields are located to the rear of both assets.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are best experienced from Main Road to the west. However, there is some appreciation of the assets from adjacent public rights of way which extend across the adjoining fields.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor do they share any specific historical relationship with it.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce new built forms on agricultural fields to the northwest of the group. This includes a substation approximately 1km northwest of the asset. There is no intervisibility between the group and the site area and the asset does not derive any particular significance from it. Importantly, the Scheme will not detract from the architectural interest of the assets as good examples of post-medieval houses. The assets will otherwise maintain their architectural and aesthetic prominence when viewed from Main Road and the Scheme will not detract from the historic significance of the assets individually or as a group. Therefore, the Scheme will not at all affect the significance of the assets and there will be no impact to the asset as a result of the Scheme.</p> <p>In summary, there is no appreciation of the Scheme from the setting of the assets, and they will otherwise maintain their full architectural and aesthetic prominence on Main Road. The assets share no historic or visual relationship with the site area, and taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the group.</p>
NHLE 1040746 NHLE 1040747	<p>Grendon Hall Group:</p> <p>Grendon Hall, Grade II* Listed</p>	<p>These assets form a group centred around the Grendon Hall Estate. They centre around the Grade II* Listed Grendon Hall (NHLE 1040746) and include a further three Grade II Listed buildings:</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are located within the relatively enclosed grounds of the Grendon Hall estate to the northwest of Main Road, approximately 400m north of the centre of Grendon. This is</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form to the west of the group which has the potential to affect its significance. This is the Green Hill BESS located approximately 800m west of the asset. However, a Grendon Substation is already located within the site boundary approximately 850m west of</p>

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NHLE 1293738 NHLE 1190676	Marlow Hall at Grendon Hall, Grade II Listed Dovecote Approximately 60 metres Southeast of Grendon Hall, Grade II Listed Gates and Gatepiers Approximately 10 metres East of Grendon Hall, Grade II Listed	<p>- Marlow Hall at Grendon Hall (NHLE 1040747), an early 18th century stables in regular coursed limestone with a slate roof.</p> <p>- Dovecote Approximately 60 metres Southeast of Grendon Hall (NHLE 1293738), a late 17th century dovecote, now outbuilding, in regular coursed limestone with a 20th century plain-tile roof.</p> <p>- Gates and Gatepiers Approximately 10 metres East of Grendon Hall (NHLE 1190676), a pair of mid-18th century squared coursed limestone gatepiers with surmounted lead urns in the style of John Van Nost. Most likely restored in the 20th century.</p> <p>The hall was constructed for General Hatton Compton in the late 16th century, most likely by John Lumley of Northampton. It is formed in limestone ashlar and regular coursed limestone and rusticated quoin stones. All assets were designated in 1954 with the exception of the Gates and Gatepiers Approximately 10 metres East of Grendon Hall which was designated in 1986. The assets, Marlow Hall at Grendon Hall and Dovecote Approximately 60 metres Southeast of Grendon Hall were also amended in 1986.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>This group of assets derive high architectural interest as a collection of good quality surviving examples of post-medieval structures, individually exhibiting detailed and decorative elements, and collectively forming a high-quality group with prominent aesthetic buildings within Grendon. As a collection of largely intact buildings with limited alterations, they form a group which contributes positively to the street scene along Main Road and the understanding of the village of Grendon. Collectively they are positive contributors to the Grendon Conservation Area.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Collectively the assets derive significance from their role as key buildings within Grendon, built from the late 16th century with the initial construction of the hall, and expanded in the 17th and 18th centuries. Historically the group with the hall at its centre contribute to the village of Grendon, being the country home to notable residents before being converted into a youth centre.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The assets share strong associative values to each other as assets forming part of the Grendon Hall estate, and also to the wider village of Grendon.</p>	<p>lined by a stone wall with partial screening by trees along Main Road. Agricultural fields line the hall grounds.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are best experienced from within the hall grounds. However, they are also somewhat visible in glancing views westward from Main Road where there is some appreciation of the group of assets through the trees and over the stone wall.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor do they share any specific historical relationship with it.</p>	<p>the asset and this is not perceptible from the setting of the assets. The assets feature prominently on Main Road approximately 400m north of the centre of Grendon. Here, the architectural interests of the group are appreciable in glancing views northward, as well as from within the grounds itself. The assets do not derive any particular significance from the study site. The architectural significance of the group would not be affected by the Scheme. Similarly, the Scheme would not affect the historic interests of Grendon Hall or its principal relationship with Grendon in general.</p> <p>The assets form a group to the north of Grendon and are centred around Grendon Hall. Here, the assets have an enclosed and inwardly focussed setting, but one that remains appreciable from Main Road to the east. The Green Hill BESS 800m west of the asset will not detract from this setting or the architectural and historic significance of the group. Overall, therefore, the Scheme will result in no harm to the assets.</p>
NHLE 1190685 NHLE 1371703	Hall Close Cottage, Grade II Listed Grendon House, Grade II Listed	<p>The Hall Close Cottage and Grendon House comprise a house and farmhouse at Lower End, to the north of Grendon. Both are Grade II Listed assets that were designated in 1972.</p> <p>Hall Close Cottage was constructed in the late 17th or early 18th century in coursed limestone and a thatched roof. It is a</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are located within a distinctly rural area to the north of Grendon. Located on relatively flat land, the assets a comprised around Main Road, currently a relatively busy road for vehicles. Hall Close Cottage is located within a more</p>	<p>Hall Close Cottage is located 800m east of BESS1 and Grendon House is located 1.4km northeast of BESS1.</p> <p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form to the west of the group which has the potential to detract from its significance. This is The Green Hill BESS located approximately 1.1km and 1.6km west of the assets. However,</p>

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		<p>two storey building with a central 20th century porch (Plate 16).</p> <p>Grendon House was most likely constructed in the 18th century and remodelled in the early 19th century. It is a two storey structure in coursed limestone with a slate roof.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>This group of assets derive significance from their designed aesthetic value as good surviving examples of post-medieval houses. Individually the exhibit decorative elements which contribute towards their overall significance.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The assets derive significance from their role as houses in Lower End to the north of Grendon. Built as accommodation, these building were of importance to the hinterland of Grendon which relied on its agricultural industries.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The assets share associative values to the built forms within Lower End.</p>	<p>central part of Lower End, while Grendon House is located down a farm track approximately 250m from Main Road.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>Hall Close Cottage and Grendon House are best experienced from within the immediately vicinity of the asset on each respective land property. Hall Close Cottage is visible from Main Road while Grendon House is not. However, the formal tree lined approach to the asset is visible.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor do they share any specific historical relationship with it.</p>	<p>Grendon Substation is already located within the site boundary, and this is located approximately 1km and 1.4km west of the asset. This is not perceptible from their setting and the assets will otherwise retain their setting.</p> <p>The assets are located on relatively flat land in Lower End within the agricultural hinterland of Grendon. Each asset is best experienced from within each respective property, and to a lesser extent, from Main Road along which the assets are experienced. Here, Hall Close Cottage can be seen looking northwest from Main Road and the grounds of Grendon House can be seen, albeit down a long drive where the asset is obscured. From these locations, the architectural interests of each asset can be understood, and this would not at all be affected by the Scheme. Similarly, the Scheme would not undermine the historic interests of these assets as a group of post medieval houses north of Grendon. The assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area.</p> <p>The setting of the assets will remain intact within the Main Road corridor and within the semi-rural nature of Lower End to the north of Grendon. The Scheme would not at all affect the architectural or historic significance of these assets. Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>
NHLE 1040669	Greenfield Lodge, Grade II Listed	<p>Greenfield Lodge is a farmhouse dated to 1848, indicated by a datestone above the entrance. It is a Grade II Listed asset that was designated in 1972. It is constructed in squared coursed limestone with lias dressings and a slate roof. The windows are mullioned and transomed and have moulded stone surrounds.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>Greenfield Lodge derives architectural significance from its architectural details including the gabled ends with stone dressings. The asset contains much of its original building fabric including a datestone inscribed with 1848.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Greenfield Lodge derives historic interest from survival and its continued role as a farm building within the parish of Strixton, built in the 18th century as the village developed around its agricultural industries.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The asset shares associative values with the farm buildings which adjoin the asset.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is positioned down a farm track 500m east from the A509, a busy roadway lined by trees and a hedgerow. The asset is located within agricultural fields and on relatively flat terrain within a plot that is partially lined by trees.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is defined and experienced as a farmhouse within the agricultural hinterland of Strixton. The asset was constructed in the 19th century and derives significance from the agricultural fields it was built within. The asset itself is generally not appreciable from public rights of way. However, a silhouette of the asset is visible in glancing views east of the A509 and the wider farmstead as a whole is partially visible in long views north from a PRoW, albeit without clear detail. Noise impacts from vehicle traffic are appreciable within the setting of the asset.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce solar panels on agricultural fields approximately 650m southwest of the asset on the other side of Wollaston Road A509. The Scheme will not alter the appreciation of the asset, which is best experienced from within the grounds of the asset, or to a lesser degree, in long views north from a PRoW located approximately 530m to the south (Plate 17). Therefore, the significance which the asset derives from its original architectural details will remain intact despite the Scheme. These include the gabled ends, stone dressings and the datestone inscribed with 1848. Similarly, the Scheme would not undermine the historic interest of the asset as a 19th century farm building and the setting of the asset will remain intact around the agricultural fields which surround the asset. Although noise impacts from vehicle traffic are appreciable within the setting of the asset, it will otherwise maintain its rural character to a large degree. Importantly, The Scheme would not undermine the architectural or historic interest of the asset as a farmhouse. The asset does not derive any particular significance from the study site and there is no impact to the asset as a result of the Scheme.</p> <p>In summary, the Scheme introduces solar panels approximately 650m southwest of the asset. The asset will otherwise maintain its architectural and historical significances as a farm building, and the asset will maintain its rural character through the sustained appreciation of the fields it is sited within.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>

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NHLE 1040795	Church of St Mary, Grade I Listed	<p>The Church of St Mary is the parish church Bozeat. It is a Grade I Listed heritage asset that was first designated in 1954. It is constructed in regular coursed and square coursed limestone with ironstone dressings, an ashlar spire and a lead and plain-tiled roof. It was initially constructed in the 12th or 13th centuries and remaining elements of this include the chancel lancet and priest’s doorway. Although, the tower was rebuilt in ashlar between 1880 and 1883. Elsewhere, the church exhibits late 13th and 14th century alterations including the gabled porch.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The building derives considerable significance as a surviving 12th or 13th century church. Much of its architectural interest is derived from its architectural details such as the decorative masonry construction as well as a variety of decorative elements dating to the medieval period. These elements, when combined with the scale and massing of the building, provide the asset with a sense of prominence which further contributes towards its overall significance.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Located within the centre of Bozeat, the asset has historic interest as the village and parish church. The asset draws significance from being the centrepiece of the community’s religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings, and funerals.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The building also has associative value with the other built forms within Bozeat including those which a designated such as Burnt Close approximately 30m southeast of the asset.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is located on an elevated area of terrain within the centre of the village. It is surrounded by the urban context of Bozeat and by the tree lined churchyard. The churchyard is accessible from Hensmans Lane to the west and by Church Walk to the South. The built forms along these roadways comprise predominantly detached and semi-detached residential houses.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is principally experienced from within the enclosed grounds of the churchyard and from Church Walk to the south. From these locations the asset’s scale, massing and decorative elements are appreciable. While the church maintains a clear prominence within this enclosed setting, the church tower extends above the nearby built forms and trees. While the church tower is not easily appreciable from elsewhere in the village, it is appreciable outside of the village and particularly from the north and west where views back towards the church are possible.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historic relationship with it. However, the public rights of way which extend across the site do have a limited visual relationship with the Church of St Mary. From many positions along these PRoW, the church tower is visible in views looking towards the village and these views are likely to have guided travellers moving between villages. These kinetic views make a limited contribution to the overall significance of the church.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce new built forms on agricultural fields to the west and north of the asset. This includes solar panels approximately 680m west of the asset on Field FF25 and 820m north of the site in Field FF2. These fields are located outside of the enclosed suburban context of Bozeat on the other side of the A509 and the asset does not derive any particular significance from the study site.</p> <p>The asset is principally experienced from within the enclosed grounds of the churchyard and from Church Walk to the south. From these locations the asset’s scale, massing and decorative elements are appreciable. While the church maintains a clear prominence within this enclosed setting, the church tower extends above the nearby built forms and trees. The church tower is not easily appreciable from elsewhere in the village, but it is appreciable outside of the village and particularly from the north and west where views back towards the church are possible. The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historic relationship with it. However, the public rights of way which extend across the site, do have a limited visual relationship with the Church of St Mary. From many positions along these PRoW, the church tower is visible in views looking towards the village and these views are likely to have guided travellers moving between villages.</p> <p>These kinetic views make a limited contribution to the overall significance of the church. The asset also derives some limited significance from the sight lines between the Church of St Mary and the parish churches of neighbouring settlements Easton Maudit and Grendon that loosely follow PRoW. The Scheme will not remove, but rather respect these PRoW, and so the impact upon the asset is considered to be minimal. Furthermore, the design development has removed solar panels from the fields along these PRoW retaining a green corridor, to further reduce the impact to the sight lines between this asset and the Church of St Peter and St Paul at Easton Maudit (NHLE 1189610) and the Church of St Mary at Grendon (NHLE 1190552). The asset will otherwise maintain its architectural and aesthetic prominence as well as its principal historic relationships to Bozeat as the village and parish church.</p> <p>In summary, the Scheme introduces solar panels to fields located a significant distance from the asset. These fields are located outside of the confines of Bozeat and do not contribute towards the significance of the asset. These panels do not undermine the principal architectural and historic significances of the asset, and the asset will otherwise retain clear prominence within Bozeat. While views of its spire add to its appreciation as the village and parish church, particularly in views looking along the PRoW towards Bozeat from Grendon, the Scheme will not detract from this appreciation. The design development has removed panels from these sight lines, and as such the Scheme will not</p>

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				undermine the significance which the asset derives from this appreciation. The asset will maintain a clear prominence within Bozeat, and particularly within the immediate setting of the churchyard in which the asset is best experienced. Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.
NHLE 1371681	Low Farmhouse, Grade II Listed	<p>Low Farmhouse is a farmhouse possibly constructed in the 17th century but exhibiting predominantly late 18th and 19th century building fabric. It is a Grade II Listed asset that was designated in 1986. Formed over two storeys and an attic it is constructed in regular coursed limestone with a plain-tiled roof. It contains a 19th century lattice porch, panelled window reveals and a staircase with a stick balustrade. While the asset is associated with a number of ancillary farm buildings, a large number of more recent farm buildings have been constructed to the northwest of the asset in the 20th century.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>Low Farmhouse derives architectural Interest from its detailing including the decorative windows and lattice porch. The asset contains 18th and 19th century elements that may obscure potentially earlier fabric yet contribute towards the overall architectural significance of the asset.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Low Farmhouse derives historic interest as a surviving farm building within the parish and agricultural hinterland of Easton Maudit, built by at least the late 18th century as the village developed around its agricultural industries.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The asset shares associative values with the farm buildings which adjoin the asset. However, those which were constructed much later in the 20th century now detract from the significance of the asset.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is positioned part way along a farm track 350m northwest east from the A509, a busy roadway lined by trees and a hedgerow. The asset is the principal farmhouse to a number of buildings positioned around a farmyard. This farmyard is partially lined by agricultural fields and trees to the south but is dominated by a complex of existing modern farm buildings to the north of the asset.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset itself is generally not appreciable from public rights of way. However, it is appreciable from the south when approaching the asset along the farm track. Here, the asset is understood and appreciated as a farmhouse. From the north the asset is generally not visible as modern farm buildings have obscured this view.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>Due to the proximity between the site and the asset, the asset has a visual relationship with the site, particularly in views looking eastward towards the asset. Here, there is a distance of approximately 150m between the site and the asset. There asset derives some significance from the site area, as there was most likely once a connection, with a portion of the site being part of the farm estate.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce new built forms on agricultural fields within the immediate setting of the asset. The nearest of these would be solar panels approximately 70m north of the asset on Field FF25. However, as will be explained below, this is obscured by modern farm buildings and will not obscure the overall appreciation of the asset as a farmhouse (Plate 19). Similarly, panels proposed in Field FF26 are located more than 160m from the asset but are also screened by modern buildings to a large degree.</p> <p>The Scheme has the potential to undermine its rural character as a farmhouse and undermine the assets relationship with the site area, most likely once forming part of the farm estate. However, the setting of the asset has already been heavily undermined by the construction of a complex of modern farm building to the north. Here, the scale and massing of the asset has largely been obscured and so too has the architectural prominence of the asset as a 19th century farmhouse (Plate 3). Fields FF25 and FF26 are located 100m north and northwest of the asset and these areas of the study site are largely obscured from the asset by modern buildings. However, the asset maintains architectural prominence to the south where it has an open aspect to the site. As such, there is some impact identified to the significance of the asset as a result of visual impacts from the Scheme which have the potential to change the way it is appreciated from the south. Also, there is a degree of harm to the setting of the asset as a result of the loss of part of its rural character. However, the asset will otherwise maintain its historical value as a farmhouse built by at least the late 18th century. It will also maintain a degree of architectural prominence where this has not already been undermined by modern development. However, because screening measures have minimised this impact to a large degree, this impact is considered to be less than substantial.</p> <p>In addition, the design development has removed panels from particular areas around the asset. Panels have been removed from along the approach towards the asset from the south in Fields FF27 and FF28. Panels have been set back from the site boundary of Field FF26. These measures will further reduce the impact to the setting of the asset and help to maintain its appreciation and understanding as a farmhouse where this remains intact.</p> <p>There would be the construction phase impacts as a result of increased vehicle traffic and other construction activities. These have the potential to introduce temporary impacts to the asset as a result of dust, noise, vibration and artificial lighting due to the distance between the works and the asset.</p>

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				<p>Therefore, the construction phase impacts have the potential to result in harm to the asset. Specifically, up to less than substantial harm to the significance of the asset, and at the higher end of the scale.</p> <p>In summary, the setting of the asset has been eroded to a large degree by the construction of modern farm buildings, and particularly to the north where the appreciation of the asset has been largely obscured. Therefore, the proposed solar panels will not significantly detract from its overall significance during operation. Importantly, the placement of panels has been carefully designed so as to minimise the operational impact to the way in which the asset is appreciated and understood as a farm building. Panels have been removed from FF27, FF28 and moved back from the boundary of Field FF26. As such, some less than substantial harm has been identified during the operation phase of the Scheme. Yet the asset will otherwise maintain its overall architectural significance where this has not been offset by modern development and its historic significance as a farmhouse. Therefore, this is at the lower end of the scale.</p> <p>The construction phase impacts from the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm to the asset and at the higher end of the scale.</p> <p>The operation phase impacts from the Scheme would result in less than substantial harm and at the lower end of the scale.</p>
NHLE 1040783 NHLE 1189643 NHLE 1189658 NHLE 1371682 NHLE 1189637 NHLE 1040784 NHLE 1371683 NHLE 1294160	Easton Maudit Group: 10, High Street, Grade II Listed Limes Farmhouse, Grade II Listed The Old Farmhouse, Grade II Listed Barns Attached to South of Manor Farmhouse; Grade II Listed Manor Farmhouse, Grade II Listed 22 High Street, Grade II* Listed Number 25 (Old School House) and Number 26, Grade II Listed	<p>These assets form a group of post-medieval residential buildings within the Easton Maudit Conservation Area, all of which are Grade II Listed heritage assets first designated in 1972 and amended in 1986. However, the asset located at 22 High Street (NHLE 1040784) is Grade II* Listed and was not amended; In addition, 10, High Street (NHLE 1030783) and Manor Farmhouse (NHLE 1189637) were not amended.</p> <p>All assets are residential houses constructed in coursed limestone and composed over two storeys with the exception of ‘Barns Attached to South of Manor Farmhouse’ which are single storey barns (NHLE 1371682) and Wells House which was formerly two houses dated to the late 17th century and now comprises one single storey dwelling (NHLE 1294160). Elsewhere, the assets constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries with the exception of 22 High Street which is a house that was constructed in c.1500. This contains 16th and 17th century additions and was partly extended in the mid-19th century. Formed in regular coursed limestone with longstraw thatched and pantile roofs and brick stacks. The assets known as 10, High Street constructed in c.1810 (NHLE 1040783) and Wells House (NHLE 1294160) contained thatched roofs.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>This group of assets derive considerable architectural interest as good examples of historic residential buildings within</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are located within, and form the core of, the village of Easton Maudit. They are positioned on an unnamed roadway aligned north south and extending away from a main road between Bozeat and Grendon. The roadway on which these assets are located on is set below the surrounding agricultural fields within something of a topographical depression. As a result, these assets are composed within a relatively enclosed setting and an intact village-like character. This corresponds with the core of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area. The Church of St Peter and St Paul to the north of the village is located on something of a high point and here the remnants of an ancient tree are located within what was most likely to have been the village square.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are principally experienced from High Street on which they are located. Individually, they are best experienced from within the immediate vicinity of each asset, from where they are read as residential houses. Collectively, there is a shared appreciation of the assets in views looking along this roadway. This appreciation is enhanced by important open spaces to the south of the village where the rural appreciation of the village is perhaps best understood. In addition, there are also glancing views or glimpses looking westward along this road which take in some of these assets</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce solar panels into the area around the group, the nearest of which is 350m northwest from Well House on the opposite side of Easton Lane. However, solar panels are also proposed approximately 600m east, 600m southeast and 650m south of the group.</p> <p>The assets are located within, and form the core of, the village of Easton Maudit. They are positioned on High Street below the surrounding agricultural fields within something of a topographical depression. As a result, these assets are comprised within a relatively enclosed setting and have an intact village-like character. There is generally no visual relationship between the group and the study site, and the scheme is not appreciable from High Street. The nearest panels to the group are 350m to the northwest within Field FF15. The next closest panels are proposed 600m east of the group within Field FF26 and 650m south of the group in Field FF29. The fields share no visual relationship with the group and they are located outside of the confines of the village. The proposals for panels within these fields will not undermine the architectural significance of the assets individually, or their communal value as core aspects of the wider village. Therefore, the assets will remain good examples of post medieval architecture, each retaining their architectural significance. Collectively, the assets will maintain their group value to Easton Maudit in forming the majority of the</p>

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	Well House, Grade II Listed	<p>Easton Maudit that illustrate the post medieval development of the village. As a collection of largely intact buildings with limited alterations, they form a group which contributes positively to the street scene of Easton Maudit, and importantly, are built forms that comprise the central core of the village of Easton Maudit (Plate 18 and Plate 20). While individually they are of architectural interest, collectively they form a group of high architectural significance.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Collectively the assets derive significance for their role in forming the historic core of Easton Maudit. They comprise a significant portion of all buildings within the village of Easton Maudit and are among the most important within the village. Built between c.1500 and the 19th century, these are important as either farm building or dwellings that supported the agricultural industries of the village such as light weaving, as well as shoe making, linked to wider industries in Bozeat.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The assets share strong associative values to each other as houses within Easton Maudit, and importantly to the Easton Maudit Conservation Area and the wider village as a whole.</p>	<p>while also reinforcing the village like character of Easton Maudit. These help to reinforce the intact rural village character of Easton Maudit and these are also recognised by the Easton Maudit Conservation Area Appraisal as important vistas.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets derive some historical significance from the site area, forming part of the wider parish of Easton Maudit which would have formed agricultural land of importance to the village in a general sense. There is generally no visual relationship between the site and assets.</p>	<p>streetscene. The Scheme would not undermine this architectural interest in any meaningful way. It may, however, undermine the historic interests of the group as the principal buildings of Easton Maudit, a village developed around agriculture.</p> <p>Collectively the assets derive significance for their role in forming the historic core of Easton Maudit. Built between c.1500 and the 19th century, these are important as either farm building or dwellings that supported the agricultural industries of the village such as light weaving as well as shoe making. Therefore, the group derive significance from the study site, and this relationship will be impacted by the Scheme. So too will the rural character of the group to a degree. However, the Scheme has been developed to lessen this impact by removing panels from the parts of the site nearest to the village. Panels have been removed from the fields nearest the group to minimise this impact including Field FF16 and Field FF13 to the north of the site. Panels have also been removed from FF27 and FF28 to the southeast of the group along which a PRoW extends, further minimising this impact to a small degree.</p> <p>The Scheme introduces solar panels in fields located outside of the confines of Easton Maudit that are not perceptible from within the village on High Street. The assets will remain good examples of post medieval architecture, and collectively, the assets will maintain their group value to Easton Maudit in forming the majority of the streetscene. While these are not visible, some impact has been identified through material changes to the group as a whole. The group derives historical significance from the study site, and this relationship will be impacted by the Scheme. So too will the broader rural agricultural character of the group to a degree. However, the design development has significantly reduced this impact through careful selection of solar panel placement and through landscape screening. Therefore, taken overall, the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm to the significance of the group.</p>
NHLE 1189610	Church of St Peter and St Paul, Grade I Listed	<p>The Church of St Peter and St Paul was constructed in the 13th century in square coursed and regular coursed limestone with ashlar dressings and lead and plain-tiled roofs (Plate 21). It is a Grade I Listed asset that was designated in 1954. It was extended in the 14th century with four bays of double-chamfered arches with quatrefoil piers and again in the 15th century with the addition of the extant spire. Much of the interior, however, was remodelled in the 19th century when the asset was restored.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The Church of St Peter and St Paul derives considerable architectural interest from its architectural details and through its aesthetic interest to the village, being located prominently to the north of the village. As a Grade I Listed asset it is of high architectural significance. The Church of St</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The Church of St Peter and St Paul is located to the north of, and forms an integral aspect of, the village of Easton Maudit. It is positioned on the main east west route through the village. The asset is lined by walls identified by the Easton Maudit Conservation Area Appraisal as important. The northern-most walls that line the churchyard are Grade II Listed assets in their own right (NHLE 1030781 & 1189619). The physical surroundings of the church are relatively open to all aspects where not obscured by vegetation and mature trees. It is located on a slightly elevated terrace with clear views north and east.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form within the immediate setting of the asset. This includes solar panels approximately 370m to the west on Field FF15 and 450m to the northeast of the asset on Field FF19. This land forms part of the historic agricultural hinterland of Easton Maudit, and as such, the assets derive significance from the study site, likely used as part of the manorial estate of Easton Maudit. In addition, impact is further recognised by the removal of much of its collective agricultural rural character. However, this impact is considered to be somewhat minimal as the design has been developed so as to minimise this impact to a large degree. Panels have been removed from Fields FF16, FF13, FF14 and FF22 to provide a considerable buffer between the panels and the churchyard. Screening provided by enhancement to existing field boundaries is proposed within the site area to the north of the church. In addition, a green</p>

NHLE Ref	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		<p>Peter and St Paul forms the centrepiece of the village both architecturally through its various decorative elements and aesthetically in terms of its clear prominence on an elevated platform to the north of the village.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The Church of St Peter and St Paul has historic interest as the village and parish church. It has remained a permanent fixture and anchor point within the village. It draws significance from being the centrepiece of the community’s religious history for centuries, including christenings, weddings, and funerals. This historical interest is enhanced by the asset’s relationships to notable residents Chirstopher Yelverton, the first lord of Eston Maudit, and Thomas Morton, a notable bishop, both commemorated by monuments within the church.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The asset shares associative values with the other designated heritage assets located within Easton Maudit.</p>	<p>The Church of St Peter and St Paul is clearly experienced from the adjoining roadway on foot or by vehicle. Here, the asset is lined by walls identified by the Easton Maudit Conservation Area Appraisal as important. The southern-most walls that line the churchyard are Grade II Listed assets in their own right (NHLE 1040781 & 1189619). However, the decorative elements are best experienced from within the church yard itself. The scale and massing of the church and spire is also experienced more widely in long views looking north from the centre of Easton Maudit and from the agricultural fields to the north and east in views looking south (HVP6). More specifically, the spire is visible on PRoW to the north of the site in views looking south. In these views, the asset is clearly understood as the village and parish church of Easton Maudit. These views make a contribution towards the understanding of the asset as the parish church.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset derives considerable historical significance from the site area, once forming part of the historic agricultural hinterland of Easton Maudit. The site also contributes towards the rural village character of Easton Maudit and this setting contributes towards the significance of this asset. In addition, the public rights of way which extend across the site do have a visual relationship with the church (HVP5-6). From many positions along these PRoW, the church tower is visible in views looking towards the village and these views are likely to have guided travellers moving between villages. These kinetic views make a limited contribution to the overall significance of the church.</p>	<p>corridor is proposed for the PRoW north out from the church to ensure the views are of the church from the PRoW are unobscured by panels. Therefore, this impact is considered to be mitigated to a degree and the church will maintain its status and position as the centrepiece of Easton Maudit.</p> <p>The Scheme would introduce visual elements that would impact on the way in which the asset is experienced. Solar panels will be partially visible in views north from the church yard of The Church of St Peter and St Paul. However, the proposed screening, the offsets and the fields with panels removed will reduce the magnitude of the impact to the asset. Notwithstanding, it is acknowledged that the appearance of solar panels in views out from the churchyard that are currently predominantly of open agricultural fields, will also detract from its architectural interest and appreciation.</p> <p>Despite screening measures and the removal of solar panels from fields near to the assets, there is a degree of harm recognised to the asset. However, like their principal historic relationships which will remain intact to a large degree, the church’s principal architectural and aesthetic prominences will be sustained by the Scheme. The Scheme, therefore, presents some disruption in the way in which the asset is experienced, but it does not detract from its principal architectural or historic interests.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm to the asset.</p>
NHLE 1040782 NHLE 1189605	The Old Vicarage, Grade II Listed Park Farmhouse, Grade II Listed	<p>These are located on the Bozeat to Grendon Road and form a group through their close proximity and shared setting, and through their shared relationship with the church as a Centrepoint to the village of Easton Maudit.</p> <p>The Old Vicarage was most likely constructed in the late 18th century in regular coursed and squared coursed limestone and is now in use as a house. It is a Grade II Listed asset that was first designated in 1971 and amended in 1986. Originally formed in a ‘T’ shaped plan over two and three storeys, the asset now contains a two storey wing and a 20th century single storey wing. This was most likely constructed from stone reused from the Yelverton mansion which stood to the northeast of the church. It was the home of Thomas Percy between 1753 and 1782.</p> <p>Park Farmhouse is an early 19th century farmhouse constructed in regular coursed limestone with a slate roof. It is Grade II Listed and was designated in 1986. It is formed over two storeys in a ‘T’ shaped plan and contains a later 19th century extension to the rear. Like The Old Vicarage it was most likely constructed from stone reused from the Yelverton mansion which stood to the northeast of the church.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are located within, and form an integral part of, the village of Easton Maudit. They are positioned at the entrance to the village and the main east west route through the village (Plate 22 and Plate 23). The roadway on which these assets are located crosses through the Easton Maudit Conservation Area and separates the church and the Park Farmhouse from the rest of the village to the north.</p> <p>The Old Vicarage is located directly on this roadway, and together with the Church of St Peter and St Paul, are lined by walls identified by the Easton Maudit Conservation Area Appraisal as important. Park Farmhouse is located further from the roadway within a partially tree lined property.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are principally experienced from the roadway on which they are located. There is little appreciation of The Old Vicarage which is largely obscured by its masonry walls and dense vegetation. There is some appreciation of the Park Farmhouse and particularly from the north where there are clear views of the asset looking southeast. From these locations, the assets are understood as residential houses.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form to the north of the group which has the potential to affect its significance. This includes solar panels approximately 300m west of The Old Rectory and 340 northeast of Park Farmhouse. This land forms part of the historic agricultural hinterland of Easton Maudit. As such, the assets derive significance from the study site. The assets still derive limited historic significance from the use of the study site as agricultural fields, likely used as part of the manorial estate of Easton Maudit. In addition, impact to the setting of the assets is further recognised by the removal of much of their collective rural character. However, Fields FF16, FF13, FF14 and FF22 have been removed of solar panels to reduce this harm. In addition, screening in the form of enhancements to the existing hedgerows around the field with solar panels is also proposed for this location. Therefore, this impact is considered to be mitigated to a small degree and the assets will otherwise maintain their principal historic relationships to Easton Maudit: The Old Vicarage was constructed in the late 18th century as a vicarage and maintains its associative value with the church despite subsequently being converted into a house; Park Farmhouse maintains its historic relationship to Easton Lane and the wider village as a farmhouse.</p>

NHLE Ref	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
		<p>This group of assets derive considerable architectural interest as individual assets through their decorative architectural details and collectively through their shared aesthetic interest to the village, being located prominently to the north of the village at its entrance and the main east west route through it. While individually they are of architectural interest, collectively they form a group of moderate architectural significance.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Collectively the assets derive significance for their role in forming the northern-most assets of Easton Maudit at the crossroads and entrance to the village. These comprise a group of historical importance to the development of Easton Maudit. This historical interest is enhanced by the assets’ relationships to notable residents Chirstopher Yelverton, the first lord of Eston Maudit.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The assets share strong associative values to each other within the northern-most part of Easton Maudit, and importantly to the Easton Maudit Conservation Area and the wider village as a whole. Park Farmhouse, however, is located outside of the Conservation Area.</p>	<p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>Collectively, the assets derive some historical significance from the site area, once forming part of the historic agricultural hinterland of Easton Maudit. More indirectly, the site also contributes towards the rural village character of Easton Maudit and this setting contributes towards the significance of these assets.</p>	<p>The Scheme may introduce visual impacts into the setting of the assets that would harm the way in which the assets are experienced. Despite screening measures and the removal of solar panels from fields near the assets, there is a degree of harm recognised to the group, as the assets may be visible in conjunction with proposed solar panels in some views looking out north and east from the Conservation Area. However, like their principal historic relationships which will remain intact to a large degree, these assets will also maintain their chief architectural and aesthetic prominences. The Scheme, therefore, presents some disruption in the way in which the assets are experienced, but it would not detract from their principal architectural or historic interests. Therefore, this assessment concludes that the impact is limited.</p> <p>These assets are located prominently to the north of the village of Easton Maudit within close proximity of the Scheme. The assets still derive significance from the use of the study site as agricultural fields, likely used as part of the manorial estate of Easton Maudit. Their removal results in some degradation of their collective rural character. As such, some impacts are acknowledged to the way in which the assets are experienced as a result of the Scheme, both through changes to their setting and through changes to the way in which they are appreciated. However, the design has been developed so as to minimise this impact to a large degree with panels removed from Fields FF16, FF13, FF14 and FF22. In addition, panels have been positioned to be set back from the nearest field boundaries within the site. Therefore, this impact is considered to be less than substantial overall. Furthermore, screening mitigation has been added to minimise the visual impacts as a result of the Scheme. But this would only be once the proposed screening reaches maturity after 15 years.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm to the group.</p>
NHLE 1040785	Home Farmhouse, Grade II Listed	<p>Home Farmhouse is a farmhouse dated to the early 18th century with 19th century alterations including a pantile roof. It is a Grade II Listed asset that was designated in 1986. Formed over two storeys and an attic it is constructed in regular coursed limestone and is in a ‘T’ shaped plan. It contains one gabled roof dormer, ashlar gable parapets and kneelers. One window has a replaced concrete lintel. There is a rear wing containing two 20th century windows.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>Home Farmhouse derives architectural interest from its designed aesthetic value, demonstrated in details that include the dormer windows as well as from its scale and massing in masonry.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>Home Farmhouse derives historic interest from its role as a farm building within the parish of Easton Maudit, built in 18th</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is positioned at the terminus of a road within a partially tree lined plot. The plot contains a number of buildings to which the asset appears to be the principal farmhouse. The asset is bound by agricultural fields (Plate 24).</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset itself is generally not appreciable from public rights of way. However, it is appreciable from the east and south where views to the asset are possible. There is generally no appreciation of the asset itself except from within the privately owned grounds of the asset, from where its agricultural character can be understood.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>Due to the proximity between the site and the asset, the asset has a visual relationship with the site, particularly in views looking northward towards the asset. However, this</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce new built forms on agricultural fields immediately southeast of the asset. This has the potential to undermine its historical significance, its rural character and to some degree is architectural significance. The asset is an early 18th century farmhouse with 19th century alterations. As a farmhouse, the asset derive significance from the site area as agricultural fields, likely once forming part of its estate. Removal of these agricultural fields would undermine the rural context of the asset as a farmhouse and therefore its historic significance to a degree. However, the asset will otherwise maintain its historic relationship to Easton Maudit as a farm building of importance to the development of the village since the 18th century. The Scheme does not meaningfully undermine the architectural interests of the asset which are derived from elements such as the dormer windows and its scale and massing. While the Scheme is located immediately adjacent to the asset, the asset is largely enclosed by mature trees. Therefore, although the asset is located in very close</p>

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		<p>century as the village developed around its agricultural industries.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The asset shares associative values with the other designated and non-designated heritage assets located within Easton Maudit.</p>	<p>intervisibility is limited by trees and vegetation. Here, there is a distance of approximately 25m between the site and the asset. There asset derives significance from the site area, possibly once falling within the farmhouse estate.</p>	<p>proximity with the site, there is little impact to the architectural and aesthetic prominence of the asset. And the chief impact to the asset is through the erosion of its rural setting and therefore its historic interests as a farmhouse. However, because the asset will maintain its principal historic relationship with Easton Maudit, this impact is considered to be relatively minimal.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm to the asset.</p>
NHLE 1212559	Lavendon Castle Farmhouse, Grade II Listed	<p>The Lavendon Castle Farmhouse is a 17th century house which takes its name from the former castle on the site. It is a Grade II Listed asset that was designated in 1984. It contains two storeys and an attic and is a masonry building with a slate roof (Plate 25). It has three gabled dormers with shaped bargeboards.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The Lavendon Castle Farmhouse derives notable significance from its architectural detailing, which together with the impressive scale and massing of the asset, present an ornate façade to the east which overlooks a lawn.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The asset derives high historic interest as it illustrates its historic importance as a notable estate in Lavendon and from its role in the formation of the township. This historic interest is enhanced by the asset’s relationship with the former Lavendon. Castle from which it takes its name, and similarly by Castle Road, from which the asset derives further significance.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The asset shares very strong associative values with the Lavendon Castle Scheduled Monument.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is positioned within a tree lined plot to the northeast of Castle Road over 500m north of the centre of Lavendon. Set within this plot are a series of farm buildings with the Lavendon Castle Farmhouse as its centrepiece. Elsewhere the asset is surrounded by agricultural fields with some residential housing to the south and west.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset itself is generally not appreciable from Castle Road to the west. Although, there are glancing views inwards to the asset through the trees. It is best appreciable from within the enclosed setting of the asset, and this can be appreciable from a PRoW which traverses the asset’s grounds. Here, the asset is clearly understood as post-medieval farmhouse. Elsewhere the asset is generally not appreciable from the surrounding areas.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce new built forms on agricultural fields over 500m to the west of the asset. The asset does not derive any particular significance from these fields, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with them. The asset is positioned on an enclosed tree lined plot forming part of the former Lavendon Castle, currently part of the Scheduled Monument known as, ‘Lavendon Castle: a motte and bailey and associated enclosures at Castle Farm’. While the asset bears some limited historic relationship to its former use as a castle, its principal architectural significance is derived from its decorative elements as a 17th century farmhouse. These are clearly visible from within the tree lined grounds upon which the setting is enclosed and inwardly facing. Therefore, the Scheme would not impact the appreciation of the asset or its architectural significance. It also will not impact on its historic significance as a notable estate of importance to the development of Lavendon. The asset will otherwise maintain its architectural and historic interests and the Scheme does not impact the significance of the asset.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>

Table 6.2: Conservation Areas

Conservation Area	Character and Appearance	Contribution made by Setting to Special Character and Appearance	Impact Assessment
Castle Ashby Conservation Area	<p>The character and appearance of the Castle Ashby Conservation Area, which comprises both the village of Castle Ashby and the formal buildings within the estate, is defined by the historic development and management of the wider estate (Plate 26).</p> <p>From the construction of the estate in the 16th century and the reconstruction of the village and manor in the 19th century, the urban environment of Castle Ashby was designed in local sandstone to replicate common estate buildings and likewise served as the lodgings for estate workers. Therefore, the village of Castle Ashby and the formal estate are inextricably</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The Castle Ashby Conservation Area encompasses the village of Castle Ashby and the key built forms of the formal estate to the south and southeast. Both the village and estate are located on elevated ground and surrounded by the Grade I Listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden comprising ponds, agricultural fields, woodland and manicured gardens. The Conservation Area has an enclosed setting and an intact inwardly focused character. There are, however, important vistas</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on agricultural land approximately 1.45km east in Area F and 1.45km north at The Green Hill BESS. This would not affect the character and appearance of the Conservation Area in any particular way. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is strongly defined by its quality-built forms, many of which are designated heritage assets in their own right. These buildings remain an important part of its significance as a ‘closed’ village. The character and appearance is also benefitted by large open green spaces and mature trees. This character and appearance would not be affected at all by the Scheme. Furthermore, the</p>

	<p>linked. Not only do they share a very close historical relationship, but a shared architectural relationship owing to this shared experience.</p> <p>Castle Ashby is the seat of the Marquess and has been in the Compton Family for nearly 500 years. The estate dominates the area and is sighted to the southeast of the village on slightly elevated lands within what is now the Grade I Listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden: a large swath of land comprising ponds, agricultural fields, woodland and manicured gardens. This is partly accessible as part of a public garden, a ticketed tourist attraction.</p> <p>The built forms within the Conservation Area present a relatively cohesive group, largely constructed in limestone with later 20th century structures often using red brick. While scale and massing in the Conservation Area varies considerably across the phase of development and functions within the settlement, most buildings within the village are of two storeys, some with dormer windows. The built forms are of a high quality and most of these are positive contributors to the Conservation Area. The Castle Ashby Conservation Area Appraisal also identifies windows and doors as relatively cohesive elements across the Conservation Area. Overall, the built forms contribute strongly towards the character and appearance of the Conservation Area and remain an important part of its significance as a ‘closed’ village.</p> <p>There are a significant number of distinguished buildings within the Conservation Area. The earliest of these is the parish Church of St Mary Magdalene (NHLE 1294095), which was constructed by at least the 14th century. The Grade I Listed Castle Ashby (NHLE 1371298) is the principal building within the estate and is the most formal.</p> <p>The open green spaces located throughout the Conservation Area also contribute positively towards the character and appearance of the area. Open spaces and pockets of mature trees are located throughout the village, particularly along the west of the village along Compton Road and to the north. This is enhanced by the frequent use of hedges.</p>	<p>looking eastward and northeast from the Terrace Gardens (NHLE 1189676) and Castle Ashby itself.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The Castle Ashby Conservation Area is defined by the historical development of the estate and village. It is experienced as the seat of the Marquess and as part of the Compton Family and the village developed and evolved in relation to the needs of the estate. Today the village serves both the tourists who visit the estate gardens and the locals, and large parts of it are owned by the estate. The setting of the Castle Ashby Conservation Area, therefore, remains firmly intact through the relationship between the village and the estate, as well as a tourist attraction and seat of the Marquess.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to special Character and Appearance</p> <p>The Scheme comprises agricultural fields outside of the confines of the Conservation Area. The character and appearance of the Conservation Area is inwardly focused upon the ‘closed’ village setting. While there is some limited intervisibility between the asset and the study site, the study site does not make a particular contribution to the character, appearance or understanding of the Conservation Area, aside from in the broadest sense.</p>	<p>Conservation Area has an enclosed character upon the village and estate. While there is some limited intervisibility between the asset and the study site (Area F), this is limited to privately accessible areas of the Conservation Area. Overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>
Easton Maudit Conservation Area	<p>The character and appearance of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village during the medieval and post medieval periods around its core industries.</p> <p>While there has long been a settlement in this location, Easton Maudit derives part of its name from the Old English ‘Eastern Farm’. Its history and subsequently its character and appearance, therefore, owes largely to its traditions of agriculture, initially with manorial agriculture and later with the eventual growth of the village in the post-medieval era when most of its built forms were constructed (Plate 27 to Plate 30).</p> <p>The manorial succession of Easton Morden began in the 11th century following the conquest, by landowners William Peverel and later Countess Judith. Later in the 13th century, the manor passed to the Maudit family when it is likely the name of the village came to be. It is in this century when the</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The Easton Maudit Conservation Area encompasses the village of Easton Maudit. The asset comprises High Street and Grendon Road to the north. The Church of St Peter and St Paul, to the north forms a focal point to the village and this remains an extremely significant aspect of the Conservation Areas character and appearance. The village as a whole is surrounded by agricultural fields, yet the majority of the village is set below these within something of a topographical depression. As a result, much of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area has an enclosed setting and an intact village-like character. There are, however, important vistas looking eastward over important open space from High Street to the south of the village. This land was formerly in use as a pond.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p>	<p>The Scheme in this area, namely site F, will comprise the addition of solar panels into a number of fields in the wider area surrounding Easton Maudit to the northwest, north, east and south of the Conservation Area. However, the design has been carefully considered to avoid impacting the conservation and associated heritage assets as far as possible. Overall, the design has been refined in this area from the design presented at the PIER stage to break up the mass of the solar panels. Panels have been removed from a number of fields to ensure the village will not be surrounded on all sides by solar panels. This will limit the intensification of the proposed built form in the area around the Conservation Area. Additionally, a green corridor has been proposed between the Church of St Mary Grendon and the Church of St Peter and St Paul Easton Maudit. The view from the church yard of St Peter and St Paul out to St Mary’s contributes to the significance of both Conservation Areas, as the church tower in Grendon is visible in conjunction with the intervening</p>

	<p>Church of St Peter and St Paul was constructed in place of an earlier church. This would have been a highly important building along with the manor house (now demolished) and remains an important anchor point within Easton Maudit. It appears that the street layout of the village, together with the central arrangement of the church is derived from these formative centuries. The manor subsequently passed to the Trussell family in the 15th century, the Earls of Oxford and then Christopher Yelverton in the 16th century whom reconstructed the manor house to the east of the church (also demolished). The Yelverton estate was extensive and contained the lands to the north, east and west of the church.</p> <p>Despite a shrinking economy in the 17th century, the majority of the extant built forms within Easton Maudit were constructed up until the 19th century, again around a principally agricultural economy, albeit with light cottage industries. From 1801 the Yelverton estate was sold to the Comptons of Castle Ashby and the manor house was subsequently dismantled.</p> <p>The built forms which have come to comprise Easton Maudit are primarily located to the north of the village near the Grade I Listed Church of St Peter and St Paul. With the exception of the No 22 High Street which was constructed in c.1500, these comprise 17th, 18th and 19th century structures when the Limes Farm and Manor Farm and barns were constructed. The majority of the built forms are of high quality and contain coursed limestone, tile and thatched roofing which contribute to a relatively cohesive scale, massing and materiality (Plate 27 to Plate 30). This contributes strongly to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. To some degree, this has been eroded by the construction of 20th century barns, silos and modifications to Listed buildings such as the vicarage. Overall, however, the asset maintains its overall character and appearance as a rural village with the Church and churchyard as its centrepiece.</p>	<p>The Easton Maudit Conservation Area is defined by the historical development of Easton Maudit. It is experienced as a principally agricultural village, being in manorial succession since the 11th century. However, the manor of Easton Maudit was undermined by the selling of the Yelverton estate in 1801 and the demolition of the manor house. The Yelverton estate comprised agricultural fields used by the village to the north, west and east of the Church of St Peter and St Paul (HVP4-6). These fields, which were of historic importance to the Easton Maudit Conservation Area, were sold in 1801 to the Castle Ashby Estate. This has detracted from the overall contribution made by the setting of the Conservation Area as land of direct importance to the village and its agricultural history. However, these fields still serve an agrarian function and so do contribute towards the rural village character in a more general sense and this appreciation is noticable when travelling around the village by vehicle or on foot, or from the limited views out of the village.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to special Character and Appearance</p> <p>The Scheme contains agricultural fields that are of importance to the character and appearance of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area (HVP4-7). While these fields are not particularly noticeable from the centre of the Conservation Area on High Street, they do make a tangible contribution to the agricultural setting of the Conservation Area. This is important to the understanding of the rural village character and appearance of Easton Maudit.</p>	<p>agricultural land. Retention of the green corridor will ensure this view remains appreciable and the contribution is sustained.</p> <p>The Scheme has also taken into account the approach to Easton Maudit from Easton Way and Easton Lane. In both approaches, panels are only proposed on one side of the road and have been set back, along with proposed enhanced screening along the existing hedgerows. This should ensure the panels are not read as prominent in the experience of the approach to Easton Maudit, and it will remain appreciable as it is approached as a Conservation Area set within a surrounding agricultural landscape. The solar panels have also been further offset from the north of the Conservation Area from the design presented at the PIER stage, to ensure there is a considerable buffer between the Church of St Peter and St Paul and the solar panels. This will ensure a considerable proportion of the open views out from the church yard are of agricultural land.</p> <p>Similarly, a visual corridor has been incorporated into the design along the PRoW north leading out of the conservation. This has been designed so views along the PRoW towards the Conservation Area remain unobscured by solar panels. In addition, panels have been removed all together from field FF28 to the south of the Conservation Area, where a footpath crosses an area of high ground overlooking the Conservation Area. This will ensure that panels do not obscure views or encroach on the experience of the conservation in the approach from the south (reference viewpoints).</p> <p>The character and appearance of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village during the medieval and post medieval periods around its core industries, initially with manorial agriculture and later with the eventual growth of the village in the post-medieval era around agricultural and its cottage industries. These built forms remain an integral part of the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Many of the buildings are of high quality and designated heritage assets in their own right. They are of a relatively cohesive scale, massing and materiality. The Scheme, with the carefully designed mitigation, comprising fields which surround the village, does not impact the positive contribution that the built forms make to the streetscene within Easton Maudit. Instead, the impact to the asset as a result of the Scheme culminates from the erosion of its character as a rural village in the broader sense, although efforts have been made to limit this as far as possible. The key contributing factors to the Conservation Area’s character and appearance, and the way in which the Conservation Area is understood in its context will largely be sustained by the proposals, albeit it is acknowledged there will be some impact.</p> <p>Taken overall, and considering the extensive mitigation proposed within the design around Easton Maudit, the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm to the asset.</p>
Grendon Conservation Area	The character and appearance of the Grendon Conservation Area is defined by its development throughout the post medieval period around its main economic output,	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The Grendon Conservation Area encompasses the village of Grendon. The asset comprises the elevated area of ‘Green Hill’, itself a largely open yet tree lined area of elevated topography</p>	The Scheme would introduce a new built form within the immediate vicinity of the asset. This has the potential to impact the character and appearance of the Conservation Area as a rural village. The nature of the proposals in the area around Grendon includes The Green Hill BESS to the west and solar

	<p>agricultural cultivation. There is no appraisal for the Grendon Conservation Area.</p> <p>By the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, Grendon – originated from the Old English ‘Green Hill’, and lay under the lordship of Earl Waltheof. From the 14th century, the manorial rights and lands were held by the Carnell family, whereupon in the 16th century the manor was held by the Willoughby family before being sold in 1641 to Henry Spencer, Earl of Northampton along with the provision of water mills in the village. The land fell absolutely into the control of the Earl of Northampton by the 18th century and the village has not changed much since this time. However, some dwellings have been modified, and new built forms have subsequently been constructed across the village.</p> <p>The built forms within Grendon, despite being altered to some degree, comprise predominantly 17th, 18th and 19th century houses, many of which are designated heritage assets in their own right. Whether containing roofs in slate, thatch or tile, the houses a frequently composed over two storeys and formed in coursed limestone, occasionally with brick detailing. While the built forms across the Conservation Area do vary in form, they present a relatively cohesive group and collectively contribute to the village-like character of the Conservation Area.</p> <p>The village is centred around the Grade II* Listed Church of St Mary and contains a predominantly enclosed and inwardly facing setting (Plate 31 and Plate 32). For the most part, views out from the asset to the rolling fields beyond are obscured from view by the built forms which make up the enclosed setting of the village. However, outward facing aspects are likely to be possible from within the private dwellings located on the edges of the Conservation Area. However, there is extensive modern development to the southeast of the village along Easton Way which has detracted from the significance of the asset as a rural village. Despite this, the junction between Manor Road and Church Way, which form something of a small green, contribute strongly towards the character and appearance of the Conservation Area as a rural village. The quality-built forms here contribute strongly towards this character despite the visual and noise impacts from vehicle traffic village often prominent along these roads.</p>	<p>surrounded by agricultural land. Some land properties, particularly located to the southeast of the village contains upstanding ridge and furrow. Main Road, Church Way and Manor Road form the principal streets within Grendon. However, only Church Way and the lower portion of Main Road form the bulk of the Conservation Area. These roadways comprise the most historic parts of the village and this is reflected by the high proportion of designated heritage assets located along them. The Conservation Area is linear in its extent. Extending approximately north to south, the area comprises something of an elevated ridge line which is important to understand when considering its physical surroundings.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The Grendon Conservation Area is defined by the historical development of Grendon. It is experienced as a principally agricultural village, being in manorial succession since medieval period. The tradition of agricultural industry continued into the post medieval era and came to define the majority of built forms within the Conservation Area as houses, most of which were built for housing workers or farm owners in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.</p> <p>The asset also shares a limited historic and visual relationship with Castle Ashby. There is an historical relationship between these Conservation Areas in forming the core of two neighbouring villages and the PRoW leading between them further reflect this shared historic relationship. Further, parts of the Castle Ashby estate are visible in long views southwest from the Grendon Conservation Area (HVP1,3). Specifically, the Grade I Listed Castle Ashby located is visible in views looking southwest along the PRoW leading to Castle Ashby.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to special Character and Appearance</p> <p>The Scheme comprises agricultural fields which contribute towards the rural setting of the Conservation Area and the rural character of Grendon more broadly. However, these fields are located immediately beyond strip fields containing ridge and furrow. As such, the significance which the Conservation Area derives from the fields within the site are limited. In addition, there is an existing substation located within the site boundary. While this is largely obscured by mature trees the setting of the Conservation Area has already been eroded to a degree (HVP 1,3). Views of the asset from BESS1 looking southeast are very limited with the top storeys of the church tower visible in long views.</p>	<p>panels in fields at a distance to the east of the Conservation Area. The Green Hill BESS has been carefully designed so existing screening can be reinforced to largely obscure all views of BESS1 and BESS2 after 15 years of growth out from the Conservation Area (HVP1,3). This proposed screening, the distance from the Conservation Area and the lack of historic relationship between the BESS and the Conservation Area should avoid all impacts to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area from the BESS and associated sub substation.</p> <p>The proposed solar panels to the east of the Conservation Area within Site F are at a considerable distance and intervening built from, topography and proposed screening should ensure solar panels are not visible in views out from the Conservation Area. Additionally, the proposed green corridor between the Church of St Peter and St Paul in Easton Maudit and the Church Tower of St Mary Grendon, will ensure the experience of Grendon as a Conservation Area with a historic church, set within a largely agricultural landscape in views from Easton Maudit will be largely sustained. The contribution made by this experience will also be sustained by the proposals.</p> <p>The character and appearance of the Grendon Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village throughout the post medieval period around its main economic output, agricultural cultivation. The built forms within the Conservation Area remain an integral part of the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. The built forms within Grendon, despite being altered to some degree, comprise predominantly 17th, 18th and 19th century houses, many of which are designated heritage assets in their own right. Whether containing roofs in slate, thatch or tile, the houses a frequently comprised over two storeys and formed in coursed limestone, occasionally in brick detailing. While the built forms across the Conservation Area do vary in form, they present a relatively cohesive group and collectively contribute to the village-like character of the Conservation Area. The proposed development, comprising fields around the village, does not impact the positive contribution that the built forms make to the streetscene within Grendon. The nearest part of the site to the asset is the BESS Site, specifically Field BESS1. The asset derives some limited visual relationship with this field. However, as discussed above the design of the proposed development has minimised this visual impact to a large degree. As such, the impact from the proposed development here is considered to be negligible. Elsewhere, the asset does not derive any particular significance from the study site. As such, there is no historical impact to the Conservation Area or its character and appearance as a result of the proposals.</p> <p>Taken overall, and considering the considerable proposed mitigation, the proposed development will result in no harm to the asset.</p>
Mears Ashby Conservation Area	There is no Conservation Area appraisal for the Mears Ashby Conservation Area. However, the following statement of significance is supported by the Mears Ashby Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document (2017).	<p>Physical Surroundings</p> <p>The Mears Ashby Conservation Area is surrounded by open agricultural fields, and particularly to the south and north of the asset. Modern housing developments line parts of the</p>	The Scheme would introduce a new built form within the immediate vicinity of the asset. This has the potential to impact the character and appearance of the Conservation Area as a rural village.

	<p>The Mears Ashby Conservation Area is defined by the development of the village during the medieval and post medieval periods. The Mears Ashby Conservation Area encompasses the historic village of Mears Ashby. The asset comprises a unique street layout, owning perhaps to the unique topography and the various through routes that are available to other villages. The name derives from ‘Ash-by’ or ‘Ash-tree by’ and means ‘Farm by the trees’. Its early purpose was to supply timber to the Bondi estate prior to the Norman Conquest. The substantial early settlement of Mears Ashby is likely to have been located to the east of the village brook with arable land and grazing animals near the streams and with farmland to the south and dense forests to the north. Following the conquest and into the medieval period, the agricultural purposes of the village increased and with it, the village expanded west of the brook with its agrarian industries. The character and appearance of the village, therefore, owes largely to its constituent built forms which were constructed primarily in the post medieval era as farm buildings and houses to serve the principally agricultural industries of Mears Ashby, as well as the key functions required by a village. The majority of Listed buildings within the village were constructed between 1685 and 1750 with a large number of buildings of townscape merit constructed in the 18th and 19th century.</p> <p>The designated heritage assets located within Mears Ashby are of a relative cohesion that individually are positive contributors to the Conservation Area and collectively contribute towards its character and appearance. The built forms commonly feature square or regular course lias with either ironstone or limestone elements. There are ashlar gable parapets and kneelers, chimney stack in brick and stone together, wooden casement windows with wood lintels and stone mullion windows with transoms, and mostly slate or plain tile roofs. They are frequently comprised over two storeys, sometimes with an attic (Plate 33 to Plate 35).</p> <p>The Church of All Saints within the centre of the village remains an extremely significant aspect of the Conservation Areas character and appearance. While the village as a whole is surrounded by agricultural fields, the majority of the village is set within a valley along Bell’s Brook. Here open green spaces, mature trees and important vistas are inwardly facing across the village. These all contribute towards the assets character and appearance.</p>	<p>Conservation Area to the west and east. While the Conservation Area is set within a valley along Bell’s Brook, many of the fields to the south of the site are on elevated land, albeit straddling a steep section of the brook.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The Mears Ashby Conservation Area is defined by the historical development of Mears Ashby. It is experienced as a principally agricultural village, being in use as a farm in preconquest times and in manorial succession since the 11th century. However, the village now has very little to do with the agricultural lands which now surround the village. Yet the agricultural landscape in which the village is located contributes towards its overall understanding as a formerly agricultural focused settlment. Visual and noise impacts caused by vehicle traffic, particularly on the main through routes across the village, are prominent within the setting of the assets and this detracts from way in which the assets are experienced both as individual assets and collectively as a group.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to special Character and Appearance</p> <p>The Scheme comprises agricultural fields which contribute towards the rural village character and appearance of the Mears Ashby Conservation Area. However, the significance which the asset derives from these fields is limited. Centred upon a valley within Bell’s Brook, the Conservation Area is inwardly focussed upon itself. As a result, the asset maintains a village character despite their being little appreciation of these fields from within the Conservation Area.</p>	<p>The character and appearance of the Mears Ashby Conservation Area is defined by development of the village during the medieval and post medieval periods. It owes largely to its constituent built forms which were constructed primarily in the post medieval era as farm buildings and houses to serve the principally agricultural industries of Mears Ashby, and the needs of the village in general. These built forms remain an integral part of the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, many of which are designated heritage assets in their own right. The built forms are of a relative cohesion and commonly feature square or regular course lias with either ironstone or limestone elements. The proposed solar panels that are located outside the village do not interrupt the collective appreciation of these built forms or their contribution to the streetscene within Mears Ashby. As such the contribution that the built forms make to the character and appearance of the Mears Ashby Conservation Area is not effected by the Scheme. However, they do have the potential to impact the rural character of the village and in turn the Conservation Area.</p> <p>The Scheme would introduce solar panels into fields to the north, east and south of the Conservation Area. This has the potential to impact the character and appearance of the Conservation Area as a rural village. However, the design has been carefully considered to avoid impact to the character of the Conservation Area as far as possible. The solar panels have been stepped away by at least a fields distance in all directions, this ensures, an agricultural buffer is maintained between the solar panels and the Conservation Area. To the southwest and north of the Conservation Area this has moved the panels beyond visual range. Enhanced screening has been proposed that strengths the historic hedgerows and should largely screen the development from view, especially after 15 years of growth when the screening reaches maturity. The panels have been further pushed back within field EF13 away from the west side, to provide additional visual and spatial buffer to the Conservation Area. Additionally, the way in which the Conservation Area is experienced as it is approached from Mears Ashby Road, Wilby Road and Highfield Road has been taken into consideration in the design. The panels have been set back from Highland Road and Mears Ashby Road with enhanced screening provided to the existing hedgerows. Along Wilby Road, as panels are proposed for either side of the road, the panels have been pushed back a greater distance, and the existing hedgerows will be reinforced. This should ensure the new built form is not read as the prominent form within the landscape as the Conservation Area is approached, and the rural setting remains appreciable.</p> <p>The Scheme, comprising fields which surround the village, will not impact the positive contribution that the built forms make to the streetscene within Easton Maudit. Also, they will not impact the green spaces or treelined nature of the streets within the village. Instead, the impact to the asset as a result of the Scheme will culminate from the erosion of its broader character as a rural village. However, this has already been eroded to a degree by visual and noise impacts from vehicle traffic, particularly on the main through routes across the village. These are prominent</p>
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			<p>within the setting of the Conservation Area, and this detracts from the way in which it is experienced. Although this experience has been eroded to a degree, and the Scheme will not affect the character and appearance of the village, it will undermine, to a degree, the broader rural character of the village. However, a number of mitigation measures have been employed to minimise this impact (Add mitigation measures).</p> <p>Taken overall, and considering the extensive proposed mitigation, the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm to the asset.</p>
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Table 6.3: Registered Parks and Gardens

NHLE Ref	Description	Designation	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
NHLE 1000385	Castle Ashby	Grade I	<p>The Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden is a formal garden comprising the historic estate and village of Castle Ashby (Plate 37, Plate 38 and Plate 39).</p> <p>Comprising 433.72 ha, the vast extent of the Registered Park and Garden derives much of its significance from its historical interest as a medieval estate of high importance to the region. The estate was owned in the 14th century by Walter de Langton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield who held a licence to crenellate in 1306. The estate was later purchased by Sir William Compton in 1512. The estate would remain within the Compton family for nearly 500 years through which time the gardens were added to in multiple phases of construction and modification. In the 17th century the estate was a popular location for entertaining the upper classes and royalty, and large sums were spent on improving the estate and its grounds for entertainment. Later in the mid-18th century, the estate was further enhanced with designs by Lancelot Brown from 1761. The largest and most lasting contribution to the Registered Park and Gardens, however, were the construction of the extensive formal gardens at Castle Ashby which were laid out in the years following 1862, largely to the design of Matthew Digby Wyatt.</p> <p>Many of the built forms and designed garden areas were constructed as part of this 19th century expansion, and these have among the largest contribution to the significance of the asset overall. These form the principal elements of what is now the Castle Ashby gardens tourist attraction.</p> <p>Set more broadly, the Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden comprises 433.72 ha, including ponds which are currently in use for recreational fishing, a large swath of agricultural land comprising pockets of woodland and manicured gardens. Part of the</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is comprised of agricultural lands more than 7km in length located 10km northeast of Northampton. This includes the Yardley Chace and Chase Park to the southwest of the asset with the Castle and its gardens located to the northeast near the village. These are adjoined by the Grand Avenue which is aligned in a south south-west to north north-east direction. The asset covers a vast extent yet is surrounded by predominantly agricultural lands. The asset is set within the historic parishes of Denton, Yardley Hastings and Castle Ashby.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is experienced as a notable estate originating in the medieval period and then enhanced throughout the post medieval period. The asset comprises a large swath of land comprising ponds, agricultural fields, woodland and manicured gardens and so has a varied experience also. Centred around the Castle itself, the asset is to a large degree principally experienced from within the formal grounds of the castle to the northeast. However, the grounds of the Registered Park and Garden remain intact as a formally defined area, and this is reflected by the historic gatehouses that were built at various points of entry to the estate. Despite these gatehouses being converted into housing, the asset’s role within the landscape is further reflected by the place names, street names which contain the name of the historic park and garden. The setting of the asset is predominantly rural in nature and includes cast swathes of woodland to the southwest. A number of roadways extend through or near the asset including the A428, Castle Ashby Road and Station Road. Despite this, the asset retains much of its rural setting.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site. Despite comprising a very large area the asset remains to a large degree inwardly focussed on the formal castle grounds within the asset.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce new built forms within the immediate setting of the asset. However, this would not impact its historical significance which will remain as a large swath of land comprising ponds, agricultural fields, woodland and manicured gardens. The varied experience of the asset is appreciable from within the village of Castle Ashby or the grounds of the estate, itself either publicly accessible as a tourist attraction or part of a private ownership. The asset does not derive any particular significance from The Sites or share any historic or visually relationship with it. Despite comprising a very large area the asset will remain to a large degree inwardly focussed upon the formal castle grounds to the asset. Moreover, the northern-most part of the asset nearest to the site is in use as agricultural fields. While these contribute towards the overall significance of the site, the significance of the asset will otherwise remain intact along its vast extent.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>

NHLE Ref	Description	Designation	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
			<p>grounds are privately occupied and are not publicly accessible.</p> <p>There are a number of notable built forms within the asset that present aspects of its designed layout. These include but are not limited to, the Grade II Listed group at Nevitt’s Lodge, the Grade II Listed group at the entrance to Chase Park and the Avenue Lodges and the Grade II Listed Station Lodge to the north.</p>		

Table 6.4: Scheduled Monuments

NHLE Ref	Listed Building (or group)	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact assessment
1009542	Lavendon Castle: a motte and bailey and associated enclosures at Castle Farm	<p>The former Lavendon Castle Scheduled Monument known as ‘Lavendon Castle: a motte and bailey and associated enclosures at Castle Farm’ was first designated in 1956 and amended in 1992. It contains the remains of a motte and bailey fortification constructed by at least 1192 when historic records suggest a castle in Lavendon was occupied by Henry of Clinton.</p> <p>The motte has been reduced and modified from its original form and is now a low, flat-topped platform approximately 1.4m high. The north and eastern sides are overlain by 17th century farm buildings, which are Listed separately. The bailey comprises a rectangular enclosure with internal dimensions of approximately 130m by 70m. Within the Scheduled Monument boundary are a series of vestigial earthworks. However, the castle was most likely demolished by the 1530s.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The Lavendon Castle Scheduled Monument has high Historic interest as a former Norman castle. It is survived by a series of earthworks, some of which remain large and impressive within the landscape and contains an inherent evidential value. The asset is of high historic importance to wider Lavendon, forming an integral part of its development since at least the 12th century when the castle was likely to have been constructed. Despite the castle being demolished, the asset comprises the remaining earthworks of the castle which serves as a focal point within the village of Lavendon through its historic interests as a former castle.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>This asset shares strong associative values to the designated and non-designated buildings currently sited within the Scheduled Monument boundary which are named after the former castle. It also remains associated with the wider village of Lavendon.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The asset comprises the former grounds of the castle which is loosely defined by the vestigial earthworks of the former castle. More recently these grounds have been truncated by the 17th century farmstead now located within the Scheduled Monument and this governs the physical surroundings of the asset. To the southwest of the site is Castle Road, a country lane lined by trees and hedgerows. To the northwest are residential houses and farm buildings, and to the north, east and south the asset is surrounded by agricultural fields</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset itself is generally not appreciable other than an area of raised topography from the historic motte on which the designated 17th century farmstead is located. This is visible in long views along Castle Road. Although, there are only glancing views inwards to the asset through the trees. It is best appreciable from within the site itself, and this can be appreciated from a public right of way which traverses the asset.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it. While the site area was once under the jurisdiction of the Lavendon Castle, and the site does share some limited historical relationship with the site in the broadest sense, this relationship has all but been removed by the demolition of the castle in the 16th century and by the construction of a homestead on this site in the 17th century.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form, comprising solar panels, on Field GF13 350m west of the asset. The asset does not share any direct relationship with the site area and remains an enclosed upon the discrete remains of the former castle. This is generally not appreciable as a castle other than an area of raised topography from the historic motte on which the designated 17th farmstead is located. However, the asset does derive some limited historical significance from the site area which was once under the jurisdiction of the Lavendon Castle. While the site does share some limited historical relationship with the site in the broadest sense, this relationship has all but been removed by the demolition of the castle in the 16th century and by the construction of a homestead on this site in the 17th century.</p> <p>The asset will otherwise retain its principal historic relationships to Lavendon both as a former castle and as an historic focal point. Therefore, the impact from the Scheme is considered to be negligible. The appreciation of the Scheduled Monument will remain intact, and the Scheme will not diminish its historic interests or indeed its associative values to the designated and non-designated buildings currently sited within it.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>

Table 6.5: Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets within the Site and Search Area

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
8961/2	-	-	Farm buildings, New Lodge Farm	<p>The asset known as ‘Farm buildings, New Farm Lodge’ are farm buildings that were constructed in the mid-19th century and arranged in a three-sided courtyard plan. This courtyard was covered in the late 20th century, and the farm buildings were converted into residential use recently in the 21st century.</p> <p>Architectural and Historic Interest</p> <p>The Farm buildings, New Farm Lodge have architectural and historic interest as a large and well-formed group of former farm buildings within the Parish of Walgrave. The asset was recent converted into residential accommodation which has undermined the interest.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>This asset shares associative value with the built forms within its immediate surroundings which presumably were once part of the same farm estate.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is located immediately northwest of Kettering Road down a short driveway. It faces this roadway in a formal fashion, orientated perpendicular to the road, with the open courtyard facing directly towards it. Elsewhere the site is surrounded by agricultural fields.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is defined and experienced as a collection of farm buildings located on Kettering Road. The asset is experienced from the southeast on Kettering Road, and importantly on the main approach to the asset where the scale and massing of the asset is appreciable. While the asset has recently been converted into residential accommodation, its appreciation as a farm building is maintained by the form of the asset in plan as well as the former farm courtyard.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset is located within the immediate proximity of the site approximately 60m away on the opposite side of Kettering Road. While there is a degree of separation afforded by Kettering Road, there is a visual relationship between the site and the asset due to this immediate proximity.</p> <p>With the assets former use as a farm building there is something of a historical relationship between the site and the asset. However, this has been undermined by the recent conversion of the asset into residential accommodation. In a broader sense, the site does derive some indirect significance from the site area in contributing towards the rural character of these former farm buildings.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form on fields 100m south of the asset on the opposite side of Kettering Road. This includes solar panels, access tracks and enhanced hedgerow screening. While there is a degree of separation afforded by Kettering Road, there is a visual relationship between the site and the asset due to this immediate proximity. This intervisibility, however, is minimised to a large degree as the panels which have been set back in field A2F2 and the enhancement of the existing hedgerow along Kettering Road. Because of these mitigation measures, and because the asset is located slightly away from the road and partially screened by existing vegetation and fencing, visual impacts resulting from the Scheme are considered to be relatively minimal.</p> <p>The Scheme has the potential to reduce the historic interest of the asset as a farm building to a limited degree. The asset has architectural and historic interest as a large and well-formed former farm building within the Parish of Walgrave. With the asset’s former use as a farm building there is something of a historical relationship between the site and the asset. However, this has been eroded by the recent conversion of the asset into residential accommodation. Noise and visual impacts from vehicle traffic on Kettering Road erode the setting of the asset further. In the broadest sense, the site does derive some indirect significance from the site area in contributing towards the rural character of these former farm buildings. The proposals would harm this setting to a degree but this has been lessened by the removal of solar panels from the part of the site boundary nearest to the asset. Overall, the assets appreciation as a group of farm buildings will be maintained by the remaining original fabric of the asset together with its characteristic layout in a three-sided courtyard plan. This preserves both the architectural prominence of the asset and its principal historic relationship to the parish of Walgrave as a former farm building. While the assets setting will be eroded to a degree, it will otherwise maintain its principal significances and relationships.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm to the asset.</p>
-		1051558	Brixworth Isolation Hospital	<p>The Brixworth Isolation Hospital is a single storey red brick ward that was built in 1912. The asset originally formed part of a wider hospital complex containing a detached laundry, a</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is located to the northwest of Moulton Road part way along a short driveway. It is located</p>	<p>The Brixworth Isolation Hospital is located approximately 40m west of a part of the site boundary proposed as an access road and over 550m north the solar panels proposed within Field</p>

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				<p>mortuary block and a cottage. However, the site has since been divided into houses.</p> <p>Architectural and Historic Interest</p> <p>The Brixworth Isolation Hospital has architectural and historic interest as a former hospital complex. However, the assets recent refurbishment into residential accommodation has significantly undermined this interest. So too has the demolition or conversion of the other buildings formerly comprising part of the hospital.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>This asset shares associative value with the built forms which immediately surround it which were once part of the same hospital.</p>	<p>on a largely tree lined plot approximately 800m from the centre of Holcot to the northeast. Elsewhere the asset is surrounded by agricultural fields and by farm buildings to the northwest.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is defined and experienced as a collection of former hospital buildings located on Moulton Road. The asset is experienced chiefly from within the grounds of the asset. There are also some limited views of the asset looking northwest from Moulton Road.</p> <p>There is little appreciation of the asset as a hospital, as not only has the asset been converted into residential accommodation, but importantly, the scale and massing of the structures do not allow appreciation of the asset as parts of a former hospital.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.</p>	<p>BF1. The asset derives architectural and historic interest as a former hospital complex. However, the assets recent refurbishment into residential accommodation has significantly undermined this interest. So too has the demolition or conversion of the buildings formerly comprising part of the wider hospital. The residual significance of the hospital as a collection of early 20th century brick buildings would not be affected at all by the Scheme as the asset does not share any particular significance from the site area.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>
		1341696	River Nene Navigation	<p>The section of the River Nene Navigation which extends through the search area between Thrapston and Northampton was sanctioned by an Act of 1756 and was completed in 1761. Following the completion of the railways in the 19th century, the Nene went into a state of decline and the Nene Catchment Board undertook a major reconstruction between 1937 and 1944. It is now in recreational use with activities such as fishing, water sports and nature walks undertaken on and within the vicinity of the asset.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The asset has historic interest for long being of high importance both as a water source and as way to transport goods across the country. While this historic interest has been undermined by the partial reconstruction of the asset in the 20th century, it is also an asset of relatively high communal value through its continued recreational uses.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>This asset shares associative value with the built forms that are located along the vast extent of the asset. More broadly it also shares associative value to the settlements located along it, which developed partly as a result of</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is located within the Nene valley. More immediately, the corridor in which the Nene navigation is located is now comprised by a combination of predominantly dense wooded areas, farmland and often a toe path. The area of the navigation located nearest the site is located in very close proximity to a large quarry. This is positioned between the Nene Navigation and the site and is currently in use for the purpose of mineral extraction.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is defined and experienced as a canalised watercourse. Currently, the area of the navigation nearest the site is in use as for recreational purposes and is most clearly appreciable from the towpath or indeed on the navigation itself. However, this experience has been significantly undermined by the mineral mine to the immediate south of the asset. Here visual and noise impacts from vehicle traffic are appreciable, as are large items of plant and tall mounds of mined materials. This detracts from the asset in this location; however, the experience of the Nene Navigation remains intact elsewhere along its vast length. It should be noted that the asset is principally a long linear transport asset, and as such, its setting changes considerably along its route. However, a changing and varied</p>	<p>The section of the River Nene Navigation which extends through the search area between Thrapston and Northampton is now made up of largely modern materials along its approximate original extent, located 800m north of The Green Hill BESS.</p> <p>The asset has historic interest for long being a water source and as way to transport goods across the country. The Scheme would introduce built forms including battery storage units 800m south of the asset. This would not affect the historical significance of the asset or its relationships to the wider region. Similarly, it would not affect the setting of the asset which will remain intact along its vast length. Nearer to the site area the asset is more directly affected by an active mineral mine, Hanson Aggregates Earls Barton Quarry, directly to its south. The Scheme will not undermine the setting of the asset. The asset will retain its communal value for its recreational purposes including fishing, water sports and nature walks undertaken on and within the vicinity of the asset near the AquaPaddle Northampton Meeting Point. The asset also adjoins the White Mills Marina to the northwest of site where the asset will also maintain communal value as a route for pleasure craft.</p> <p>The Cable Route Corridor will cross the River Nene Navigation north of the Green Hill BESS. The cable will be sunk underneath the river. As such, although there may be some limited impact to the</p>

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				its use as a water source and avenue for transportation.	setting is partially a contributing aspect of the asset's significance. Contribution made by Scheme to Significance The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.	significance of the asset at construction, when the work will entail movement of plant and construction noise will have an effect on the tranquil nature of the river, there will be no impact to the asset at operation, when the cable will be completely obscured from view. Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.
8445/1 8445/1/11 8445/3/1 8445/1/2 8445/1/3 8445/1/5 8445/1/7 8445/1/9 8445/1/13 8445/1/21		1412448 1412729 1419546	Sywell Airfield Firing range Battle HQ at Sywell Airfield Hangar (R Shed Type) Canteen Building Hangars Blister Type Hangar Camouflaged Former Grass Drying Plant Building Bellman Hangar Cold War Pillbox, Relocated	<u>This group is located partly within Site C of the Scheme.</u> These assets comprise the Sywell Airfield which was opened by the Northamptonshire Flying Club in 1928. During WWII its wartime role was a military airfield which housed Royal Air Force Training Command, with Elementary and Advanced Flying Training Schools. The facility returned to civilian use in the 1950s when some facilities were converted into office and commercial space. There are a number of non-designated heritage assets which make up the airfield. These comprise a range of built forms such as hangars which surround the runways and now centre around the Sywell Aviation Museum. Architectural and Historic Interest Collectively the Sywell Airfield, and the assets comprised within it, form a group which architecturally and historically are clearly understood as an airfield. Comprised by an airfield, various hangars and other ancillary buildings, the assets within the airfield individually are worthy of their designations as locally significant buildings, yet collectively, they form a cohesive group with shared historical relationships. This interest is enhanced by the groups communal value as an important tourist site centred around the museum and aviator hotel / cafe and as a focal point for the community for family picnics. Motor bikes, Cars, Helicopters and aircraft new and old still use the airfield. It is also home to a number of businesses. Associative Value These assets share associative value to those within Sywell Airfield.	Physical Surroundings of the Assets The assets are located within the predominantly fenced off area of the Sywell Airfield located between Wellingborough Road and Holcot Lane. Agricultural fields surround the group with the villages of Sywell and Overstone to the southwest. Experience of the Assets The group are defined and experienced as elements of an historic airfield which is currently in use for recreational purposes. The airfield as a whole is best experienced from the museum carpark where a grass viewing point provides an appreciation of the airfield and the assets therein. Here the museum and the aviator hotel / cafe is a focal point for the community and are popular destinations for family picnics. Motor bikes, Cars, Helicopters and air craft new and old still use the airfield. The continued use of the airfield contributes positively towards the significance of the group. There is a disconnect between the land currently in use by the airfield and the land outside the asset which is largely agricultural. The agricultural setting of the group, therefore, does not contribute towards the understanding of the site as an airfield. Contribution made by Scheme to Significance Two fields within the site boundary (Field CF1 and Field CF4) form part of the asset. These are currently in use as agricultural fields and are located to the northeast of the airfield. The asset therefore derives some inherent historical significance from the site. However, despite the clear spatial relationship between the site and the airfield, the group maintains a setting which is inwardly focussed, and as such, does not derive any particular significance from the site area.	The Scheme has the potential to impact the Sywell Aerodrome, a group of non-designated heritage assets that are collectively of low (local) significance. While the majority of the Sywell Aerodrome Group is located adjacent to the Scheme, two fields are located within the historic confines of the aerodrome. Both currently exist as agricultural fields and are no longer in use as an airfield. As such, it is recognised that the Scheme will result in a degree of physical impact to the group. However, because the aerodrome is an asset that otherwise remains intact within its current extent, this impact is considered to be minimal. While a degree of impact is acknowledged by this assessment, the significance of the grouping would be largely sustained by the proposals. The Scheme, therefore, results in negligible direct impact to the Sywell Aerodrome. In addition, no solar panels are proposed in fields CF1 and CF4 within the site boundary, and as such, there are no direct impacts to the asset. There would be changes to the setting of the group as a result of the Scheme. These changes result from the removal of agricultural fields within the setting of the group. However, there is a disconnect between the land currently in use by the airfield and the land outside the asset which is largely agricultural. Therefore, the group derive no particular significance from these agricultural fields and any setting impacts resulting from the Scheme are also considered to be negligible. The asset will retain its collective historical value as an historic airfield, and individually, the assets which make up the group will otherwise retain their architectural and aesthetic prominence. Of the two fields which are located within the site boundary, only CF1 is intervisible with the airfield. This field is visible from the museum carpark despite partial screening. In spite of visual impacts, it will otherwise remain an important tourist site centred around the museum and aviator hotel / cafe and focal point for the community for family picnics. Motor bikes, Cars, Helicopters and air craft new and

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						<p>old still use the airfield. It is also home to a number of businesses. As such, its overall character will remain intact despite the works which will reduce parts of its former extent but will leave unchanged its community value as a tourist destination and historic interests as an airfield.</p> <p>The design of the Scheme has adjusted to further minimise impacts to the group. Specifically, solar panels have been removed from fields CF1, CF2, CF3 and CF4 which offset any setting impacts to the asset to a large degree. The solar panels proposed within CF5, which are located immediately to the east of the group, are not appreciable from the publicly accessible areas of the airfield. These panels will not detract from the appreciation of the group, its principal historic significances or its communal value.</p> <p>The Scheme will introduce solar panels immediately east of the group on agricultural fields. While no direct physical impacts are anticipated upon the group itself, there are potential setting impacts as a result of removing agricultural fields near the site. However, there is a clear disconnect between the land currently in use by the airfield and the agricultural land outside it. The asset derives no significance from its rural setting and it will otherwise remain an asset of communal value as a tourist site centred around the museum. Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the group.</p>
6916/0/1			Glebe Barn, Mears Ashby Road	<p>The asset known as ‘Glebe Barn, Mears Ashby Road’ is a collection of former farm buildings that were most likely constructed in the mid-19th century. These comprise a threshing barn and a shelter shed arranged around an open courtyard. The asset is constructed in regular coursed masonry with brick quoins, parapets and gables. The asset was subsequently converted into residential use.</p> <p>Architectural and Historic Interest</p> <p>Glebe Barn, Mears Ashby Road have architectural and historic interest as former farm buildings within the Parish of Wilby. However, the assets recent conversion into residential accommodation has significantly undermined this interest.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>This asset shares associative value with the built forms in its immediate surroundings which</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is located to the southeast of Mears Ashby Road. It faces north towards Mears Ashby Road. Elsewhere the site is surrounded by agricultural fields with dense wooded areas to the west.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is defined and experienced as a collection of farm buildings located on Mears Ashby Road. The asset is experienced from the north on Mears Ashby Road. While the asset has been converted into residential accommodation, its appreciation as a farm building is maintained by the aesthetic merits of the structure as well as its rural setting which contributes positively to its significance.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it. It is obscured from the site by dense wooded areas.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form 140m west of the asset on Field EF17. This includes solar panels and access tracks on fields to the west of the site which are screened by dense woodland. The Scheme will have no impact on the appreciation of the asset which otherwise retains its architectural and aesthetic prominence to Mears Ashby Road. Here the asset is most clearly visible and the individual architectural elements which contribute towards its significance are most appreciable, albeit with some modern modifications. The Scheme has the potential to impact the rural character of the asset in the broader sense. However, the asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area and so this impact is considered to be negligible. The asset retains rural character through its relationship with the fields that are located around it, albeit with noise and visual impacts from vehicle traffic prominent within the setting of the asset. Overall, the assets architectural significance as well as its historic significance as a former farm building will be sustained by the Scheme.</p>

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				presumably were once part of the same farm estate.		Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.
3738/4/1			Cemetery Lodge, Chapel & Gateway	<p>The asset known as Cemetery Lodge, Chapel & Gateway is an early to mid-20th century lodge to the Earls Barton Cemetery and is located on Wellingborough Road.</p> <p>Architectural and Historic Interest</p> <p>The asset has architectural and historic interest to the Earls Barton Cemetery as well as wider Earls Barton in forming the principal point of entry to the burial ground. Its architectural interests are reflected by its status as a building of local significance, providing access to the ground through an arched gate with gable and finial. The principal east facing elevation contains sash windows and two storey gables complete with bay window. The asset derives significance from these architectural elements and from its scale and massing in red brick.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>The asset shares associative value to the wider village of Earls Barton.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is located on Wellingborough Road to the east of the cemetery, and on a slightly north facing aspect. The asset and cemetery is located to the north of Earls Barton near Main Road to the north, allotment gardens to the south and residential properties and an industrial estate to the west.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is defined and experienced as a gatehouse. The decorative elements of the asset are most clearly experienced from its principal elevation to the east and from within the cemetery itself. There is some appreciation of the asset in views from Main Road to north. However, these are views of the assets plain secondary facades.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical relationship with it. There is some limited visual relationship with the asset. However, the asset otherwise maintains its principal relationship to the cemetery as its gatehouse.</p>	<p>The asset derives architectural and historic significance as the gateway into the Earls Barton Cemetery. The Scheme would introduce a new built form on Field EF27 650m north of the asset on the other side of Main Road and Swanspool Brook. The Scheme has been designed to be offset to the north in fields EF28 and EF27 and with panels removed altogether from EF30 and EF29 to reduce visual intervisibility. The asset will remain clearly observed within the context of the Earls Barton Cemetery as a lodge, chapel and gateway. The asset will maintain a clear architectural and aesthetic prominence facing outwards to the east and also westward into the cemetery. Because the Scheme does not undermine the principal architectural and historic interests of the asset, they are assessed as having no impact to its overall significance.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>
3523/0/24			Grendon Union Chapel, Main Road	<p>The asset known as ‘Grendon Union Chapel, Main Road’ is a congregational chapel built in 1861. It comprises a tall two storey brick façade with a roof lined by moulded barge boards and a finial. A school room was added to the rear in 1884. In 1902 the congregational and Baptist congregations merged and the chapel became the Grendon Union Chapel. The front porch was added in 1925 when much of the chapel was renovated.</p> <p>Architectural and Historic Interest</p> <p>The asset has historic interest to Grendon in being a community focal point and place of worship since it was constructed in 1861. Its architectural interest is derived from its scale and massing in red brick, and from its various architectural details including decorative barge boards, finial, sash windows and porch.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>This asset shares strong associative value to the other assets within the village of Grendon.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is located on the eastern side of Main Road in the centre of Grendon. While being located on an elevated position, the assets physical surroundings are enclosed by the built forms of Grendon. These comprise residential houses to the north, west and south with farm buildings to the east.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is defined and experienced as a chapel in the centre of Grendon. It is principally experienced from the west on Main Road where the west and north elevations of the asset are visible.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it.</p>	<p>The asset derives historic interest from being a community focal point and place of worship since it was constructed. Its architectural interest is derived from its scale and massing in red brick, and from its various architectural details including decorative barge boards, finial, sash windows and porch. The proposals for new built forms within fields over 600m away in BESS1 to the northwest of the asset will not impact this historic or architectural interest. Instead, the asset will retain its prominence within the village both architecturally and historically as a community focal point.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
1995/8/4 1995/9/2 1995/0/23			<p>Cart hovel c15m south-west of Hill Farmhouse</p> <p>Barn & Stable c. 30m North of No.32 Wilby Road (The Cottage)</p> <p>South Range, Village Farm</p>	<p>These assets form a group of farm buildings that are of local importance to the village of Mears Ashby.</p> <p>The asset known as ‘Cart hovel c15m south-west of Hill Farmhouse’ is a detached stone and brick five-bay cart hovel that was constructed in the late 19th century. The roof was subsequently replaced with corrugated iron. It is associated to the Grade II Listed Hill Farmhouse (NHLE 1030697).</p> <p>The asset known as ‘Barn & Stable c. 30m North of No.32 Wilby Road (The Cottage)’ is a late 17th – 18th century barn and stable in coursed lias with a corrugated iron roof. It is ‘L’ shaped in plan. It has subsequently been converted into residential use.</p> <p>The South Range, Village Farm is a collection of barns most likely constructed in the early mid-19th century. These have subsequently been converted into residential use.</p> <p>Architectural and Historic Interest</p> <p>The assets have historic interest to Mears Ashby in being farm buildings of importance to the development of Mears Ashby. While partly being converted into residential accommodation, these assets retain much of this principal relationship, and partly through their architectural details as farm buildings. Architectural interest is derived from there scale and massing and through their respective architectural details which are befitting of assets of local significance. All of their roofs, however, have been replaced by corrugated iron sheeting.</p> <p>Associative Value</p> <p>This asset shares strong associative value to the farms which they are historically related to.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are positioned on the outskirts of Mears Ashby yet within the contexts of their respective farmsteads.</p> <p>Cart hovel c15m south-west of Hill Farmhouse is open to an agricultural field to the south but remains associated with the farmstead to the north. Hill Farm Court and residential housing has been constructed to the west.</p> <p>Barn & Stable c. 30m North of No.32 Wilby Road (The Cottage) borders Wilby Road to the north and is cited at the busy intersection of Wilby Road and Wellingborough Road. Farm buildings are located to the east.</p> <p>South Range, Village Farm is located to the south of a large range of farm buildings. Wellingborough Road is located to the northeast and agricultural fields otherwise surround the asset.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are defined and experienced as farm buildings of Mears Ashby. The assets are principally experienced from the roadways which they are located on with the exception of Cart hovel c15m south-west of Hill Farmhouse which is largely obscured from view from the road. It is best experienced from within the farmstead with which it is associated with, or the public right of way which extends across the field to its south.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets do not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it. Indirectly the site contributes to the rural character of the assets in a broader sense.</p>	<p>These assets form a group of farm buildings that are located approximately 200m from Area E to the south of Mears Ashby.</p> <p>The assets have historic interest to Mears Ashby in being farm buildings of importance to the development of the village. While partly being converted into residential accommodation, these assets retain much of this principal relationship, and partly through their architectural details as farm buildings. Architectural interest is derived from there scale and massing and through their respective architectural details which are befitting of assets of local significance. All of their roofs, however, have been replaced by corrugated iron sheeting. The proposals for new built forms in the fields which surround Mears Ashby will not significantly undermine the significance of these asset as they do not derive any particular significance from the site area. Indirectly, however, the Scheme will remove agricultural land which contributes to the rural character of the assets in the broadest sense. Therefore, there is a degree of harm as a result of the Scheme upon these assets, albeit at a relatively low level and extensive mitigation has been designed into the scheme to limit the impact on assets with Mears Ashby.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme would result in less than substantial harm, at the lower end of the scale to these assets.</p>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Wall associated with former site of Easton Maudit Manor	<p><u>This group is located partly within Site F of the Scheme.</u></p> <p>Description</p> <p>The wall associated with former site of Easton Maudit Manor is a non-designated heritage asset identified by this assessment. The asset is located to the north and east of Easton Maudit church within Site F. It is not included within the HER but has been identified during this work.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>The wall is surrounded on the south and west by Easton Way. To the north and east, the wall is surrounded by agricultural fields, with a PRoW running along the eastern extent of the asset, starting to the west of the church.</p> <p>The wall is also strongly associated with four Cedar of Lebanon which once stood within the grounds of the Hall.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built from immediately north and west of the asset. There will be no direct physical impact to the asset as a result of the Scheme. However, the asset is located within Area F and so derives historical significance it through its associations with the former manor house. The asset derives much of its historic interest from its association with this former manor house, which was a seat of the Earls of Sussex. Yet, much of this associative significance has been undermined by the demolition of the manor house in 1801. Notwithstanding, the wall does highlight the extent of the former grounds of the manor, and as such,</p>

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				<p>It is a section of low masonry wall that delineates the grounds of the former manor house to the north of Easton Maudit.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The wall once delineated land belonging to the Easton Maudit Manor and the asset derives much of its significance from this historic relationship. The manor was once a seat of the Earls of Sussex and comprised of a large hall with a walled park, adjoined by another walled enclosure. According to a drawing of the hall from 1721, it was constructed in a Jacobean style and was of considerable size with a façade of two stories and a south wing of three stories. The hall was dismantled after the sale of the estate in 1801, likely with the stone reused within the construction of the Grade II Listed assets, The Old Vicarage (NHLE 1040782) and Park Farmhouse (NHLE 1189605). The asset therefore shares a degree of associative value with these assets.</p> <p>The former site of the manor is now only marked by a group of non-native Cedar of Lebanon trees and the associated wall, which now functions as a field boundary (Salzman 1937).</p> <p>This historic interest is significantly undermined by the complete demolition of the former manor to which it was associated with. Despite this, the asset maintains some historic significance from this former use and as a marker of the now demolished manor grounds.</p> <p>Architectural Interest</p> <p>The wall also derives limited architectural interest as an upstanding remnant of the former manor house. This architectural interest is enhanced by its rarity as a masonry field boundary in the local area, most of which are hedgerows.</p>	<p>Asset is chiefly experienced as a field boundary from the road into Easton Maudit from Grendon (Easton Way), where it acts as a gateway feature.</p> <p>The wall is also experienced from the adjacent public right of way. Here the wall is in a state of disrepair.</p> <p>Noise and visual impacts from vehicle traffic to the south and west on Easton Way detract from the setting of the asset. However, its appreciation as a wall retains a degree of prominence from this roadway, where not obscured by vegetation. To a lesser degree it is also appreciable from a public right of way to the east.</p> <p>The condition of the asset is deteriorating in some areas, and this somewhat undermines its overall experience and its significance. In addition, it is difficult to appreciate the asset within its original context as the manor house is no longer extant.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>A large portion of the asset is located with the site boundary to the north of Fields FF13 and FF16. Therefore, the asset derives some significance from the site area owing to the historical relationship between the site and the asset. However, because the setting of the asset has been eroded due to the removal of the manor house, this significance has been eroded.</p>	<p>retains a degree of historic and archaeological interest. As a low masonry wall, the asset derives some architectural significance as a relatively uncommon field boundary in the local area, albeit with some deterioration of its condition. The Scheme would change the setting of the asset and the way it is experienced. However, panels have been removed from the fields within the former grounds of the manor (FF13 and FF16). Therefore, the Scheme presents a low level of impact to the asset. It otherwise remains appreciable from Easton Way and the aforementioned public right of way. While the Scheme will affect the setting of the asset, it would not undermine its principle historic significance as the former boundary wall to the destroyed Easton Maudit Manor.</p> <p>Taken overall, the Scheme will result in less than substantial harm to the asset. Due to the design, which has removed panels within the former grounds of the manor, this harm will be at the lower end of the scale.</p>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Woodlodge Farm (SP830682)	<p>This asset takes the form of a likely 19th century farmhouse with associated U-shaped outbuildings, visible on OS mapping dating to the 1880s.</p> <p>The asset is located to the northeast of Sywell airfield and sits on the edge of site C in between fields CF1 and CF4.</p> <p>Historic and Architectural Interest</p> <p>The asset possesses a degree of both historic and architectural interest as a planned</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The farmstead is directly adjacent to Sywell Aerodrome to the south and west. In the direct vicinity of the farm to the north is a small paddock and further away, an arable field which gives way to Sywell Wood. To the east of the farm are arable fields. Sywell road runs South of Woodlodge farm, and a PRoW runs north from the road along the eastern extent of the farm and paddock. The</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form into fields CF1 and CF2 directly west and north of the asset respectively. The asset derives its significance chiefly from its own built form as a planned farmstead from the 18th – 19th century. The scheme would not alter the fabric of the asset and therefore there would be no impact to significance drawn from its physical form. Historically it is possible that some of the land used by site C was farmed from Woodlodge Farm in the past meaning that there may be a historical link between the site and the asset.</p>

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				<p>farmstead. Architecturally, these outbuildings often were constructed around a central courtyard, as is the case here. Such farm outbuildings were designed to aid the more techniques developed during the Agricultural Revolution, which saw a more scientific, empirical approach to agriculture. Therefore, the farm derives a degree of historic interest from its association with this movement.</p> <p>It should be considered a non-designated heritage asset and is therefore of low/local significance.</p>	<p>farmstead also contains a number of modern farm buildings.</p> <p>Experience of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is defined and experienced as a 19th century farm building near Sywell. Yet, this historic use has been undermined by the construction of modern farm buildings. The asset is lined by scatted trees and vegetation and is best experienced from within the immediate vicinity of the asset itself. Here, the architectural elements of the asset are most clearly appreciable within this relatively enclosed setting. However, there is also some limited appreciation of it from further outside the estate where views are not obscured by vegetation, particularly from a PRoW to the south and east.</p> <p>Visual and noise impacts are prominent within the setting of the asset as a result of vehicle traffic on Sywell Road.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The site is located within the immediate vicinity of the asset. As such, the asset derives historical significance from the site area, likely forming part of the historic estate of the asset. There is also a limited visual relationship between the site and the asset where this is not obscured by vegetation.</p>	<p>This would mean that there would be a small impact to the historical interest of the asset as the change of use of land would damage this connection. The development would also have a degree of impact on the rural setting of the asset, with panels being installed in neighbouring fields. However, it must be noted that views between CF2 and the asset are heavily filtered by screening from deciduous trees. To the west looking towards CF1 there is a lesser degree of screening, however, the rural character of the land to the west of the asset has already been disrupted by Sywell Aerodrome. The design has removed panels from CF4, allowing it to retain its rural feel.</p> <p>Overall, the Scheme would have no impact on the fabric of the asset itself but would have a degree of impact on the setting of the asset. However, due to existing screening and sympathetic design choices, it is concluded that this should be considered less than substantial harm at the lower end of the scale.</p>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Highfield Lodge (SP845685) Wilby Hall (SP849679) The Grange (SP843674)	<p>These assets form a group of neighbouring farms on the eastern side of Highfield Road. All of the assets are visible on the 1880s OS mapping and have varying degrees of planned elements.</p> <p>All of the assets are located to the west of Highfield Road, on the opposite side of the road to site D and located to the north and east of site E.</p> <p>Historical and Architectural Interest</p> <p>All of the assets possess a degree of architectural interest due to the planned nature of the farmsteads. Generally, the plan forms of the historic cores of these farms are constructed around a central courtyard, either separate from or directly associated with the farmhouse. The Grange possesses functional outbuildings of a particularly high quality, decorative, built form contributing to its architectural interest. This is reflected within the grounds of the farmhouse which appears to have a landscaped garden. The architectural significance of the outbuildings at Highfield lodge is somewhat undermined by the fact that</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>Highfield Lodge is located adjacent to Highfield Road to the west and Moonshine Gap to the north. To the East and South the farm is surrounded by a mixture of pasture and arable fields.</p> <p>Wilby Hall is surrounded by a mixture of pasture and arable fields. The farm is accessed from a farm track which extends eastward from Highfield Road.</p> <p>The Grange is located adjacent to Highfield Road to the west and is surrounded on all other sides by agricultural fields.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The assets are defined and experienced as historic farmsteads. Despite the alteration of these assets through modifications to their building fabric or the construction of new farm buildings, they derive some significance from this historic use and from their continued use as agricultural farmsteads. All assets are appreciable from Public Rights of Way: Highfield Lodge and The Grange from Highfield Road and Wilby Hall from a PRoW walking track that extends past the asset. Within these views, the rural character of these assets is prominent within their</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form into DF1, located directly to the west of Highfield Lodge. Due to the proximity of the asset to the sites it is possible that historically that some of the fields in the site were farmed from the asset. This would mean that there would be a small impact to the historical interest of the asset as the change of use of land would damage this connection. There would also be a degree of impact to the setting of the asset. This impact has been mitigated for within the design as there are no solar panels in the northern section of DF1, the section which the farmhouse at Highfield Lodge looks out upon, lessening the impact on views looking west out of the house.</p> <p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form to fields EF1 and EF2 located to the south and southeast of Wilby Hall. Due to the proximity of the asset to the sites, it is possible that historically that some of the fields in the site were farmed from the asset. This would mean that there would be a small impact to the historical interest of the asset as the change of use of land would damage this connection. There would also be a degree of impact to the rural setting of the asset due to the Scheme as the design includes panels in both fields EF1 and</p>

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				<p>their rooves have been replaced with modern corrugated material and a modern lean to shed has been added to the northern wall of the outbuildings. This is also reflected at Wilby Hall where the historic farm buildings have been extended with more modern buildings, altering their plan form.</p> <p>As for historical interest, the planned nature of the farmsteads highlights the impact of the Agricultural Revolution on the design of farmsteads during the 18th-19th centuries. As farm buildings, the assets are of importance to the agricultural development of the area.</p> <p>All assets within the group should be considered as non-designated heritage assets and are therefore of low/local significance.</p>	<p>setting despite noise and visual impacts from vehicle traffic on Highfield Road.</p> <p>Contribution made by Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets derive significance from the site area through their visual and historical relationship with the site. While all assets are farmsteads that are largely inwardly focussed to their historic farmyards, they maintain some degree of intervisibility with the site where this is not obscured by vegetation. The assets derive some historical significance from the site area, potentially forming parts of their former estate. More indirectly, assets derive some limited significance from the site area as agricultural fields that contribute towards the rural character of the assets in the broadest sense.</p>	<p>EF2. However, it must be noted that there is a high level of screening already from both vegetation and modern farm buildings, meaning that there is little intervisibility between EF1 and EF2 and the asset. The existing screening will be further enhanced.</p> <p>The Scheme would introduce a new built form to fields DF3 and EF1. Due to the proximity of the asset to the sites, it is possible that historically that some of the fields in the site were farmed from the asset. This would mean that there would be a small impact to the historical interest of the asset as the change of use of land would damage this connection. There would also be a degree of impact to the rural setting of the asset due to the Scheme as the design includes panels in both fields DF3 and EF1. However, it must be noted that there is already a level of screening present, from both high hedges and deciduous trees, this screening is proposed to be enhanced, meaning that views out from the asset towards the sites are heavily filtered.</p> <p>Overall, due to a pre-existing level of screening and a well-considered design the impacts to the significance of this group of assets would cause less than substantial harm at the lower end of the scale.</p>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Hockerhill Farm (SP855653)	<p>This asset takes the form of a farmhouse, constructed from red brick with a slate roof. It appears to be present on the 1880s OS mapping.</p> <p>The asset is located to the North of the A4500 and to the southeast of site E between EF27 to the north and EF29 to the west.</p> <p>Historic and Architectural Interest</p> <p>The farmhouse derives a degree of architectural interest as an example of a 19th century farmhouse. However, the extent to which the asset derives significance from this interest is limited by the modern alterations of the asset. The historic mapping shows that the asset in the 1880s was L shaped, likely meaning that it once had an associated outbuilding. Therefore, the plan form of the farm has changed to some extent. Despite this the asset derives some significance from its architectural interest. The farmhouse also derives limited historic significance from its role as an historic farmstead of importance to the agricultural hinterland of Earls Barton.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is surrounded to the north and northwest by a large arable field. On all other sides the asset is surrounded by small paddocks.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is experienced as farmstead within the agricultural hinterland of Earls Barton. The asset is accessed via a long driveway from the A4500 Main Road. Here, noise impacts from vehicle traffic are prominent within the setting of the asset. The asset derives significance from the small paddocks that are located around the site, reflecting its modern use as a livery yard.</p> <p>Contribution made by the Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, or does it share any specific historical relationship with it. There is, however, a degree of intervisibility between the site and the asset. Yet, it must be noted that there appears to be significant screening to the rear of the farmhouse indirectly the site contributes to the rural character of the assets in a broad sense.</p>	<p>As Hockerhill Farm is outside the limits of the Scheme there will be no alteration to its fabric. Therefore, as the asset chiefly derives its significance from its built form there would be no impact to its significance derived from its physical form. The Scheme would however introduce a new built form into field EF27 and due to the proximity of the farm to the field it is possible that the field was historically farmed from the asset. This would mean that there would be a small impact to the historical interest of the asset as the change of use of land would damage this connection. There would also be a degree of impact to the agricultural rural setting of the asset due to the Scheme as the design includes panels in field EF27. However, there is a thick line of trees to the north of the asset which provide screening meaning that there is limited intervisibility between the asset and the field. The design has not included panels in field EF29 which is much more visible from the asset.</p> <p>Overall, through existing screening and sympathetic design, it can be considered that the Scheme would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the asset at the lower end of the scale.</p>

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N/A	N/A	N/A	Ward's Barn (SP840658)	<p>This asset takes the form of an outlying agricultural building, it appears on the 1880s OS mapping.</p> <p>Historic and Architectural Interest</p> <p>The asset derives a degree of architectural and historic significance as an example of an 18th-19th century agricultural building. It must be noted however that the traditional setting of the asset has been eroded through the 20th century as a result of a plantation which surrounds a large proportion of the site. From the historic mapping it is clear that during the late 19th century there was no plantation and it seems likely that the barn was surrounded by open fields.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is surrounded on its north and west sides by a 20th century plantation. To the south and east, the barn is surrounded by an arable field.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is experienced as farmstead within the agricultural hinterland of Mears Ashby. It derives significance from its position adjacent to agricultural fields. The asset is appreciable from the southeast within the site area.</p> <p>Contribution made by the Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset derives some significance from the site through its visual relationship with it. It also derives historic significance, likely forming part of its estate. Indirectly, it also contributes towards its rural character to a large degree. However, it must be stated that it is already difficult to appreciate the barn in its original setting due to the extensive 20th century planting to the north.</p>	<p>The asset is located to the south of Mears Ashby in between fields EF33 and EF23. The asset is outside the Scheme and there will be no alteration to its fabric. The Scheme would, however, introduce a new built form to fields EF23 and EF33 impacting the rural setting of the asset. A pre-existing level of screening disrupts views west of the asset towards EF33. Views to the southeast and east are open meaning that there would be intervisibility between the asset and the Scheme in EF23. There is also potential for filtered long distance views to the rest of site E to the east also. There has been some mitigation in the design to counteract impacts to the assets setting, with panels being omitted from the western extents of EF23. Therefore, there are no panels directly south of the asset.</p> <p>Overall, despite pre-existing screening and mitigation within the design, it can be considered that the Scheme would lead to less than substantial harm.</p>
N/A	N/A	N/A	House (SP900589)	<p>This asset takes the form of a house which first appears on the 1900 OS map. is located to the west of Bozeat, south of Easton Lane and east of the A509.</p> <p>Historic and Architectural Interest</p> <p>The asset derives a degree of architectural and historic significance as an example of a relatively high-status early 20th century dwelling. The plan form of the house seems to have changed significantly since the 1952 OS map and therefore has likely been subject to major later 20th or 21st century development. This has likely undermined the significance of the asset. As such, the significance which the asset derives from this interest is limited.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is surrounded by a small area of woodland on its north and west sides. Behind these trees to the north is Easton Lane which runs roughly east-west and to the west is the A509 which runs roughly north-south. To the south of the asset is a large garden with an old outbuilding at the bottom, now converted into a dwelling. To the east is another treeline behind which is an arable field.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is primarily experienced from its private driveway which joins Easton Lane. It is experienced as a dwelling, which was its intended historical use, however, due to modern developments, it is difficult to appreciate the original plan form of the asset. Due to thick screening provided by woodland to the north and west of the house, there is little intervisibility between the house and the surrounding public highways. The experience of the asset is also somewhat undermined by road noise from the A509, a 20th century addition to the landscape.</p> <p>Contribution made by the Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it, due to the thick, mature screening. Indirectly the site contributes to the rural character of the asset in a broad sense.</p>	<p>As the asset is outside the limits of the Scheme there will be no alteration to its fabric. Therefore, as the asset chiefly derives its significance from its built form there would be no impact to its significance this way. In relation to the setting of the asset, due to a high level of pre-existing screening and the fact that the busy A509 is between the asset and site F it can be considered that there is a negligible impact on the setting of the asset.</p> <p>Therefore, taken overall, the Scheme will result in no harm to the asset.</p>

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N/A	N/A	N/A	Slype House (SP897591)	<p>This asset takes the form of a farmhouse which first appears on the 1880s OS mapping.</p> <p>Historic and Architectural Interest</p> <p>The asset derives a small level of historic and architectural interest as an example of an early modern farmstead. This interest, however, has been heavily eroded in the late 20th – 21st century when the building was modified. The significance which the asset derives from this interest is therefore limited.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The farmhouse is surrounded by a large garden including a pond to the east. More widely the plot is surrounded by a mixture of pasture and arable fields.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>Slype House is experienced as a farmhouse within the rural hinterlands of Easton Maudit and Bozeat. It is chiefly experienced from its private driveway, however there are more long-distance views from Easton Lane and heavily filtered views from the PRow which runs behind the house. As the asset has not changed its use from its historic use it can still be appreciated for its original purpose. However, due to modern alterations, it cannot be appreciated in its original plan form. There is a moderate level of screening to the south of the property somewhat obscuring it from Easton Lane and there is dense vegetation to the North disrupting long distance views from the PRow. The proximity of the asset to modern roads means that there is a degree of audio/visual impacts to the experience of the asset associated with modern traffic.</p> <p>Contribution made by the Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does likely draw a degree of significance from scheme as some of the fields within site F have historically likely been farmed from Slype house. While there is some screening between the site and the asset, the asset has something of a visual relationship with the site area.</p>	<p>The Scheme would introduce new built forms into fields FF25 and FF19. Due to the proximity of the asset to the site, it is possible that historically that some of the fields in the site were farmed from the asset. This would mean that there would be a small impact to the historical interest of the asset as the change of use of land would damage this connection. There is also a degree of intervisibility between the asset and FF25 and FF19. However, it must be noted that due to a level of pre-existing screening views to both of these fields from the asset are filtered. The design of the scheme has also not included any panels in the fields which are directly next to the asset (FF21 and FF22), in order to mitigate for any potential setting impacts.</p> <p>Overall, through existing screening and sympathetic design, it can be considered that the Scheme would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the asset at the lower end of the scale.</p>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Top Farm (SP881595)	<p>This asset takes the form of a planned farmstead, first appearing on the 1880s OS mapping.</p> <p>Historic and Architectural Interest</p> <p>The asset derives a small level of both architectural and historic interest as an example of an 19th century planned farmstead. Again, however, the plan form of the asset seems to have been altered significantly in the 20th century, with the likely outbuildings converted into residential properties. Such development, which has seen unsympathetic materials used e.g. uPVC windows and, change of use has had a negative impact on the heritage significance of the asset.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>Top farm is surrounded by agricultural fields and Easton Way runs along its western extent. To the southeast of the asset there is a range of large modern farm buildings.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>Top Farm is experienced chiefly within the rural hinterlands of Grendon and Easton Maudit as a group of dwellings, meaning it is difficult to experience it in its original context as a planned farmstead. Despite this, the plan form can be somewhat understood from its modern layout. The presence of modern agricultural buildings does somewhat detract from the 19th century character of the farm, however, it still can be appreciated as a working farm. The dwellings seem to be mostly screened on all sides by a mixture of vegetation and modern farm buildings, meaning that long distance views are mainly obscured. Due to the proximity of</p>	<p>Top Farm is located between Grendon and Easton Maudit on the eastern side of Easton Way. It is considered a non-designated heritage asset and therefore is of local/low significance.</p> <p>As the asset is outside the limits of the Scheme there will be no alteration to its fabric. Therefore, as the asset chiefly derives its significance from its built form there would be no impact to its significance this way. The Scheme would introduce a new built form into fields FF15 and FF10 to the south and east of the asset. Due to the proximity of the asset to the site, it is possible that historically that some of the fields in the site were farmed from the asset. This would mean that there would be a small impact to the historical interest of the asset as the change of use of land would damage this connection. There is also a degree of intervisibility between the asset and FF15 and FF10, and possibility for long distance views east across site F. Generally, views both south and east of the asset</p>

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
					<p>the asset to Easton Way, there is a degree of noise and visual impacts to the setting of the asset as a result of vehicle traffic.</p> <p>Contribution made by the Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset derives some limited significance from the site area, possibly forming part of the assets former estate and also by contributing towards the rural character of the asset. There is no direct visual relationship between the site and the asset as views are blocked by modern agricultural buildings to the southeast of the asset.</p>	<p>are screened through a mixture of hedgerows, trees and large modern agricultural buildings. The design of the Scheme has also considered setting impacts to this asset with the omission of panels in fields FF9, FF13, FF14 and a portion of FF10, allowing for uninterrupted long-distance views of Easton Maudit.</p> <p>Overall, through existing screening and sympathetic design, it can be considered that the Scheme would result in less than substantial harm, at the lower end of the scale.</p>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Barn and Fold (SP887589)	<p>This asset takes the form of a barn with a small fold. It is first recorded on the 1840s tithe mapping of Easton Maudit.</p> <p>Architectural and Historical Interest</p> <p>The chief significance of the asset is derived from its associative historic interest to the no longer extant manor at Easton Maudit. The barn is located within the stone wall which once delineated the grounds of the manor. It is possible that the barn and the manor were directly associated with each other with the manor being destroyed in the early 19th century and the tithe mapping showing that the barn was extant in the 1840s.</p> <p>The asset also derives a low degree of significance from its architectural interest as a stone agricultural building. This significance is highly undermined as the asset is in poor condition with half of the building missing its roof.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The barn is surrounded by arable fields which are enclosed by a mixture of hedgerows and stone walls.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>The asset is chiefly experienced as a barn within the rural hinterlands of Easton Maudit from the PRoW heading north from Easton Maudit. As the building has not changed its use, it can still be appreciated for its original use. However, due to its poor condition it is somewhat difficult to appreciate its original form. The asset has a slight degree of screening due to vegetation, however, can be appreciated in long distance views from Easton Way.</p> <p>Contribution made by the Scheme to Significance</p> <p>Some of the site area sits within the boundary of the old manor house which the barn likely has a historic connection with. Therefore, the barn does derive some historical significance from the site area. However, much of this significance is eroded by the fact that the manor is no longer extant and, as such, it is hard to appreciate the barn in its likely original context. Other than this the asset does not draw any particular significance from the scheme, other than its general contribution towards the rural character of the asset.</p>	<p>The asset is located to the northwest of St. Peter and St. Paul’s church Easton Maudit, and to the west of the PRoW which heads north out of the village. It is considered a non-designated heritage asset and therefore is of local/low significance.</p> <p>The Scheme would introduce new built forms into fields FF15 to the west and FF11 to the north. Due to the topography the asset does have a degree of prominence within the landscape. Therefore, there is likely some long-distance views to FF11, which are somewhat filtered by a mixture of trees and hedgerows. FF15 is screened from the asset through a combination of topography and vegetation, meaning that there is very little intervisibility. The Scheme has been sympathetic to the setting of the asset with panels omitted from the neighbouring fields of FF12, FF13 and FF16.</p> <p>Overall, through existing screening, topography and sympathetic design, it can be considered that the Scheme would lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the asset at the lower end of the scale.</p>
N/A	N/A	N/A	Farmstead (SP890589)	<p>This asset takes the form of a group of planned agricultural buildings, which first appear on the 1880s OS mapping</p> <p>Architectural and Historical Interest</p> <p>The asset derives its chief significance from its architectural interest as a fine example of a group of 19th century planned farm buildings. Such buildings are indicative of the improvements in farming made as a result of the Agricultural Revolution. Interestingly, the</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset</p> <p>The asset is surrounded by a mixture of pasture and arable fields, enclosed with a mixture of stone walls and hedgerows. To the south, the asset is closely associated with the Grade II Park Farmhouse. To the southwest, the field which contains the asset abuts the churchyard of St. Peter and St. Pauls church, Easton Maudit.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p>	<p>The asset is located northeast of St. Peter and St. Paul’s Church, Easton Maudit and to the east of the PRoW which heads northwards out of the village. It is considered a non-designated heritage asset and therefore is of local/low significance.</p> <p>The Scheme would add a new built form to fields FF11 and FF19 to the north of the asset. Due to the topography the farmstead does have a degree of prominence within the landscape and therefore there are long distance views north of the asset towards FF11 and FF19. There is a degree of</p>

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
				<p>choice of materials used are out of character when compared to the local vernacular style. The asset is constructed of red brick with a red tile roof, whereas much of the local buildings are constructed from stone. This architectural value is undermined to a degree as the asset seems to be in a somewhat moderate condition.</p> <p>The asset also draws significance from its historic associative value with the nearby Grade II Listed Park Farmhouse (NHLE 1189605). Both the farmhouse and the outbuildings sit within a wider enclosure, enclosed mainly with a stone wall, an uncommon enclosure type for the area. Park Farmhouse is rather formal in style and is said to have been constructed from recycled material from the former manor house. Therefore, this connection with a formal house and the built form of the asset suggests that these were farm buildings of some status.</p>	<p>The asset is chiefly experienced as a planned group of agricultural buildings within the rural hinterlands of Easton Maudit from Easton Lane. The asset is highly visible due to a lack of screening and due to the use of abnormal building materials, when compared to Easton Maudit.</p> <p>Contribution made by the Scheme to Significance</p> <p>Despite the proximity of the asset to the site, the asset does not derive any particular significance from the site area, nor does it share any specific historical or visual relationship with it. In more general terms the site contributes to the rural character of the landscape which the asset is a part of.</p>	<p>screening to the north provided by deciduous trees and hedgerows, yet there is still a level of intervisibility between the asset and the aforementioned fields. The design has taken into account potential setting impacts upon the asset and panels are omitted from the closest fields to the asset which are included within the RLB (FF12 and FF20).</p> <p>Overall, due to existing screening and mitigation within the design, it can be considered that there will be less than substantial harm to the significance of the asset as a result of the Scheme.</p>

Table 6.6: Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets within The Cable Route Corridor

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
7381/1, 3803/2, 7382/1	MMK5884	-	Wellingborough to Northampton Turnpike, Northampton to Kettering Turnpike, Kettering to Newport Pagnell Turnpike.	<p>The Wellingborough to Northampton Turnpike is now comprised of the A4500 and runs roughly northeast/southwest in between Wellingborough and Northampton. The road has been in use at least since the early modern period as it is shown on the 1779 Jefferys' map.</p> <p>The Northampton to Kettering Turnpike is now comprised of the A43 and runs roughly north/south between Northampton and Kettering. Again, the road is shown on the 1779 Jefferys' map and has therefore been in use at least since the early modern period.</p> <p>The Kettering to Newport Pagnell Turnpike is now comprised of the A509 which runs roughly north south between Kettering and Newport Pagnell. The road is visible on the 1757 plan of Warrington and has therefore been in use since the early modern period.</p> <p>All of the roads are shown on either the Northampton/Milton Keynes HER and are considered as non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Assets</p> <p>Due to the length of the assets their physical surroundings vary greatly over their course. For example, where the cable route intersects with the A4500 to the northeast of Earls Barton, the road is surrounded by the rural hinterlands of the town. However, further southwest along the road, the surrounding change to the dense urban grain of Northampton. Therefore, their setting is fluid depending on where the assets are being experienced from.</p> <p>Experience of the Assets</p> <p>Due to the nature of the assets being busy modern roads, they are chiefly experienced through driving down the road. Again, due to their length the experience of the assets varies depending on where along their course they are experienced from.</p> <p>Contribution made by the Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The assets do not derive any particular significance from the scheme.</p>	<p>These assets have the potential to be impacted by the Cable Route Corridor. However, the cable will be completely buried, this includes where the cable route crosses roads and water courses. As such, there is no potential for impacts to these assets at operation. The only potential for impact comes from the construction when the digging of the cable would require the roads and the river to be temporarily closed to traffic. However, considering the very short period the transport routes would be closed to traffic, and that otherwise the assets significance will be sustained, it is considered there will be no harm to the significance of any of these assets.</p>

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Assessment of Significance	Contribution Made by Setting to Significance	Impact Assessment
				All of the roads' principal heritage significance is derived from their historic illustrative value which indicates the routes of historic turnpike roads. This value is undermined to an extent due to the modern nature of the extant roads.		
3143	-	-	The River Nene Navigation (Kings Lynn to Northampton)	<p>The River Nene runs roughly southwest/northeast from its source in Northamptonshire to the wash estuary in Norfolk. The river is navigable from The Wash to Northampton.</p> <p>Historic Interest</p> <p>The river was first made navigable via act of parliament during the early 18th century and remains so to the present day. Therefore, it gleans a degree of historic interest from its associative and illustrative value as a historic throughfare.</p>	<p>Physical Surroundings of the Asset.</p> <p>Due to the length of the asset its physical surroundings vary greatly over its course. For example, where The Cable Route Corridor intersects with the river it is surrounded by an industrial complex to the north and a quarry to the south, northwest and east. Further downstream, on the outskirts of Wellingborough, the river is surrounded by agricultural fields. However, further upstream, the surroundings change again to the dense urban grain of Northampton. Therefore, its setting and surroundings is fluid depending on where the asset is being experienced from.</p> <p>Experience of the asset</p> <p>As with the surroundings the asset, due to its length, the experience of the asset varies greatly depending on where along its course it is experienced from.</p> <p>Contribution made by the Scheme to Significance</p> <p>The asset does not derive any particular significance from the scheme.</p>	<p>These asset has the potential to be impacted by The Cable Route Corridor. However, the cable will be completely buried, this includes where the cable route crosses roads and water courses. As such, there is no potential for impacts to the asset at operation. The only potential for impact comes from the construction when the digging of the cable would require the roads and the river to be temporarily closed to traffic. However, considering the very short period the transport routes would be closed to traffic, and that otherwise the assets significance will be sustained, it is considered there will be no harm to the significance of this asset.</p>

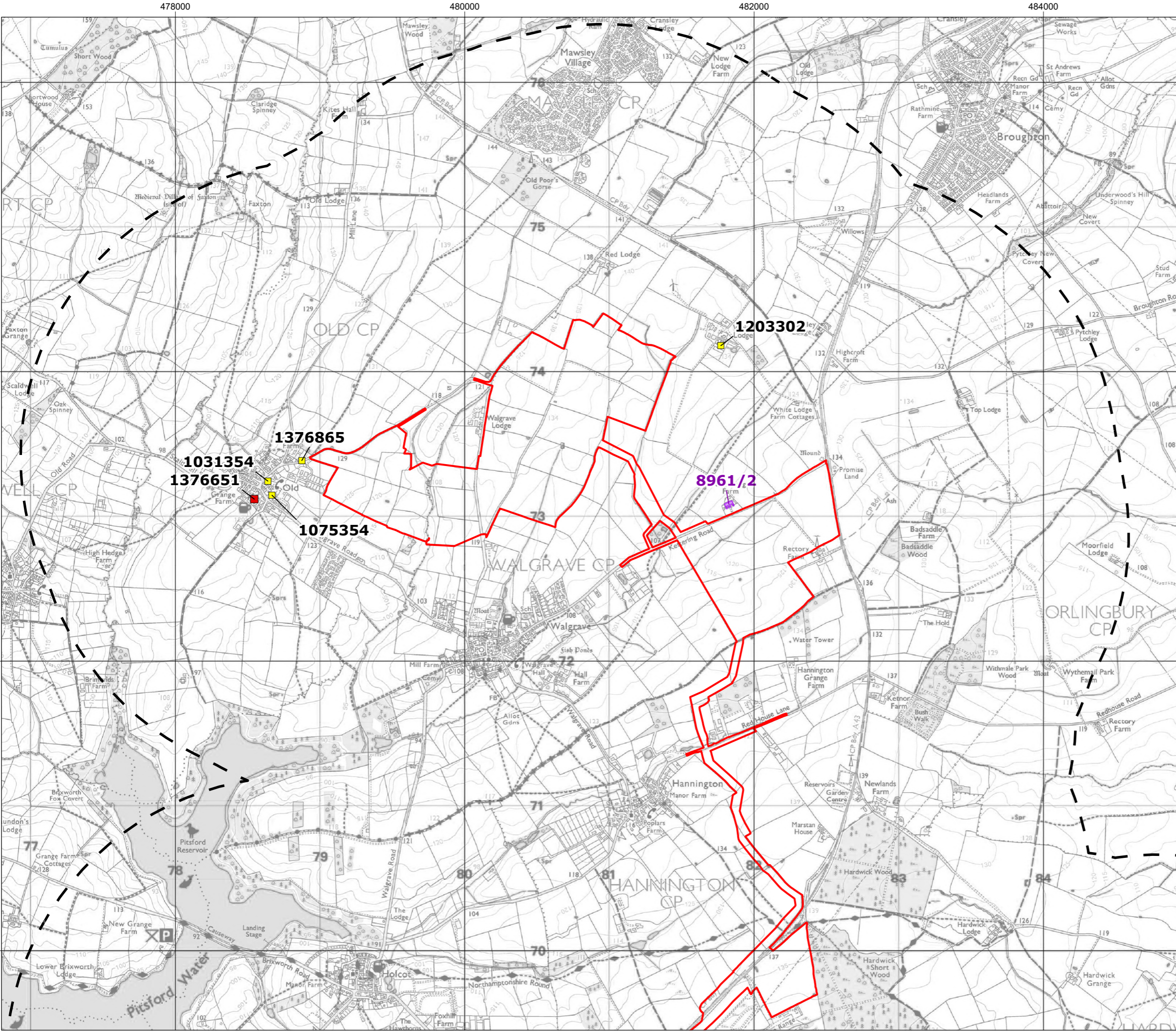
7 Conclusions

- 7.1.1 This Heritage Statement addresses the information requirements set out in the NPS and NPPF and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPS and NPPF. This HS does not consider below ground (archaeological) remains.
- 7.1.2 In total, the following designated and non-designated heritage assets have been scoped in for further assessment as part of the Environment Statement to support the DCO application for the Green Hill Solar Farm. These include:
- 63 Listed buildings (seven Grade I Listed, seven Grade II* Listed, 49 Grade II Listed);
 - Four Conservation Areas;
 - One Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden;
 - One Scheduled Monument;
 - 35 non-designated heritage assets.
- 7.1.3 The assessment concludes that there is potential for **less than substantial harm, at the upper end of the scale** to Low Farmhouse (NHLE 1371681) and Station Lodge (NHLE 129415) as a result of construction traffic during the construction phase.
- 7.1.4 The assessment concludes that there is **less than substantial harm** to 17 designated and non-designated heritage assets, including: 12 Listed buildings (one Grade I Listed, one Grade II* Listed, ten Grade II Listed); two Conservation Areas; and three non-designated heritage assets.
- 7.1.5 The assessment concludes that there is **less than substantial harm, at the lower end of the scale** to 18 designated and non-designated heritage assets, including: six Listed buildings (Grade II Listed); and 12 non-designated heritage assets.
- 7.1.6 The assessment concludes that there is **no harm** to 66 designated and non-designated heritage assets, including: 43 Listed Buildings (six Grade I Listed, six Grade II* Listed, 31 Grade II Listed); Two Conservation Areas; One Grade I Listed Registered Park and Garden; One Scheduled Monument; 19 non-designated heritage assets.

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Figures





Title: Figure 12.1.1 Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment
Green Hill A & A.2 and Cable Route Corridor

Document: Volume 1
Cultural Heritage
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Order Limits
- 2km Study Area
- Listed Buildings
 - Grade I
 - Grade II
 - Non-Designated Heritage Asset Polygon

Data: Historic England, 2025; Environment Agency, 2025; Natural England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



APFP Regulation: 5(2)(a)

Application Doc No.: EN010170/APP/GH6.4.12.1.1

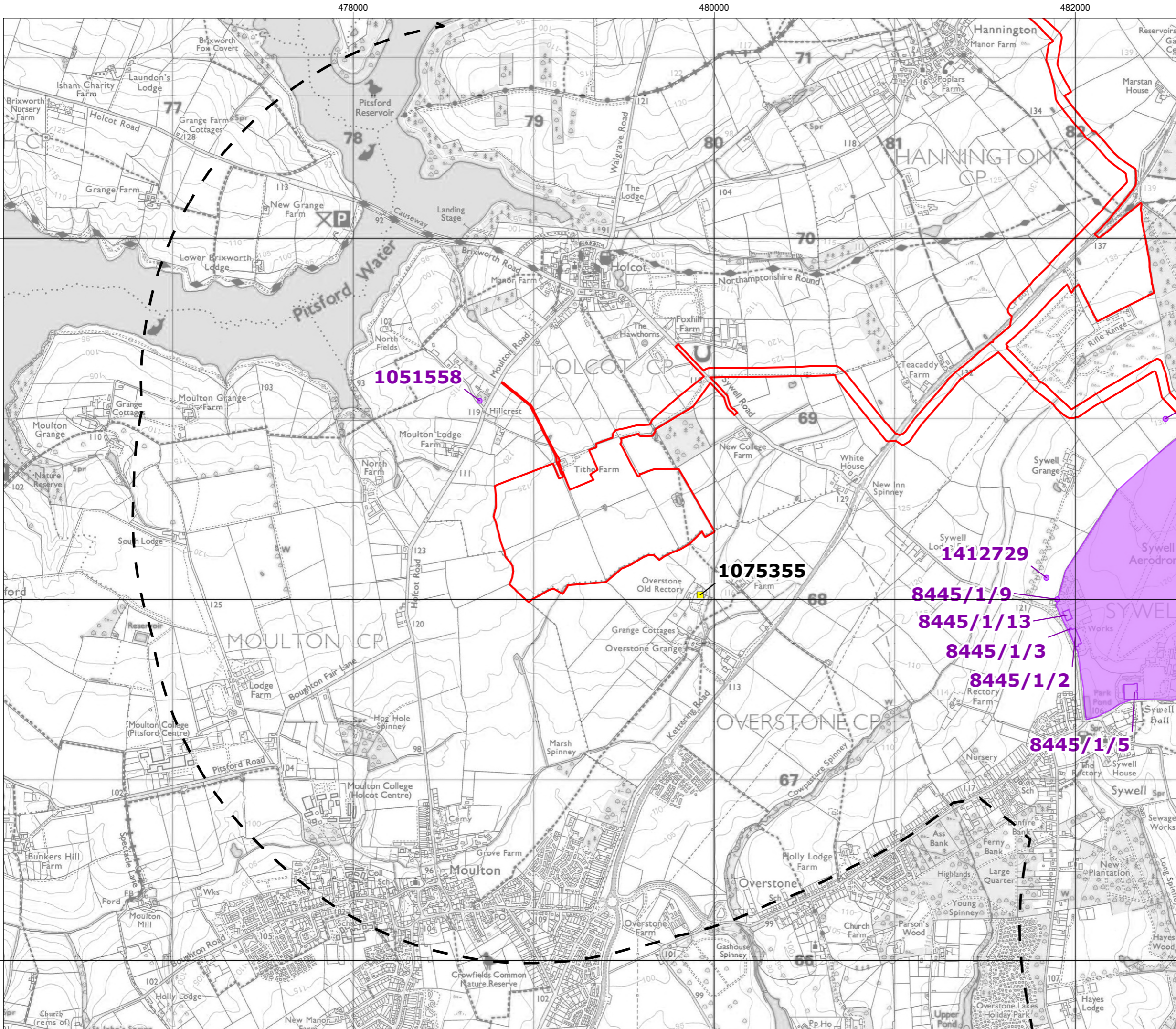
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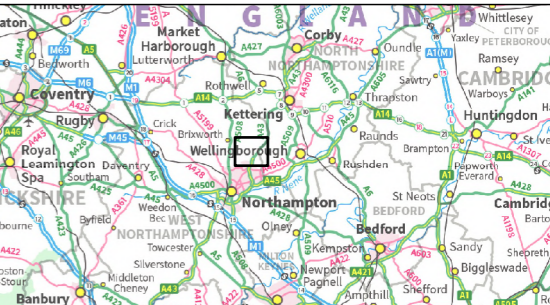
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Green Hill B and Cable Route Corridor

Document: Volume 1
Cultural Heritage
Environmental Statement (ES)

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- Order Limits
- 2km Study Area
- Listed Buildings
 - Grade II
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Point
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Polygon

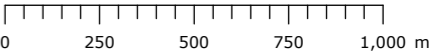
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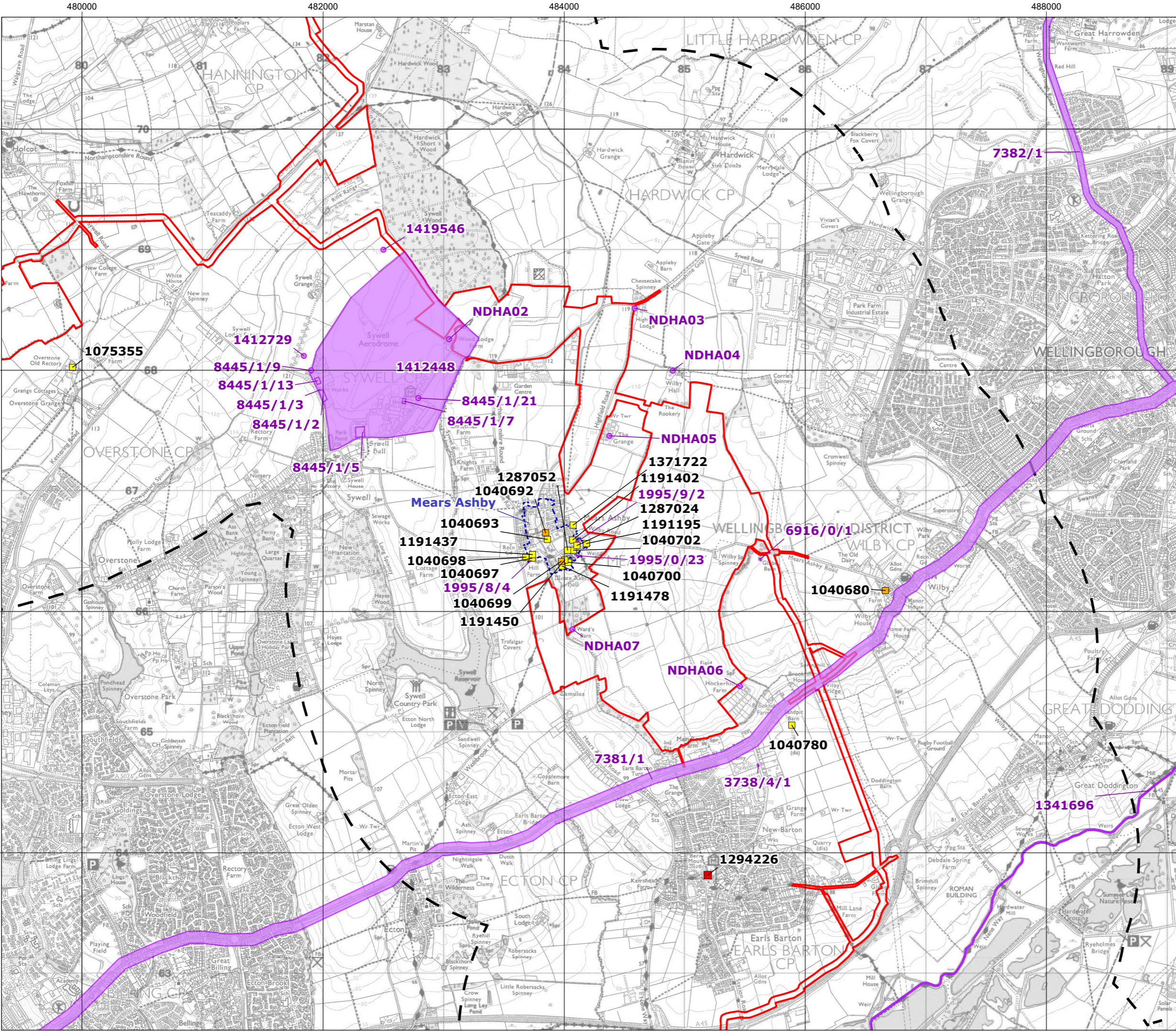


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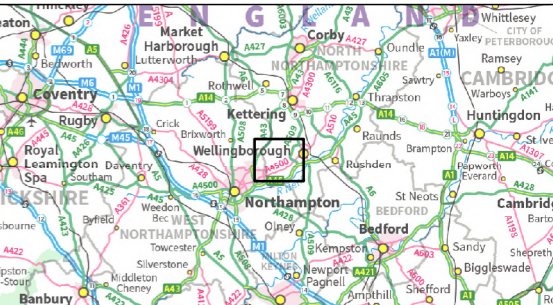
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Green Hill C, D & E and Cable Route Corridor

Document: Volume 1
Cultural Heritage
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Order Limits
- 2km Study Area
- Listed Buildings
 - Grade I
 - Grade II*
 - Grade II
- Conservation Areas
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Point
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Line
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Polygon

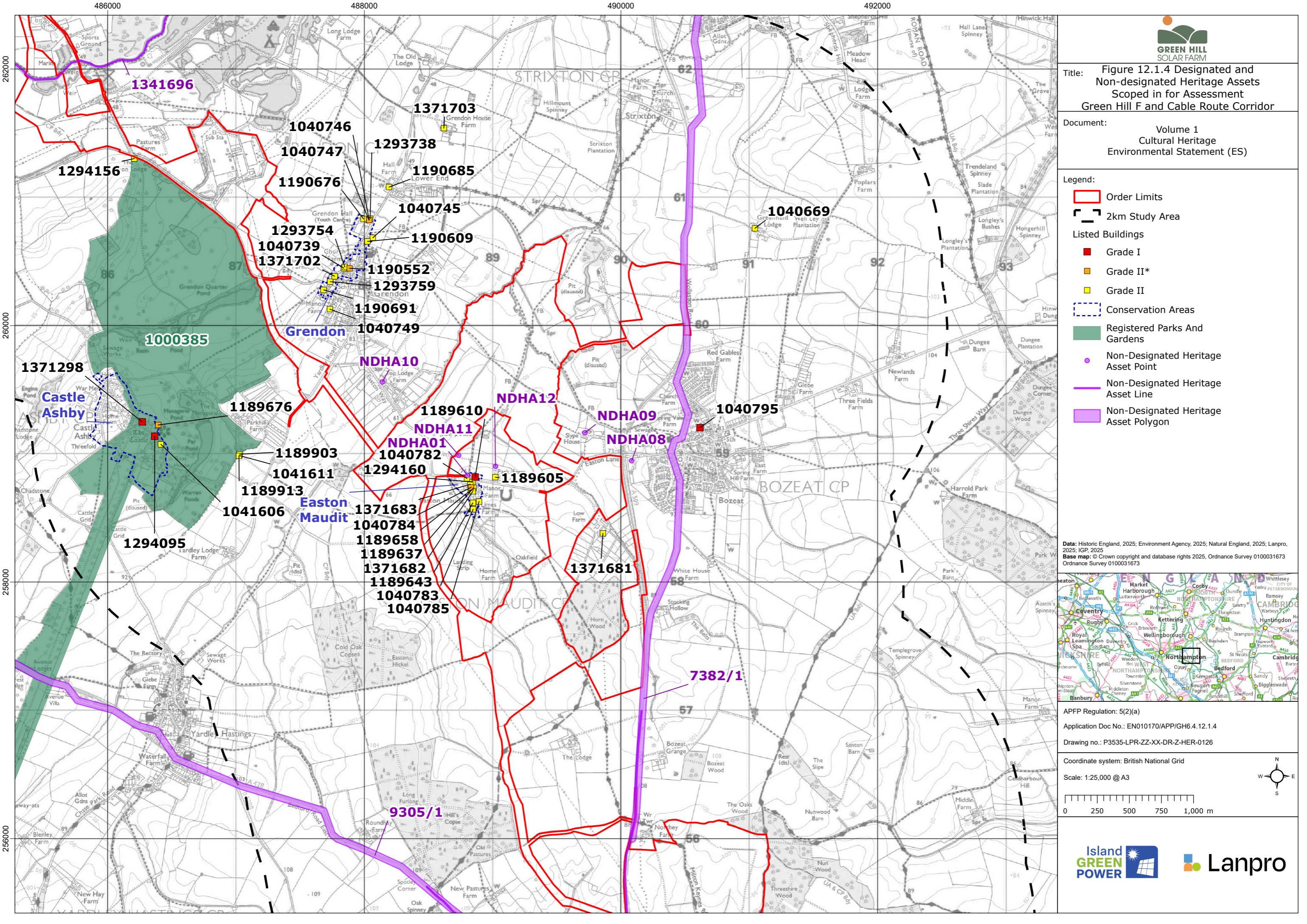
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APFP Regulation: 5(2)(a)
Application Doc No.: EN010170/APP/GH6.4.12.1.3
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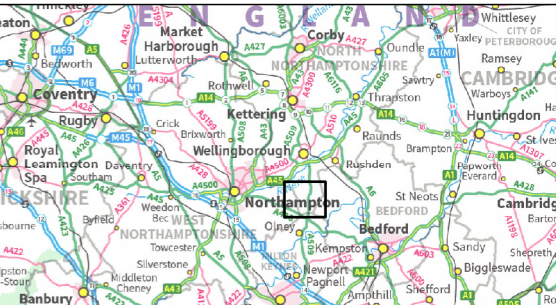
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Green Hill F and Cable Route Corridor

Document: Volume 1
Cultural Heritage
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Order Limits
- 2km Study Area
- Listed Buildings
 - Grade I
 - Grade II*
 - Grade II
- Conservation Areas
- Registered Parks And Gardens
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Point
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Line
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Polygon

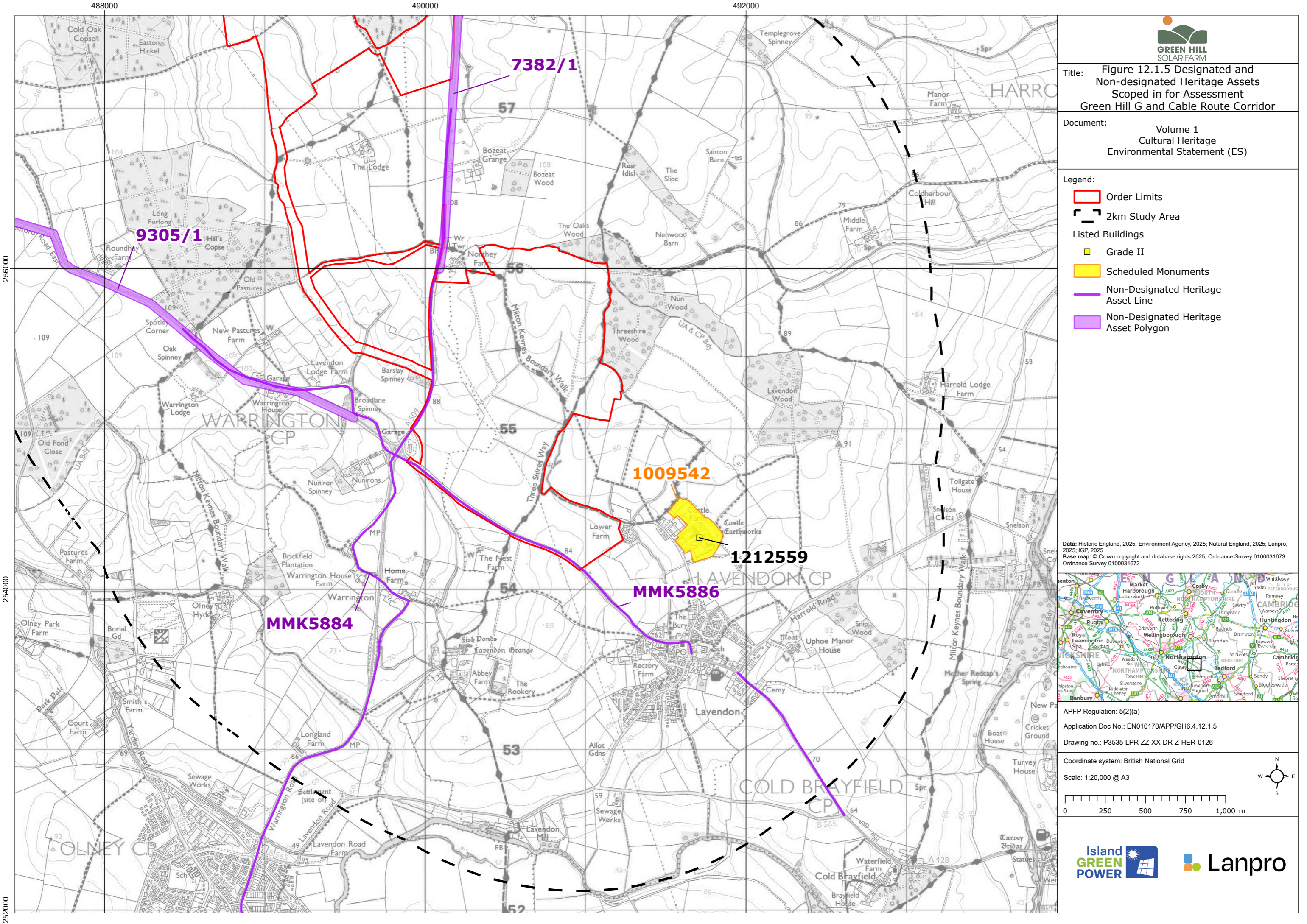
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APFP Regulation: 5(2)(a)
Application Doc No.: EN010170/APP/GH6.4.12.1.4
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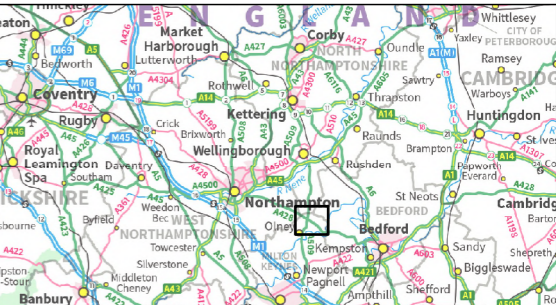
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Green Hill G and Cable Route Corridor

Document: Volume 1
Cultural Heritage
Environmental Statement (ES)

Legend:

- Order Limits
- 2km Study Area
- Listed Buildings
 - Grade II
 - Scheduled Monuments
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Line
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Polygon

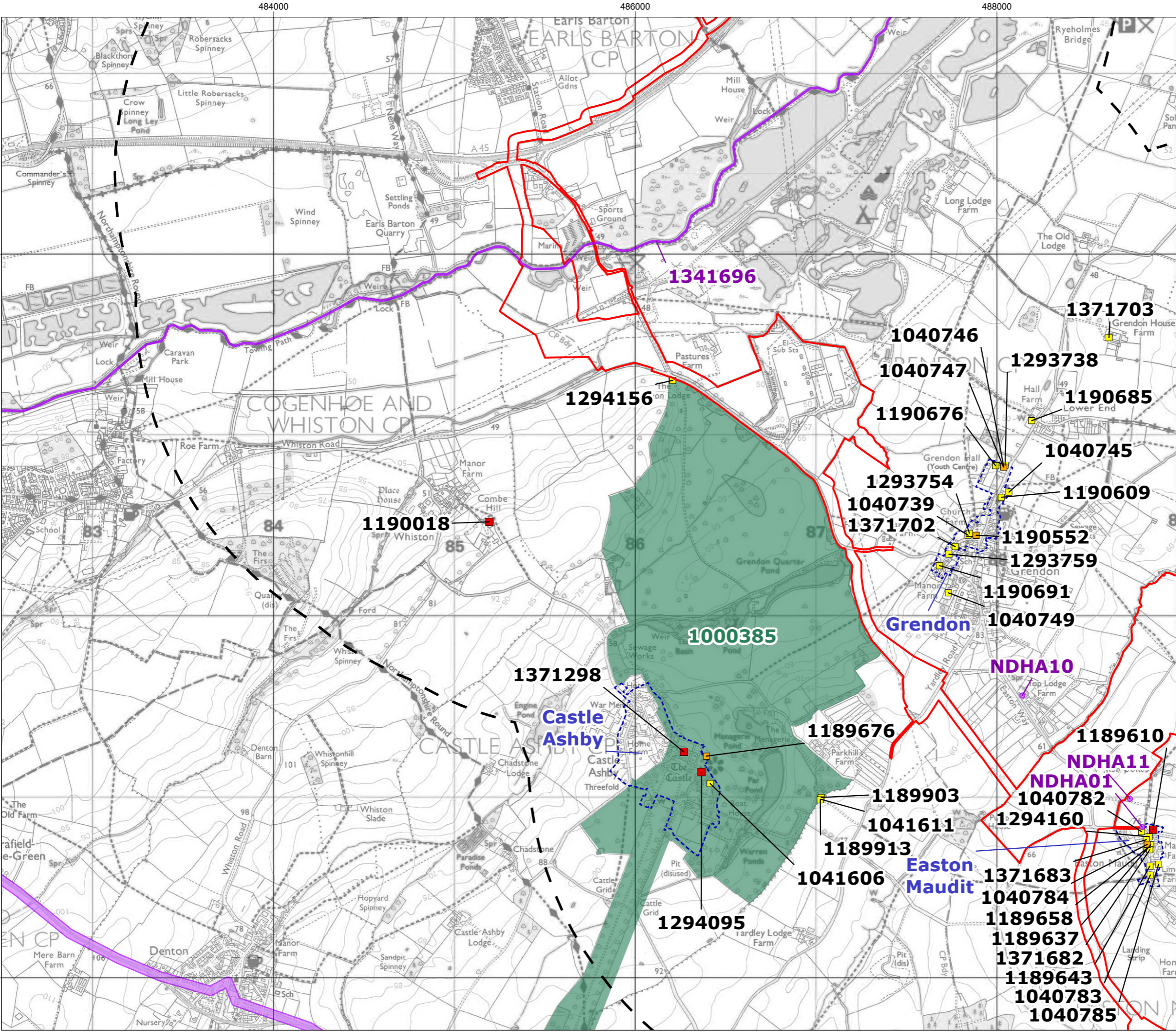
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Drawing no.: P3535-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-HER-0126

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**GREEN HILL
SOLAR FARM**

Title: **Figure 12.1.6 Designated and Non-designated Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment**
Green Hill BESS and Cable Route Corridor

Document: **Volume 1
Cultural Heritage
Environmental Statement (ES)**

Legend:

- Order Limits
- 2km Study Area
- Listed Buildings
 - Grade I
 - Grade II*
 - Grade II
- Conservation Areas
- Registered Parks And Gardens
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Point
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Line
- Non-Designated Heritage Asset Polygon

Data: Historic England, 2025; Environment Agency, 2025; Natural England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
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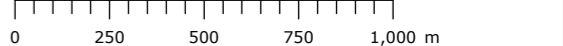
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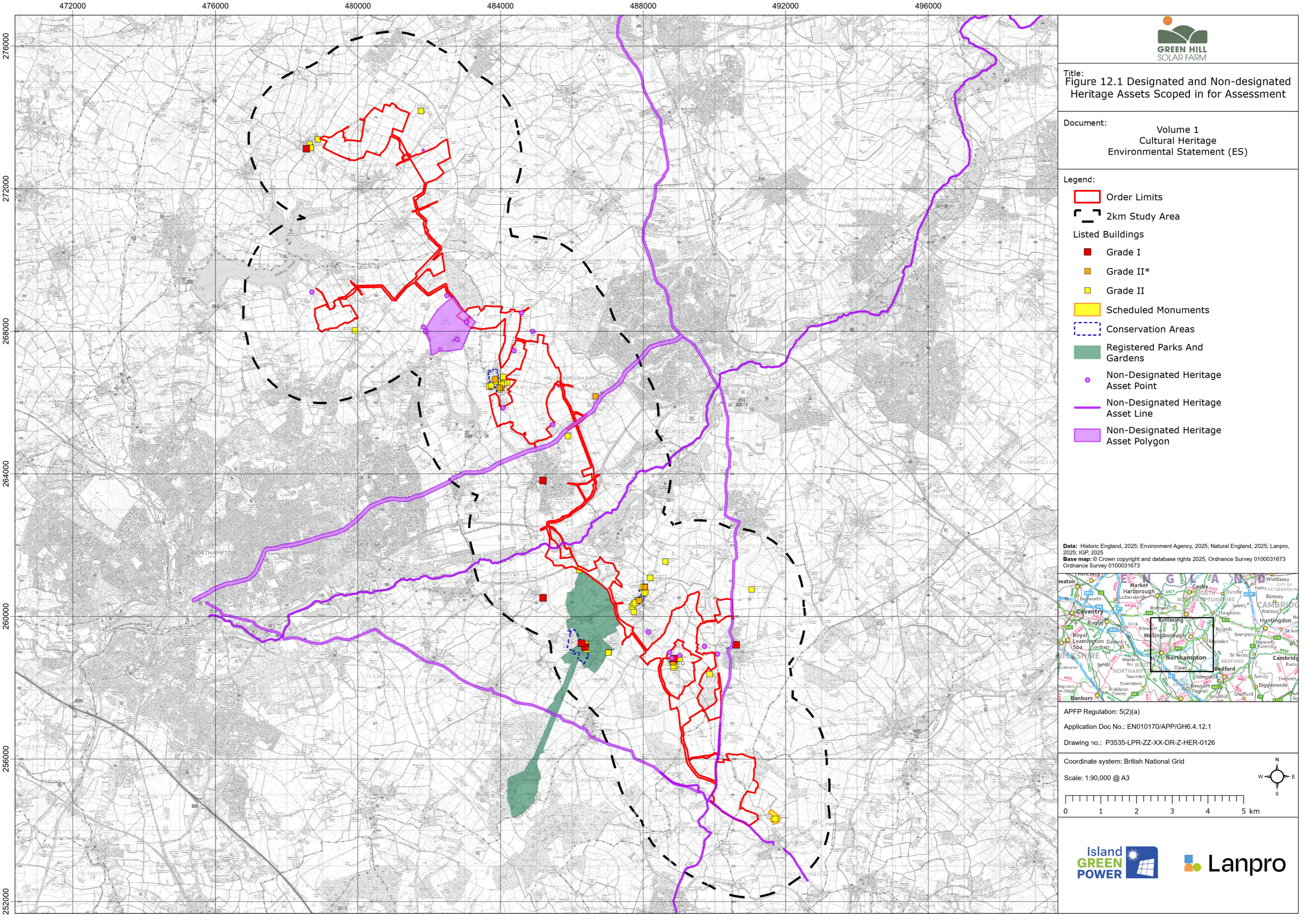




**Island
GREEN
POWER**



Lanpro



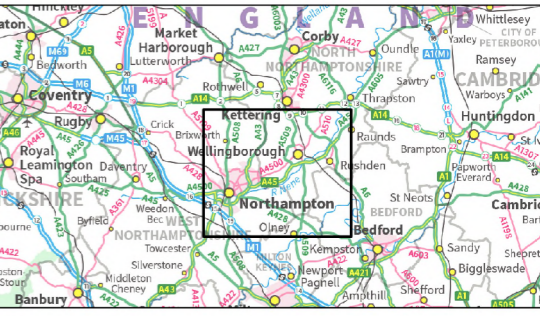
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Figure 12.1 Designated and Non-designated
Heritage Assets Scoped in for Assessment

Document:

Volume 1
Cultural Heritage
Environmental Statement (ES)

- Legend:
- Order Limits
 - 2km Study Area
 - Listed Buildings
 - Grade I
 - Grade II*
 - Grade II
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Conservation Areas
 - Registered Parks And Gardens
 - Non-Designated Heritage Asset Point
 - Non-Designated Heritage Asset Line
 - Non-Designated Heritage Asset Polygon

Data: Historic England, 2025; Environment Agency, 2025; Natural England, 2025; Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
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APFP Regulation: 5(2)(a)
Application Doc No.: EN010170/APP/GH6.4.12.1
Drawing no.: P3535-LPR-ZZ-XX-DR-Z-HER-0126

Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:90,000 @ A3



Plates

March 2025



Plate 1. White Lodge Farmhouse, facing northwest



Plate 2. The wind turbine seen within the rural context of White Lodge Farmhouse, facing west



Plate 3. The site as seen facing west from White Lodge Farmhouse



Plate 4. Over stone Old Rectory (NHLE 1075355), facing southwest



Plate 5. Southwest Mears Ashby Group, facing southwest



Plate 6. The southwest Mears Ashby Group, facing southeast



Plate 7. The southwest Mears Ashby Group as seen from the edge of the Scheme, facing south



Plate 8. Station Lodge (NHLE 1294156), facing



Plate 9. Castle Ashby (NHLE 1371298), facing northeast



Plate 10. The Church of Mary Magdalen (NHLE 1294095), facing west



Plate 11. The Terrace Gardens (NHLE 118976), facing northwest



Plate 12. The Palm House or Orangery (NHLE 1031606), facing northeast



Plate 13. Church of St Mary (NHLE 1190552), facing west



Plate 14. 20, Church way (NHLE 1293759), facing northeast



Plate 15. 54-58, Main Road (NHLE 1040745), facing southeast



Plate 16. Hall Close Cottage (NHLE 1190685), facing southeast



Plate 17. Greenfield Lodge seen from a PRow to the south



Plate 18. The High Street of Easton Maudit, facing north



Plate 19. Low Farmhouse, facing south



Plate 20. Well House (NHLE 1294160), facing south down High Street from the churchyard

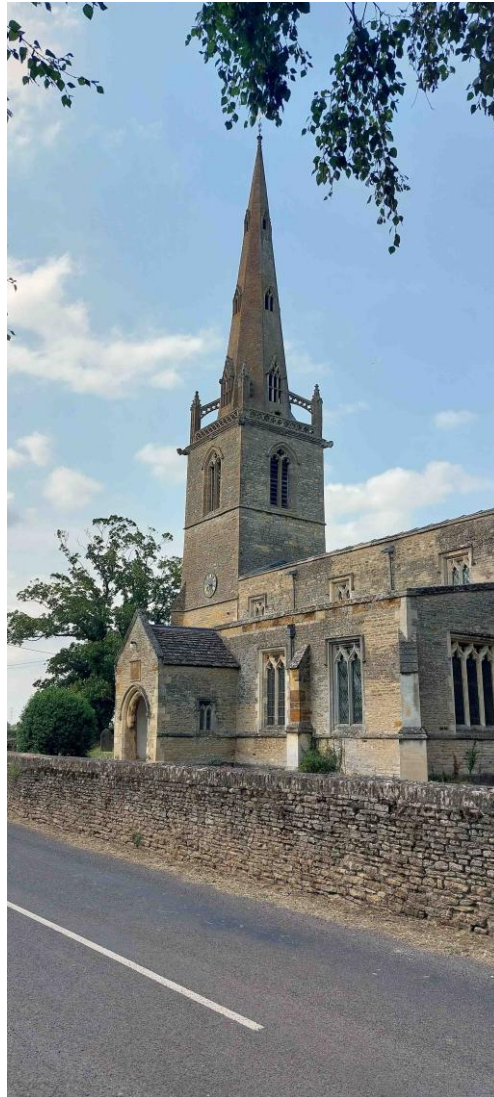


Plate 21. Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1189610), facing west



Plate 22. The Old Vicarage (Left; NHLE 1040782), facing northwest



Plate 23. Park Farmhouse (NHLE 1189605), facing east



Plate 24. Home Farmhouse (NHLE 1040785), facing northwest across the Scheme



Plate 25. Lavendon Castle Farmhouse (NHLE 1212559), facing north



Plate 26. An area of landscaped garden within the Castle Ashby estate and Conservation Area, facing southwest



Plate 27. The southern end of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area, facing north



Plate 28. The southern end of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area, facing west

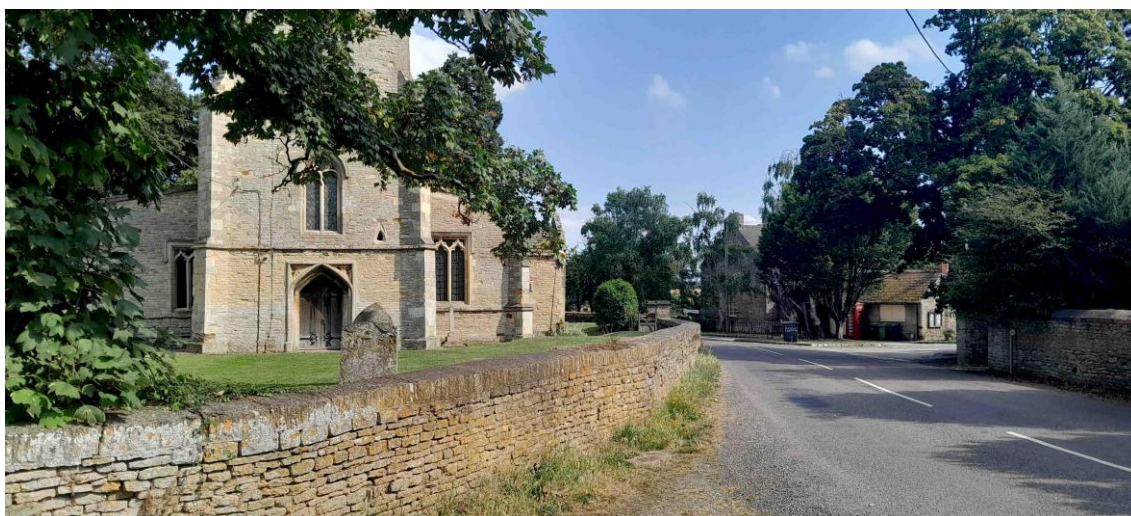


Plate 29. The north end of the Easton Maudit Conservation Area, facing east



Plate 30. The convergence of the two roads within the Easton Maudit Conservation Area, facing east



Plate 31. The Grendon Conservation Area, facing southwest along Church Way



Plate 32. The Grendon Conservation Area, facing southwest from Church Way



Plate 33. The Mears Ashby Conservation Area, facing west along Wilby Road



Plate 34. The Mears Ashby Conservation Area, facing southeast along Lady's Lane



Plate 35. The churchyard within the centre of the Mears Ashby Conservation Area, facing southwest



Plate 36. The southwest corner of the Mears Ashby Conservation Area, facing east



Plate 37. A bridge within the Grade I Listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000385), facing northeast



Plate 38. The southeastern corner of the Grade I listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000385), facing southeast



Plate 39. The Grade I Listed Castle Ashby Registered Park and Garden (NHLE 1000385), facing southwest from Castle Ashby Road

Appendix 1 Heritage Scoping Tables

3535/H Heritage Scoping Tables, Greenhill Solar Farm, Northamptonshire



Heritage Scoping Tables

Green Hill Solar Farm, Northamptonshire

Island Green Power

April 2025

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Issue Sheet

Document Prepared for: Island Green Power

Heritage Scoping Tables:

3535/H Greenhill Solar Farm, Northamptonshire

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Date: July 2024

Revision: V1.5

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	2
2	STUDY AREA	2
3	METHODOLOGY	2
4	RESULTS	3
	FIGURES	4

List of Figures

Figure 1. Designated Built-Heritage Assets (North)

Figure 2. Designated Built-Heritage Assets (South)

Figure 3. Non-designated Built-Heritage Assets (North)

Figure 4. Non-designated Built-Heritage Assets (South)

Figure 5. Built Heritage Assets Scoped In (North)

Figure 6. Built Heritage Assets Scoped In (South)

Appendices

Appendix 1. Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

Appendix 2. Gazetteer of Conservation Areas

Appendix 3. Gazetteer of Registered Parks and Gardens

Appendix 4. Gazetteer of Scheduled Monuments

Appendix 5. Gazetteer of Non-Designated Built Heritage Assets

1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This document provides the results of a heritage-based scoping exercise aimed at identifying built heritage assets that require scoping in for further assessment within the Heritage Statement that will form the technical appendix to the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the Environmental Statement.
- 1.1.2 The heritage-scoping is focused on assets within the Sites proposed to accommodate the ground mounted solar photovoltaic generating station and Associated Development and the study area excluding the Cable Route Search Area.
- 1.1.3 The exact route of the Cable Route Corridor is yet to be determined. Once the Cable Route Corridor has been refined a scoping exercise will be undertaken to identify any heritage assets that may be impacted during the construction of the Cable Route Corridor. Any impacts to built heritage assets are expected to be minimal and temporary in nature.

2 Study Area

- 2.1.1 In defining an appropriate Study Area, best practice guidance, professional judgement, and a review of the potential effects of the Proposed Scheme on built heritage has been applied.
- 2.1.2 Records of all designated heritage assets held on the Historic England National Heritage List for England (NHLE) and Conservation Areas within the Sites and 2km from their boundary were collated to inform an assessment of the potential indirect (setting) impacts of the Scheme.
- 2.1.3 To ensure all designated heritage assets were identified where there could be a potential for impact as a result of the Scheme, a flexible approach was adopted that allowed the study area to be extended beyond 2km to include specific heritage assets where appropriate.
- 2.1.4 Non-designated heritage assets recorded on the Northamptonshire Historic Environment Record (HER) were considered within the Sites and 1km from their boundary. These assets are of a local significance and, as such, the potential for impact to their significance is limited beyond 1km.
- 2.1.5 All designated heritage assets located within the study area are identified on Figures 1 and 2. Non-designated heritage assets considered as part of this assessment are shown on Figures 3 and 4.

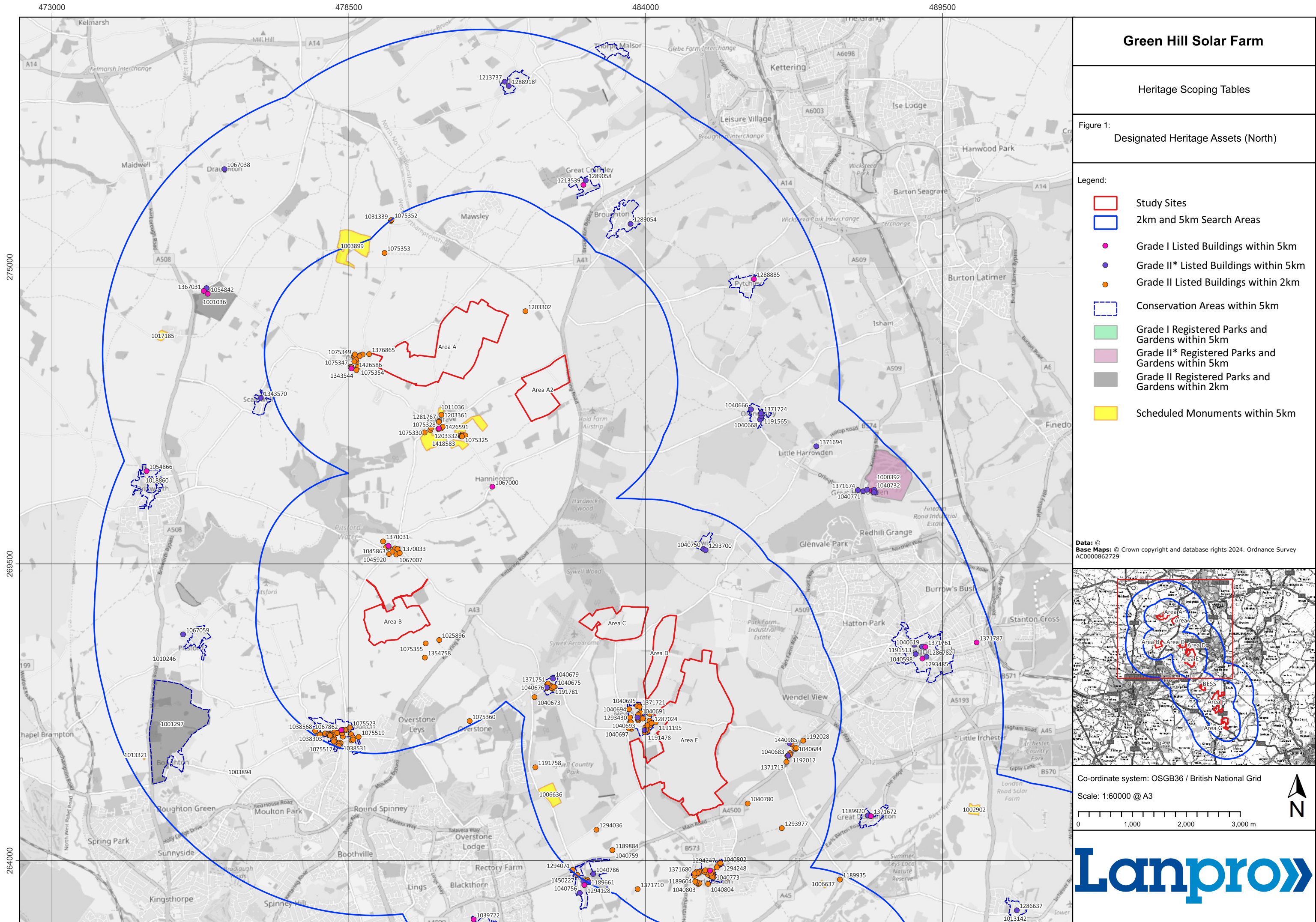
3 Methodology

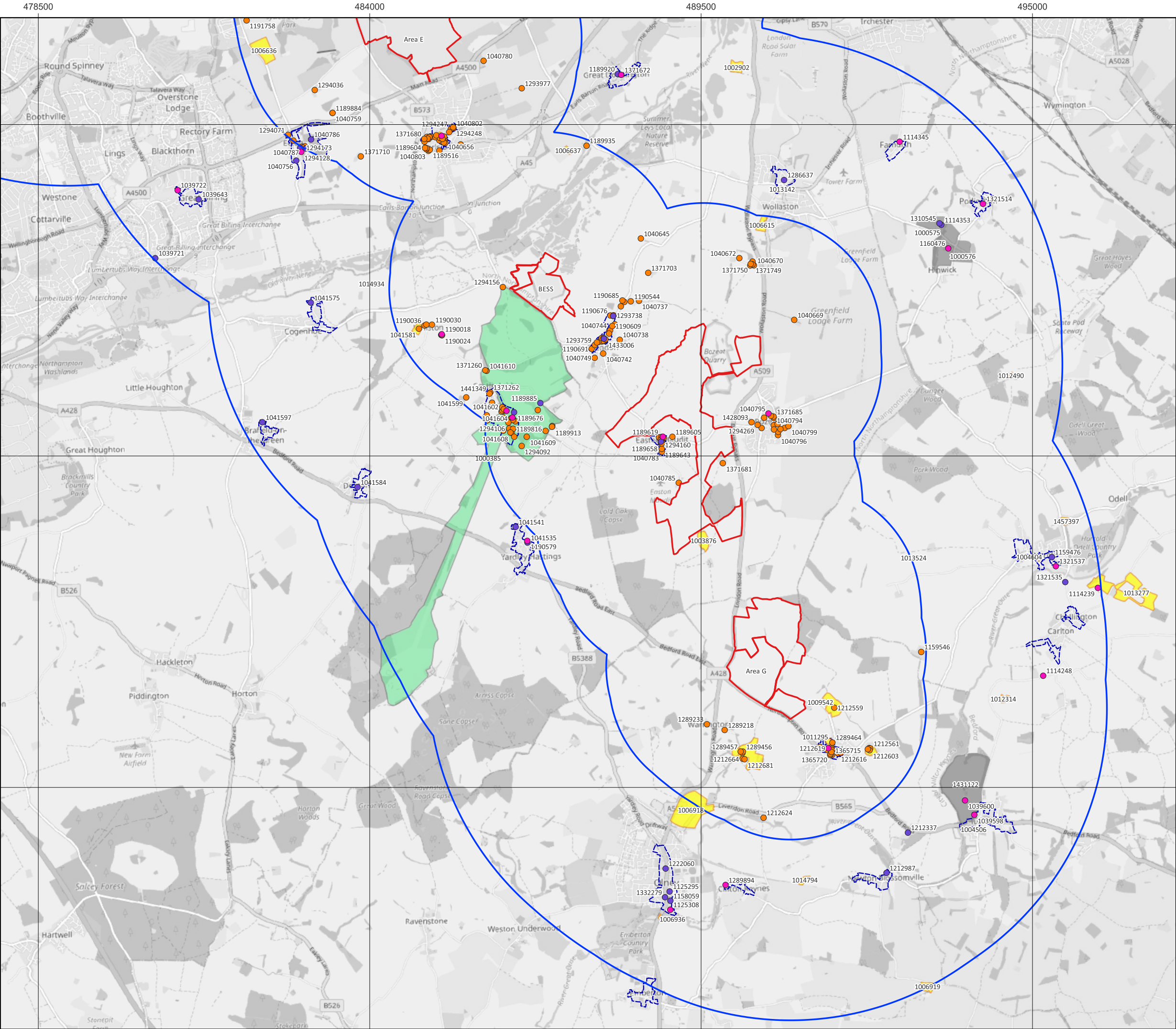
- 3.1.1 In line with Historic England Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition) (2017), the scoping exercise was conducted to sift the assets within proximity of the site at an early stage and ensure only assets with the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Scheme were taken forward for full assessment within the

Heritage Statement, which will inform the Cultural Heritage Environment Impact Assessment for the Scheme.

- 3.1.2 Scoping-based site visits were undertaken in May 2024 for all assets within the study areas as detailed in Section 2 above (2km for designated heritage and 1km for non-designated heritage assets). Designated Heritage assets of the highest significance, i.e. Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Grade I and II* listed Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas, were visited out to a distance of 5km from the site.
- 3.1.3 Only those assets identified to have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Scheme were scoped in. The scoping exercise took the following factors into consideration:
- The nature and extent of the proposed Scheme, which consideration to the various elements of above ground infrastructure;
 - The proximity of heritage assets to the Proposed Scheme;
 - The degree of inter-visibility between heritage assets and the Site taking into consideration, for instance, changes in topography as well as interposing townscape and landscape features, informed by an extensive scoping site visit; and
 - The significance of heritage assets and the contribution made by their setting, including any known historic or functional relationships.
- 3.1.4 In accordance with the NPPF and Historic England guidance the scoping exercise employed professional judgements based on the effect of the Proposed Scheme on the significance of heritage assets, rather than whether the development will be visible from them, although this is also a consideration.
- ## 4 Results
- 4.1.1 The Site, Study Area and all heritage assets scoped in for further assessment are identified on Figures 5 and 6.
- 4.1.2 A total of 427 Listed Buildings of varying grade were identified, of these 63 Listed Buildings have been scoped in for further assessment (see Appendix 1).
- 4.1.3 A total of 37 Conservation Areas were identified, of these four Conservation Areas have been scoped in for further assessment (see Appendix 2).
- 4.1.4 A total of seven Registered Parks and Gardens were identified, of these one Registered Parks and Gardens have been scoped in for further assessment (see Appendix 3, Figures).
- 4.1.5 A total of 34 Scheduled Monuments were identified, of these one Scheduled Monument has been scoped in for further assessment (see Appendix 2).
- 4.1.6 A total of 71 non-designated assets were identified, of these 19 non-designated heritage assets have been scoped in for further assessment (see Appendix 2)

Figures





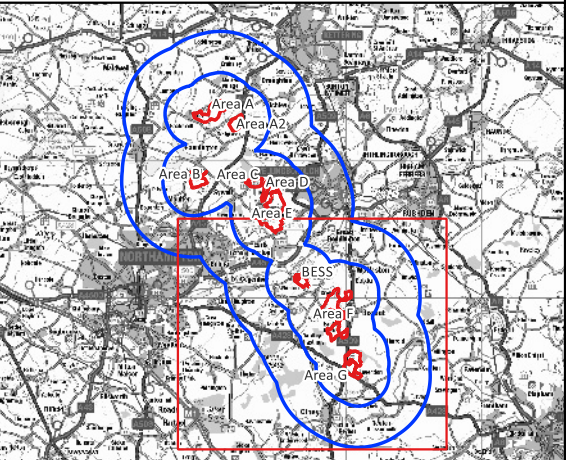
Green Hill Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 2:
Designated Heritage Assets (South)

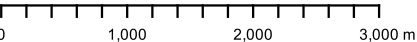
- Legend:
- Study Sites
 - 2km and 5km Search Areas
 - Grade I Listed Buildings within 5km
 - Grade II* Listed Buildings within 5km
 - Grade II Listed Buildings within 2km
 - Conservation Areas within 5km
 - Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens within 5km
 - Grade II* Registered Parks and Gardens within 5km
 - Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens within 2km
 - Scheduled Monuments within 5km

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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:60000 @ A3



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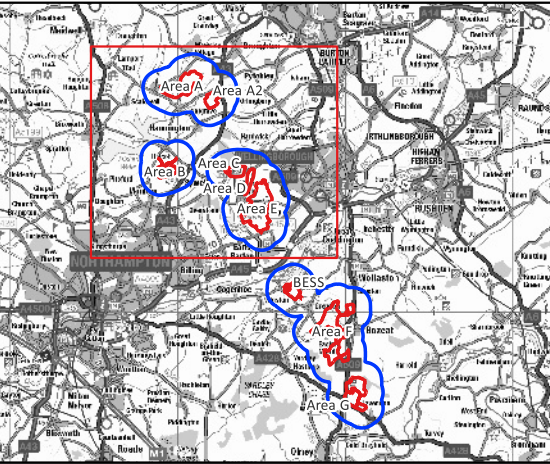
Green Hill Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 3:
Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets (North)

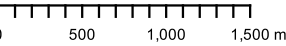
- Legend:
- Study Sites
 - 1km Search Areas
 - Northamptonshire HER points
 - Northamptonshire HER polylines
 - Northamptonshire HER polygons
 - Milton Keynes HER points
 - Milton Keynes HER polylines
 - NRHE points
 - NRHE polylines
 - NRHE polygons

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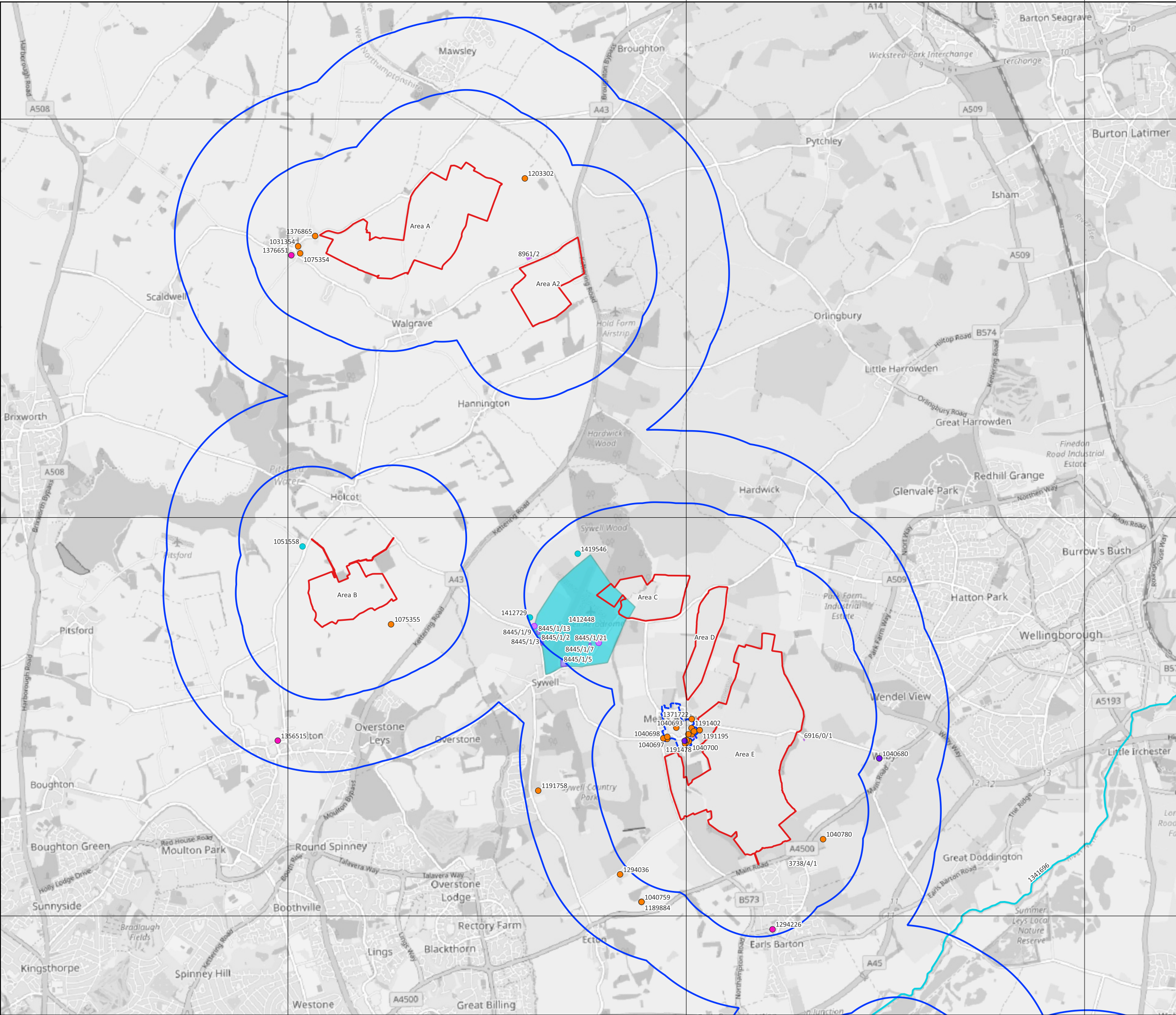


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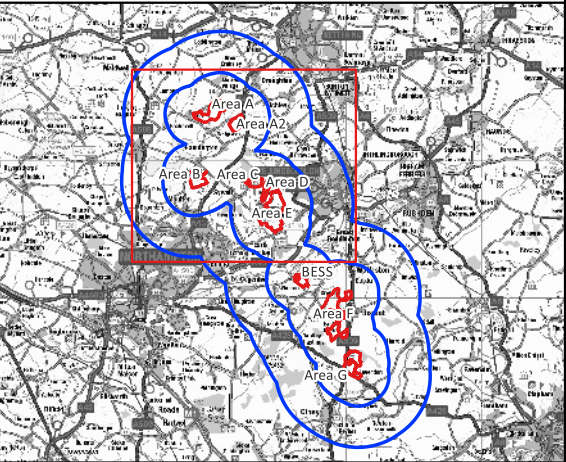
Green Hill Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 5:
Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In (North)

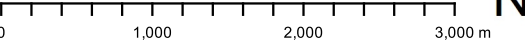
- Legend:
- Study Sites
 - 1km and 2km Search Areas
 - Grade I Listed Buildings
 - Grade II* Listed Buildings
 - Grade II Listed Buildings
 - Conservation Areas
 - Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Northamptonshire HER points
 - Northamptonshire HER polygons
 - NRHE points
 - NRHE polylines
 - NRHE polygons

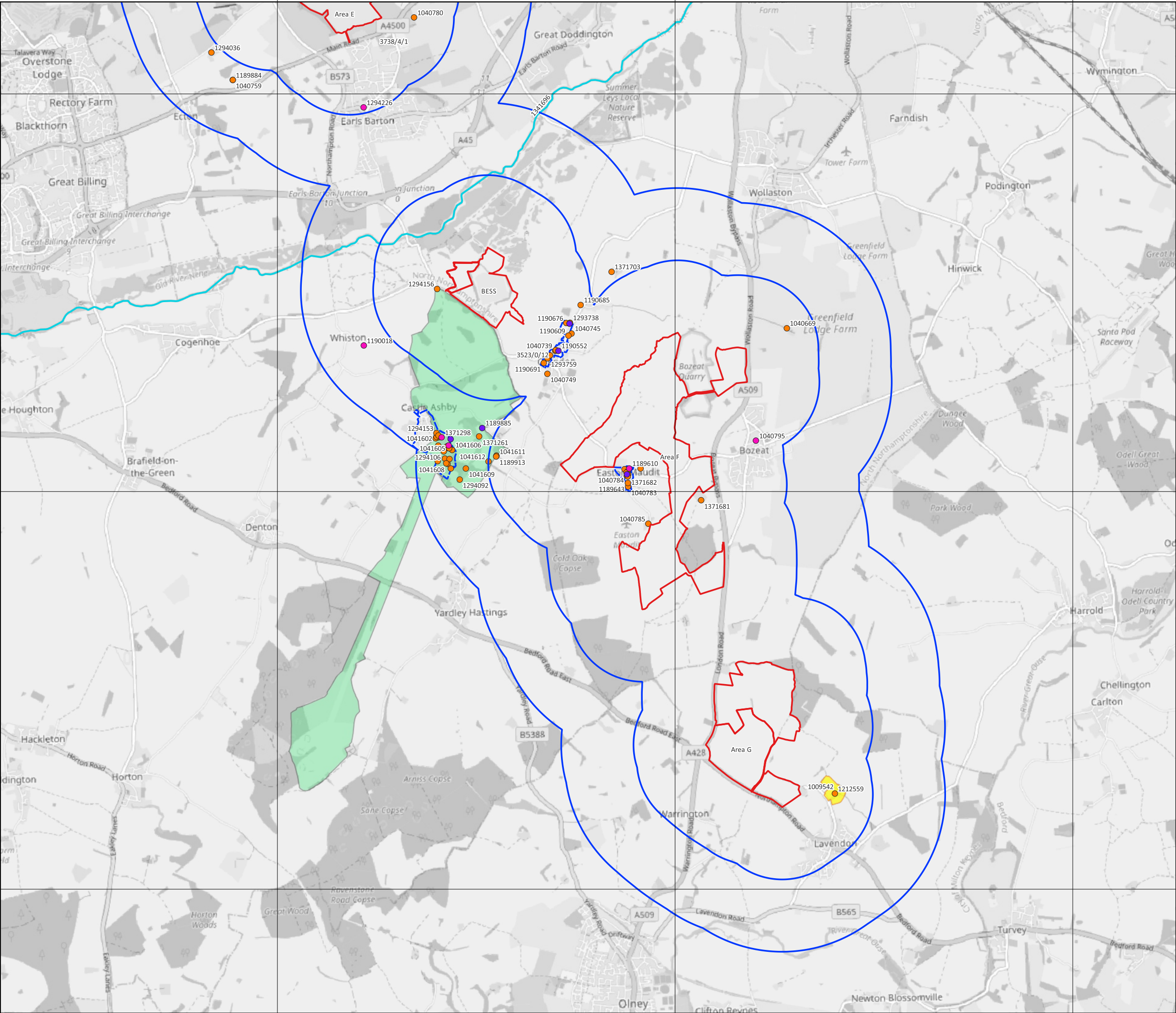
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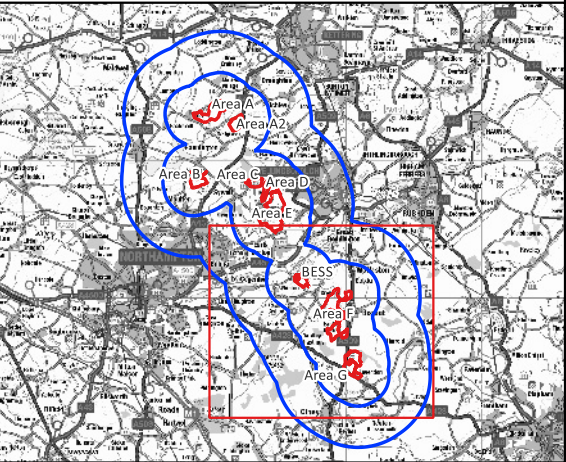
Green Hill Solar Farm

Heritage Scoping Tables

Figure 6:
Built-Heritage Assets Scoped In (South)

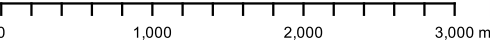
- Legend:
- Study Sites
 - 1km and 2km Search Areas
 - Grade I Listed Buildings
 - Grade II* Listed Buildings
 - Grade II Listed Buildings
 - Conservation Areas
 - Grade I Registered Parks and Gardens
 - Scheduled Monuments
 - Northamptonshire HER points
 - Northamptonshire HER polygons
 - NRHE points
 - NRHE polylines
 - NRHE polygons

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Co-ordinate system: OSGB36 / British National Grid

Scale: 1:50000 @ A3



Appendix 1 Gazetteer of Listed Buildings

The following table provides details of all Listed Buildings within 2km of the sites, as recorded by Historic England's NHLE. For the purposes of this scoping assessment, assets with 'high' or 'very high' heritage significance (Grade I and II* Listed Buildings) to 5km beyond the site boundary were considered, as informed by ICOMOS and Historic England guidance. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1-2, 5-6. The table also provides a brief rationale for the scoping decision.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1025896	-	-	-	Rectory Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 80173 68088	In	This asset has been scoped in for further assessment due to its proximity to Site B.
1031339	-	-	-	Barn and Granary Attached to West of Kites Hall	LB GII	SP 79277 75853	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1031354	-	-	-	The Old Rectory	LB GII	SP 78639 73244	In	The asset is situated on the eastern extent of the village of Old with the landscape to the east comprising open fields towards site.
1031383	-	-	-	Wold Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 78711 73364	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1031823	-	-	-	Headstone approximately 19 metres North of Nave of Church of St Andrew	LB GII	SP 78550 73140	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1038303	-	-	-	Stoneleigh	LB GII	SP 78059 66356	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1038313	-	-	-	7, West Street	LB GII	SP 78162 66319	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1038320	-	-	-	17, West Street	LB GII	SP 78140 66328	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1038327	-	-	-	Holly Cottage	LB GII	SP 78164 66354	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1038531	-	-	-	Chequer House	LB GII	SP 78345 66181	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1038568	-	-	-	The Old Hall	LB GII	SP 77874 66405	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1039093	-	-	-	Methodist Chapel	LB GII	SP 78301 66186	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1039124	-	-	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 9 metres East of Chancel of Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GII	SP 78385 66421	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1039598	-	-	-	Parish Church of All Saints	LB GI	SP 94033 52545	Out	The setting of the asset is focused on the village of Turvey, with the RPG to the west screening the church from wider views. The asset is scoped out as there is no intervisibility or historical relationship with site.
1039600	-	-	-	Turvey House	LB GI	SP 93879 52783	Out	Asset located within the centre of its associated RPG. There is no intervisibility or any historical association with the site.
1039643	-	-	-	20, High Street	LB GII*	SP 81158 62758	Out	Asset is entirely screened from site by rear farm buildings and a large soil bund.
1039721	-	-	-	Church of All Saints	LB GII*	SP 80438 61782	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1039722	-	-	-	Church of St Andrew	LB GI	SP 80810 62910	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1040598	-	-	-	West End House	LB GII*	SP 89001 67829	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040619	-	-	-	All Hallows Church Hall	LB GII*	SP 89119 67965	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040645	-	-	-	The Old Lodge	LB GII	SP 88498 62109	Out	Asset is situated north of Grendon. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for this structure to be impacted by the proposed development due to the surrounding topography and landscape.
1040656	-	-	-	K6 Telephone Kiosk	LB GII	SP 85244 63727	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040666	-	-	-	Church of St Mary	LB GII*	SP 85952 72362	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040668	-	-	-	Orlingbury Hall and Attached Wall and Outbuildings to East	LB GII*	SP 86118 72174	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1040669	-	-	-	Greenfield Lodge	LB GII	SP 91044 60758	In	Asset has been scoped in due to the close proximity to the site, with the surrounding landscape very flat.
1040670	-	-	-	Church of St Romwald	LB GII	SP 90375 61663	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040671	-	-	-	Barn, Cartsheds, Stables and Outbuildings Approximately 40 metres North East and West of Church Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 90352 61726	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040672	-	-	-	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 90133 61783	Out	The asset's primary relationship is with the village of Strixton. As such, the asset is scoped out due to lack of potential for impact to its significance from the scheme.
1040673	-	-	-	The Rectory	LB GII	SP 81937 67030	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040674	-	-	-	9-13, Main Street	LB GII	SP 82242 67235	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1040675	-	-	-	18-20, Main Street	LB GII	SP 82314 67215	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040676	-	-	-	Church of St Peter and Paul	LB GII*	SP 82167 67210	Out	Asset is screened from the site by the adjacent Sywell Airfield. Asset is scoped out due to lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1040677	-	-	-	Cross Approximately 25 metres East of Church of St Peter and Paul	LB GII	SP 82202 67220	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040678	-	-	-	Number 26A and Attached Outbuildings	LB GII	SP 82272 67184	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040679	-	-	-	Sywell Hall	LB GII*	SP 82281 67372	Out	Asset is screened from the site by the adjacent Sywell Airfield. Asset is scoped out due to lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1040680	-	-	-	Church of St Mary the Virgin	LB GII*	SP 86664 66174	In	Asset is situated on higher ground than the remainder of the village of Wilby, though is still largely obscured from wider views from the surrounding built environment. The A4500 Main Road is a prominent feature

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
								within the setting of this asset. Asset is scoped in due to its prominence but is likely to remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1040681	-	-	-	Grey Walls	LB GII	SP 86670 65992	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040682	-	-	-	Gatepier Approximately 35 metres South-East of Wilby House	LB GII	SP 86668 65959	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040683	-	-	-	Dovecote Approximately 10 metres West OF Wilby House	LB GII	SP 86623 65940	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040684	-	-	-	Manor House	LB GII	SP 86777 66072	Out	No intervisibility with the site and its primary relationship is to the Main Road. Asset scoped out due to lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1040691	-	-	-	Church House	LB GII	SP 83886 66686	Out	The asset remains principally associated to the village of Mears Ashby and would be unaffected by the proposed development.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1040692	-	-	-	Church of All Saints	LB GII*	SP 83846 66653	In	Scoped in due to its prominent position within the landscape and the strong likelihood of intervisibility with the site.
1040693	-	-	-	25, Ladys Lane	LB GII	SP 83861 66598	In	Scoped in due to possible intervisibility between the site and the rear aspect of the asset.
1040694	-	-	-	Amy's Cottage Tithe Barn Cottage	LB GII	SP 83690 66807	Out	The asset will remain principally associated to the village of Mears Ashby and would be unaffected on an individual basis by the proposed development.
1040695	-	-	-	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 83870 66878	Out	The asset will remain principally associated to the village of Mears Ashby and would be unaffected on an individual basis by the proposed development.
1040696	-	-	-	11, Paddock Lane	LB GII	SP 83706 66557	Out	The asset will remain principally associated to the village of Mears Ashby and would be unaffected on an individual basis by the proposed development.
1040697	-	-	-	Hill Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 83735 66443	In	Scoped in due to its location on the edge of Mears Ashby and its proximity to the site.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1040698	-	-	-	Barn and Cartsheds/Stables Approximately 30 metres North West of Hill Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 83682 66451	In	Scoped in due to its location on the edge of Mears Ashby and its proximity to the site.
1040699	-	-	-	Mears Ashby Hall	LB GII*	SP 83977 66416	In	Scoped in due to its location on the edge of Mears Ashby and its proximity to the site.
1040700	-	-	-	Summer House approximately 50 metres South East of Mears Ashby Hall	LB GII	SP 84035 66408	In	Scoped in due to its location on the edge of Mears Ashby and its proximity to the site.
1040701	-	-	-	Ivy Cottage and Attached Barn to East	LB GII	SP 83992 66469	Out	The asset will remain principally associated to the village of Mears Ashby and would be unaffected on an individual basis by the proposed development.
1040702	-	-	-	Village Farmhouse and Attached Barn and Cartsheds	LB GII	SP 84075 66508	In	Scoped in due to its location on the edge of Mears Ashby and its proximity to the site.
1040730	-	-	-	Harrowden Hall (Wellinborough Golf Club)	LB GI	SP 88194 70855	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1040732	-	-	-	Statue Approximately 30 metres North East of Harrowden Hall	LB GII*	SP 88233 70871	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040733	-	-	-	Statue Approximately 60 metres South East of Harrowden Hall	LB GII*	SP 88258 70820	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040737	-	-	-	26, Blackmile Lane	LB GII	SP 88468 61075	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040738	-	-	-	29, Chequers Lane	LB GII	SP 88148 60427	Out	Scoped out as the asset is located within a depression with no visual relationship with the site.
1040739	-	-	-	Nos 8 and 10 and Wall Attached to West	LB GII	SP 87840 60447	In	Asset is scoped in due to being located on the outskirts of Grendon and within close proximity of the site. As such, there is potential for impacts resulting from the proposed scheme.
1040740	-	-	-	1-3, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87893 60415	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1040741	-	-	-	Blacksmiths Cottage and Attached Forge	LB GII	SP 87847 60399	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040742	-	-	-	2, Main Road	LB GII	SP 87873 60200	Out	The asset will remain principally associated to the village of Grendon. As such, there is a lack of impact expected from the scheme to the asset on an individual basis.
1040743	-	-	-	40, Main Road	LB GII	SP 87974 60568	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040744	-	-	-	The Half Moon Public House	LB GII	SP 87988 60585	Out	No intervisibility with site, and as such, a lack of potential for impact is expected from the scheme.
1040745	-	-	-	54-58, Main Road	LB GII	SP 88066 60685	In	Scoped in due to potential intervisibility. However, impacts caused by the scheme are most likely minimal.
1040746	-	-	-	Grendon Hall	LB GII*	SP 88038 60823	In	Scoped in due to intervisibility with the BESS site, which may have potential for there to be impact from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1040747	-	-	-	Marlow Hall at Grendon Hall	LB GII	SP 88036 60824	In	Scoped in due to intervisibility with the BESS site, which may have potential for there to be impact from the scheme.
1040748	3523/0/4	-	-	Wayside Cross Approximately 120 metres South of Hall Close Cottage	LB GII	SP 88166 60983	Out	Asset scoped out due to lack of potential for impact from the scheme. Asset is also a SM (1016320).
1040749	-	-	-	The Grange	LB GII	SP 87732 60128	In	Scoped in as the asset is likely to have views looking out towards the site area and as a result there is the potential for impacts from the scheme.
1040750	-	-	-	Church of St Leonard	LB GII*	SP 85068 69777	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040756	-	-	-	The Manor House	LB GII*	SP 82778 63402	Out	Scoped out due to a lack of visual relationship with the site due to distance and intervening built forms. There is a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1040759	-	-	-	Ecton Lodge Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 83380 64193	Out	The asset has possible long-distance views towards the site. However, the setting and significance of the asset is unlikely to change

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
								in any meaningful way as a result of the proposals.
1040771	-	-	-	Church of All Saints	LB GII*	SP 88028 70846	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040772	-	-	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 10 metres South East of South Aisle of Church of All Saints	LB GII	SP 85208 63796	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040773	-	-	-	36, The Square	LB GII	SP 85252 63693	Out	Shares no visual or historic relationship with site and would be unaffected by the proposed development.
1040774	-	-	-	Number 40 and M and J Greatorex Shop	LB GII	SP 85207 63706	Out	Shares no visual or historic relationship with site and would be unaffected by the proposed development.
1040775	-	-	-	The Old Swan Public House	LB GII	SP 85153 63739	Out	The asset will remain principally associated to the centre of Earls Barton and would be unaffected by the proposed development.

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1040776	-	-	-	20-22, West Street	LB GII	SP 85023 63796	Out	The asset will remain principally associated to the centre of Earls Barton and would be unaffected by the proposed development.
1040777	-	-	-	The Leys	LB GII	SP 84960 63791	Out	The asset will remain principally associated to the centre of Earls Barton and would be unaffected by the proposed development.
1040778	-	-	-	Chapel Gardens	LB GII	SP 85089 63790	Out	Asset scoped out due to lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1040779	-	-	-	39, West Street	LB GII	SP 84913 63753	Out	The asset will remain principally associated to the centre of Earls Barton and would be unaffected by the proposed development.
1040780	-	-	-	Sandpit Barn	LB GII	SP 85888 65058	In	The site was not accessible at time of survey. However, the asset has been scoped in due to its proximity to the site.
1040781	-	-	-	Wall and Gatepier Approximately 10 metres South East of Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GII	SP 88876 58801	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1040782	-	-	-	The Old Vicarage	LB GII	SP 88800 58808	In	Asset scoped in due to its location on the western edge of Easton Maudit and in close proximity to site.
1040783	-	-	-	10, High Street	LB GII	SP 88848 58568	In	The asset is set within an intact rural landscape that would potentially be affected by the scheme.
1040784	-	-	-	22 High Street	LB GII*	SP 88835 58740	In	The asset is set within an intact rural landscape that would potentially be affected by the scheme.
1040785	-	-	-	Home Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 88894 58628	In	The asset is set within an intact rural landscape that would potentially be affected by the scheme.
1040786	-	-	-	Summerhouse Approximately 250 metres North East of Ecton Hall	LB GII*	SP 83024 63752	Out	Asset is scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1040787	-	-	-	Stables Approximately 65 metres North West of Ecton Hall	LB GII	SP 82872 63634	Out	Asset is scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1040794	-	-	-	Homestead Farm	LB GII	SP 90704 59009	Out	Enclosed urban setting of the asset would remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1040795	-	-	-	Church of St Mary	LB GI	SP 90616 59204	In	The base of the church is entirely obscured from the site by close vegetation and surrounding built forms of Bozeat. However, the church is positioned within a high point within the village, and it is likely the church spire is a prominent feature within the wider landscape.
1040796	-	-	-	5, Dag Lane	LB GII	SP 90775 58846	Out	Asset set within Enclosed urban setting which would remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1040797	-	-	-	Town Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 90778 58900	Out	Enclosed urban setting which would remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1040798	-	-	-	Spring Hill Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 90886 58964	Out	Asset is obscured by intervening topography and built forms. As such, the asset would remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1040799	-	-	-	East Farmhouse and Attached Barns	LB GII	SP 90948 58995	Out	Asset is obscured by intervening topography and built forms. As such, the asset would

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								remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1040800	-	-	-	Church Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 90544 59134	Out	Enclosed setting of the asset means there is unlikely to be any impacts. The asset faces west into valley containing London Road.
1040801	-	-	-	Wall and Gatepier Approximately 15 metres North West of The Manor House	LB GII	SP 85374 63946	Out	Asset is obscured by intervening topography and built forms. As such, the asset would remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1040802	-	-	-	The Manor House	LB GII	SP 85388 63941	Out	Asset will not be affected as the asset remains firmly associated to the town of Earls Barton and the roadway it is located on.
1040803	-	-	-	10, London End	LB GII	SP 84974 63565	Out	Potential visual relationship with site from the rear aspect with BESS Site. Enclosed urban setting which would remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1040804	-	-	-	The Priory	LB GII	SP 85154 63568	Out	Asset shares no visual or historic relationship with the site as it is screened by trees and a garden wall. As such the asset would remain unaffected by the proposed development

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1040805	-	-	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 18 metres South of Chancel of Church of All Saints	LB GII	SP 85212 63801	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1041535	-	-	-	Church of St Andrew	LB GII*	SP 86616 57063	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1041541	-	-	-	The Old Rectory	LB GII*	SP 86420 57323	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1041575	-	-	-	Church of St Peter	LB GII*	SP 83019 61045	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1041580	-	-	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 6 metres South of Church of St Mary the Virgin	LB GII	SP 85184 60509	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1041581	-	-	-	Place House Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 84815 60612	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1041584	-	-	-	Church of St Margaret of Antioch	LB GII*	SP 83796 57983	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1041597	-	-	-	Church of St Lawrence	LB GII*	SP 82215 59060	Out	Asset has no visual relationship with the site so the asset has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1041599	-	-	-	Former Engine House at Engine Pond	LB GII	SP 85600 59472	Out	Asset was not accessible during the scoping site visit as it is on private gated lane. However, distance and topography suggest this will be screened. As such, the asset is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1041600	-	-	-	Gates, Gatepiers and Balustrading to Forecourt of Castle Ashby	LB GII	SP 86223 59135	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041601	-	-	-	Dovecote Approximately 20 Metres West of West Front of Castle Ashby	LB GII	SP 86223 59249	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041602	-	-	-	The Stable Block	LB GII	SP 86186 59236	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset

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								makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041603	-	-	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 9 metres South of South East Angle of South Aisle of Church of St Mary Magdalene	LB GII	SP 86374 59118	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041604	-	-	-	Headstone Approximately 11 metres West of South West Angle of South Aisle of Church of St Mary Magdalene	LB GII	SP 86343 59124	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041605	-	-	-	Remains of Former Greenhouse, Attached Monument, Wall, Gate and Gatepiers	LB GII	SP 86362 59100	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041606	-	-	-	The Palm House or Orangery	LB GII	SP 86414 59074	In	Asset situated at northern edge of garden site, adjacent to a Church. The asset has views out across the landscape, as parkland to north and north-east drops away.

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1041607	-	-	-	Camellia of Round House	LB GII	SP 86314 58956	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041608	-	-	-	Beehouse in Kitchen Garden to South East of Main Entrance	LB GII	SP 86351 58883	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041609	-	-	-	Terracotta Bridge	LB GII	SP 86604 58818	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041610	-	-	-	Bridge by Brickyard Lodge	LB GII	SP 85938 59913	Out	Setting focussed to the private land and estate site is located on. Well screened from the site.
1041611	3321/0/16	-	-	Right Gatepier at East of Nevitt's Lodge	LB GII	SP 87025 58987	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041612	-	-	-	Knucklebone Arbour	LB GII	SP 86917 58916	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset

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								makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1041613	-	-	-	43-46	LB GII	SP 85940 59174	Out	Setting is focused inwards to village and shares no intervisibility with the site. It has no potential to be affected by the proposals.
1045863	-	-	-	Church of St Mary and All Saints	LB GI	SP 79230 69833	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1045920	-	-	-	Holcot War Memorial	LB GII	SP 79242 69681	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1054842	-	-	-	Lamport Hall	LB GI	SP 75883 74504	Out	Asset has no visual or historic relationship with site. It has no potential to be affected by the proposals.
1054866	-	-	-	Church of All Saints	LB GI	SP 74750 71217	Out	A spectacular and prominent church but no visual or historic relationship with the site.
1057659	-	-	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 4 metres South of Chancel of Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GII	SP 78370 66405	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1057674	-	-	-	Rooty Hill	LB GII	SP 78539 66341	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1057680	-	-	-	Parade House	LB GII	SP 78386 66298	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1067000	-	-	-	Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GI	SP 81157 70929	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1067007	-	-	-	Pollys Cottage	LB GII	SP 79376 69674	Out	Located within the centre of the village, the asset shares no intervisibility with the site and will be unaffected by the proposals.
1067008	-	-	-	The Old Rectory	LB GII	SP 79191 69812	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1067009	-	-	-	Holly Bush Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 79352 69786	Out	Located within the centre of the village, the asset shares no intervisibility with the site and will be unaffected by the proposals.
1067038	-	-	-	Church of St Catherine	LB GII*	SP 76192 76814	Out	There is no visual or historic relationship with the site and the asset would remain unaffected by the proposals.

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1067059	-	-	-	Church of All Saints	LB GII*	SP 75427 68193	Out	There is no visual or historic relationship with the site and the asset would remain unaffected by the proposals.
1067860	-	-	-	14, Church Hill	LB GII	SP 78235 66385	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1067861	-	-	-	The Artichoke Public House	LB GII	SP 78453 66423	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1067862	-	-	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 13 metres South of South West Corner of Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GII	SP 78351 66399	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1067864	-	-	-	17, Church Street	LB GII	SP 78354 66367	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075325	-	-	-	Walgrave Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 80600 71898	Out	Scoped out, although the asset has a relationship with the surrounding rural landscape that is likely to change as a result of the proposals, the asset is a considerable

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								distance from the site and does not have any particular historic relationship with the site.
1075326	-	-	-	Gatepiers Approximately 30 metres North West of Walgrave Hall Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 80570 71871	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075327	-	-	-	Barn Approximately 50 metres East of Walgrave Hall Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 80657 71879	Out	Scoped out as the asset is located at the centre of heavily developed farmyard - its setting has been compromised and largely obscured from the site.
1075328	-	-	-	Churchyard Cross Approximately 1 metre South of South Aisle of Church of St Peter	LB GII	SP 80156 71998	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075329	-	-	-	The Hollies	LB GII	SP 80008 71981	Out	Enclosed within village with no intervisibility with the site. As such, the asset will be unaffected by the proposed development.
1075330	-	-	-	The Old House	LB GII	SP 79902 71934	Out	Enclosed within village with no intervisibility with the site. As such, the asset will be unaffected by the proposed development.

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1075347	-	-	-	The School House	LB GII	SP 78530 73153	Out	No historic relationship to the site. As such, the asset will be unaffected by the proposed development.
1075348	-	-	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 20 metres North of Nave of Church of St Andrew	LB GII	SP 78550 73144	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075349	-	-	-	Dial House	LB GII	SP 78591 73348	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075350	-	-	-	The Brewery House	LB GII	SP 78754 73378	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075351	-	-	-	Barn Approximately 80 metres West of Wold Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 78696 73345	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075352	-	-	-	Kites Hall	LB GII	SP 79288 75871	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1075353	-	-	-	Old Lodge and Attached Barn	LB GII	SP 79159 75261	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075354	-	-	-	The Manor House	LB GII	SP 78667 73147	In	This asset has been scoped in for further assessment as it may have intervisibility between the asset and Site A.
1075355	-	-	-	Overstone Old Rectory	LB GII	SP 79922 68025	In	There is likely to be intervisibility with the site in views to the east and south of the listed building towards the site. There is some potential for impact from the scheme.
1075360	-	-	-	Holly Lodge Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 80736 66587	Out	The asset is partly screened from the site by Lavender Hill Farm and there is a lack of potential for impacts from the scheme.
1075515	-	-	-	Bay Tree Cottage	LB GII	SP 78225 66265	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075516	-	-	-	The Old Vicarage	LB GII	SP 78210 66323	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1075517	-	-	-	Stockwell	LB GII	SP 78252 66164	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075518	-	-	-	The Cottage	LB GII	SP 78548 66228	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075519	-	-	-	Pixie Cottage	LB GII	SP 78679 66292	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075520	-	-	-	Dairy Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 78578 66278	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075521	-	-	-	Wantage Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 78580 66241	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075523	-	-	-	The Mill House	LB GII	SP 78514 66466	Out	Possible intervisibility, however this asset is unlikely to be affected due to the distance and intervening landscape.
1075524	-	-	-	8, West Street	LB GII	SP 78153 66339	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1075525	-	-	-	The Close	LB GII	SP 78118 66348	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075526	-	-	-	The Telegraph Public House	LB GII	SP 77966 66343	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075527	-	-	-	5, West Street	LB GII	SP 78171 66320	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075528	-	-	-	19, West Street	LB GII	SP 78130 66329	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1075529	-	-	-	April Cottage	LB GII	SP 77913 66300	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1114239	-	-	-	Diocesan Youth Centre, St Nicholas Church	LB GI	SP 96084 56310	Out	Set up as a children's centre within historic church, the asset remains associated to the village of Chellington and the historic landscape including Grebe Lake. There is, however, no visual or historic relationship with site and the asset would not be affected by the proposals.

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1114248	-	-	-	Parish Church of Saint Mary	LB GI	SP 95176 54852	Out	Open views westward but it is screened from study site by topography and woodland. Asset will remain principally associated to the immediate community.
1114345	-	-	-	Church of St Michael and All Saints	LB GI	SP 92794 63715	Out	Asset is completely enclosed by its well-established grounds and would remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1114353	-	-	-	Garden Entrance Gates, Hinwick Hall	LB GII*	SP 93485 62336	Out	Asset is completely enclosed by its well-established grounds and would remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1125295	-	-	-	Gilpin House Orchard Side Cowper and Newton Museum	LB GII*	SP 88975 51272	Out	Defined by its prominent position on a roadway within the conservation area, the asset would remain unaffected by the proposals.
1125308	-	-	-	Church of Saints Peter and Paul	LB GI	SP 88986 50968	Out	Defined by its prominent position on a roadway within the conservation area, the asset would remain unaffected by the proposals.
1158059	-	-	-	The Vicarage Including Attached Coachhouse	LB GII*	SP 88988 51118	Out	Asset defined as a vicarage and associated to the town and church. It shares no relationship to the site area and there is a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.

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1159476	-	-	-	The Old Manor	LB GII*	SP 95320 56821	Out	Asset will remain principally related to village and benefitted by its position on High Street. It shares no relationship to the site area and there is a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1159546	-	-	-	Harrold Lodge Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 93152 55247	Out	Although the asset was not visited, the asset will be completely screened from study site by topography and dense woodland. It is focused to its enclosed estate and will be unaffected by the proposals.
1160476	-	-	-	Hinwick House	LB GI	SP 93601 61945	Out	Setting focussed on the estate within which the asset is located. There is no intervisibility with the site and therefore a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1189487	-	-	-	Milestone House	LB GII	SP 90503 58964	Out	The setting of the asset is surrounded by its urban context and this setting would remain unaffected by the proposals. Please note: The mid-late 20th century housing estate to the west completely obscures Bozeat from FF25. Noise is prominent in setting of the area from the A509.

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1189513	-	-	-	The Cottage	LB GII	SP 84957 63590	Out	There is some likelihood that the asset shares a visual relationship with BESS Site from the rear aspect. However, this would be at an extremely long distance and there is no potential for impact from the scheme.
1189516	-	-	-	London End Farm	LB GII	SP 84995 63582	Out	There is some likelihood that the asset shares a visual relationship with BESS Site from the rear aspect. However, this would be at an extremely long distance and there is no potential for impact from the scheme.
1189529	-	-	-	3 and 7, Sunnyside	LB GII	SP 84938 63591	Out	There is some likelihood that the asset shares a visual relationship with BESS Site from the rear aspect. However, this would be at an extremely long distance and there is no potential for impact from the scheme.
1189592	-	-	-	31 and 31A West Street	LB GII	SP 84975 63759	Out	The setting of the asset is focussed inwardly to the town, and it shares no intervisibility with the site area. It has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1189599	-	-	-	33A and 35 West Street	LB GII	SP 84942 63763	Out	The setting of the asset is focussed inwardly to the town, and it shares no intervisibility

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								with the site area. It has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1189604	-	-	-	Barn Approximately 50 metres South West of Number 39	LB GII	SP 84907 63716	Out	Asset shares no relationship with the site. It has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1189605	-	-	-	Park Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 89021 58818	In	Asset has been scoped in due to its close relationship with the surrounding rural landscape that is likely to change as a result of the proposals.
1189610	-	-	-	Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GI	SP 88864 58819	In	The asset is prominent and shares a connection to surrounding landscape as well as views to Grendon Church and the proposed site area. It has been scoped in due to the potential that it will be affected by the scheme.
1189619	-	-	-	Wall and Gatepier Approximately 10 metres South West of Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GII	SP 88841 58814	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1189637	-	-	-	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 88850 58735	In	Scoped in due to assets relationship with surrounding rural landscape that is likely to change as a result of the proposals.
1189643	-	-	-	Limes Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 88846 58618	In	Scoped in due to assets relationship with surrounding rural landscape that is likely to change as a result of the proposals.
1189658	-	-	-	The Old Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 88830 58716	In	Scoped in due to assets relationship with surrounding rural landscape that is likely to change as a result of the proposals.
1189661	-	-	-	Ecton Hall	LB GII*	SP 82939 63602	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1189673	-	-	-	Laundry and Game Larder Approximately 30 metres North West of Ecton Hall	LB GII	SP 82923 63640	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1189676	-	-	-	Terrace Gardens	LB GII*	SP 86394 59225	In	Scoped in due to its location adjacent to Castle Ashby House, the asset is situated within prominent position within RPG, and it possesses long views out across landscape.

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1189693	-	-	-	Ecton House	LB GII*	SP 82844 63613	Out	Scoped out as the asset as there is no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1189727	-	-	-	The Laundry Building	LB GII	SP 86202 59281	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1189816	-	-	-	Archway House or Birmingham Houses and Attached Walls	LB GII	SP 86378 58950	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1189830	-	-	-	Kitchen Garden	LB GII	SP 86396 58818	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1189884	-	-	-	Barn Attached to East of Lodge Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 83381 64193	Out	The asset has possible long-distance views towards the site. However, the setting and significance of the asset is unlikely to change in any meaningful way as a result of the proposals.
1189885	-	-	-	The Menagerie	LB GII*	SP 86830 59378	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset

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								makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1189903	-	-	-	East of Nevitts Lodge	LB GII	SP 87028 58997	Out	Asset has a possible visual relationship to the western end of Area F. However, its overall setting and significance is unlikely to be changed by the proposed development. The asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1189913	3321/0/17	-	-	Left Gatepier at East of Nevitt's Lodge	LB GII	SP 87023 58984	Out	The asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1189920	-	-	-	Church of St Nicholas	LB GII*	SP 88115 64837	Out	The setting of the asset is enclosed by the tree lined church yard and the asset is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1189930	-	-	-	George ROw	LB GII	SP 86028 59383	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1189931	-	-	-	Threefold	LB GII	SP 85947 59090	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1189935	-	-	-	Hardwater Mill and The Cottage	LB GII	SP 87597 63648	Out	Asset in low lying flood plain most likely not intervisible with site due to rows of trees. Its setting is focussed towards the River system it is located on. As such, the asset is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1190018	-	-	-	Church of St Mary the Virgin	LB GI	SP 85193 60520	In	Asset located on elevated topography. As such, the asset is scoped in in order to assess the intervisibility with the BESS site.
1190024	-	-	-	Headstone Approximately 5 metres South of Church of St Mary the Virgin	LB GII	SP 85196 60503	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1190030	-	-	-	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 85031 60679	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1190036	-	-	-	Moat Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 84909 60665	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1190526	-	-	-	Gate, Gatepiers and Railings Approximately 90 metres West of Harrowden Hall	LB GII*	SP 88100 70873	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1190544	-	-	-	Old Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 88331 61066	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1190552	-	-	-	Church of St Mary	LB GII*	SP 87885 60446	In	The asset contains a prominent tower that is likely to be intervisible with the site. The asset has been scoped in to assess this intervisibility and the potential for impact from the scheme.
1190579	-	-	-	The Court Parlour	LB GI	SP 86614 57091	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1190588	-	-	-	5-7, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87876 60410	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1190597	-	-	-	15, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87792 60390	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1190604	-	-	-	38, Main Road	LB GII	SP 87970 60531	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1190609	-	-	-	50, Main Road	LB GII	SP 88024 60656	In	The asset possibly shares intervisibility with the site. It has been scoped in to assess this intervisibility and the potential for impact from the scheme.
1190611	-	-	-	80, Main Road	LB GII	SP 88224 61056	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1190676	-	-	-	Gates and Gatepiers Approximately 10 metres East of Grendon Hall	LB GII	SP 87993 60831	In	Asset scoped in due to it's association to Grendon Hall.
1190685	-	-	-	Hall Close Cottage	LB GII	SP 88192 61080	In	The asset possibly shares intervisibility with the site. It has been scoped in to assess this intervisibility and the potential for impact from the scheme.
1190691	-	-	-	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 87682 60278	In	The asset is intervisible with the site. It has been scoped in to assess this intervisibility and the potential for impact from the scheme.

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1191195	-	-	-	5, Duchess End	LB GII	SP 84184 66564	In	The asset has been scoped in due to the close proximity with to the site area and the potential for impact from the scheme.
1191257	-	-	-	16, North Street	LB GII	SP 83842 66862	Out	The asset will remain principally focused on the village of Mears Ashby and would be unaffected by the proposed development.
1191270	-	-	-	26, Paddock Lane	LB GII	SP 83725 66562	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1191402	-	-	-	Crabtree Cottage Dale Farm Cottages	LB GII	SP 84071 66593	In	Asset has been scoped in as it is a 'gateway property' of importance to the Mears Ashby Conservation Area for being the first asset located along the Wilby Road entry to the conservation area. It is located in close proximity to the scheme and has been scoped in for potential for impact.
1191437	-	-	-	Barn Approximately 40 metres North of Hill Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 83737 66472	In	This asset is scoped in for further assessment as there may be some intervisibility with the scheme.
1191450	-	-	-	Dovecote Approximately 20 metres East of Mears Ashby Hall	LB GII	SP 84005 66428	In	Scoped in due to its location on the edge of Mears Ashby and its clear proximity with site.

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								It has been scoped in due to the potential for impact from the scheme.
1191478	-	-	-	Stables Approximately 20 metres South of Mears Ashby Hall	LB GII	SP 83983 66377	In	Scoped in due to its location on the edge of Mears Ashby and its clear proximity with site. It has been scoped in due to the potential for impact from the scheme.
1191513	-	-	-	United Reformed Church	LB GII*	SP 88978 68001	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1191565	-	-	-	The Old Rectory	LB GII*	SP 86140 72238	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1191713	-	-	-	Cartshed Approximately 30 metres South West of Church Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 90314 61662	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1191751	-	-	-	32-32A, Church Lane	LB GII	SP 82209 67210	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1191758	-	-	-	Hayes Lodge and Attached Barns to East	LB GII	SP 81954 65729	Out	Asset is positioned on an aspect facing towards the site and likely has intervisibility with the site. Although the asset is unlikely to

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								be affected by the proposal due to distance and intervening landscape.
1191781	-	-	-	Avalon	LB GII	SP 82269 67227	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1191789	-	-	-	The Old School House Village Hall	LB GII	SP 82169 67256	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1191958	-	-	-	22-26, Main Street	LB GII	SP 82293 67190	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1191990	-	-	-	122, Main Road	LB GII	SP 86754 66084	Out	The asset shares no intervisibility with the site and is primarily focused on Main Road. It is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact resulting from the scheme.
1192006	-	-	-	Wilby House	LB GII*	SP 86636 65946	Out	The asset shares no intervisibility with the site and is primarily focused on Main Road. It is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact resulting from the scheme.

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1192012	-	-	-	Gatepier Approximately 40 metres South East of Wilby House	LB GII	SP 86670 65963	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1192028	-	-	-	The George Inn Public House and Barn Attached to West	LB GII	SP 86918 66223	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1203302	-	-	-	White Lodge Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 81770 74181	In	The asset has been scoped in due to the close proximity between the site and the asset. The asset has been scoped in for further assessment to assess the likely impact here. A turbine is located adjacent to the house and Walgrave is visible in the distance.
1203332	-	-	-	Gatepiers Approximately 30 metres North West of Walgrave Hall Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 80564 71875	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1203344	-	-	-	Wall Approximately 30 metres West of Walgrave Hall Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 80578 71867	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1203354	-	-	-	Cross Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 80027 72020	Out	The setting of the asset is defined by its relationship to Walgrave. Therefore, the asset has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.

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1203361	-	-	-	North Hall	LB GII	SP 80212 72260	Out	The asset shares no intervisibility with the site and it is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1212337	-	-	-	Church of St Mary	LB GII*	SP 92931 52248	Out	The asset not immediately visible from Bedford Road and it shares no relationship to the site. The asset has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1212559	-	MMK353	543199	Lavendon Castle Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 91709 54322	In	The top of the asset is visible from GF12 and 13. However, the setting of the asset is enclosed by the scheduled monument and the estate which itself is lined by trees. Therefore, the significance and setting of the asset is likely to remain intact despite the proposed development. The asset is however, scoped in for further assessment due to its proximity to the site.
1212560	-	-	-	Large Barn North West of Uphoe Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 92289 53652	Out	The asset is enclosed by the estate with no relationship to the site. Therefore, the significance and setting of the asset is likely to remain intact despite the proposed development.

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1212561	-	-	-	Small Barn North East of Uphoe Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 92305 53646	Out	The asset is enclosed by the estate with no relationship to the site. Therefore, the significance and setting of the asset is likely to remain intact despite the proposed development.
1212562	-	MMK5120	-	Haddon Cottage The Old Deanery	LB GII	SP 91663 53664	Out	The setting of the asset is defined by its position within the village and on Main Road. Therefore, the significance and setting of the asset is likely to remain intact despite the proposed development.
1212603	-	-	346947	Uphoe Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 92295 53616	Out	The asset is enclosed by the estate with no relationship to the site. Therefore, the significance and setting of the asset is likely to remain intact despite the proposed development.
1212608	-	-	-	Cartshed North West of Uphoe Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 92266 53633	Out	The asset is enclosed by the estate with no relationship to the site. Therefore, the significance and setting of the asset is likely to remain intact despite the proposed development.
1212616	-	MMK5123	-	35, High Street	LB GII	SP 91770 53565	Out	Defined by its position on High Street, it shares no relationship to the site.

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1212617	-	MMK5125	-	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 91668 53533	Out	The asset is enclosed by the village with no relationship to the site. Therefore, the significance and setting of the asset is likely to remain intact despite the proposed development.
1212619	-	MMK361 MMK5627	346950	Church of St Michael	LB GI	SP 91609 53650	Out	The asset is enclosed by the village with no relationship to the site. Therefore, the significance and setting of the asset is likely to remain intact despite the proposed development.
1212621	-	MMK5127	513119	33, Northampton Road	LB GII	SP 91470 53671	Out	The setting of the asset is enclosed by Lavendon and dominated by an A road. Therefore, the setting of the asset has-in-part been eroded but remains intact to the village. It would remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1212623	-	MMK5129	-	7, 9 and 11, Oldney Road	LB GII	SP 91642 53537	Out	The asset is enclosed by the village with no relationship to the site. Therefore, the significance and setting of the asset is likely to remain intact despite the proposed development.

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1212624	-	-	-	La Vendon Mill House	LB GII	SP 90535 52495	Out	Although the site could not be accessed due to health and safety reasons (no place to stop), the asset is screened from the site by thick hedgerows lining each side of the B565. It remains associated to the water system it is located adjacent to and is unlikely to be affected by the proposals.
1212664	-	MMK5131	-	Forecourt Piers and Wall to South of Lavendon Grange	LB GII	SP 90184 53569	Out	The asset cannot be seen or experienced from the PRoW to the North and its setting is enclosed by the grange. As such, it's setting and significance is likely to remain unaffected by the proposals.
1212665	-	MMK5133	-	Stable Block and Attached Barn South of Lavendon Grange	LB GII	SP 90188 53476	Out	The asset cannot be seen or experienced from the PRoW to the North and its setting is enclosed by the grange. As such, it's setting and significance is likely to remain unaffected by the proposals.
1212681	-	MMK5134	-	Abbey Farm House	LB GII	SP 90219 53467	Out	The asset cannot be seen or experienced from the PRoW to the North and its setting is enclosed by the grange. As such, it's setting and significance is likely to remain unaffected by the proposals.

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1212987	-	-	-	Church of St Nicholas	LB GII*	SP 92576 51581	Out	The Asset remains associated to the village and conservation area. While there are some views towards study site where not already obscured by the tree lined plot, only the tops of the pylons within the site area are observed, and so, the asset has been scoped out of further assessment due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1213539	-	-	-	Church of St Andrew	LB GI	SP 82845 76523	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1213737	-	-	-	Loddington Hall	LB GII*	SP 81385 78433	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1222060	-	-	-	Orchard House including Front Railings	LB GII*	SP 88909 51652	Out	The asset is defined by its position on High Street and within the conservation area. It shares no relationship with the site area and is likely to be unaffected by the proposals.
1281742	-	-	-	Gatepier Approximately 30 metres South of Walgrave Hall Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 80590 71862	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1281745	-	-	-	Church of St Peter	LB GI	SP 80168 72009	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1281767	-	-	-	The Old School The Old School House	LB GII	SP 80169 72143	Out	The asset is primarily associated with the village of Walgrave and shares no visual or historic relationship with the site area, it has been scoped out of further assessment due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1286637	-	-	-	Church of St Mary	LB GII*	SP 90875 63079	Out	The asset is primarily associated with the village and so has been scoped out of further assessment due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme. Although, the church tower is visible in long views looking south from the site, its setting and significance remains unaffected by the proposals.
1286782	-	-	-	The Hind Hotel	LB GII*	SP 89200 67778	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

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1286795	-	-	-	Barn Adjoining Manor House to West	LB GII	SP 86788 66086	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1286834	-	-	-	27-31, Main Street	LB GII	SP 82257 67198	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1286863	-	-	-	Headstone Approximately 7 metres South of South Porch of Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GII	SP 82161 67194	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1286915	-	-	-	Woodland Cottage	LB GII	SP 82212 67254	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1287024	-	-	-	The Cottage	LB GII	SP 84105 66548	In	Asset is situated along the edge of Mears Ashby. It has been included for further assessment due to proximity to site.
1287052	-	-	-	The Griffins Head Public House	LB GII	SP 84028 66508	In	Asset has been scoped in due to the direct visibility between the site and the asset. It is located on the edge of the village near the site and has the potential for impact from the scheme.

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1288885	-	-	-	Church of All Saints	LB GI	SP 86003 74776	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1288918	-	-	-	Church of St Leonard	LB GII*	SP 81462 78355	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1289054	-	-	-	Church of St Andrew	LB GII*	SP 83718 75799	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1289058	-	-	-	Cransley Hall	LB GII*	SP 82888 76605	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1289218	-	-	-	Home Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 89889 53952	Out	No intervisibility with site. The assets setting is enclosed by its estate which centres around the courtyard.
1289233	-	MMK5178	-	Warrington House Farm	LB GII	SP 89595 54047	Out	Not at all related to site or with any intervisibility.
1289456	-	MMK146	-	Lavendon Grange	LB GII	SP 90191 53593	Out	Not visible from PRow to the North. Setting enclosed by Grange.
1289457	-	MMK5132	-	Sundial to West of Lavendon Grange	LB GII	SP 90155 53594	Out	Not visible from PRow to the North. Setting enclosed by Grange.

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1289464	-	MMK5116	-	14, Castle Road	LB GII	SP 91677 53743	Out	Asset defined by its position on Castle Road. Enclosed within tight grain of village.
1289894	-	-	-	Parish Church of St Mary	LB GI	SP 89904 51380	Out	Asset generally screened from site by distance and by vegetation. The B565 and a wood is visible in the distance, however, setting is enclosed to village.
1293412	-	-	-	The Vicarage	LB GII	SP 83943 66632	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1293430	-	-	-	Manor House	LB GII	SP 83707 66653	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1293462	-	-	-	29, Ladys Lane	LB GII	SP 83849 66619	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1293485	-	-	-	Tithe Barn	LB GI	SP 89125 67744	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1293700	-	-	-	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII*	SP 85108 69753	Out	The setting of the asset is enclosed from the site by intervening topography. It will remain principally understood as part of the village.

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1293738	-	-	-	Dovecote Approximately 60 metres South East of Grendon Hall	LB GII	SP 88045 60834	In	Asset has been scoped in due to the direct proximity and visibility between the site and the asset. It is located on the edge of the village near the site and has the potential for impact from the scheme.
1293754	-	-	-	6, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87848 60457	In	Asset has been scoped in due to the direct visibility between the site and the asset. It is located on the edge of the village near the site and has the potential for impact from the scheme.
1293759	-	-	-	20, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87734 60342	In	Asset has been scoped in due to the direct visibility between the site and the asset. It is located on the edge of the village near the site and has the potential for impact from the scheme.
1293977	-	-	-	Doddington Barn	LB GII	SP 86521 64602	Out	The asset is a ruin with no association to the site.
1294036	-	-	-	East Lodge Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 83085 64573	Out	The asset has possible long-distance views towards the site. However, the setting and significance of the asset is unlikely to change in any meaningful way as a result of the proposals.

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1294041	-	-	-	South Lodge and Attached Railing, Gatepier and Gate	LB GII	SP 86215 58920	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1294071	-	-	-	Worlds End Public House and Attached Barn to East	LB GII	SP 82643 63828	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1294087	-	-	-	Beehouse in Kitchen Garden to South West of Main Entrance	LB GII	SP 86333 58890	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1294092	-	-	-	Bathstone Bridge	LB GII	SP 86520 58665	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1294095	-	-	-	Church of St Mary Magdalen	LB GI	SP 86366 59137	In	14th-15th century with older origins. Situated to the east of Castle Ashby house and associated terraced gardens, surrounded to the south by the churchyard. The church is an important visual component of the RPG and wider Castle Ashby complex and is situated on a prominent ridge within the surrounding

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								parkland. It has a large three-storey west tower, which is a visible feature in the surrounding landscape.
1294099	-	-	-	Memorial Cross in Churchyard of Church of St Mary Magdelene	LB GII	SP 86373 59098	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1294106	-	-	-	Railings, Gate and Gatepiers Bounding West Side of Italian Garden	LB GII	SP 86299 59055	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1294118	-	-	-	Estate Office including 10 Castle Ashby	LB GII	SP 86198 59256	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.
1294128	-	-	-	Church of St Mary Magdalene	LB GI	SP 82861 63547	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1294153	-	-	-	The Dairy	LB GII	SP 86198 59308	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.

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1294156	3321/0/19	-	-	Station Lodge	LB GII	SP 86207 61302	In	Asset is located in close proximity with the site and has potential for impact from the scheme.
1294160	-	-	-	Well House	LB GII	SP 88842 58780	In	The setting of the asset is characterised by the rural character which is likely to be affected by the proposed development.
1294173	-	-	-	Coach House Approximately 25 metres North West of Ecton Hall	LB GII	SP 82887 63618	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1294195	-	-	-	34-36, West Street	LB GII	SP 84947 63796	Out	Located within the centre of Earls Barton, it shares no relationship with the site area and has been scoped out due to the lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1294217	-	-	-	Wall Approximately 20 metres East of Number 24 (Not Included) and Number 26	LB GII	SP 84942 63609	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1294226	-	-	-	Church of All Saints	LB GI	SP 85190 63814	In	The asset features prominently due to its position in the landscape and shares some intervisibility, albeit in long views, with the BESS site. It has been scoped in to further assess this impact from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1294240	-	-	-	29, Mile Street	LB GII	SP 90704 59131	Out	From Mile Street the asset is enclosed by its urban context, while to the north the asset is observed from Allen's Hill. The asset is not intervisible with the site due to intervening built forms and has been scoped out of further assessment due to a lack of visual and historic relationship.
1294247	-	-	-	Stags Head Public House	LB GII	SP 85344 63926	Out	The pub is focused primarily on High Street within the urban context of Earls Barton.
1294248	-	-	-	Wall and Gatepier Approximately 15 metres North East of The Manor House	LB GII	SP 85382 63955	Out	Asset scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1294269	-	-	-	3, Easton Lane	LB GII	SP 90436 59016	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1310545	-	-	-	Hinwick Hall	LB GII*	SP 93454 62360	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1321514	-	-	-	Parish Church of St Mary	LB GI	SP 94177 62684	Out	Setting of Church bound by village and cemetery.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1321535	-	-	-	Harrold Bridge	LB GII*	SP 95548 56380	Out	Asset will remain principally associated to the River Great Ouse. Its setting and significance remain unaffected by the works.
1321537	-	-	-	Parish Church of St Peter	LB GI	SP 95386 56670	Out	The assets setting will remain principally connected with the village and unaffected by the proposals. As such, it has been scoped out of further assessment.
1332279	-	-	-	Olney Wine Bar and Cross Keys House	LB GII*	SP 88899 51176	Out	Asset is enclosed by Town of Olney with no relationship to the site. As such, the asset has been scoped out of further assessment due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1343436	-	-	-	The Hollies	LB GII	SP 78250 66190	Out	Asset scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1343437	-	-	-	1, Cross Street	LB GII	SP 78310 66166	Out	Asset scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1343438	-	-	-	Home Farm	LB GII	SP 78217 66209	Out	Asset scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1343439	-	-	-	The Manor House	LB GII	SP 78310 66127	Out	Asset scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1343440	-	-	-	The Malt House	LB GII	SP 78150 66317	Out	Asset scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1343532	-	-	-	Baptist Chapel	LB GII	SP 80165 72130	Out	Located within the centre of the village and with no intervisibility with the site, the asset has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1343534	-	-	-	Gate Pier Approximately 40 metres South of Walgrave Hall Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 80595 71861	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1343535	-	-	-	Walgrave House	LB GII	SP 80205 72007	Out	Located within the centre of the village and with no intervisibility with the site, the asset has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1343544	-	-	-	Corner House	LB GII	SP 78636 73089	Out	Asset shares no visual relationship with the site. It has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1343545	-	-	-	Headstone Approximately 18 metres North of Nave of Church of St Andrew	LB GII	SP 78549 73137	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1343546	-	-	-	Faxton House	LB GII	SP 78605 73332	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1343570	-	-	-	Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GII*	SP 76868 72574	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1345557	-	-	-	Waterloo House	LB GII	SP 78423 66427	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1345568	-	-	-	Ashmere Cottage	LB GII	SP 78282 66366	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1354758	-	-	-	The Old Farmhouse and Attached Stables	LB GII	SP 79906 67762	In	This asset is scoped in for further assessment due to its proximity to site B.
1356514	-	-	-	Benwill House	LB GII	SP 78374 66362	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356515	-	-	-	Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GI	SP 78358 66419	Out	Church is situated on a prominent hill within the northern part of the village. It is a very visible feature within the landscape due to its four-stage west tower, however, it is unlikely

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
								to be affected by the scheme due to the distance from the site.
1356516	-	-	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 4 metres East of Chancel of Church of St Peter and St Paul	LB GII	SP 78379 66418	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356925	-	-	-	Churchyard Cross Approximately 5 metres South of Church of St Mary and All Saints	LB GII	SP 79239 69817	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1356926	-	-	-	Ivy House	LB GII	SP 79307 69727	Out	Located within the village of Holcot with no intervisibility with the site, the asset has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1356930	-	-	-	The Old Rectory	LB GII*	SP 75860 74610	Out	Asset shares no visual relationship with the site as the Hall and Gardens are located between the asset and site. As such, the asset is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1365714	-	MMK5121	-	The Post Office	LB GII	SP 91665 53638	Out	The asset is enclosed by the village with no relationship to the site. Therefore, the

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
								significance and setting of the asset remains intact despite the proposed development.
1365715	-	MMK5122	-	15, High Street	LB GII	SP 91672 53614	Out	The asset is enclosed by the village with no relationship to the site. Therefore, the significance and setting of the asset remains intact despite the proposed development.
1365716	-	MMK5124	-	Green Man Public House	LB GII	SP 91816 53574	Out	Defined by its position on High Street and experienced as a public house, the asset is also enclosed by the village. As such, it has been scoped out of further assessment due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1365718	-	MMK5126	-	The Rectory	LB GII	SP 91596 53619	Out	The asset will remain principally associated with the church and is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1365720	-	MMK5128	-	The Forge	LB GII	SP 91647 53555	Out	Enclosed by the village, it has been scoped out of further assessment due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1367031	-	-	-	Church of All Saints	LB GI	SP 75809 74557	Out	Asset shares no visual relationship with the site as the Hall and Gardens are located between the asset and the site. As such, the

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
								asset is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1370009	-	-	-	Poplar Farm	LB GII	SP 79401 69773	Out	The asset shares no intervisibility with the site from this part of the village and is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1370031	-	-	-	Manor House	LB GII	SP 79132 69916	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact is expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1370033	-	-	-	Brook Cottage Wall Dene	LB GII	SP 79441 69700	Out	The asset is located within the village of Holcot with no intervisibility with the site and has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1371260	-	-	-	Brickyard Lodge	LB GII	SP 85916 59922	Out	Asset is low lying and so screened from the site by topography and vegetation and has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1371261	-	-	-	Ice House in Castle Ashby Park	LB GII	SP 86788 59262	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1371262	-	-	-	The Falcon Hotel	LB GII	SP 86000 59554	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371288	-	-	-	Headstone Approximately 3 metres South of Church of St Mary the Virgin	LB GII	SP 85198 60506	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371289	-	-	-	The Old Rectory	LB GII	SP 84937 60680	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371298	-	-	-	Castle Ashby	LB GI	SP 86269 59249	In	16th century country house which has been extensively remodelled. Views from north and east of house itself are across the undulating parkland, with wider views of the landscape possible. Castle Ashby estate formerly and currently owns much of the land within the area and derives high historic significance from this relationship.
1371299	-	-	-	The Water Tower	LB GII	SP 86225 59275	Out	Asset is scoped out on an individual basis but the Castle Ashby RPG, to which this asset makes a contribution of significance will be assessed.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1371653	-	-	-	26, Park Street	LB GII	SP 84916 63612	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371654	-	-	-	Parish Church Hall	LB GII	SP 85234 63800	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371672	-	-	-	The Old Vicarage	LB GI	SP 88171 64825	Out	The asset is defined by its relationship to the church and wider settlement and shares no visibility with the site. As such, it has been scoped out of further assessment due to potential for impact from the scheme.
1371674	-	-	-	The Manor House	LB GII*	SP 87930 70866	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371675	-	-	-	Wall, Gates, Gatepiers and Railings Approximately 40 metres South and West of Church of All Saints	LB GII	SP 85164 63777	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371676	-	-	-	Rif-Rafs Cauldron Restaurant	LB GII	SP 85229 63701	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1371677	-	-	-	Rose Cottage	LB GII	SP 85103 63821	Out	Located within the town centre with no intervisibility with the site, the asset has been scoped out of further assessment due to potential for impact from the scheme.
1371678	-	-	-	28, West Street	LB GII	SP 84988 63792	Out	Located within the town centre with no intervisibility with the site, the asset has been scoped out of further assessment due to potential for impact from the scheme.
1371679	-	-	-	33, West Street	LB GII	SP 84960 63767	Out	Located within the town centre with no intervisibility with the site, the asset has been scoped out of further assessment due to potential for impact from the scheme.
1371680	-	-	-	41-43, West Street	LB GII	SP 84904 63762	Out	Located within the town centre with no intervisibility with the site, the asset has been scoped out of further assessment due to potential for impact from the scheme.
1371681	-	-	-	Low Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 89859 58380	In	Scoped in due to close proximity with the site and the potential for impact from the scheme.
1371682	-	-	-	Barns Attached to South of Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 88845 58708	In	Scoped in due to close proximity with the site and the potential for impact from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1371683	-	-	-	Old School House	LB GII	SP 88826 58763	In	Scoped in because the setting defined by the rural character of the asset, and this could be affected by the proposed development.
1371685	-	-	-	56, Allens Hill	LB GII	SP 90701 59153	Out	From Mile Street the asset is enclosed by its urban context, while to the north the asset is observed from Allen's Hill. The asset is not intervisible with site due to intervening built forms and has been scoped out of further assessment due to a lack of visual and historic relationship.
1371686	-	-	-	Burnt Close	LB GII	SP 90657 59166	Out	The asset is surrounded by its urban context and has been scoped out as the proposals would not have an effect on this context. Noise impacts from the A Road are prominent in setting of assets.
1371687	-	-	-	Manor Farmhouse	LB GII	SP9076759029	Out	The asset was not accessible at the time of the scoping site visit but was contained within an inwardly focussed setting. As such it is scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.
1371688	-	-	-	Little Thatch	LB GII	SP 90815 58946	Out	The asset is surrounded by its urban context and has been scoped out as the proposals

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
								would not have an effect on this context. Noise impacts from the A Road are prominent in setting of asset.
1371689	-	-	-	42, High Street	LB GII	SP 90707 58939	Out	The asset is surrounded by its urban context and has been scoped out as the proposals would not have an effect on this context. Noise impacts from the A Road are prominent in setting of asset.
1371690	-	-	-	No 17 and Attached Outbuildings	LB GII	SP 85507 63670	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371691	-	-	-	L Green and Sons	LB GII	SP 85317 63875	Out	The asset is surrounded by its urban context and has been scoped out as the proposals would not have an effect on this context. Noise impacts from the A Road are prominent in setting of asset.
1371694	-	-	-	Church of St Mary	LB GII*	SP 87159 71679	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371697	-	-	-	Statue Approximately 30 metres South East of Harrowden Hall	LB GII*	SP 88228 70825	Out	Asset scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1371701	-	-	-	Chest Tomb Approximately 3 metres North of North Aisle of Church of St Mary	LB GII	SP 87879 60457	Out	Setting of the asset is enclosed by the burial ground and remains unaffected by the proposals.
1371702	-	-	-	16-18, Church Way	LB GII	SP 87769 60384	In	Scoped in due to close intervisibility with the site and the potential for impact from the scheme.
1371703	-	-	-	Grendon House	LB GII	SP 88620 61539	In	Scoped in due to probable intervisibility with the BESS Site and the potential for impact from the scheme.
1371710	-	-	-	South Lodge Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 83850 63471	Out	The asset is screened by intervening topography and vegetation and would be unaffected by the proposed development.
1371712	-	-	-	Stone Cottage	LB GII	SP 82291 67222	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371713	-	-	-	Wilby Cottage	LB GII	SP 86606 65832	Out	Assets will remain primarily associated with Main Road and is screened from the site by a row of trees immediately to the rear and by adjacent estate gardens to Wilby House. As such, it has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1371718	-	-	-	15, Bakehouse Lane	LB GII	SP 83906 66740	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371719	-	-	-	Churchyard Wall Approximately 10 metres South and East of Church of All Saints	LB GII	SP 83859 66703	Out	Asset remains inwardly focussed to the All Saints Church and village of Mears Ashby.
1371720	-	-	-	31, Ladys Lane	LB GII	SP 83851 66635	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371721	-	-	-	11, North Street	LB GII	SP 83884 66850	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371722	-	-	-	The Old Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 84074 66717	In	Scoped in due to close proximity with the site and the potential for impact from the scheme.
1371724	-	-	-	Gatepier Approximately 45 metres North East of The Old Rectory	LB GII*	SP8613572290	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1371749	-	-	-	Church Farmhouse and Attached Outbuildings and Stables	LB GII	SP 90352 61680	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371750	-	-	-	Stables Approximately 20 metres West of Church Farmhouse	LB GII	SP 90322 61687	Out	The asset shares no intervisibility with the site and the setting of the asset is defined by its relationship to village, which remains unaffected.
1371751	-	-	-	1-4, Main Street	LB GII	SP 82186 67280	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371761	-	-	-	Church of All Hallows	LB GI	SP 89180 67960	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1371787	-	-	-	Church of St Mary the Virgin	LB GI	SP 90130 68043	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1374524	-	-	-	Carey Cottage	LB GII	SP 77962 66332	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1376649	-	-	-	Clives End Spring Cottage	LB GII	SP 78610 73380	Out	The asset is does not share any relationship with the site and would be unaffected by the proposed development.
1376651	-	-	-	Church of St Andrew	LB GI	SP 78545 73120	In	The asset is located within the centre of the village with no appreciation of the surrounding area and as such will be unaffected by the proposals.
1376865	-	-	-	Jasmine Cottage	LB GII	SP 78874 73386	In	Scoped in due to close proximity to the site. Note: The NGR provided by HE appears to be incorrect. Correct should be SP 78796 73378.
1426586	-	-	-	Old Memorial Cross	LB GII	SP 78634 73285	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1426591	-	-	-	Walgrave Memorial Cross	LB GII	SP 80237 72040	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1428093	-	-	-	Bozeat War Memorial	LB GII	SP 90336 59060	Out	Setting of the asset is enclosed by the cemetery. While the base of cemetery looks out to the top points of pylons in FF2, the setting and significance of the asset will remain unaffected by the proposals. In

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
								addition, there is no view to FF25 from here either.
1433006	-	-	-	Grendon War Memorial	LB GII	SP 87910 60435	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1433007	-	-	-	Earls Barton War Memorial	LB GII	SP 85205 63762	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1440985	-	-	-	Wilby War Memorial	LB GII	SP 86701 66156	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1441349	-	-	-	Castle Ashby War Memorial	LB GII	SP 85986 59534	Out	Screened by intervening built forms, the asset shares no relationship with the site area and is likely to remain unaffected by the proposed development.
1441817	4376/0/17	-	-	K6 Telephone Box at Old SPO	LB GII	SP 78599 73248	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.
1450227	-	-	-	Ecton War Memorial Shrine	LB GII	SP 82730 63735	Out	Scoped out as no potential for impact expected to the asset resulting from the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	Designation	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
1458137	-	MMK5629	-	Lavendon War Memorial	LB GII	SP 91662 53587	Out	Setting defined by its relationship to the roadway and as a dedication to those who lost their lives in the war. This relationship will be unaffected by the proposed development.

Appendix 2 Gazetteer of Conservation Areas

The following table provides details of Conservation Areas recorded by Historic England's NHLE within the 2km study area and out to 5km. These have been listed alphabetically, and their locations are marked on Figures 1-2, 5-6. The table also provides a brief rational for the scoping decision.

NHLE ID.	Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
-	Boughton	SP 75227 66503	Out	Conservation Area is bounded on its southern/south-eastern extent by village of Boughton, focussed on this areas built environment. Remainder of CA includes the entirety of Boughton Hall G2 RPG (1001297), which includes gardens, pleasure grounds, and larger parkland. Topography within parkland rises and falls across the entire site, and is focussed inwards along a stream, with extensive planting and woodland along the boundaries. No intervisibility or historic relationship with the site.
-	Brafield on the Green	SP 82291 58936	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Brixworth	SP 74756 70967	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Broughton	SP 83581 75890	Out	Conservation Area covers much of centre of the village of Broughton, as well as several fields to the north. Asset scoped out as no potential to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Carlton and Chellington	SP 95681 55835	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Castle Ashby	SP 86125 59309	In	Conservation Area includes the village, as well as Castle Ashby House and the formal gardens. Castle Ashby itself considered to be a fine example of a 'closed village' where the estate own and continues to own much of the surrounding land and property. Sparce tree coverage at northern end of CA allows for views of the surrounding landscape, which gives context to the

NHLE ID.	Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
				setting of the village. Views out of the CA across the parkland and across the open countryside, though the latter views are often screened and only really experienced along northern and eastern peripheries. Several 'key views' need to be considered, as identified within the CAA.
-	Clifton Reynes	SP 90147 51340	Out	Conservation Area remains inwardly focussed to narrow lane. Scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Cogenhoe	SP 83111 60845	Out	While the church towers at Ecton and Whiston are visible from the Conservation Area, its character and appearance will remain unchanged by the scheme, and there is no visual or historic relationship with the site.
-	Cransley	SP 82916 76572	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Denton	SP 83867 58053	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Earls Barton	SP 85184 63837	Out	Conservation Area includes the built environment of Earls Barton. Scoped out due to lack of impact upon the character and setting of CA by scheme.
-	Easton Maudit	SP 88819 58714	In	The proposals surround the Conservation Area and village of Easton Maudit on three sides. Asset is scoped in due to proximity and potential for character and setting of CA to be impacted by proposed scheme.
-	Ecton	SP 82818 63446	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Emberton	SP 88559 49573	Out	Character and appearance of Conservation Area will remain focussed on the village. Scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.

NHLE ID.	Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
-	Farndish	SP 92703 63583	Out	Conservation Area is enclosed by rolling hills with no visual relationship to site. Scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Great Billing	SP 81031 62798	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Great Doddington	SP 88237 64745	Out	While there are prominent hilltop views from within the Conservation Area, the character and appearance of this asset will remain unchanged by the proposed scheme.
-	Grendon	SP 87902 60538	In	The village and Conservation Area is positioned on a topographically high point in the landscape between two areas of the site, and there is intervisibility within the site, as well as important views of church towers within the wider landscape.
-	Hardwick	SP 85080 69884	Out	Village is inwardly focussed to the green and the proposed development will not affect this village setting nor the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.
-	Harrold	SP 95062 56814	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Lavendon	SP 91629 53641	Out	Village is centred around busy road junction, situated within a low point within the landscape. Conservation Area is screened from the site by the surrounding topography, as well as vegetation and intervening built forms.
-	Loddington	SP 81571 78310	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Mears Ashby	SP 83885 66613	In	The village and Conservation Area are situated within a wider rural landscape, with the site encroaching on the area on three sides. Three approaches to the village are likely to be affected by the proposed development.

NHLE ID.	Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
-	Moulton	SP 78295 66335	Out	Conservation Area has rural setting and agricultural links, as well as significant landscape and topography which has changed the village and created a strong character. Views are integral to character, with some outward views along the fringes of the CA. None of these views will be impacted by the proposed development.
-	Newton Blossomville	SP 92397 51467	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Olney	SP 88896 51434	Out	While the roofs of modern houses in the east of Olney are visible from the Area G site area, the historic core of Olney (and Conservation Area), which is composed of a long, linear stretch of structures, are not visible. The character and appearance of Olney CA remains characterised by the streets along which it grew. The church spire, however, is visible from the site area. It is considered that there will be no impact to the CA by the scheme.
-	Orlingbury	SP 86073 72258	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Pitsford	SP 75714 68097	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Podington	SP 94179 62691	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Pytchley	SP 85884 74684	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Scaldwell	SP 76866 72457	Out	There are some limited views from the Conservation Area towards Site A, but asset is scoped out as the character and appearance of the CA will remain unaffected by the proposals.

NHLE ID.	Name	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
-	Sywell	SP 82263 67246	Out	Separated from the scheme by the Sywell Aerodrome to the north. Despite the proximity of the CA to Site C, there will be no impact to the character and significance of the CA by the proposals.
-	Thorpe Malsor	SP 83359 79009	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Turvey	SP 94265 52449	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Wellingborough	SP 89159 67831	Out	Conservation Area scoped out as there is no potential for this asset to be impacted by the scheme.
-	Wollaston	SP 90851 63087	Out	Although the site is most likely visible in long views from the west, the Conservation Area will retain its character and appearance, which is focussed around the church and characterised by the high quality built forms of the village.
-	Yardley Hastings	SP 86532 57028	Out	Yardley Hastings is located within a river valley with views focused along the main road. Views towards site are obscured by topography and vegetation. Asset scoped out, as no impact expected to the character or significance by scheme.

Appendix 3 Gazetteer of Registered Parks and Gardens

The following table provides details of all Registered Parks and Gardens (RPG) within 2km of the sites, as recorded by Historic England's NHLE.

For the purposes of this scoping assessment, assets out to 5km from the site boundary with 'high' or 'very high' heritage significance (Grade I and II* RPG's) were considered, as informed by ICOMOS and Historic England guidance. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1-2, 5-6. The table also provides a brief rational for the scoping decision.

NHLE ID.	Description	Designation	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
1000385	Castle Ashby	Grade I	SP 85761 57901	In	The RPG covers c. 400ha of land north and south of the house. It includes a c. 5.5km long Grand Avenue, which connects to Chase Park, a former medieval deer park. The modern park was created in 1765. The parkland and grounds were improved at various points, including by Lancelot Brown in the 1760s. A number of approaches on parts of RPG, many of which have listed lodges. Main formal gardens to south-east of house, with terraced walk to east, with adjacent church and churchyard. Series of ponds within centre of RPG. Landscape as a whole has varying topography, with open views of countryside from House in particular.
1000392	Great Harrowden Hall	Grade II*	SP 88496 71141	Out	Asset falls along the outer edge of the 5km search area. Composed of compartmentalised formal gardens, and a former deer park associated with an early-18th century country house. Asset will not be impacted by scheme due to distance and topography, nor is there a historic relationship with between the sites.
1000575	Hinwick Hall	Grade II	SP 93434 62333	Out	Asset composed of a 16/17th century country house with early 20th century garden, incorporating early 18th century formal elements, and a small park. Lies on the boundary of Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire and is contained within a valley and screened from site by intervening vegetation.

NHLE ID.	Description	Designation	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
1000576	Hinwick House	Grade II	SP 93669 61863	Out	Asset composed of an 18th century country house with contemporary garden, surrounded by a later 18th century park. Assets setting is defined by the surrounding estate, with two small valleys running through site. No intervisibility with areas of the scheme, and no impact expected to character or significance.
1001036	Lamport Hall	Grade II	SP 76019 74355	Out	Gardens and pleasure grounds of later 17th century to early-20th century, and 19th century park associated with a country house. Boundary is screened, and due to the long-distance nature of the views, we expect there to be no potential impacts.
1001297	Boughton Hall	Grade II	SP 75374 66670	Out	RPG includes gardens, pleasure grounds, and larger parkland, associated with former Boughton Hall. Topography within parkland rises and falls across the entire site, and is focussed inwards along a stream, with extensive plantings and woodland along the boundaries. No intervisibility or historic relationship with the site.
1431122	Historic Park and Garden to Turvey House	Grade II	SP 93879 52947	Out	Designed ornamental park at Turvey House with later alterations and expansions. The RPG lies on a relatively flat terrace on slight rise above the river to the west, with the landscape sloping downwards to the River Great Ouse. Commanding views south-west across the park and river, to the natural landscape beyond, away from the site. No impact expected to the asset from proposals.

Appendix 4 Gazetteer of Scheduled Monuments

The following table provides details of Scheduled Monuments recorded by Historic England's NHLE within the 2km study area and out to 5km from the site boundary. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1-2, 5-6. The table also provides a brief rationale for the scoping decision.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
1002902	-	-	-	Roman villa	SP 90088 64944	Out	Located at the base of a valley near River Nene. Scoped out due to lack of intervisibility between asset and site due to distance and topography.
1003876	-	-	-	Site revealed by aerial photography N of Easton Lodge	SP 89537 57105	Out	Asset is located adjacent to Site F. The site contains no data or reason for its scheduling and is an archaeological constraint.
1003894	-	-	-	Old St John's Church	SP 76477 65647	Out	Asset situated on ridge edge, with church set down below ground level. Asset scoped out due to lack of intervisibility and distance.
1003895	-	-	-	Tithe barn	SP 89125 67743	Out	Asset is also G1 LB (1293485). Entirely enclosed with the built-up centre of Wellingborough.
1003899	-	-	-	Medieval village of Faxton	SP7858475327	Out	Asset largely screened from site by intervening topography and vegetation. Views from asset are focussed out towards west.
1004506	-	-	-	Turvey Bridge	SP 93808 52374	Out	Ornate bridge west of village of Turvey which remains firmly associated to the adjacent watercourse.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
1004604	-	-	-	Harrold Round House	SP 95104 56755	Out	South of the village of Harrold. Setting maintained within village green, with no visual or historic relationship to site.
1006615	-	-	-	Manorial earthworks	SP 90505 62344	Out	Asset has open views to the south, though these appear to terminate at the village of Strixton. No intervisibility with site, nor any historical relationship. Asset has been scoped out of further assessment.
1006636	-	-	-	Romano-British settlement and pottery kilns W of Ecton North Lodge	SP 82221 65259	Out	Asset has been scoped out due to distance and historic landscape relationship. A large country park is currently present between this asset and the site.
1006637	-	-	-	Roman villa 200m W of Doddington Mill	SP 87287 63572	Out	Site not accessible at time of survey. However, aerial imagery indicates that is situated within the river valley, with no visibility to the site. Asset has been scoped out.
1006918	-	-	-	Roman site at Olney	SP 89355 52632	Out	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1006919	-	-	-	Wood Farm moat	SP 93264 49696	Out	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
1006936	-	-	-	Olney Bridge	SP 88809 50867	Out	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1009510	-	-	-	Earls Barton motte castle	SP 85161 63842	Out	Asset is situated within the centre of Earls Barton. There is no intervisibility within this asset and the site, nor a historic relationship.
1009513	-	-	-	Place House moat and fishpond	SP 84788 60612	Out	Asset is situated to the east of village of Whiston, in the bottom of a steep sided valley. No intervisibility or historic relationship with the site.
1009542	-	MK345	346942	Lavendon Castle: a motte and bailey and associated enclosures at Castle Farm	SP 91684 54341	In	Once a castle, now a farm. Motte has been reduced and modified from its original form and is now a low, flat-topped platform c. 1.4m high. North and eastern sides are overlain by 17th century farm buildings, which are separately listed. The asset remains enclosed upon the estate it now comprises, with trees lining the boundaries, allowing only intermittent views into and out of the SM. However, there is some intervisibility, and possible historic relationship with the site to the north-west, with the potential for the proposed development to impact upon this asset setting and significance.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
1010246	-	-	-	Longmans Hill long barrow	SP 75079 67745	Out	Asset situated on the western extent of Pitsford. There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1011036	-	-	-	Walgrave moated site.	SP 80209 72336	Out	No clear visual or historic relationship with the site.
1011295	-	-	-	The Bury: a ringwork and associated earthworks 100m north of Lavendon Church	SP 91608 53761	Out	Site is entirely screened from asset by tree-lined brook and wood to north. Asset is in use as a dog training field within a noticeable earthwork. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1011305	-	-	346947	Moated site and associated enclosure at Uphoe Manor Farm 700m east of Lavendon Church.	SP 92323 53601	Out	Asset not accessible, as it is situated down a private road. Aerial imagery shows that there is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1011309	-	MK145	346955 346952	Lavendon Abbey: the site of a Premonstratensian	SP 90071 53580, SP 90328 53542	Out	There is nothing visible above-ground of the original abbey buildings. Asset does share some limited intervisibility with Area G but is enclosed to the north by

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
				abbey, fishponds and field system at Lavendon Grange			hedges and to the south by trees. The site is separated from the asset by the treelined highway.
1012314	-	-	-	Carlton Hall moated enclosure and associated outer enclosure, farm buildings, dovecote, and pond	SP 94522 54462, SP 94596 54513	Out	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1012490	-	-	-	Wold Farm moated enclosure, Odell	SP 94634 59840	Out	Asset not accessible due to blocked or private farm tracks, with wind farm and airfield having also blocked alternative routes. However, although inaccessible, the site area is very flat and shares no visual relationship with the site whatsoever.
1013142	-	-	-	Beacon Hill motte castle	SP 90842 62930	Out	Asset situated within Wollaston. The name 'Beacon Hill' suggests situated to be prominent feature within landscape. Conical mount of motte is over 6m in height, with prominent ditch to south-side. Due to surrounding built environment, no intervisibility with site.
1013277	-	-	-	Tri-Focal Abandoned	SP 96132 56223	Out	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
				Medieval Settlement, Chellington.			scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1013321	-	-	-	Boughton bowl barrow	SP 74708 65891	Out	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1013524	-	-	-	Banjo enclosure, 330m south west of Manor Farm	SP 93012 56808	Out	Not accessible at time of survey. Aerial imagery suggests there is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1014794	-	-	-	Roman villa 300m south east of Newton Lodge Farm	SP 91222 51477	Out	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1014934	-	-	-	Bowl barrow 530m north east of Roe's Farm	SP 84029 61358	Out	Not accessible due to surrounding quarry works. However, asset is located within the middle of a quarry within the river valley, and its setting has been compromised. There is no intervisibility from this asset to the site, nor any historic relationship.

NHLE ID.	Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Description	NGR (centre)	Scope In/Out	Notes
1016320	3523/0/4	-	-	Medieval cross 170m south west of Hall Farm	SP 88158 60980	Out	The setting of the asset remains focussed to Main Road, north of Grendon. Asset is also G2 LB (1040748).
1017185	-	-	-	Great house and gardens at Hanging Houghton	SP 75067 73732	Out	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1018860	-	-	-	Brixworth market cross	SP 74731 71104	Out	Situated within the centre of the village of Brixworth. There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.
1418583	-	-	-	Abandoned areas of Walgrave Medieval village	SP 80449 71924	Out	Scoped out due to topography, as site is positioned on the south side of the village, on the side of a small south-west flowing stream. Views to the north towards the village may include the site within the background, but these views will not impact upon the overall setting and significance of these remains.
1457397	-	-	-	Little Odell abandoned medieval village	SP 95533 57432	Out	There is no intervisibility between this asset and the site, nor is there a historic relationship. Asset has been scoped out as there is no potential for impact due to proposed development.

Appendix 5 Gazetteer of Non-Designated Built-Heritage Assets

The following table provides details of Non-Designated Built-Heritage Asset's (NDBHA) recorded by Historic England's NRHE, Northamptonshire HER, and Milton Keynes HER within 1km of the sites. The Bedford Borough HER was also consulted for NDBHA's within 1km of the sites, with no assets identified. The assets have been listed in order of their HER reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 3-6. The table also provides a brief rationale for the scoping decision.

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
195	-	1035203	The Jurassic Way	SP 89 93	Out	This asset has been scoped out due to there being low potential for impact under the proposed development.
1995/0/23	-	-	South Range, Village Farm	SP 84100 66460	In	Asset is positioned at southern edge of village, adjacent to open fields. Scoped in due to proximity and visibility.
1995/0/24	-	-	West Range, Village Farm	SP 84050 66490	Out	Asset is positioned at southern edge of the village. However, this asset is situated within a larger group of buildings, which screen this asset from views of the wider landscape. No apparent historic relationship with the wider landscape.
1995/5/2	-	-	Outbuildings at the Manor House	SP 83690 66660	Out	Asset is located within the centre of Mears Ashby and is the outbuilding for the Grade 2 Manor House (NHLE 1293430). Due to its location within the western part of village,

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
						there are no views out towards the site in the wider landscape.
1995/8/4	-	-	Cart hovel c15m south-west of Hill Farmhouse	SP 83710 66410	In	Asset is situated within southern part of village of Mears Ashby and forms an outbuilding to Grade II Hill Farmhouse (1040697). Scoped in due to proximity.
1995/9/2	-	-	Barn & Stable c. 30m North of No.32 Wilby Road (The Cottage)	SP 84111 66582	In	Asset is located on the eastern edge of village of Mears Ashby. Scoped in due to proximity and historic relationship with landscape.
3495/1	-	-	Bozeat Grange	SP 90300 56600	Out	Asset has a predominantly closed setting surrounded by scattered trees. It is set around the farm buildings which make up the estate. No obvious historic or visual relationship with wider landscape.
3523/0/12	-	-	Barn at No. 20 Church Way	SP 87748 60348	Out	Asset located along the western extent of Grendon. There is no obvious historic or visual relationship with the site.
3523/0/24	-	-	Grendon Union Chapel, Main Road	SP 87920 60380	In	Asset situated on the eastern edge of Grendon. It is scoped in due to its association to other nearby assets and the Grendon Conservation area, which do have

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
						the potential to be impacted by the scheme.
3656/0/5	-	-	Crispin Cottages	SP 80062 71921	Out	Asset entirely enclosed within the built environment of Walgrave.
3656/0/6	-	-	Shoe Makers Workshops in Walgrave	SP 80041 72132	Out	This polygon represents a number of shoemakers workshops across Walgrave. All are situated within the built environment of the village, with no intervisibility or historic relationship with the surrounding landscape.
3656/0/13	-	-	Walgrave Primary School	SP 80510 72320	Out	Situated on eastern extent of Walgrave. Asset set within built environment with primary views south. North and north-west screened by built environment and neighbouring belts of woodland.
3656/3/1	-	-	Zion Chapel, Zion Hill	SP 80274 72178	Out	Asset entirely enclosed within the built environment of Walgrave.
3656/8/1	-	-	Walkers Shoe factory, Old Road	SP 80040 72130	Out	Asset entirely enclosed within the built environment of Walgrave.
3656/8/2	-	-	The Laurels, Walkers Acre	SP 80070 72130	Out	Asset entirely enclosed within the built environment of Walgrave.

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
3738/0/32	-	-	Baptist Chapel and Sunday School, West Street	SP 85100 63770	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/33	-	-	21 Prince Street	SP 85500 64150	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/34	-	-	Old Silver Band Club, Queen Street	SP 85530 64130	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/35	-	-	23 Prince Street	SP 85480 64160	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/36	-	-	8 Queen Street	SP 85490 64130	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/37	-	-	Workshops to the rear of 48 King Street	SP 85440 64300	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/38	-	-	3 King Street	SP 85570 64270	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/39	-	-	11 High Street (rear of)	SP 85290 63890	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/41	-	-	White & Co (branch factory), Tebbutt's Yard	SP 85300 63930	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/47	-	-	Stone barn, Mercer's Farm	SP 85280 63900	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
3738/0/48	-	-	Cow House, Mercer's Farm	SP 85280 63880	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/49	-	-	Range of cow houses and milking parlours, Mercer's Farm	SP 85260 63890	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/50	-	-	Mercer's Farmhouse, High Street	SP 85270 63870	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/0/52	-	-	Saxon Lodge, High Street	SP 85230 63850	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3738/4/1	-	-	Cemetery Lodge, Chapel & Gateway	SP 85609 64728	In	Principal elevation is east to Wellingborough Road; however, there are open views north/north-west across cemetery towards Site E.
3738/19/1	-	-	Boot & Shoe Factory (W.J. Brookes, aka The Kinky Boot Factory)	SP 85462 64296	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
3803/2	-	-	Northampton to Kettering Turnpike	SP 81644 69543	In	This asset is scoped in due to its proximity to the scheme.
4369/0/15	-	-	Barns at Ivy house Farm	SP 79310 69750	Out	Barns of the G2 Listed Ivy House (1356926) within Holcot. No intervisibility or relationship with the site.

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
4369/4/1	-	-	Methodist Church, Main Street	SP 79247 69772	Out	Situated within the built environment of Holcot, with no views out towards the landscape.
6294/1/2	-	-	Former Goods Shed	SP 85960 61770	Out	Asset has an inwardly facing setting which is largely separated from the site area by Station Road.
6916/0/1	-	-	Glebe Barn, Mears Ashby Road	SP 85620 66430	In	Scoped in due to proximity with the site. However, woodland appears to be visible on aerial imagery, which may help screen this asset from site.
7381/1	-	-	Wellingborough to Northampton Turnpike	SP 8223 6415	In	This asset is scoped in due to its proximity to the scheme.
7382/1	MMK5884	-	Kettering to Newport Pagnell Turnpike	SP 88805 67172	In	This asset is scoped in due to its proximity to the scheme.
8004/0/2	-	-	WWII Air Raid or Home Guard shelter	SP 83420 65020	Out	Asset is situated within a heavily wooded area east of Washbrook Lane. No intervisibility.
8049/1/1	-	-	The Staddle Granary	SP 87030 59260	Out	Former farm complex with partial conversions into business village. Setting focussed inwards to former industrial area and now car park. Location of granary is

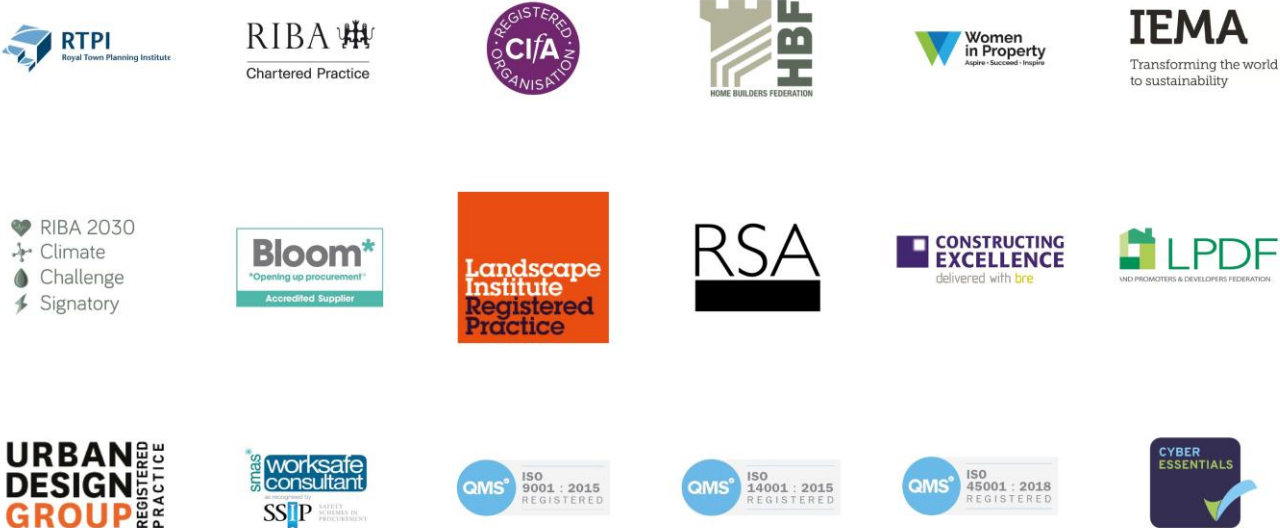
Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
						incorrect, but will draw significance from its relationship with this former farmstead.
8445/1/2	-	-	Hangar (R Shed Type)	SP 81990 67780	In	Asset appears to be extant on aerial imagery. Scoped in and will be considered as part of Sywell Airfield as a whole.
8445/1/3	-	-	Canteen Building	SP 81970 67830	In	Asset appears to be extant on aerial imagery. Scoped in and will be considered as part of Sywell Airfield as a whole.
8445/1/5	-	-	Hangars	SP 82300 67480	In	Asset appears to be extant on aerial imagery. Scoped in and will be considered as part of Sywell Airfield as a whole.
8445/1/7	-	-	Blister Type Hangar	SP 82670 67740	In	Asset appears to be extant on aerial imagery. Scoped in and will be considered as part of Sywell Airfield as a whole.
8445/1/9	-	-	Camouflaged Former Grass Drying Plant Building	SP 81900 68000	In	Asset would be inwardly focussed to Sywell Aerodrome. If this asset is still extant within the car park, it will be discussed as part of Sywell Airfield.
8445/1/13	-	-	Bellman Hangar	SP 81950 67910	In	Asset appears to be extant on aerial imagery. Scoped in and will be discussed as part of Sywell Airfield as a whole.

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
8445/1/21	-	-	Cold War Pillbox, Relocated	SP 82790 67770	In	Setting associated with Sywell Aerodrome and Wellingborough Road to which the asset is closely located to. If this asset is still extant within the car park, it will be discussed as part of Sywell Airfield.
8961/2	-	-	Farm buildings, New Lodge Farm	SP 81820 73080	In	Scoped in due to proximity between two sites. Primary elevations of buildings face out towards site.
9305/1	MMK5886	-	Northampton to Cold Brayfield Turnpike	SP 84190 57725	Out	This asset has been scoped out due to a lack of potential for impact under the proposed development.
-	MMK362	-	St. Michael's Churchyard, Lavendon	SP 91616 53661	Out	Churchyard associated with G1 Church of St Michael (1212619). Yard is raised above street level and is enclosed by surrounding built environment of Lavendon.
-	MMK5623	-	Northampton Road Butchers shop	SP 91517 53662	Out	Asset enclosed by built environment of Lavendon.
-	MMK5624	-	Northampton Road slaughter house	SP 91501 53661	Out	Asset enclosed by built environment of Lavendon.
-	MMK5625	-	Northampton Road holding pen	SP 91503 53656	Out	Asset enclosed by built environment of Lavendon.

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
-	MMK5626	-	Northampton Road Bakehouse	SP 91501 53665	Out	Asset enclosed by built environment of Lavendon.
-	MMK5628	-	Jarrow March Plaque	SP 91589 53668	Out	Scoped out. Associated with churchyard wall, to which it is affixed, as well as Northampton Road/High Street.
-	MMK5630	-	Lavendon Union Chapel	SP 91670 53564	Out	Asset enclosed by built environment of Lavendon.
-	MMK5631	-	21 Northampton Road	SP 91507 53605	Out	Asset is presumed to be a house based on point data (data is vague). If so, the buildings within this area are enclosed by the built environment of Lavendon.
-	MMK5871	-	Barn rear of 33 Northampton Road	SP 91458 53654	Out	Asset associated with G2 LB 33 Northampton Road (1212621). Setting enclosed to property boundary to rear of street facing house.
-	MMK5887	-	Great Staughton to Lavendon Turnpike	SP 92288 53768	Out	This asset is scoped out due to the low potential for impact as a result of the proposed development.
-	-	967834	House on West Street, Earls Barton	SP 85000 64000	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
-	-	1051558	Brixworth Isolation Hospital	SP 78700 69100	In	Scoped in due to proximity with the site. Some of the asset complex appears to be demolished and new builds are being erected, but possible survival of some outbuildings.
-	-	1315491	The Gatehouse	SP 84900 63700	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
-	-	1319916	26 Main Road	SP 87950 60470	Out	Asset situated within the eastern part of Grendon. Built forms to east of asset prevent intervisibility, nor is there a historic relationship with the site.
-	-	1341696	River Nene Navigation	TL 12808 95081	In	Scoped in due to proximity with the BESS site. Although, no significant impacts expected to setting as the asset will remain intact within the context of the river valley.
-	-	1363947	Northampton And Peterborough Branch Railway	TL 18000 98000	Out	Scoped in due to proximity with the BESS site. Although, no significant impacts expected to setting as the line remains intact.
-	-	1404516	Barker & Sons Shoe Factory	SP 85070 63688	Out	Asset is distinctive within Earls Barton. Surrounded by built environment. Low

Northampton HER Ref.	Milton Keynes HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	NGR	Scope In/Out	Notes
						potential for visibility, and the asset derives no value from the site.
-	-	1404882	Shoe Makers Workshops to rear of 48 King Street	SP 85444 64296	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
-	-	1404982	The Boot Public House	SP 84923 63794	Out	Enclosed within urban context of Earls Barton.
-	-	1412448	Sywell Airfield	SP 82500 68100	In	The northern-most part of the asset is located within the site boundary. Consideration of the airfield will include the other non-designated elements which are still extant which are associated with the airfield.
-	-	1412729	Firing range	SP 81840 68120	In	Asset would be inwardly focussed to Sywell Aerodrome. If this asset is still extant within the car park, it will be considered as part of Sywell Airfield.
-	-	1419546	Battle HQ at Sywell Airfield	SP 82500 69000	In	Possibly an incorrect NRHE point, no structures appear to have been present within this field. Requires further research to establish which building was Battle HQ within airfield. If still extant, will be included within assessment of Sywell Airfield.



Appendix 2 Heritage Viewpoints

472000 476000 480000 484000 488000 492000 496000

272000

268000

264000

260000

256000

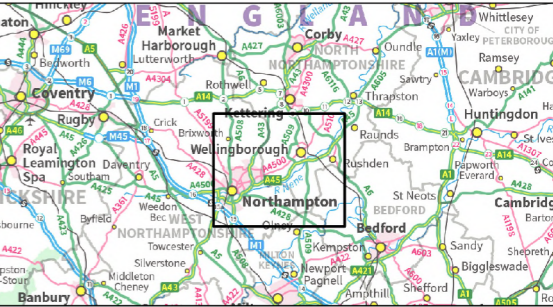


Title: Appendix 2 – Heritage Viewpoint Location Overview

Document: Volume 2 Cultural Heritage Heritage Statement (ES)

- Legend:
- Order Limits
 - Viewpoint

Data: Lanpro, 2025; IGP, 2025
Base map: © Crown copyright and database rights 2025 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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Coordinate system: British National Grid
Scale: 1:80,000 @ A3

