



WHITESTONE
solar farm

WHITESTONE SOLAR FARM

Volume 6: Environmental Statement

6.20 Appendix 8.4: Assessment of Indirect Effects to Setting (Clean)

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Glossary

Term	Meaning
<i>Environmental Statement (ES)</i>	The Environmental Statement which presents the environmental information relating to the Proposed Development. The ES has been prepared to present information for formal consultation in accordance with current EIA regulation.
<i>The Applicant</i>	Whitestone Net Zero Ltd
<i>The Application</i>	The Application to be submitted to the Secretary of State for a Development Consent Order.
<i>The Proposed Development</i>	The proposed Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>The Site</i>	The land planned to be used for solar PV array and associated infrastructure, BESS substation, and landscaping and habitat enhancement. The Site is split into W1, W2, and W3.
<i>Whitestone 1 (W1)</i>	The northern parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Whitestone 2 (W2)</i>	The middle parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.
<i>Whitestone 3 (W3)</i>	The southern parcels of the Whitestone Solar Farm.

Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
<i>EIA</i>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<i>ERM</i>	Environmental Resources Management
<i>ES</i>	Environmental Statement
<i>NPS</i>	National Policy Statement
<i>W1</i>	Whitestone 1
<i>W2</i>	Whitestone 2
<i>W3</i>	Whitestone 3

Units

Units	Meaning
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<i>ha</i>	Hectares
<i>km</i>	Kilometres
<i>m</i>	Metres

8.4 Assessment of Indirect Effects to Setting

- 8.4.1 This assessment of Indirect Effects to Setting has been undertaken by Environmental Resources Management (ERM) on behalf of Whitestone Net Zero Ltd (the Applicant) for Whitestone Solar Farm (the Proposed Development).
- 8.4.2 A sieving exercise presented in **ES Volume 3, Appendix 8.3: Sieving Exercise [EN0110020/APP/6.20]** has identified a total of 143 designated assets and a single non-designated assets for further detailed assessment within this document.

Assessment Summary

- 8.4.3 The assessment of Indirect Effects to Setting has identified **Moderate Adverse** effects to two Scheduled Monuments; 1010828 Conisbrough Castle and 1491751 Conisbrough Parks Romano-British Villa. Effects to these assets are considered **Not Significant** in relation to EIA regulations.
- 8.4.4 **Moderate Adverse** effects have been predicted to Barlborough Registered Park and Garden. These effects are considered **Not Significant** in terms of EIA regulations. In relation to Conservation Areas, **Moderate Adverse** effects have been identified at Barlborough. These effects are considered **Not Significant**.
- 8.4.5 Minor adverse effects have been identified at Ulley. **Minor Adverse** effects to two Grade II Listed Buildings have also been predicted. 1314636 Hardwick Hall and 1151523 Manor House. Minor effects are considered **Not Significant** in the context of EIA regulations.
- 8.4.6 The remaining assets are predicted to undergo no change to setting as a result of the Proposed Development.
- 8.4.7 In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in less than substantial harm to assets ascribed **Minor** or **Moderate adverse** effects, with the level of harm at the lower end of less than substantial harm. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal. For the remaining assets, no harm is predicted.
- 8.4.8 Impacts to Setting, predicted effects and the significance of these effects in terms of EIA regulations are discussed fully below, and summarised within **ES Volume 2, Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage and Archaeology [EN0110020/APP/6.8.1]**.
- 8.4.9 All figures referenced within this Appendix can be found in:
- **ES Volume 3, Figures [EN0110020/APP/6.19]; and**
 - **Statutory or Non-Statutory Historic and Scheduled Monument Sites [EN0110020/APP/2.7].**

Designated Assets

Scheduled Monuments

Table 8.4.1: Where Moderate Effect is predicted

Receptor		
SM1010828 Conisbrough Castle	1 x Scheduled Monument	
1192747 Conisbrough Castle	1 x Listed Building (Grade I)	
Value of Receptor: The highest		
Magnitude of Impact: Small		
Predicted Effect: Moderate (adverse)		
Figure: 8.12; CH VP 1 – 2; 9 – 13.	Plate: 1	Location: 1.2 km north-east of Whitestone 1
Summary of Asset	The settlement of Conisbrough dates to the Anglo-Saxon period and it almost certainly had a defensive fort within the settlement, likely on the site of the later Norman castle. In 1086 AD Domesday Book recorded that the estate included 28 townships, stretching east to the Lincolnshire border and south to Harthill, and so covering most of the south-east corner of the West Riding. Before the Norman Conquest the estates were in the hands of King Harold. After the Norman Conquest, the honour of Conisbrough was given to William de Warenne, who took his name from his ancestral estates in the valley of the Varenne in Normandy, south of Dieppe. The main Warenne estates were centred on Conisbrough in Yorkshire, Castle Acre in Norfolk and Lewes in Sussex, the family's principal English seat. The 3rd Earl Warrenne had only one child, a daughter, Isabel (d.1203 AD). Her first marriage, to King Stephen's youngest surviving son, William of Blois (who became the 4th Earl), was childless. On William's death in 1159 AD, Henry II married Isabel – the greatest heiress in England – to his half-brother Hamelin (d.1202 AD). It was almost certainly Hamelin who built the stone keep at Conisbrough, which has been dated on stylistic grounds to the 1170s or 1180s.[12] In 1189 Hamelin and Isabel established a chaplain at the castle.	

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Receptor	
	The castle and estate fell out of the hands of the Warrene family in the 14th century when the 8th Earl died and the Warrenes' lands reverted to the Crown and were settled by Edward III on his fourth son, Edmund Langley (1341 AD–1402), later Duke of York, who had been the 8th Earl of Warenne's godson. The castle seems to have been abandoned some time in the late 15th century. By 1538, when the castles of Conisbrough and Tickhill were surveyed for Henry VIII, the keep had lost its roof and floors, and the gatehouse and greater part of the south curtain wall had collapsed into the ditch. Landscaping work was carried out in the C18th and 19th, to enhance its picturesque qualities, and the castle certainly achieved some fame as a romantic ruin. It was depicted by numerous artists. While at Doncaster on his way north Sir Walter Scott saw Conisbrough, which he thought to be an Anglo-Saxon ruin, and recreated it as Conisbrough Castle in his celebrated novel Ivanhoe (1819 AD). SM1010828 Conisbrough Castle is a tower keep castle, whose main component is a 27m high cylindrical keep with six solid wedge-shaped buttresses. Surrounding the tower to the north, west and south is a curtain wall enclosing a grassed-over bailey containing well-shafts, a blocked sally-port and the wall-footings of ancillary buildings. Surrounding the internal features is a ditch c.10m deep and c.20m wide and a steeply scarped rampart. The castle earthworks pre-date the C12th stone castle, although whether they formed part of the Anglo-Saxon 'Cyninges burh', or were built by William de Warenne shortly after the Norman Conquest, is not known. The scheduled area takes in the physical remains of the castle and its associated earthworks. The Grade I Listed Building 1192747 records the upstanding fabric of the castle, inclusive of: ashlar magnesian limestone keep, curtain walls of coursed rubble. The Keep is c.27 metres in height with strongly splayed base and prominent semi-hexagonal buttresses. Entrance in south side, reached by C20 concrete steps, has joggled lintel and relieving arch as does twin window above; quatrefoil chapel windows, in buttress above on right, have pelleted surrounds; round-arched, upper-floor window beyond buttress on left. The asset's interior is cylindrical in plan, with a vaulted basement with central aperture beneath, which is a well. Plain lower storey with stone stairs within the walls. Principal chamber on 1st floor has large fireplace with clustered columns, joggled lintel and canopy; to right a square-headed basin recess; opposite fireplace a deep window recess with stone benches. 2nd floor: similar but smaller fireplace with trefoil-headed basin recess on right. Opposite the fireplace is a chapel with vestry built within the wall and one buttress.

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	The chapel is hexagonal with rib-vaulting on pilasters and engaged columns (of which only 1 remains); 2 trefoil-headed piscinas, round-arched east window with roll moulding and chevrons to hood, quatrefoil side windows. Vault has transverse rib with chevrons, crossed ribs to each side rise to bosses. Stairs lead to the roof level where the tops of the buttresses have been adapted for various purposes: dovecote, oven and water tanks. The curtain wall records a splayed base with rubble brought to course heights aligned with quoins at the changes of direction; the wall is interspersed with cylindrical tower projections of solid masonry; 2 sections of the wall have been refaced in ashlar. C13th barbican walls flank the approach to former gatehouse which, together with a section of wall to tie east, has slid downslope. Foundations remain of various buildings set against the north, east and south walls of the inner bailey. The curtain walls with their solid cylindrical towers represent a transitional stage in defensive architecture from solid rectangular forms to hollow turrets.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the scheduled castle and its Grade I listed fabric is derived from its historic, archaeological, architectural and artistic interest. Historic interest: The castle has been a regional seat of power since the Anglo-Saxon period has played a significant role in the wealth and prominence of a series of wealthy and politically important families between the C10th and 16th, inclusive of the late Saxon Godwin family, the Norman Warrene's, the Langley family and the House of York, as well as owners of castle and estates after its ruin and abandonment. The castle has featured in a series of conflicts, most notably the siege of the castle itself during the early 14th century, the garrisoning of the castle in the mid-15th century, and the Wars of the Roses. Archaeological interest: The first history of Conisbrough was published in 1828 and the first architectural study of the castle in the mid-19th century. The first major excavations took place in the late 1960s at the footings of the inner bailey buildings and the collapsed remains of the gatehouse. This work was taken forward from 1973 by Dr Stephen Johnson in four more seasons of excavations which resulted in a detailed understanding of the archaeology of the inner bailey and its buildings. Among other things: • The profile of the original earth bank surrounding the bailey was observed; • Timber stake holes were found in the top of the earth bank, suggesting that the C11th castle was surrounded by timber defences; and • Pottery sherds from the fill helped to date the curtain walls to around AD1200.

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	In 2009 English Heritage commissioned a full conservation and development strategy document, an analytical survey of the earthworks around the castle, and a geophysical survey of part of the site. The latter produced several anomalies that may represent the footings of buildings in and to the south of the outer bailey area. In the last decade, Historic England and Conisbrough Archaeology and Research Group (CRAG) have undertaken additional survey and excavation work within the scheduled area. The archaeological potential of the site remains, specifically through further landscape and remote survey to identify additional associated structures and the development of the town of Conisbrough around the castle in the late Middle Ages and onwards. Investigation of the asset under professional conditions would have the potential to make a substantive contribution to our understanding of its origins, establishment, use and abandonment, as well as of the changing socio-economic circumstances of its successive inhabitants. Architectural interest: The castle represents one of the best surviving examples of medieval military architecture in South Yorkshire. The remarkably well-preserved keep is one of the finest examples of a late 12th century 'great tower', incorporating the highest architectural refinement and a design that is unique in England. In its architecture it reflects the power and wealth of the Angevin ruling dynasty. The keep at Conisbrough is remarkable for its lack of English comparison: it is only loosely similar in design to Henry II's polygonal keeps at Orford (1165 AD – 72), Chilham (1171 AD – 74) and Tickhill (c 1178 AD – 80). Conisbrough's keep has many peculiarities, but two are of specific note: • The lowest two storeys were deliberately made more or less uninhabitable: the room at entrance level has no windows and no fireplace, while the vault below it is completely dark with the only access through an opening in the centre of its vault. • The floors are reached from a series of disconnected mural stairs, with access to each successive floor only through the rooms above or below. There is no spiral stair to give a common access to all floors and to the roof level, and there is no stair access to the basement at all. It seems to have been designed for private occupation by a few privileged people (it could be described as a very grand chamber block), and so is of particular interest as a well-preserved C12th-domestic space. The second-floor chamber, with its attendant chapel, in particular, may be

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	interpreted as private women's space, for Countess Isabel de Warenne and the ladies of her chamber. The Conisbrough Castle curtain walls are a rare early example of the use of solid round towers in castle defences. It is thought that they were built in the late C12th, although building work may have begun soon after Hamelin Plantagenet received the title of earl in 1164 AD. The gatehouse, despite its collapsed state, is an early example of a twin-towered gatehouse, a form only introduced in the late 12th century. The barbican provides evidence for elaborate defensive devices from the 13th century, a period of innovation in barbican design. Artistic interest: The castle and the surrounding landscape has appeared in numerous paintings and etchings. The castle was the subject of early antiquarian interest and featured in Sir Walter Scott's novel Ivanhoe, published in 1819 AD. In addition to the above interest, the setting of the castle makes a small but notable contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The setting of the castle can be defined by its prominent position on a highpoint in the local landscape overlooking the Don Vally, River Don, and approaches to the town on its road network connecting Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield via the River Don Gorge. The prominent hilltop location historically would have afforded extensive local views over the settlement of Conisbrough, the nearby St Peter's Church (1192787) and the rural periphery of the town, made of associated estate lands of the castle. Historic key views associated with the settlement of Conisbrough would have been to the south-west towards the nearby St Peter's Church and the historic core of the town, as seen in CH VP 1 - 2. Views to the north-east, north and north-west would have been of strategic importance, taking in the Don Valley forge and the historic main roads connecting major Medieval settlements. Views to the south and south-east would have taken in the rural, periphery of the castle and its estate lands, inclusive of the Medieval Deer Park (HER 02958/01), believed to be located within the Site (W1). It should be noted that the castle has an unconfirmed but strongly asserted connection to the Medieval deer park, with its connection based on etymology of the areas name of 'Conisbrough Parks', along

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	with a ditch discovered within Wellgate, Conisbrough which indicates the presence of an early deer park within the area¹. 18th and 19th century development, as well as landscaping around the castle has dramatically increased density and height of nearby buildings. Tree planting around the castle and its grounds has restricted external views from the castle. Many of the historically prominent views from the castle are now lost or restricted. With the loss and collapse of the curtain walls, many of these views can only be observed from the upper sections of the Keep and its roof. From the Keep roof, local views towards the church and historic core of the town can be observed along with strategically important views north over and along the River Don Gorge (CH VP 1). These views continue to make a contribution to significance. Views south, south-east and south-west are more restricted (CH VP 2). From the upper levels of the Keep views south and south-west take in some middle-distance views, sections of the castles Medieval estate lands and the towns rural periphery. Limited views are possible south-west along the length of the A630 Sheffield Road. The Deer Park (HER 02958/01), itself is not readily appreciable in the rural landscape, with its Medieval boundaries and form having been lost to Post-Medieval agriculture and the changing of field boundaries. These restricted, southerly views make only a limited contribution to significance. Views of the castle from key points within the landscape may have previously included views of the castle from its main historical travel routes, now believed to be the modern Doncaster and Sheffield road (A360), located to the south-west of the castle. However, views of the castle from the A360 are no longer present, due to the modern urban sprawl of Conisbrough town, blocking views of the castle from the main route into and towards the castle. The first view of the castle along this route is located near to the junction of Marchgate and Sheffield Road, c. 445m south-west from the castle itself. No other views of the castle are present along this route.

¹ Buckland, Paul C., et al. 'The Conisbrough Estate and the southern boundary of Northumbria. Environmental and archaeological evidence from a late sixth/early seventh century structure and a later deer park boundary at Conisbrough, South Yorkshire.' (2023)

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Plate 1: View of Conisbrough Castle from Doncaster Road

Long distance views of Conisbrough Castle from Conisbrough Parks are present from the PRow and Bridleways within the Site (CH VP 9 – 13). These views of the castle do contribute to the observed nature of the castle from within the parks and historically these views would not have existed within

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	the deer park at the time it was in use. Views from the castle to the park would have been more important than views from the parks to the castle.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the castle takes in all of the anticipated modern development associated with a small town, inclusive of major transport infrastructure, residential and commercial housing. Long distance landscape views from the upper levels of the Keep take in associated smaller scale rural settlement, surrounding fields and limited electrical infrastructure in the form of pylon towers and turbines. The Proposed Development (W1) would be visible in views south - west from the upper levels of the Keep, with the panels of W1 visible in views beyond the town when looking along the length of the A630 Sheffield Road. The Proposed Development would not be visible from the lower, ground floor levels of the castle.
Summary of Effects	In relation to its setting, only views south-west would be altered. These views, which take in some of the rural periphery of the town and lands associated with the Medieval Estate, would be changed, with the Proposed Development bringing additional infrastructure into views and resulting in further change to the character of the town's periphery. The Proposed Development would only be visible from the upper levels of the Keep, with views unchanged for visitors to the castle at ground level. Any contribution to significance in views south-west lies with the Castle's accepted association with the former Medieval Deer Park (HER 02958/01), which is located within the Site at W1. As shown in the ES Volume 3, Figure 5.1: Illustrative Masterplan [EN0110020/APP/6.19] and the oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13], mitigation measures consisting of introducing new hedgerows and enhancing the existing hedgerows within Conisbrough Park will reduce the visual impact of these changes upon the setting of the asset. Therefore, a small magnitude of Impact is predicted to these high value assets, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. In the context of this specific monument, a Moderate Adverse effect is considered Not Significant. The ability to appreciate the significance of castle through its architectural, archaeological, historic and artistic interest would remain unaffected. Some elements of its setting, which makes only a limited contribution to significance would however be adversely altered. Key historic views of Conisbrough's historic core would be unaffected. Key historic views north of the strategically important River Don Gorge would be unchanged. Setting Impacts

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	would derive from the change to views south west, which take in some of the town's periphery and lands associated with the Deer Park (HER 02958/01), and Medieval Estate. The Deer Park (HER 02958/01), it is worth noting, is not identifiable as a landscape feature within these views. Historically, the Deer Park is likely to have been demarcated in the landscape by a boundary ditch, with a possible curtain of trees and even a fence. All such elements have been removed in the Post-Medieval period, being replaced by a patch work of new field boundaries and the replacement of the park with agricultural land.
Statement of Compliance	A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to these high value assets, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. A Moderate Adverse effect is considered Not Significant. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in less than substantial harm to the asset, with the level of harm at the lower end of less than substantial harm. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

Receptor		
SM1491751 Conisbrough Parks Romano-British Villa	1 x Scheduled Monument	
Value of Receptor: The highest		
Magnitude of Impact: Small		
Predicted Effect: Moderate (adverse)		
Figure: 8.4; 8.12; CH VP 4	Plate: N/A	21m east of Whitestone 1
Summary of Asset	A 2nd to 4 th century Roman Villa is recorded within W1. The villa is located to the east of Land Parcel 36, buried on agricultural fields, west of Clifton and immediately south-west of Clifton Farm/Clifton ICW. The monument represents the core of a Romano-British villa with some evidence that the site continued in use into the early post-Roman period. The monument mainly survives as buried archaeological remains of buildings, including a bathhouse suite, mostly arranged around a courtyard, but with additional structures outside. Geophysical survey indicates that the villa complex is arranged around a courtyard some 30m by 20 m, extending to the east of the bath house with aisled buildings enclosing the north and	

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	south sides of the courtyard. Sample excavation in the 1980s suggested that at least part of this courtyard was cobbled. The west side of the courtyard is enclosed by the bath house, the east side appears to have been enclosed with a wall. The monument lies on a relatively level area of ground on a wider, gentle, north-west facing slope overlooked by a hilltop some 50m higher, 0.5 km to the south-east, the northern side of this hilltop now being occupied by the village of Clifton. The northern and south-western corners of the area are marked by short, steeper slopes, the north-west side by a former railway cutting. The scheduled area is designed to include the full known extent of the villa complex, however currently unidentified Roman archaeological remains may extend beyond the boundaries. In the wider area of the surrounding fields, pottery scatters suggest that there may be surviving Romano-British structures outlying from the core of the villa forming this monument.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the villa is primarily derived from the historical and archaeological interest, being a well preserved, rare example of a high-status villa asset in the region. The well-preserved structural elements of the villa have the potential to inform regional construction of high-status buildings during the Romano-British period. Its rarity, being one of the very small number of villas to be identified in Yorkshire, may help to inform the distribution of such assets in relation to known rural settlement, the known Romano-British road network as well as known forts in the area. The chronological range of and nature of material culture recovered has the potential to inform the economic development of the region throughout the period of occupation, as well as inform distribution for local and international goods. If well preserved environmental remains are present, they could inform diet, subsistence and environmental conditions in the region. The setting of the villa, in relation to its immediate rural periphery makes a limited contribution to its significance.
Setting Contribution	The setting of the villa is defined by its relationship to nearby roman transport networks and nearby contemporary rural settlement and farmsteads. The distribution of local rural settlement is not well understood or mapped, with the same being true of the exact position of nearby roman roads. As such, the historic setting of the villa cannot be adequately defined to be of use. Its modern setting is defined by its position in farmland, and its relationship to fields on its periphery, within c. 400 m. This local rural landscape can act as a proxy for the low density, rural occupation of the period.

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	Local views from the villa asset over the associated farmstead and immediate rural periphery inform our understanding of the villa's role as a country dwelling and likely farmstead, taking an active role and contributing to the local economy and place the villa in its historic rural landscape. Middle and long-distance views from the villa beyond the immediate rural periphery make very little contribution to significance. External views towards the villa make little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the farmstead is rural in character, with the nearest settlement of note, Conisbrough, with its southern extent located 1.6 km north of the villa. There is no large-scale electrical infrastructure in the immediate landscape around the asset. The Proposed Development (W1) would place infrastructure, in the form of solar panels in fields immediately south-west of the villa. Solar panels would also be placed in fields to the south, albeit some 187m removed from the villa. Embedded mitigation will be introduced to help reduce visibility and reduce the change in character of the surrounding landscape from rural to industrial, with existing hedgerows being enhanced, and new hedgerows being introduced to the south of this asset, as well as to the north-west and south-west. Further details of this mitigation can be found in the ES Volume 3, Figure 5.1: Illustrative Masterplan [EN0110020/APP/6.19] and the oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13].
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development is sited in fields south and south- west of the villa within its immediate rural periphery. Infrastructure has been positioned so as to avoid physical disturbance of the asset thus preserving core aspects of its historic and archaeological interest. Indirect Effects relating to setting would arise as a result of change to the former rural character around the asset, and the introduction of the infrastructure into what is a proxy for the historic rural character of the villa. Some elements of this character would be maintained in views to the east and south-east which do not contain solar panels. However, much of the rural character around the villa would be altered as a result of the Proposed Development. A small magnitude of impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. This is Not Significant.

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Statement of Compliance	A small magnitude of impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. Core aspects of significance, namely the surviving subsurface remains will be unaffected. Setting Impacts would not be of sufficient magnitude to alter the legibility of the monument or introduce a Significant Adverse effect. Therefore, in this instance, this is considered Not Significant. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in less than substantial harm to the asset, with the level of harm at the lower end of less than substantial harm. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

Table 8.4.2: Where No Effect is predicted

Receptor		
SM1012201 - Blue Man's Bower moated site, Whiston	1 x Scheduled Monument	
Value of Receptor: The highest		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A	Location: 611m from Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	SM1012201 is a moated site located within an area of rough scrub and patchy woodland beside the Ulley Brook and River Rother within fields bound to the north by the A631 carriageway, to the east by Long Lane, the south by the M1 and the west by Howarth Lane and the A630. It comprises an unusual example of a moated site, positioned west of and adjacent to Ulley Brook and east of the River Rother, with the monument designed to utilise these water courses for the creation of outer enclosure round the moated site itself. The core component of the scheduled monument is small rectangular island measuring 12m by 15m with adjoining 5m wide moat and associated channels leading from the south and west corners, connecting with a ditch running parallel with the south-west arm of the moat. Earthwork remains outside the moat indicate the locations of filled-in fishponds. The monument was previously excavated in 1939. The monument is located in rough scrubland to the east of the River Rother, within fields bound to the north by the A631 carriageway, to the east by Long Lane, the south by the M1 and the west by Howarth Lane and the A630.	

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Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the monument is primarily derived from the historical and archaeological interest. Although no longer wet, its moat and fishponds are sufficiently waterlogged for there to be some survival of organic and palaeoenvironmental material. In addition, despite the 1939 excavation, undisturbed deposits remain on the island and also around it, between the moat and the outer enclosure. Future investigation would have the potential to make a substantive contribution to our understanding of medieval settlement sites patterns, construction, and rural economies within the region. As a focus of activity, there is also the potential for further unknown archaeological remains to survive in proximity. The ability to appreciate the significance of asset is derived from its physical upstanding earthworks, below ground remains and the relationships of the surviving earthworks to the nearby river, Ulley Brook and the fields immediately surrounding the monument.
Setting Contribution	The setting of the monument is defined by its relationship to the Ulley Brook, the River Rother and the fields contained by these watercourses. The rural periphery of the monument out to a distance of c. 100m along with its historic position occupied during the Medieval period contributes somewhat to the setting, though currently views west and north-west to the River Rother are obscured by trees around and within the channels of the moat. Local views to and from the monument are partially screened by trees which would open up in winter with leaf cover thinned or lost. Middle- and long-distance views beyond the immediate fields and watercourses make little contribution to significance, being compromised by the intrusion of modern, large scale electrical and transport infrastructure. The monument is over sailed by Pylon lines with a dense array of pylon towers, and the National Grid Brinsworth Substation is located 500m south-west of the monument. The M1 motorway is located 280m south, with the A630 and A631 carriageways located 360m west and north respectively. Overall, the main contributing value of this monument is its historic and archaeological value, with the setting making a minor contribution to its overall significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development would introduce new solar array into land 611m south-east of the monument. Current views towards the Proposed Development are mostly blocked by the aforementioned screening of trees, as well as the modern M1; however, the Proposed Development will be built in an area of rising topography, which may be glimpsed from Blue Man's Bower to the

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Receptor	
	south. Embedded mitigation to reduce visibility would include enhancing the current existing hedgerows, which will blend into the current vegetation within the area, as seen in the ES Volume 3, Figure 5.1: Illustrative Masterplan [EN0110020/APP/6.19] and the oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13]. The degree to which this would alter the character of the asset's setting is minimal, particularly as views beyond the western bank of the River Rother already include existing infrastructure and are not considered key contributors to, or detractors from, the asset's setting Given the above, the magnitude of impact predicted to this Scheduled Monument is None and the significance is None which is Not Significant. The ability to appreciate the significance of the asset through the relationship of surviving earthworks and watercourses would not change. These local views would remain intact.
Summary of Effects	A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. In the context of this specific monument, a Moderate Adverse effect is considered Not Significant. The ability to appreciate the significance of the asset through the relationship of surviving earthworks and watercourses would not change. These local views would remain intact, with the substation visible in middle distance views from the western edge of the scheduled area.
Statement of Compliance	A magnitude of Impact of None is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in a None significance of effect which is Not Significant. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in less than substantial harm to the asset, with the level of harm at the lower end of less than substantial harm. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

Receptor		
SM1012199 - Castle Hill motte and bailey castle	1 x Scheduled Monument	
Value of Receptor: The highest		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure:8.12	Plate: N/A	Location: 1.75 km north-east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	SM1012199, is a very well-preserved example of a motte and bailey castle, consisting of a motte, with a kidney-shaped inner bailey to the north-east, The bailey is surrounded by a substantial rampart with an outer ditch encircling the earthworks on the north, west and south. An outer bailey lay to the north and east under what is now the churchyard of the fourteenth century parish church of All Saints and part of its rampart can be seen as an earth bank running east-west immediately north of the church. These remains of the outer bailey have been disturbed by the use of the churchyard for burial, and, as the graveyard remains in active use, are not included in this scheduling. All modern walls, paths and features are excluded from the scheduling. The ground underneath, however, is included. Laughton was the location of the hall of Earl Edwin of Mercia who was brother-in-law to King Harold Godwinson (d. AD1066). It is thought that the site of the Saxon hall underlies the Norman earthworks since the church itself, adjacent to the asset, lies on a Saxon foundation. After the Conquest, the manor was granted to Roger de Busli, who built the Norman castle, as part of the Honour of Tickhill. The monument is located on the western edge of the village, with farmland to the north, west and south. The closest major settlements are Dinnington, 760m to the south-west and Thurstcroft 1.2 km to the north-west.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The significance of the asset is primarily derived from the historical and archaeological interest. Archaeological interest: The monument holds the potential for Anglo-Saxon and Later Medieval remains to be present. Future professional investigation would have the potential to make a substantive contribution to our understanding of Saxon elite residences and sites as well as their re-use in the Norman period.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	Historic interest: The monument represents a focal point for elite settlement and land ownership associated with the village and local region. The Saxon hall and subsequent Norman Manor play an important role in local history and land ownership. In addition to the above interest, the modern setting of the monument makes a limited but notable contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	Mottes were built in strategic positions to dominate its immediate rural locality for defensive and/or administrative purposes. The historic setting of SM1012199 can be defined by its position on a low lying hill with strategically important 360 degree, local and middle-distance views over the surrounding countryside. The Motte would have been sited for reciprocal views to and from its immediate rural periphery and its associated estate lands. The relationship to the nearby church and settlement would also have been of importance. The modern setting of the motte, has been somewhat compromised by the planting of trees on the Motte itself and the around the curtilage of the nearby church. The result of this planting, is that, in summer months external views from Motte to the surrounding countryside are screened. This screening would lessen in winter months with reduced leaf cover but views to and from the motte would still be partially blocked. In its modern setting, views towards the Motte are limited to within c. 650m of the monument, with views beyond this screened by vegetation and topography. To the west, this setting extends as far as Common Lane, and to the north as far as Brookhouse Lane and the intersection of the lane and railway line.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around the monument is rural in character, with only small scale electrical poles in nearby fields adjacent to the village. Longer distance views west, where they are visible between trees, take in a series of operational wind turbines, located west of the M1. The Proposed Development would introduce new infrastructure into middle distance views west, where they are possible between the trees planted in and around the monument. W2 is located some 1.7 km distant from the monument.
Summary of Effects	As described above, middle- and long-distance views to and from the monument are compromised by a combination of trees planted on the monument and the curtilage of the nearby church, as well as planting of hedges and trees in the surrounding landscape. In relation to its setting, the Proposed Development is located beyond the immediate rural periphery of the motte and its historic estate lands. Local views to the church, settlement and local field scape would not be affected. Middle distance views north and south would not be affected. The degree to

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Receptor	
	which additional electrical infrastructure located nearly 2 km west of the motte would detract from the experience of visiting the monument is inherently subjective. However, views beyond the immediate field scape and not considered key views that define setting and as a result core aspects of the historic and archaeological interest that contribute to the significance of the monument would not be affected. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its archaeological and historic interest would remain unaffected. No impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in no effect to significance.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Registered Parks and Gardens

Table 8.4.3: Where Moderate Effect is predicted

Receptor	
RPG1001365 – Barlborough Hall	1 x Registered Park and Garden
Associated Grade I Listed Buildings:	1 x Grade I Listed Building
1108972 Barlborough Hall	1 x Grade II* Listed Building
Associated Grade II * Listed Buildings:	3 x Grade II Listed Buildings
1367143 Gazebo at Barlborough Hall	
Associated Grade II Listed Buildings:	
1054694 Gate piers to east of Barlborough Hall; 1108971 Lodge to Barlborough Hall; and 1335417 Stable block at Barlborough Hall.	
Value of Receptor: The highest	
Magnitude of Impact: Small	
Predicted Effect: Moderate (adverse)	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
Figure: 8.11; 8.12; CH VP 14 – 17.	Plates: 2 – 9	Location: 88m south of Whitestone 3
Summary of Asset	RPG1001365 comprises the designed landscape around the Grade I listed Barlborough Hall (1108972), its associated architectural elements, estate buildings and landscaping. Barlborough Hall was built between AD1583 and 1584 for Francis Rodes, a prominent lawyer whose patron was the Earl of Shrewsbury. Much of the visible standing fabric of the hall and its associated buildings, along with the formal gardens and woodlands date from the 18th and 19th centuries. The estate remained in the family until 1938. Subsequent sales have split the estate across several different private ownerships, with the Grade I hall and surrounding land having been used as a school since 1938. The school is now the Preparatory school for Mount St Mary's College. Barlborough Hall The Grade I listed Barlborough Hall is discussed in greater detail on page 82 and is assessed separately for Indirect Effects relating to Setting. In brief, the hall is a late 16th century hall of sandstone ashlar and render with roofs hidden behind battlemented parapets. Its principal elevation faces south over the formal gardens and tree lined avenue leading south to the village and Conservation Area of Barlborough. Its exterior and interior underwent extensive renovation in the 19th century. Gate Piers, Stable, Lodge and Gazebo Grade II listed gate piers (1054694) are dated from the 18th Century with 19th-century alterations and are located immediately east of the hall and provide access through the formal gardens around the hall. The Grade II listed stable block (1335417) is located west of the hall, and dates from the 17th century, with 18th- and 19th-century amendments. The stable block is constructed in brick, rubblestone and ashlar with coped gables and plain kneelers with machine tile roofs. The stables are made up of three ranges around a courtyard and are two storeys high. The stables have been converted into accommodation. The Grade II listed lodge (1108971) is located at the commencement of the southern avenue, leading between Barlborough village and the Conservation Area and the hall. The lodge is a mid-19th-century Tudor-style building constructed in sandstone ashlar with a slate roof. The Grade II* gazebo (1367143) is located to the west of the hall and is attached to a range of outbuildings. The building dates from the 17th century with later alterations. It is two storeys, made from rubblestone and ashlar with pantile roofs and coped gables.	

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Receptor	
	Formal Gardens and Avenues There are two formal entrances to the estate: • The southern entrance and associated lodge are accessed via Barlborough village, with the tree lined avenue leading through parkland to the main southern elevation and frontage of Barlborough Hall. This is now the main approach into the estate. • The second historic approach is from the north via a lodge located on the A618 Rotherham Road, west of the Pebley Inn. This tree lined avenue led from the northern lodge into parkland whereby a footpath leads to the hall and stable buildings. The northern approach is no longer used except for dog walkers and ramblers. Of note is a second tree lined avenue running north-east from the lodge through the parkland, towards the Pebley Inn, but terminating in fields south of the Rotherham Road (CH VP 17). The First Edition OS depicts a third tree lined avenue, leading from the hall eastward to kennels, a pond and boat house and woodland. The Hall is surrounded by walled enclosures. On the south side of the building there is a range of three enclosures. Aligned with the Hall's southern elevation, a lawned garden bounded by low stone walls has a central path leading to a staircase which ascends to the first floor of the Hall. On the north side of the Hall there are playing fields which have brick walls with stone piers forming the east and west sides of an enclosure shown on both the 1839 Tithe map and 1923 OS map, when the north side was closed by a wall. West of the enclosure there are 20th century tennis courts sheltered by low banks to the west. On the west side of the Hall a brick-walled enclosure has an entrance in the west wall with a set of stone gate piers flanking gates with a wrought-iron overthrow. Immediately south of the southern gardens there is a path and a ha-ha. The path runs west to an enclosure immediately south of the stable yard called the Gazebo Garden or the Pool Garden. The west side of the garden is walled in irregular rubble. In the centre of the garden there is a rectangular pond aligned north-west/south-east which is one of a sequence of multiple ponds running across the park shown on the 1839 map. South of the pond there is a grassed bank and south of this a patch of woodland with ornamental planting. Some 300m north-east of the Hall there is a rectangular brick-walled kitchen garden with a range of ancillary buildings and sheds built along the outer face of the north wall and a cottage, altered in the late 20th century, at the north-west corner. Parkland

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Receptor	
	South Park, to the south and south-east of the Hall, consists largely of pasture with scattered trees. The parkland to the west and north of the Hall is now largely under arable cultivation. A patch of woodland called Garden Plantation shelters the north-east side of the kitchen garden. The First Edition OS Map depicts the hall and estate surrounded by a landscape of mixed agriculture and plantation forest. The closest settlements are Barlborough village to the south of the estate and the village of Spinkhill to the west. The modern estate is truncated and bounded by the M1 motorway along its western edge. There is 20th-century residential development around Barlborough, Clowne, Spinkhill and Renishaw, and agricultural land to the north and east.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Registered Park derives largely from its historic and architectural interest; in particular, it derives from the spatial, historical and visual inter-relationships between its inherent elements, including Barlborough Hall and its designated and non-designated historic outbuildings, the avenues and walkways, gardens, pleasure grounds and woodland, and the coherence of those elements as a historic designed landscape. The asset comprises a good surviving example of the evolution of early-Post-Medieval estates through the 18th to 20th centuries, and particularly of the emphasis on improvements to both architecture and landscaping during the 19th century. In addition to the above, the setting of the designed landscape makes a notable contribution to its significance.
Setting Contribution	The setting of Barlborough Registered Park and Garden can be defined by its relationship with the nearby village of Barlborough and the immediate rural periphery around the registered park and village, which places the park in its historic, rural context. To the north, in which the Proposed Development is located, the rural periphery of the asset can be defined by the neighbouring fields extending from the edge of the Registered Park and Garden, east of the M1, as far as the southern limits of neighbouring settlements at Harthill and Woodall, some 1 km north of the Proposed Development. Principal views from the hall are south over the formal gardens, the southern parklands and the main southern avenue leading to Barlborough (Plate 2).



Plate 2: View from the original main entrance on the south elevation, looking south over the formal approach.

Secondary views from the hall are northwards, towards the northern avenue, across its parklands and towards the kitchen gardens (CH VP 17).

Northern Approach

Views north from the hall, particular from its upper storeys take in the northern avenue stretching north from the hall to Rotherham Road. These views take in the avenue and surrounding parkland, as well as agricultural fields at the northern limit of the northern avenue. Views beyond the northern

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Receptor

end of the northern avenue from Barlborough Hall's lower and upper storeys are blocked by the rising landscape to the north (Plate 3 - Plate 4), as well as the line of woodland which outlines the north-east boundary of the Registered Park and Garden, as seen in CH VP 17.



Plate 3: View from the lower storeys of the north elevation, looking north and north-west.

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Plate 4: View north-west from the north-western turret, looking towards the Proposed Development.

Views towards the Proposed Development from the northern avenue itself are also limited, with views extending to the edge of the rural periphery, up to Rotherham Road; beyond Rotherham Road, the topography dips, leaving the fields beyond this road invisible to those walking along the northern avenue. This is shown in CH VP 17.

Views from the northern end of the northern avenue looking towards Barlborough Hall are also limited, with no full view of the house until one reaches the southern end of the northern avenue, as seen in CH VP 17. The trees within this avenue limit one's eyeline to the avenue and limits wider views to the east and west.

Key views from the formal avenues are internal, framing the approach to the hall through its parklands.

Southern approach

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On the approach to the hall along the southern avenue views take in the tree lined avenue, copse woodland and open fields of the parkland. East and west agricultural fields are visible. When travelling along the avenue views north to the hall are largely screened in summer months with full vegetation on the trees. In winter, these views are similar. For the first 262m from Park Street when travelling up the southern approach to the Hall, the Hall is not visible and is blocked by the topography (Plate 5 - Plate 7). The remainder of the approach then dips, to reveal Barlborough Hall (Plate 8). However, long distance views beyond Barlborough Hall to the north, east and west are not visible, with Barlborough Hall the main focus.



Plate 5: View north at the beginning of the southern approach to Barlborough Hall

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Plate 6: View south towards Barlborough Hall, at the beginning of the tree lined avenue

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Plate 7: First view of the top of Barlborough Hall from the southern approach



Plate 8: View of Barlborough Hall on the southern approach as the topography dips

On the final approach to the hall, within 150m of its southern elevation, views open up as the trees lining the avenue terminate and travellers pass through the copse woodland south of the hall (Plate 9).

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Plate 9: Full view of Barlborough Hall at the northern end of the southern tree lined avenue

These are local and middle-distance views, with long distance views making no contribution to significance.

External views into the park and garden make only a very limited contribution to significance. Much of its curtilage is wooded or hedged, screening views into the core of the estate or limiting views to agricultural fields along its edge (CH VP 16). From the surrounding country roads, views of the hall are only possible from its eastern edge. No views are possible from the M1.

Anticipated Change to Setting

The landscape baseline around the asset takes in the M1 motorway, which provides the westerly limit to the registered park and garden. Modern infrastructure to the north, east and south of the asset is largely confined to low level electrical and telecommunication infrastructure cutting across rural fields and lining country roads.

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Receptor	
	The Proposed Development (W3) would introduce new electrical infrastructure into fields north and north-west of the A618 Rotherham Road, east and west of the M1. The Proposed Development would be located 150m north of the northern lodge and entrance on Rotherham Road and some 1.1 km north of the Grade I hall.
Summary of Effects	Indirect Effects related to Setting are predicted to result from a change to the character of the outward views from within the registered park and garden. Designed views facing south towards Barlborough village would not be affected, namely views from the main southern elevation of the Grade I hall or from views south proceeding along the formal avenue south towards the village. Designed views from the hall east and west, over the formal gardens, stables and towards the gazebo would also not be affected. Designed views north, facing towards the northern avenue have the potential to be eroded. At ground floor level, the Proposed Development is not predicted to be visible from the hall, with topography, and vegetation providing screening (Plate 3). The Proposed Development may be visible from the southern section of the southern avenue when travelling north, however, would disappear from view when within 200m of the hall (Plate 9). The Proposed Development may be intermittently visible when travelling north from the hall along its northern avenues, however, topography and planting is expected to screen views for the bulk of this area (CH VP 17). Principal views from the hall are south. Parts of the infrastructure are likely to be partially visible in views from the upper storeys of Barlborough Hall, when taking in the northern avenues and parklands from the first and second storeys. However, designed views north from the hall take in the northern formal avenues and northern parklands, inclusive of agricultural land within the park. The Proposed Development would not change key internal designed views or views over the rural periphery north of the park, which contributes to a sense of the park's historic rural context. Embedded mitigation in the form of enhancing existing hedgerows and introducing new hedgerows and trees will further help reduce the visibility of the Proposed Development from views within the Registered Park and Garden, along with views from Barlborough Hall towards the north. The use of additional trees will blend in with the current existing trees of the Park and Garden creating a natural screen from the infrastructure. Further details of this can be found in ES Volume 3, Figure 5.1: Illustrative Masterplan [EN0110020/APP/6.19] and the oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13].

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Receptor	
	A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. In the context of this specific asset, this is considered to be Not Significant in term of EIA regulations. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its archaeological and historic interest would remain largely unaffected. Core aspects of its historic and architectural interest would remain unchanged. Key views south, which forms the principal elevation of the hall would not be affected. Key designed views over the internal features of the park and garden, in views north would also remain legible. Any impacts relating to Setting, would result from the change to certain views north over adjoining farmland, notwithstanding the fact that much of the surrounding landscape to the east and south would remain unchanged.
Statement of Compliance	A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to these high value assets, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in less than substantial harm to the asset, with the level of harm at the lower end of less than substantial harm. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

Conservation Areas

Table 8.4.4: Where Moderate Effect is predicted

Receptor	
Barlborough Conservation Area; Associated Scheduled Monuments SM1011756 Standing cross (same as LB1039862) Associated Grade I Listed Buildings: 1108972 Barlborough Hall Associated Grade II* Listed Buildings: LB1335412 Church of St James LB1039862 Village Cross (same as SM1011756); LB1335416 Barlborough Old Hall; and LB1367143 Gazebo At Barlborough Hall. Associated Grade II Listed Buildings LB1039871 Park Street Farmhouse;	1 x Conservation Area 1 x Scheduled Monument 1 x Grade I Listed Building 4 x Grade II* Listed Buildings 19 x Grade II Listed Buildings

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Receptor

LB1039889 Coach House
To North West Of
Barlborough House;
LB1054694 Gatepiers To
East Of Barlborough Hall;
LB1108964 1-3, Church
Street;
LB1108965 The Pole
Almshouses;
LB1108966 7 And 9,
Church Street;
LB1108967 Stone Croft;
LB1108968 Barlborough
House;
LB1108969 Wall, Railings
And Gatepiers To North Of
Barlborough House;
LB1108970 Stone Gateway
And Attached Wall At
Entrance To Memorial
Gardens;
LB1108971 Lodge To
Barlborough Hall;
LB1271462 Crenellated
Stone Memorials;
LB1271463 Stone
Memorials;
LB1335413 11 And 13,
Church Street;

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Receptor		
LB1335414 The Old Rectory; LB1335415 Clowne Fields Farmhouse; LB1335417 Stable Block At Barlborough Hall; LB1372098 Barlborough Infants School; and 1372311 2, Church Street.		
Value of Receptor: The highest		
Magnitude of Impact: Small		
Predicted Effect: Moderate (adverse)		
Figure: 8.11; 8.12; CH VP 14 – 17	Plates: 10 – 13	Location: 90m south of Whitestone 3
Summary of Asset	The Barlborough Conservation Area is comprised of three main components: • The historic core of the village of Barlborough, as defined by the First Edition OS; • Barlborough Hall and its policies; and • Nitticarhill Wood and the Pebley Pond. Barlborough village is located at the southern limit of the Conservation Area. The Conservation Area takes in its historic core, namely land north-west of Chesterfield Road, west of the M1 motorway and south of the Barlborough Estate. The Conservation Area takes in Church Street, High Street, Park View, Park Street and Ward Lane, its historic and listed buildings. Its principal buildings are the Grade II* listed Church of St James, Barlborough Old Hall and Village Cross. The village is medieval in date, with the church and village cross dating to this period, the Old Hall being early 17th century in date. The architectural elements of the village are defined as a mix of medieval to 19th century structures with the bulk of residential properties dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. The historic core of the village is recorded as being surrounded by open countryside in the mid 19th century. This connection to its rural periphery has been lost to the west, south and south-east, with 20th century development and residential expansion encircling the historic core and severing its relationship to the surrounding countryside. The eastern and northern edges still have open views of countryside and the neighbouring Barlborough estate.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	The Barlborough estate and policies (a Registered Park and Garden) takes in the designed landscape around the Grade I listed Barlborough Hall (1108972), its associated architectural elements, estate buildings and landscaping. Barlborough Hall was built between AD1583 and 1584 for Francis Rodes, a prominent lawyer whose patron was the Earl of Shrewsbury, after he purchased the estate. Much of the visible standing fabric of the hall and its associated buildings, along with the formal gardens and woodlands date from the 18th and 19th centuries. The estate remained in the family until 1938. Subsequent sales have split the estate across several different private ownerships, with the Grade I hall and surrounding land has been used as a school since 1938. The school is now the Preparatory school for Mount St Mary's College. Barlborough Hall was built between 1583 AD and 1584 for Francis Rodes, a prominent lawyer whose patron was the Earl of Shrewsbury, after he purchased the estate. Much of the visible standing fabric of the hall and its associated buildings, along with the formal gardens and woodlands date from the 18th and 19th centuries. The estate remained in the family until 1938. Subsequent sales have split the estate across several different private ownerships, with the Grade I hall and surrounding land has been used as a school since 1938. The school is now the Preparatory school for Mount St Mary's College. The estates principal buildings are the: Grade I listed Barlborough Hall, a 16th century hall of sandstone ashlar and render with roofs hidden behind battlemented parapets. Its principal elevation faces south over the formal gardens and tree lined avenue leading south to the village and Conservation Area of Barlborough. Its exterior and interior underwent extensive renovation in the 19th century; Grade II listed gate piers, dated from the C18th century with 19th century alterations and are located immediately east of the hall, providing access through the formal gardens around the hall; Grade II listed stable block, located west of the hall, dates from the 17th century and amended across the 18th and 19th century; Grade II listed lodge located at the commencement of the southern avenue, leading between Barlborough village and the hall; and the Grade II* gazebo located to the west of the hall. With regard to the formal gardens and avenues. There are two formal entrances onto the estate. The southern entrance and associated lodge are accessed via Barlborough village, with the tree lined avenue leading through parkland to the main southern elevation and frontage of Barlborough Hall. This is now the main approach into the estate. The second historic approach is from the north via a lodge located on the A618 Rotherham Road, west of the Pebley Inn. This tree lined avenue led from the northern lodge into parkland whereby a footpath led to the hall and stable buildings. The northern approach is no longer used except for dog walkers and ramblers. Of note is a second tree lined

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Receptor	
	avenue running north-east from the lodge through the parkland, towards the Pebley Inn, but terminating in fields south of the Rotherham Road. The First Edition OS depicts a third tree lined avenue, leading from the hall eastward to kennels, a pond and boat house and woodland. The Hall is surrounded by walled enclosures. On the south side of the building there is a range of three enclosures. Aligned with the south front of the Hall a grassed garden bounded by low stone walls has a central path leading to a staircase which ascends to the first floor of the Hall. On the north side of the Hall there are playing fields which have brick walls with stone piers forming the east and west sides of an enclosure shown on both the 1839 Tithe map and 1923 OS map when the north side was closed by a wall. West of the enclosure there are 20th century tennis courts sheltered by low banks to the west. On the west side of the Hall a brick-walled enclosure has an entrance in the west wall with a set of stone gate piers flanking gates with a wrought-iron overthrow. Immediately south of the southern gardens there is a path and a ha-ha. The path runs west to an enclosure immediately south of the stable yard called the Gazebo Garden or the Pool Garden. The west side of the garden is walled in irregular rubble. In the centre of the garden there is a rectangular pond aligned north-west/south-east which is one of a chain of ponds running across the park shown on the 1839 map. South of the pond there is a grassed bank and south of this a patch of woodland with ornamental planting. Some 300m north-east of the Hall there is a rectangular brick-walled kitchen garden with a range of ancillary buildings and sheds built along the outer face of the north wall and a cottage, altered in the late 20th century, at the north-west corner. Of the parkland, South Park, to the south and south-east of the Hall, consists largely of pasture with scattered trees. Parkland to the west and north of the Hall is largely under arable cultivation. A patch of woodland called Garden Plantation shelters the north-east side of the kitchen garden. The First Edition OS Map depicts the hall and estate surrounded by a landscape of mixed agriculture and plantation forest. The closest settlements are Barlborough village to the south of the estate and the village of Spinkhill to the west. The modern estate is truncated and bound by the M1 motorway along its western edge. Despite the growth of residential development around Barlborough, Clowne, Spinkhill and Renishaw through the 20th century, much of the farmland surrounding the estate survives to the north and east. The Nitticarhill Wood and the Pebley Pond are located at the north-east and northern limit of the Conservation Area. Both landscape features are recorded on the First Edition OS and the landscape around these assts has changed little since the mid-19th century.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is derived from its historic, architectural and scenic interest, informing the evolution of a medieval hall and manor and the associated village that serviced the estate. Its architectural components further inform this development through the Medieval and Early Post-Medieval period and record 18th and 19th century improvements, aggrandization and growing wealth of the estate and nearby settlement. The Barlborough Estate, its parklands and the nearby Nitticarhill Wood/Pebble Pond contribute to the scenic value of the Conservation Area, with designed and scenic views located from within the estate and towards the estate from its immediate rural periphery. Views within and across the surrounding rolling countryside around the Conservation Area, also contribute to significance, reflecting the historic rural character of the hall, estate and village. In addition to the above, setting contributes notably to significance.
Setting Contribution	The Setting of the Conservation Area can be compartmentalised into its interrelated core components. The setting of Barlborough village can be defined by the relationship of its historic core to the 20th and 21st century settlement, the relationship between the historic village and the Barlborough Estate, and the relationship between the historic core and its rural periphery. In relation to this asset, its rural periphery can be defined as the fields abutting its main approach along Worksop Road and the immediate fields abutting the village within 500m of its eastern edge. Views of note are between the main architectural elements of the Conservation Area, views north from the village towards the Barlborough Estate and views across the farmland surrounding the village. The setting of Barlborough Estate can be defined by its relationship with the nearby village of Barlborough and the immediate rural periphery around the registered policy and village, which place the policy in its historic rural context. To the north, in which the Proposed Development is located, the rural periphery of the asset can be defined by the neighbouring fields extending from the edge of the Registered Park and Garden, east of the M1, as far as the southern limits of neighbouring settlements at Harthill and Woodall, some 1 km north of the Proposed Development. Principal views from the hall are south over the formal gardens, the southern parklands and the main southern avenue leading to Barlborough. Secondary views from the hall are northwards, towards the northern avenue, across its parklands and towards the kitchen gardens. Views north from the hall, particular from its upper storeys take in the northern avenue stretching north from the hall to

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Receptor	
	Rotherham Road. These views take in the avenue and surrounding parkland, as well as agricultural fields at the northern limit of the policy and those outside of the policy, north of Rotherham Road. Principal views from the formal avenues are internal, framing the approach to the hall through its parklands. On the approach to the hall along the southern avenue views take in the tree lined avenue, copse woodland and open fields of the parkland. East and west agricultural fields are visible. When travelling along the avenue views north to the hall are largely screened in summer months with full vegetation on the trees. In winter, these views north would be more open and the hall may be visible. On the final approach to the hall, within 150m of its southern elevation, views open up as the trees lining the avenue terminate and travellers pass through the copse woodland south of the hall. These are local and middle-distance views, with long distance views making no contribution to significance. External views into the estate make only a very limited contribution to significance. Much of its curtilage is wooded or hedged, screening views into the core of the estate or limiting views to agricultural fields along its edge. From the surrounding country roads, views of the hall are only possible from its eastern edge. The Setting of Nitticarhill Wood/Pebbley Pond can be defined by their relationship to the nearby Barlborough estate and the surrounding rolling countryside, with the assets providing elements of screening and privacy for Barlborough Hall and also a buffer between the surrounding farmland and parklands of the estate, extending elements of parkland beyond the limits of the designed landscape.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development would be located in fields 95m north of the northern edge of the Conservation Area, with solar panels introduced into farmland east and west of the M1 and north of the A618 Rotherham Road. The nearest infrastructure would be 95m north of the northern avenue into the Barlborough Estate and some 330m north-west of the Pebbley Pond. The landscape baseline around the Conservation area is semi-rural in character. The village of Barlborough has undergone substantial expansion and residential development in the 20th century and much of its rural character is gone. To the west of the Conservation Area is the M1 motorway. The northern and eastern edge of the Conservation Area is however, still abutted by farmland and is rural in character, with little in the way of electrical infrastructure or other development.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from the historic core of Barlborough village and would not erode core aspects of its relationship to its rural periphery of the nearby estate. There

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	would be no change to setting and no effects to significance to this key element of the Conservation Area. The Proposed Development would not be visible from within Nitticarhill Wood or from the main approaches to and through the woods, with trees screening views. The Proposed Development would not be visible or would be visible in snatched views only in views from Pebley Pond/Reservoir or from the main approach to the waterbody along the A618. There would be no change and no effect to this element of the Conservation Area. Indirect Effects related to Setting are predicted to result from a change to the views from within the designed landscape of the Barlborough Estate over the surrounding rural periphery. Internal designed views facing south towards Barlborough village would not be affected, namely views from the main southern elevation of the Grade I hall or from views south proceeding along the formal avenue south towards the village. Designed views from the hall east and west, over the formal gardens, stables and towards the gazebo would also not be affected. Designed views north, facing towards the northern avenue have the potential to be eroded. At ground floor level, the Proposed Development is not predicted to be visible from the hall, with topography, and vegetation providing screening (Plate 10).

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Plate 10: View north from the northern elevation lawn

The Proposed Development will not be visible from the southern section of the southern avenue when travelling north, due to the topography and extensive vegetation blocking views to the north and north-west (Plate 11 – Plate 13).

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Plate 11: View north at the beginning of the southern approach to Barlborough Hall

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Plate 12: Topography blocking views north and north-west from the southern end of the southern avenue towards Barlborough Hall



Plate 13: Views towards the Proposed Development further down the avenue are blocked by dense vegetation cover and topography

The Proposed Development may be intermittently visible when travelling north from the hall along its northern avenues, however, topography and planting is expected to screen views for the bulk of this area (CH VP 17) Further information on this planting and screening is discussed within the **ES Volume 3, Figure 5.1: Illustrative Masterplan [EN0110020/APP/6.19]** and the **oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13]**.

Parts of the infrastructure are likely to be partially visible in views from the upper storeys of Barlborough Hall, when taking in the northern avenues and parklands from the first and second storeys. Principal views from the hall are south. However, designed views north from the hall take in the northern formal avenues and northern parklands, inclusive of agricultural land within the park. The Proposed Development would not change key internal designed views. The Proposed

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Receptor	
	Development would change views over the rural periphery north of the park, which contributes to a sense of the asset's historic rural context. Embedded mitigation in the form of enhancing existing hedgerows and introducing new hedgerows and trees will further help reduce the visibility of the Proposed Development from views within the Conservation Area, along with views from Barlborough Hall. The use of additional trees will blend in with the current existing trees of the Park and Garden creating a natural screen from the infrastructure. Further details of this can be found in ES Volume 3, Figure 5.1: Illustrative Masterplan [EN0110020/APP/6.19] and the oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13]. Overall, a small magnitude of Impact is predicted to the Conservation Area, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. In the context of this specific asset, this is considered to be Not Significant. Core aspects of its historic and architectural interest would remain unchanged. Changes to Setting are limited to one component of the Conservation Area, the Barlborough Estate and its designed landscape. Key views south, which forms the principal elevation of the hall would not be affected. Key designed views over the internal features of the park and garden, in views north would also remain legible. Impacts would result from a change to the views north over surrounding modern fields, which provide some sense of the park's former historic context. The legibility of the asset as a country estate would be maintained.
Statement of Compliance	A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to the Conservation Area resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. This is considered to be Not Significant. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in less than substantial harm to the asset, with the level of harm at the lower end of less than substantial harm. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

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Table 8.4.5: Where Minor Effect is predicted

Receptor		
Ulley Conservation Area;	1x Conservation Area	
Associated Grade II Listed Buildings: LB115184823, Main Street; LB1151849 Ulley Hall; LB1193449 Ulley Grange; LB1286131 Dovecote and Attached Outbuilding to South West of Ulley Hall; and LB1314679 Garden Wall with Gateway At Ulley Hall.	5 x Grade II Listed Buildings	
Value of Receptor: Less than the highest		
Magnitude of Impact: Small		
Predicted Effect: Minor (adverse)		
Figure: 8.8; 8.12; CH VP 8	Plate: N/A	Abutting Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	The village of Ulley is located in a rural landscape, between the M1 and the A618 to the east and west respectively. The settlements of Aston and Aughton are located at some distance to the south-west, with the village of Brampton en le Morthen located at some distance east, east of the M1. The major town of Rotheram is located 3.5 km to the north. The village is medieval in origin, being named in the Domesday Book. Its principal buildings however, the Hall and Grange date from the early 18th century. The Ulley Conservation area takes in the historic core of the settlement, its associated housing plots and nearby farmsteads, as detailed on the First Edition OS. The Conservation Area takes in properties on Main Street and Turnshaw Road. Main Street is characterised by widely spaced residential plots, with large gardens. The street is tree lined with few external views beyond the	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	village. Turnshaw Road is less densely settled, with farmsteads and the Hall located along its length. There is less planting with more open views over the surrounding countryside. The principal approaches to the village are from the west along Ulley Lane and Reservoir Road, from the south via Turnshaw Road and from the east along Penny Hill Lane. The approach along Turnshaw Road is along a narrow country lane lined with high hedgerows. The approach to the Conservation Area is on steady incline until within 200m of the village, where the topography flattens out, hedges shorten and views over the surrounding fields abutting the road are possible. The topography to the west slopes down towards the Ulley Reservoir, with middle- and long-distance views possible. A rise exists to the east, limiting views in that direction beyond 100m from the lane. The approach from Penny Hill Lane, takes in neighbouring farmland, separated from the road by low hedges and occasional trees lining the road. The topography on this approach is relatively flat with views over adjoining fields.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area derives primarily from its historic and architectural interests, informing the village's development from a medieval manor to a 19th century village on the outskirts of Rotherham.
Setting Contribution	The setting of Ulley can be defined by its historical associations with Ulley Hall and Grange, and the rural periphery which formed the lands associated with the Medieval manor. For purposes of this setting contribution, its rural periphery can be defined as the fields abutting its main approaches and the field parcels within 250m of the village. Internal noteworthy views are along Main Street, which is tree lined with limited views beyond the village. Properties north of Main Street, inclusive of the church and grange overlook fields and farmland. Walking south along Turnshaw Road key views are to the village pub and Ulley Hall beyond with views east taking in open fields. Walking beyond Ulley Hall there are farmsteads before emerging into open countryside. The eastern and western approaches to the village are through open countryside as described above. Overall, the main contributing value of this Conservation Area derives from its historic and architectural interests, with the setting making a relevant but minor contribution to its overall significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the village is rural in character, with local views taking in fields and limited electrical infrastructure in the form of wooden power and telecommunication poles.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	In external views from the village, wind turbines are captured in middle distance views from Turnshaw Road, when facing east. These same turbines are visible when approaching and leaving the village from the east along Penny Hill Lane. The Proposed Development would introduce electrical infrastructure in the form of solar panels into fields east of Turnshaw Road, at a distance of some 250 m. Solar panels would also be located in fields east and west of Turnshaw Road, south of the Conservation Area. To the north, solar panels would be offset by 650 m.
Summary of Effects	There would be some change to outward views beyond the immediate periphery of the village, most notably in views east from Turnshaw Road between the village pub and Ulley Hall. In addition, views south from Ulley Hall Farm may also be eroded, with solar panels in close proximity to the southern edge of the Conservation Area. Beyond those Indirect Effects to Setting are limited to a change to the views along the main approaches from the east and south. Solar panels would be visible in fields adjoining Penny Hill Lane up until the final 120m approach to the Conservation Area. Beyond this, views would open up to take in farmland immediately adjacent to the village. Solar panels would also be visible on the southern approach along Turnshaw Road, , with panels becoming visible 250m south of the village, before becoming obscured by topography and vegetation on the final approach and entrance. The placing of electrical infrastructure within the rural periphery of the village, and in fields just beyond this rural periphery, would mean that this infrastructure is visible from isolated locations within the village and on the main southern and eastern approaches. The western approach would be unaffected. Infrastructure is confined to fields south and east of the village. As such, there is considered to be some reduction in the legibility of the Conservation Area as a historic medieval settlement within an agricultural landscape. As shown in the ES Volume 3, Figure 5.1: Illustrative Masterplan [EN0110020/APP/6.19] and the oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13], mitigation measures consisting of introducing new hedgerows and enhancing the existing hedgerows within fields to the north-east, east, south-east, and south of Ulley Conservation Area will reduce the visual impact of these changes upon the setting of the asset. A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to the Conservation Area resulting in a Minor Adverse effect to significance. This is Not Significant.

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Receptor	
Statement of Compliance	A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to the Conservation Area resulting in a Minor Adverse effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in less than substantial harm to the asset, with the level of harm at the lower end of less than substantial harm. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

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Table 8.4.6: Where No Effect is predicted

Receptor	
Brampton-en-le-Morthen Conservation Area Associated Grade II Listed Buildings LB1151872 Barn Approximately 30 Metres To South West Of Manor Farmhouse; LB1151873 Old Hall Cottages; LB1151874 Granary And Dovecote With Attached Barn Approximately 30 Metres To East Of Holme Farmhouse; LB1193145 Manor Farmhouse, Manor Farm Cottages And Attached Meeting House; LB1193177 Brampton Grange; LB1193190 Holme Farmhouse; LB1193200 Thackeray Farmhouse; LB1241455 K6 Telephone Kiosk;	1 x Conservation Area 11 x Grade II Listed Buildings

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Receptor		
LB1314690 Barn Approximately 20 Metres To South Of Town End Farmhouse; LB1314691 Farm View Cottages; and LB1366108 Town End Farmhouse.		
Value of Receptor: Less than the highest		
Magnitude of Impact: Small		
Predicted Effect: Minor (adverse)		
Figure: 8.8; 8.12; CH VP 7	Plate: N/A	Location: Abutting Whitestone 2.
Summary of Asset	The modern village of Brampton en le Morthen is located in a semi-rural landscape, east of the M1/M18 motorways, and south-west of the settlement of Thurcroft. The village is surrounded on all sides by fields and farmland, but with the motorways located within 200m and the nucleated settlement of Thurcroft within 450 m. The Conservation Area consists of the historic core of village, as defined by the First Edition OS. The Conservation Area takes in Brampton Road, Worksop Road and Toad Lane, the properties that front on to these roads and their plots, as well as associated farmsteads. Brampton en le Morthen is medieval in origin, but the Conservation Area is defined by its C16th to C19th century architecture, stone built houses with tiled roofs. Its principal buildings are the C16th Brampton Hall, and C16th Manor House located on Brampton Road and Toad Lane respectively. the Grade II* Aston Hall (Hotel) to the south-east of the lodge and east of the church. The main approaches are along Bampton Road, from the north, Toad Lane/Wood Lane east to west and Common Lane from the south. Approaches are through open farmland with limited screening provided by hedges and trees planted by the roadside approaches.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is largely informed by its historic and architectural value, informing the villages development from a medieval manor with settlement to a 19th century rural village on the outskirts of Rotherham.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Setting Contribution	The setting of Brampton en le Morthen can be defined by its historical associations with its Hall and Manor and the associated estate lands on its rural periphery. For this asset, the rural periphery can be defined by the fields abutting its main approaches and field parcels adjoining the village. To the west the rural periphery takes in field between the village and motorway, to the north, east and south, fields out to a distance of 400 m, this being the farmland between the village and the outskirts of the Thurcroft. Internal views of note are along Brampton Road and Toad Lane, which through gaps between buildings and garden plots provide views to the countryside on the periphery of the village. The main approaches to the village are along thinly planted tree lined roads and fields edged by hedgerows. There are open views over the surrounding farmland along these approaches. The village is visible within 200m of its western and southern approaches and 100m of its northern approach.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around the village is semi-rural in character, with its western approach dominated by the presence of the M1/M18 motorways and wind turbines located west of the motorway. Its northern, southern and eastern periphery is farmland. Existing large scale electrical infrastructure is visible in views west and dominant in views on the eastern and western approaches with wind turbines located in fields west of the M1/M18 motorways. Remaining electrical infrastructure on the rural periphery of the village is characterised by small scale wooden electrical and telecommunication poles. The Proposed Development would place solar panels in fields south of the village and southwest beyond the M1/M18 motorway. The nearest solar panels would be located 200m south-west of the village in fields south of Wood Lane, its western approach. Solar panels would be located some 300m south of its eastern approach on Toad Lane. The fields immediately south of and bordering the village will not contain infrastructure. Solar panels would be visible at a distance from the main approaches to the village and likely from the plots of properties at the southern edge of the Conservation Area on Toad Lane.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible in external views from within the Conservation Area. Internal views between key architectural and historic buildings would not be affected. Indirect Effects relating to Setting would potentially be introduced in views outward from the Conservation Area along its southern edge and from the erosion of its rural periphery on the approach and exit to the village.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	Along the southern approach, solar panels would be visible in fields south-west of the village when leaving the Conservation Area. These panels are located 200m distant and views of them are backdropped by the existing M1/M18 motorway and operational wind turbines. These semi-rural views contribute least to setting, being already degraded by modern infrastructure. Further removed from the Conservation Area, at a distance of nearly 500 m, solar panels would be visible in the fields east and west of the junction of Common Lane and Penny Hill Lane. This infrastructure would also be visible in views along Common Lane when approaching the Conservation Area. From its western approach, solar panels would be visible in views south-west, with views of them backdropped by the existing M1/M18 motorway and operational wind turbines. External views from the village along Toad Road when leaving the village heading east would not be eroded, with solar panels located 300m south with several field boundaries and hedgerows between the road and infrastructure. The placing of electrical infrastructure within the rural periphery of the village, and in fields just beyond this rural periphery, would mean that this infrastructure is visible on the main approaches. However, there is considered to be sufficient farmland surrounding the village to maintain the legibility of the Conservation Area as a historic medieval settlement within an agricultural landscape. No Impact is predicted to the Conservation Area resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No Impact is predicted to the Conservation Area resulting in a no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor		
Clifton Conservation Area	1 x Conservation Area	
Value of Receptor: Less than the highest		
Magnitude of Impact: Small		
Predicted Effect: Minor (adverse)		
Figure: 8.4; 8.12' CH VP 3	Plate: N/A	Location: 445m east of Whitestone 1

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Summary of Asset	The village of Clifton is situated one mile south of Conisbrough on an elevated position on the Magnesian Limestone ridge. The village is an agricultural settlement based on farms and associated dwellings and the entire settlement is designated as a Conservation Area. The form of the village has changed little from the First Edition OS, although there has been substantial infilling between plots. The village has been built to the east and west of Common Lane, which extends north of Clifton towards Conisbrough. Its southern limit is defined by the east to west arm of Beacon Lane, which extends south to join with Ruddie Lane. The Conservation Area takes in Common Lane, Back Lane, and properties fronting on to Beacon Lane, at the southern limit of the village. The village is located within a rural landscape with agricultural fields on all sides, reflecting its medieval origins as part of the Manor of Conisbrough. To the north and west of the village are patches of copse woodland. A patchwork of small, enclosed fields surround the village on all sides. Larger, agricultural fields are located beyond its immediate rural periphery at a distance greater than 500 m. The M18 motorway is located c. 750m south of the village. The approach from the north, along Common Lane rises on the entrance to the village. The topography on this approach affords distance views west over the surrounding landscape and north towards Conisbrough. Views east are blocked by low hills and views south are blocked by the rise of the village. The approach from the south along Beacon Lane rises on the approach to the village, before dropping on the final approach to the village. When travelling north along Beacon Lane the topography affords good middle distance views east over the surrounding landscape. Views west are limited to c. 350m distant due to a slight rise in adjoining fields. On the approach to the village views west slightly open up as the rise in fields to the east drops. The southern most buildings of the village are visible from some distance. When leaving the village, views south are blocked by a small rise in topography, with views south limited to c. 250 m, the limits of the nearby adjoining fields.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is largely informed by its historic and architectural interest, derived from its stone built 17th and 18th century architecture and the villages relationship to Conisbrough and the estates farmland. For discussions of this asset, its rural periphery can be defined as the farmland visible along its main approaches and the cluster of small, enclosed fields surrounding the village, which likely represent remnants of the Medieval field system. To the north of the village these fields extend as far as the Crookhill Park Golf Club, 420m distant, to the east c. 650 m, to the south as far as the M18, and to the west out to a distance of c. 420 m.

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Receptor	
Setting Contribution	The Setting of the Conservation Area makes a notable contribution to significance, informing its historic association with Conisbrough and the worked fields of the estate lands surrounding the village. Its setting contributes to historic interest, informing the asset as a historic rural settlement within an agricultural landscape. The setting of the village is defined by its historic and visual relationship to Conisbrough and its relationship to the immediate rural periphery, with a cluster of small, enclosed fields surrounding the village of particular importance, with these fields likely reflective of the Medieval field system. This setting takes in the immediate approaches to the village along Common Lane and Beacon Lane, as well as the immediate rural periphery described above. Local views contributing to setting are those outward from the village over surrounding fields, as well as views east and west over the rural periphery on the approaches from Common Lane and Beacon Lane Long distance views north towards Conisbrough also make a contribution to setting.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around village is rural in character, with little in the way of modern infrastructure beyond low wooden power lines and telecommunication poles. The Proposed Development would introduce electrical infrastructure into local and middle-distance views west, north-west and south of the village. In views west, solar panels would be located within 440m of the Conservation Area. This infrastructure would primarily be visible when travelling to and from the village along its main approaches, with views from inside the village largely screened by houses and planting along its main streets and garden plots.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would introduce electrical infrastructure in close proximity to the Conservation Area and would be sited in farmland within its rural periphery. Views south along Beacon Lane are largely screened by topography and vegetation when leaving the village. When travelling north towards the village infrastructure would be visible in fields further afield to the west but would not obscure views towards the village. More distant infrastructure in fields at a distance from the village would not be visible. Views along Common Lane are open when looking west towards the Proposed Development. When leaving the village heading north, solar panels would be visible in fields to the west and north-west as soon as the copse woodland north of the village is cleared. Views towards Conisbrough would not be

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Receptor	
	blocked. Travelling south to the village along Common Lane, solar panels would be visible in fields west of the village, abutting its rural periphery. These panels are not located on the small enclosed parcels that surround the village, but in larger open fields just beyond this. The Proposed Development would not impact architectural interest within the village or internal views between buildings and its key streets. Its historic association with Conisbrough would be maintained with views north towards the town and its historic core unaffected. Indirect Effects to Setting would have the potential to arise as a result of the erosion of views along the main approaches north and south of the village. On the southern approach local views towards the village would be affected when travelling north along Beacon Lane. On the northern approach, local views on the approach and when leaving the village would be affected. The placing of electrical infrastructure in fields beyond its rural periphery, would mean that this infrastructure is visible on the main approaches. However, there is considered to be sufficient farmland surrounding the village to maintain the legibility of the Conservation Area as a historic medieval settlement within an agricultural landscape. No Impact is predicted to the Conservation Area resulting in no effect to significance. This is considered Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its architectural and historic interest would not be affected. No Impact is predicted to the Conservation Area resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
Harthill Conservation Area Associated Grade I Listed Buildings: 1132709 Church of All Hallows	1 x Conservation Area 1 x Grade I Listed Building 7 x Grade II Listed Buildings

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Receptor		
Associated Grade II Listed Buildings: 1132668 Harthill Schoolhouse 1132669 The Old Rectory 1132670 Danby House 1281513 Walkers Butchers/Threshing Barn 1314637 Glebe Farmhouse 1314638Tiered Stone Steps opposite Number 44 1414639 44, Union Street		
Value of Receptor: The highest		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.11; 8.12	Plate: N/A	Location: 93m south-east of Whitestone 3
Summary of Asset	The modern village of Harthill is located in a rural landscape, east of Harthill Reservoir, north-east of Pebley Reservoir and 3.5 km north-east of Barlborough Estate and village. The M1 motorway is located 1.2 km to the west of the village. The modern village takes in the historic core of the village, as detailed on the First Edition OS as well as later C20th residential development, with the village slightly enlarged to the north and significantly to its south from its historic core. The modern village is surrounded on all sides by fields and farmland, The Conservation Area consists of the historic core of village. The Conservation Area takes in the main north to south aligned Union Street, as well as side roads connected to this main road, inclusive of Glebe Farm Close, Rectory Gardens, Street Farm Close, and Jackys Lane, the properties that front on to these roads and their plots. Harthill is medieval in origin, but the Conservation Area is defined by its C18th to C19th century architecture, stone-built houses with tiled roofs. Its principal building is the C13th Church. The Manor	

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Receptor	
	House, as detailed on the First Edition OS, located immediately north of the church is no longer standing. The main approaches are along Woodall Lane, from the west, Winney Lane, from the south and Hard Lane from the north and Thorpe Road, from the east. Approaches are through open farmland with limited screening provided by hedges and trees planted by the roadside approaches.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is largely informed by its historic and architectural value, informing the villages development from a medieval manor with associated settlement to an 18th and 19th century rural village.
Setting Contribution	The setting of Harthill can be defined by its historical associations with its Manor and the associated estate lands on its rural periphery. For discussions of this asset, its rural periphery can be defined as the fields abutting its main approaches and the field parcels within 500m of the village. Internal views of note are along Union Street, which, through gaps between buildings and garden plots provide views to the countryside on the periphery of the village. The main approaches to the village are along thinly planted tree lined roads and fields edged by hedgerows. There are open views over the surrounding farmland along these approaches. The village is visible within 500m of its northern, eastern and western approaches and 300m of its southern approach, noting that the historic core of the village is no longer visible from this approach due to later residential development, screening views.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around the village is rural in character. Electrical infrastructure on the rural periphery of the village is characterised by small scale wooden electrical and telecommunication poles. The Proposed Development would place solar panels in fields north-west and south-west of the village. Additional solar panels would be located in fields west of the village.. The nearest solar panels would be located 230m north-west of the village in fields west of Hard Lane, on its northern approach. Solar panels would be located some 260m south of its western approach on Woodall Lane, 650m distant from the Conservation Area and west of Harthill Reservoir. The fields immediately west of and bordering the village will not contain infrastructure. Solar panels would be visible at a distance from the main approaches to the village and likely from the plots of properties at the western edge of the Conservation Area.

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Receptor	
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be noticeable from anywhere along the main roads within the Conservation Area. Internal views between key architectural and historic buildings would not be affected. Indirect Effects relating to Setting would potentially be introduced in views outward from the Conservation Area along its western edge and from the erosion of its rural periphery on the approach and exit to the village. From within the Conservation Area, properties overlooking fields to the west along Jackys Lane and other minor genels leading off from Union Street would have visibility of the Proposed Development in views north-west and south-west in fields beyond those bordering the Conservation Area. Fields immediately west of the Conservation Area, north of Woodall Lane do not contain any infrastructure. Along its southern approach, solar panels would not be visible in views towards the village, which, regardless have no visibility of the historic core and Conservation Area. Indeed, the southern edge of the Conservation Area, has had its relationship to the immediate rural periphery of the village severed by C20th development. Views along the western approach to the Conservation Area would not be changed within the final 500m to the village, which is the point at which the village and Conservation Area become visible. External views west along Woodall Lane would not be changed from the Conservation Area and southern limit of the village. Views towards the Conservation Area or leaving it from the eastern approach would not be changed. Views towards and from the northern approach and the rural character north of the Conservation Area would be changed, with the introduction of solar panels in fields west of Hard Lane. Panels would be visible when approaching the Conservation Area and when leaving it. The placing of electrical infrastructure within the rural periphery of the village, and in fields just beyond this rural periphery, would mean that this infrastructure is visible from isolated locations within the village and on the northern approach. The southern and western approaches would be largely unaffected. Infrastructure is confined to fields north-west and south-west of the village. Fields immediately west, to the north, south and east are free of infrastructure. As such, there is considered to be no erosion to the legibility of the Conservation Area as a historic medieval settlement within an agricultural landscape. No Impact is predicted to the Conservation Area resulting in a no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No Impact is predicted to the Conservation Area resulting in no effect to significance.

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Receptor	
	In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
Aston Conservation Area; Associated Grade I Listed Building: 1151917 Church of All Saints Associated Grade II* Listed Buildings 1314660 Aughton Court Associated Grade II Listed Buildings LB1151885 Entrance Gateway And Attached Railings At The Lodge; LB1151886 South Farm House; LB1151918 Gate Piers Approximately 12 Metres To East Of Church Of All Saints; LB1151919 High Trees; LB1151920 The Old Coach House;	1 x Conservation Area 1 x Grade I Listed Building 1 x Grade II* Listed Building 12 x Grade II Listed buildings

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
LB1192645 Outbuilding Approximately 15 Metres To West Of South Farm House; LB1286518 22 And 24, Worksop Road; LB1314634 East Wing, Coach House And West Wing, Aughton Court; LB1314658 The Grange; LB1314659 The Lodge; LB1314672 The Parish Council Reading Room; and LB1314673 Gravestone To Hill Family Situated Approximately 5 Metres To East Of South Porch Of Church Of All Saints.		
Value of Receptor: The highest		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A	Location: 850m south-west of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	The modern settlement of Aston is located in a semi rural landscape, west of the M1 motorway, north of the A618/A57 carriageways and 4.5 km south of the southern most suburbs of Rotherham. Aston Conservation Area is on the eastern edge of settlement comprised of the historic villages of Aston and Aughton, the expansion of both during the 20th century having created a single nucleated settlement. The Conservation Area consists of the historic core of Aston, as defined by the First Edition OS. The Conservation Area takes in Church Lane, Worksop Road and side streets north of Worsop Road,	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	inclusive of Aston Forge Court, Piper Lane, North Farm Court, Bell Street and Aughton Lane. The western and southern edges of the Conservation Area are abutted by later residential development. The northern and eastern edges of the Conservation Area are adjacent to farmland and open countryside. The main approaches to the Conservation Area are from the east along Worksop Road, from the west along Aughton Lane and from the south along Brookhouse Road. Aston is medieval in origin, but the Conservation Area is principally of 18th and 19th century architecture, stone-built houses with tiled roofs. Worksop Road is tree lined with very limited external views beyond the village. Church Lane is dominated by the Grade I C12th century church and C19th Lodge and estate buildings for the Aston Hall Estate, with the Grade II* Aston Hall (Hotel) to the south-east of the lodge and east of the church.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is largely informed by its historic and architectural value, informing the villages development from a medieval manor with associated settlement to a 19th century rural village on the outskirts of Rotherham.
Setting Contribution	The setting of Aston can be defined by its historical associations with Aston Hall and its associated estate and the rural periphery which formed the lands associated with the Medieval manor. In relation to this asset, its rural periphery can be defined as the farmland visible along its main approaches and the cluster of small, enclosed fields surrounding the village. To the north of the village these fields extend to a distance of c. 500 m, and to the east, the motorway some 450m distant. Within the Conservation Area notable views are along Worksop Road, which is tree lined with limited views beyond the village. Properties along Church Lane, inclusive of the church, lodge and coach house overlook a tree line street with limited external views. Aston Hall is located to the south-east of Church Lane on the rural periphery of the village. The Hall is surrounded by a curtilage of trees, which provide privacy and largely block internal and external views. The eastern approaches to the Conservation Area are through a thin area of settlement which line Worksop Road between the village and M1. Approaches via the west and south are through built up areas.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around the Conservation Area is semi-rural, with its western and southern edges abutted by 20th century development. Its northern edges open to farmland, Its eastern edge is semi-rural with a thin band of houses and commercial properties lining Worksop Road between Aston

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	and the M1. The rural landscape north of the village, contains wind turbines, which are visible from Piper Lane and the adjoining cemetery. The Proposed Development would be located, at its closest, 800m north-east of the Conservation Area, with solar panels located in fields abutting the western edge of the M1. Solar Panels would also be located in fields north-west of the Conservation Area, at a distance of c. 920 m, east of the Ulley Brook and north of copse woodland around Ulley Lane.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be highly visible from anywhere within the Conservation Area due to intervening topography as well as screening provided by woodland, tree lined streets and buildings. No key views from within the Conservation Area or over adjoining fields would be noticeably changed. The nearest infrastructure is located 800m distant from the Conservation Area, beyond its immediate rural periphery. The contrast between the built form of the Conservation Area and its rural surroundings along its eastern and northern edges, that add to its character and setting would not be affected. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its architectural and historic interest would not be affected. No change is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance, which is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
South Anston Conservation Area; Associated Grade I Listed Building: 1192792 Church of St James	1 x Conservation Area 1 x Grade I Listed Building 2 x Grade II Listed buildings

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
Associated Grade II Listed Buildings 1192805 Laurel Bank 1314644 South Anston Manor House		
Value of Receptor: High		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A	Location: 300m south-east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	The modern settlement of South Aston is located in a semi-rural landscape, south of the A57 Worksop Road, railway line and Anston Brook and south of the neighbouring settlement of North Anston. The modern village of South Anston encircles the historic core of the village as defined by the First Edition OS. The First Edition OS depicts a reduced settlement, surrounded by farmland. The historic core being subsequently encircled by later C20th development as the village grew in size. The Conservation Area consists of the historic core of South Anston, taking in Sheffield Road, High Street, Church Court, Hillcrest Drive, Manor Farm Gardens, Lindsters Lane, Orchard Gardens, West Street, Crowgate and Axle Lane. South Anston is medieval in origin, but the Conservation Area is defined by its 18th and 19th century architecture, stone-built houses with tiled roofs. Sheffield Road is dominated by the Grade I C14th Church of St James and a mixture of densely packed commercial and residential properties. High Street contains densely packed terraces of residential property. The remaining streets are primarily residential in nature defined by small densely packed plots. Its C17th medieval manor house, which is recorded to the south of the High Street is still standing but is now encircled by later development.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is largely informed by its historic and architectural value, informing the villages development from a medieval manor with associated settlement to a 19th century rural village on the southern rural periphery of Dinnington. Its relationship to its historic rural periphery has been eroded to such an extent by later development that it no longer contributes to significance. Its setting, beyond the internal relationships between its principal historic and architectural buildings makes little contribution to significance.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of South Anston can be defined by its historical associations with its manor and its associated estate and the rural periphery which formed the lands associated with the Medieval manor. This historic setting has been heavily eroded by later residential development which has obscured the relationship between the village and its rural periphery to such an extent that setting, beyond the internal relationships between its principal historic and architectural buildings makes little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development would be located, at its closest, 300m north-west of the Conservation Area, with solar panels located in fields north of the A57. There is no visibility of the Proposed Development from the Conservation Area.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from anywhere within the Conservation Area due to intervening buildings. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its architectural and historic interest would not be affected. No change is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
North Anston Conservation Area; Associated Grade II Listed Buildings 1132682 7, Hillside 1132683 Anston Bridge 1132584 The Gate House 1192779 16, Main Street	1 x Conservation Area 8 x Grade II Listed buildings

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
1192784 Lodge Farmhouse 1192818 Mulberry Farmhouse including Attached Outbuildings 1314643 High House 1314645 18, The Green		
Value of Receptor: High		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A	Location: 50m north-east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	The modern settlement of North Aston is located in a semi-rural landscape, north of the A57 Worksop Road, railway line and Anston Brook and north of the neighbouring settlement of South Anston. The modern village of North Anston encircles the historic core of the village as defined by the First Edition OS. The First Edition OS depicts a reduced settlement, surrounded by farmland. The historic core being subsequently encircled by later C20th development as the village grew in size. The Conservation Area consists of the historic core of North Anston, taking in Main Street, Poplar View, Mill Haven, Penny Piece Lane, Lodge Farm Close, Lodge Farm Mews, Peacock Lane, Chapel Rise, The Wells, Hillside, The Green, Memory Lane and Back Lane. North Anston is medieval in origin, but the Conservation Area is defined by its 18th and 19th century architecture, stone-built houses with tiled roofs. Its Medieval/Early Post-Medieval Hall (Anston Hall) is no longer standing but was located west of the Greem and the surviving Gate House is presumably associated.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is largely informed by its historic and architectural value, informing the villages development from a medieval manor with associated settlement to a 19th century rural village on the southern rural periphery of Dinnington. Its relationship to its historic rural periphery has been eroded to such an extent by later development that it no longer contributes to significance. Its setting, beyond the internal relationships between its principal historic and architectural buildings makes little contribution to significance.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of North Anston can be defined by its historical associations with its former Hall and manor and its associated estate and the rural periphery which formed the lands associated with the Medieval manor. This historic setting has been heavily eroded by later residential development which has obscured the relationship between the village and its rural periphery to such an extent that setting, beyond the internal relationships between its principal historic and architectural buildings makes little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development would be located, at its closest, 40m south-west of the Conservation Area, with solar panels located in fields north of the A57. There is no visibility of the Proposed Development from the Conservation Area.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from anywhere within the Conservation Area due to a combination of topography and intervening buildings. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its architectural and historic interest would not be affected. No change is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
Ravenfield Conservation Area; Associated Grade II* Listed Building: 1151867 Church of St James	1 x Conservation Area 1 x Grade II* Listed Building 8 x Grade II Listed buildings

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
Associated Grade II Listed Buildings 1151870 Farm building Approximately 140 Metres To North Of Ravenfield Hall Farmhouse 1151871 Farm building Approximately 140 Metres To North Of Ravenfield Hall Farmhouse 1193067 Bridge House 1193108 Stable Block Approximately 40 Metres To North East Of Ravenfield Hall Farmhouse 1193121 Entrance Gateway And Attached Railings To Ravenfield Hall Farm 1151868 2-14, Main Street 1151869 3&5, Main Street 1193088 Oak House		
Value of Receptor: High		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.4; 8.12	Plate: N/A	Location: 1 km south-west of Whitestone 1
Summary of Asset	The village of Ravenfield is located in a rural landscape, west of the M1 motorway, south of the A630 carriageway and 3 km east of the easternmost suburbs of Rotherham. The principal approaches to the village are from north and south along the B6093, with the approaches taking in nearby farmland. The Conservation Area consist of the historic core of the village, as defined by the First Edition OS. The Conservation Area takes in Main Street, Church Lane, Saint Jame’s View, Hooton Lane and Hall	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	Court. The modern village differs little from the historic core as detailed on the First Edition OS. The village is surrounded by farmland on all sides. Ravenfield is medieval in origin, but the Conservation Area is defined by its 18th and 19th century architecture, stone-built houses with tiled roofs. Worksop Road is tree lined with very limited external views beyond the village. The historic is situated in a fold in the hills just below the AD1756 church of St James, close to the site of the John Carr's now demolished Ravenfield Hall, formerly located on the northern periphery, and adjacent to Ravenfield Park.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is largely informed by its historic and architectural value, informing the villages development from a medieval manor with associated settlement to a 19th century rural village on the outskirts of Rotherham.
Setting Contribution	The setting of Ravenfield can be defined by its historical associations with Ravenfield Hall and its associated estate and the rural periphery which formed the lands associated with the estate. In the context of this asset, the rural periphery of the Conservation Area is defined by the fields abutting its main approaches and fields abutting the village. To the east, where the Proposed Development is located, these extend as far as Arbour Lane and the woods around Firsby Reservoir, some 450m distant. To the north this periphery extends as far as Doncaster Road, to the west by the settlement of Thrybergh and to the south by the settlement of Ravenfield. Internal views of note are along Main Street which is lined with stone built densely packed cottages and terraces which limited external views. The Grade II* Church of St James is located along Church Lane, at the north-eastern edge of the village. The Church, the cluster of listed buildings around Hall Court, north of the village core and residential properties along Saint James View are located next to farmland with local views over the farmland contributing to setting and significance. The northern approach to the Conservation Area open farmland. The topography on the approach directs views south and west, with views east largely obscured. The southern approach afford views over fields immediately east and west of the B6093.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around the Conservation Area is rural with infrastructure limited to small scale wooden power and telecommunication poles cutting across fields and lining roadsides. The Proposed Development would be located, at its closest, 1 km north-east of the Conservation Area, with solar panels located in fields north-east of the Firsby Reservoir. The slight rise in topography to the east of the Conservation Area limits views in this direction. Views of the Proposed

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	Development are likely still possible from the Church and cluster of listed buildings around Hall Court, north of the village core.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from the main residential areas of the village and Conservation Area, namely along Main Street, Church Lane, Saint Jame's View, Hooton Lane and Hall Court. The Proposed Development may be visible from the Church and cluster of listed buildings around Hall Court, north of the village core. From the northern approach to the village, the Proposed Development would be largely screened by topography, planting along field boundaries or buildings. Views from the southern approach are local to the field immediately adjacent to the B6093. Local views which contribute directly to setting and significance would be unaffected by the Proposed Development. Any views of the Proposed Development are at sufficient distance to not erode the contrast between the built form of the Conservation Area and its rural surroundings that add to its character and setting. Internal views that contribute to core elements of its historic and architectural interest are unaffected. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its architectural and historic interest would not be affected. No change is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance, which is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
Wales Conservation Area; Associated Grade II* Listed Building: 1286360 Church of St John the Baptist Associated Grade II Listed Buildings:	1 x Conservation Area 1 x Grade II* Listed Building 5 x Grade II Listed buildings

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
1151907 Step Cottage 1314671 Cartshed and Granary attached to barn 1193129 War Memorial at Junction of Church Street and Wales Road 1151911 The Beeches 1151921 Dovecot to rear of Number 4, approximately 20m to the north of the house.		
Value of Receptor: Medium		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.11; 8.12	Plate: N/A	Location: 500m north of Whitestone 3
Summary of Asset	The village of Wales is located in a semi-rural landscape, immediately east of the M1 motorway, south of the Sheffield to Lincoln rail line and west of the village of Kiveton Park. The principal approaches to the village are east to west along the B6059, with the approaches taking in the motorway and residential development fronting on to the B6059. The Conservation Area consist of the historic core of the village, as defined by the First Edition OS. The Conservation Area takes in Stockwell Lane at its southern limit, Church Street, a section of Wales Road/School Road (both forming the B6059) and Manor Road at the villages northern limit. Orchard Lane, Beeches Road, The Square, and High House Farm Court connect to the main north to south Church Street and Manor Road, which runs through the centre of the village. The First Edition OS depicts the Grade II* Church and a Manor House fronting on to the junction of Church St, Wales Road/School Road at the northern edge of the village. The village is surrounded by open countryside and farmland. The landscape surrounding the modern village differs significantly from the historic core as detailed on the First Edition OS. The village is abutted by the M1 motorway along its western edge, and, in addition, 20th century residential expansion of the village and nearby Kiveton Park has resulted in	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	severance from the historic rural periphery of the village along its northern and eastern edges. Some farmland is present, to the south of the village. Wales is medieval in origin, but the Conservation Area is defined by its 18th and 19th century architecture, stone built and red brick houses with tiled roofs. Its principal building is the Grade II* C12th century Church of St John the Baptist. The Manor House is no longer standing. Northern section of Church Lane and the junction of Church Lane, Manor Road the B6509 are characterised by a dense cluster of residential and commercial properties fronting onto this main through road. The southern sections of Church Lane are less densely built up with houses occupying larger, more spacious plots, with an open feeling around the church; External views beyond Church Street are not possible however, due to housing and planting of trees in residential plots. The southern limit of the Conservation Area approaches St John the Baptist cemetery, which is located just south of the Conservation Area. Open fields are located further south beyond the cemetery
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is largely informed by its historic and architectural value, informing the villages development from a medieval manor with associated settlement to a 19th century rural village on the outskirts of Rotherham. Its relationship to its historic rural periphery has been eroded to such an extent by later development that it no longer contributes to significance. Its setting, beyond the internal relationships between its principal historic and architectural buildings makes little contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of Wales can be defined by its historical associations with the Manor House and its associated estate and the rural periphery which formed the lands associated with the estate. Its key internal views were along Manor Road, and Church Lane. Key external views were outward and towards the village from its eastern and western approaches. The modern Conservation Area retains many of its key internal views, most notably along Church Lane and around the Grade II* church. Key internal view around the Junction of Manor Road, Church Lane and the B5069 have been eroded by the infilling of open spaces by later residential/commercial development and the loss of the Manor House. Key external views along the eastern and western approaches and outward from within the village to its rural periphery have been lost to C20th development. Only elements of the historic rural periphery are maintained, notably at the southern edge of the Conservation Area.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around the Conservation Area is semi urban with large scale transport infrastructure in the form of the M1 motorway as well as tracts of residential development resulting

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	from the C20th expansion of the village and nearby Kiveton Park. Elements of its historic rural character are present at the southern limit of the village, south of the cemetery. The Proposed Development would be located, at its closest, 525m south of Wales Brook and south-west of Kiveton Community Woodland. Intervening vegetation from field boundaries and a thin band of copse woodland north of Wales Brook, would screen views of the proposed solar panels.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from the main residential areas of the village and Conservation Area, namely along Manor Road or Church Lane. Neither would the Proposed Development be visible from the southern limit of the Conservation Area, with the cemetery of St John the Baptist, intervening farmland and copse woodland providing screening. The Proposed Development is located over 500m from the southern edge of the Conservation Area. Internal views that contribute to core elements of its historic and architectural interest are unaffected. Local, external views which contribute directly to setting and significance would be unaffected by the Proposed Development. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its architectural and historic interest would not be affected. No change is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance, which is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
Laughton en le Morthen Conservation Area Associated Scheduled Monument: 1012199 Castle Hill Motte and Bailey Castle	1 x Conservation Area 1 x Scheduled Monument 1 x Grade I Listed Building 12 x Grade II Listed Buildings

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Associated Grade I Listed Buildings: 1193267 Church of All Saints Associated Grade II Listed Buildings: 1109944 Stables to north-east of Number 1 (The Vicarage) 1151839 Gateway approximately 30m to north-west of Old Hall Farmhouse 1151840 Church Farmhouse 1151878 Number 2, Church Corner 1151879 Barn at Manor Farm, approximately 50m south-east of Farmhouse 1151880 Old Hall Farmhouse and attached Outbuilding 1193253 Numbers 9 and 11, Church Corner 1193288 Manor Farmhouse 1286248 Number 11, High Street 1314654 The Vicarage	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
1314676 Outbuilding approximately 10m to east of Old Hall Farmhouse 1314677 All Saints Church of England (aided) School		
Value of Receptor: High		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.12	Plate: N/A	Location: 1.7 km north-east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	The village of Laughton en le Morthen is located in a rural landscape, 9 km south-east of Rotherham, north of Dinnington, south-west of Thurcroft, south of the nearby village of Slade Hooton and south-west of the South Yorkshire Joint Railway Line. The M1/M18 motorways are located 3 km to the west of the village. The modern village takes in the historic core of the village, as detailed on the First Edition OS as well as later C20th residential development, with the village slightly enlarged to the south and significantly to the east from its historic core. The modern village is surrounded on all sides by fields and farmland, The Conservation Area consists of the historic core of village. The Conservation Area takes in the main west to east aligned Rotherham Lane and High Street, as well as Church Lane and sections of School Lane, Hooton Lane, Firbeck Lane, Orchard Close and St Johns Road. The village is medieval in origin, but the Conservation Area is defined by its mix of C18th to C19th century architecture, stone-built houses with tiled roofs and later, Victorian, red brick houses. The First Edition OS details its principal buildings at this time, namely the Saxon/Norman Grade I church and Old Hall, both located at the western edge of the village, with the Old Hall depicted south-east of the Church to the south of High Street. The Old Hall, as detailed on the First Edition OS, located immediately north of the church is no longer standing. The main approaches are from the west along Rotherham Road/High Street, north and south from along Hooton Lane and School Road and the east St Johns Road. Approaches are through open farmland with limited screening provided by hedges and trees planted by the roadside approaches.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	Laughton was the location of the hall of Earl Edwin of Mercia who was brother-in-law to King Harold Godwinson (d. AD1066). It is thought that the site of the Saxon hall underlies the Norman earthworks since the church itself, adjacent to the site, lies on a Saxon foundation. After the Conquest, the manor was granted to Roger de Busli, who built the Norman castle, as part of the Honour of Tickhill. At the western edge of the Conservation Area are the earthworks associated with the Norman Motte and Bailey castle. This scheduled monument is located within the grounds of the Grade I Church within a curtilage of thin copse woodland. Despite, some C20th residential development along its southern and eastern approaches, the village is largely unchanged since the mid-19th century.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is largely informed by its historic and architectural value, informing the villages development from a medieval castle and manor with associated settlement to an 18th and 19th century rural village.
Setting Contribution	The setting of Laughton en le Morthen can be defined by its historical associations with its Motte and Bailey, Manor and the associated estate lands on its rural periphery. In relation to this asset, its rural periphery can be defined as the farmland visible along its main approaches and the cluster of small, enclosed fields surrounding the village. To the west, in the direction of the Proposed Development, this rural periphery extends as far as the junctions of Rotherham Lane and Rose Lane/Common Lane, some 680m distant. Internal views of note are along High Street and Church Corner, taking in the Grade I Church, former Old Hall and key 18th and 19th century buildings. Gaps between buildings and garden plots provide views to the countryside on the periphery of the village. The main approaches to the village are along country roads with fields edged by hedgerows and occasional trees. There are open views over the surrounding farmland along these approaches. The village is visible within 500m of its main approaches and 300m of its southern approach, noting that the spire of the Grade I church is observable from a greater distance from the village.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around the village is rural in character. Electrical infrastructure on the rural periphery of the village is characterised by small scale wooden electrical and telecommunication poles. The Proposed Development is located 1.76 km south-west of the Conservation Area and would not be visible from the western edge of the Conservation Area once intervening topography, vegetation and buildings are taken into account. Neither would the Proposed Development obstruct or erode

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	views towards the Conservation Area from the rural periphery. There would be no change to the setting of the Conservation Area
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from within the Conservation Area and would not erode key local views to or from it. The key relationships between its internal architecture and historic buildings as well as the relationship to the villages immediate rural periphery would not be changed. The ability to appreciate the significance of the asset through its architectural and historic interest would not be affected. No Impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
Conisbrough Conservation Area Associated Scheduled Monument: 1192747 Conisbrough Castle Associated Grade I Listed Buildings: 1192747 Conisbrough Castle 1192787 Church of St Peter Associated Grade II Listed Buildings:	1 x Conservation Area 1 x Scheduled Monument 2 x Grade I Listed Building 6 x Grade II Listed Buildings

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
1151531 The Old Priory Nursing Home and attached outbuilding 1151533 Fountain and Lamp Standard at Southern Entrance to Coronation Park 1192845 The Priory (offices of local authority department) 1286420 War Memorial in Coronation Park 1314840 18 Church Street 1314841 Set of stocks, resited in Coronation Park 1424608 Conisbrough Wesleyan Methodist Chapel		
Value of Receptor: High		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.12	Plate: N/A	Location: 1.2 km north of Whitestone 1
Summary of Asset	Conisbrough Conservation Area is situated approximately five miles southwest of Doncaster along the main rail, road (A630) and river transport routes that link Doncaster to Sheffield. Following the collapse of the mining industry and the restoration of despoiled land, Conisbrough is situated in a relatively rural environment by the River Don Gorge. Due to its elevation on the limestone belt, the village enjoys long views over the gently undulating intensively farmed lowlands and along the Don Gorge that surround the village. The settlements foundation is as a fortified Anglo-Saxon settlement sited to guard a forded crossing of the River Don known as Strafford Sands. Conisbrough was the centre of an important administrative area before the Norman Conquest and was owned by King Harold Godwinson before	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	his defeat in AD1066. After his death at Hastings, Harold's lands were given by the Conqueror to his own son-in-law, William de Warrenne, 1st earl of Surrey. His main interests in the Conisbrough estate were its value as a military centre and the hunting provided in its park, but he also endowed the Cluniac priory of Lewes, and his son gave the church of Conisbrough and all its dependencies to the priory. At the time of the 'Domesday Book', in 1086, the manor of Conisbrough included lands in 28 townships scattered throughout South Yorkshire. The defensive importance of the river crossing led to the construction of Conisbrough Castle. The wooden Motte and Bailey castle of 1067 was replaced by the present stone castle in 1180, and the stone curtain walls and attached buildings were added a few years later. Conisbrough grew into an important medieval centre. By 1538, however, it is recorded that the castle had become redundant and fallen into disrepair. The following centuries saw Conisbrough adopting a non-fortified and peaceful role as a rural vernacular village centred on agriculture and small cottage industries. C18th and C19th Industrialisation increased the population and expanded the village. The cottage industries such as pottery making and the cannon works grew into important local industries. The navigable River Don linked Conisbrough to the Humber and the Port of Hull. The coal seams brought the sinking of two adjacent collieries, Denaby Main in 1863 and Cadeby Main in 1889. This aided the railway and created employment and associated nineteenth century terraced housing. However, during the C20th there was major clearance of buildings and road widening in certain areas that has removed many of the older buildings. The Conservation Area is defined by the historic core of the village, as detailed on the First Edition OS. The Grade I Church of St Peter and its hilltop location is central to the settlement, with Conisbrough Castle at its north-eastern edge. The western edge of the settlement is defined by Elm Green Lane, its northern by the Castle and Dale Road, its eastern edge by Kearsley Brook and Low Road and its southern extent by Old Road and March Street. The River Don is recorded just north of the village, with its main road network and railway, connecting Doncaster, Rotherham and Sheffield. To the east, west and south is open countryside, farmland and a series of country roads connecting Conisbrough to nearby rural villages and hamlets. The most important southern road is the modern day Sheffield Road/Doncaster Road, running north-east to south-west to the south of Conisbrough. C20th century development has encircled the Conservation Area and its historic core. There is a considerable spread of residential and commercial development to the east, south-west, west and south-west of the Conservation Area. A less substantial area of residential development is located north of the Conservation Area between the castle and River Don.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	The expansion of the village in the 20th century has largely severed the link to the historic rural periphery of the village to the east, south and west. The exception to this being views north from Conservation Area and Castle, towards, across and along the River Don valley, and views south-west from the castle from the upper levels of the Keep.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the Conservation Area is largely informed by its historic, archaeological and architectural interest, informing the villages development from a strategic Saxon/Norman stronghold to a semi-rural village on the outskirts of Rotherham and Doncaster. Its archaeological interest is chiefly derived from the castle and the surviving elements of the Anglo Saxon and Norman foundations of the village. Its historic and architectural interest is informed by its key historic buildings, chiefly Conisbrough Castle and the Church of St Peter, which date from the early foundations of the settlement. Its remaining listed buildings largely relate to the C18th and C19th expansion and aggrandization of the village. Unlisted buildings within the Conservation Area that contribute to its historic and architectural interest are broadly inclusive of its Victorian architecture or those with Vernacular limestone/render. The degree of C20th development around the Conservation Area has eroded and in places completely severed views of and the relationship to the Conservation Areas historic rural periphery. Views beyond the settlement rural are now only possible from hilltop locations within the Conservation Area or from the upper levels of the castle and its Keep.
Setting Contribution	The setting of the Conservation Area can be defined by the historical associations between its key Saxon/Norman buildings, the Grade I castle and church and its position in relation to the River Don gorge. The relationship to farmland south of the village, which take in the former Medieval Estate associated with the castle, make only a very minor contribution to setting. Internal views of note are between the Church and Castle, and towards these structures from its open spaces, such as Coronation Park. External views outward from within the Conservation Area beyond the modern village are limited by C20th development and extensive tree planting around the castle church and its green spaces. Views north, which contribute to significance, over the River Don Gorge and beyond are possible from the high ground of Church Street, High Street and Castle Street. Views south and south-west are only possible from the upper levels of the castle and Keep.

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Receptor	
	External views towards the Conservation Area, from outside the village are largely screened by this same C20th development. Views towards the castle are possible from the northern approaches along the River Don Gorge along the main roads connecting the village to Mexborough and Doncaster.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around the village is semi-rural in character, with farmland located to the south and north beyond the River Don Gorge. The east and west of the village along the River Don Gorge is characterised by C19 and C20th industrialisation and the associated growth of settlements along the waterways. The Proposed Development is located 1.2 km south-west of the Conservation Area and would not be visible from within the Conservation Area, with the notable exception of from the upper storeys of the castle Keep.
Summary of Effects	At street level and from within properties of the Conservation Area there would be no visibility of the Proposed Development. External views north from the Conservation Area towards the River Don and Gorge, and onto the rural periphery beyond would be unchanged. Views towards the Conservation Area and Castle from these same areas would be unaffected. In relation to the castle, views south-west, which take in some of the rural periphery of the town and lands associated with the Medieval Estate, would be changed. The Proposed Development would only be visible from the upper levels of the Keep, with views unchanged for visitors to the castle at ground level. Any contribution to significance in views south-west lies with the Castle's association with the former Medieval Deer Park, which is located within the Site at W1. The Deer Park, it is worth noting, is not identifiable as a landscape feature within these views. Historically, the Deer Park is likely to have been demarcated in the landscape by a boundary ditch, with a possible curtain of trees and even a fence. All such elements have been removed in the Post-Medieval period, being replaced by a patch work of new field boundaries and the replacement of the park with agricultural land. The ability to appreciate the significance of the asset through its architectural, archaeological and historic interest would not be affected. Overall, no impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in no effect. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Listed Buildings: Grade I

Table 8.4.7: Where Moderate Effect is predicted

Receptor		
1108972 Barlborough Hall	1 x Grade I Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: High		
Magnitude of Impact: n/a		
Predicted Effect: n/a		
Figure: 8.12; CH VP 14 – 17.	Plates: 14 – 21	1.1 km south of Whitestone 3
	In the context of this specific asset	
Summary of Asset	Barlborough Hall is a late 16 th century hall of sandstone ashlar and render with roofs hidden behind battlemented parapets. Its principal elevation faces south over the formal gardens and tree lined avenue leading south to the village and Conservation Area of Barlborough. Its exterior and interior underwent extensive renovation in the 19 th century. It is located within mature parkland and landscaped grounds, with the remains of formal tree lined avenues having survived to the present to the north, east and south of the Hall.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	Historic Barlborough Hall was originally owned by the Rhodes family in the late 16th century, when Francis Rhodes purchased the land. He was a prominent lawyer in his time and had a patron in the form of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The design of the hall has been attributed to Robert Smythson. By 1641, the Rhodes family had a baronet, and the hall remained the seat of the Rhodes Baronet until 1743, when the fourth Baronet Sir John Rhodes died. The estate then passed into the Hatfield and Heathcote families, who took on the Rhodes family name. The estate and Hall remained in the family until 1938, when it was sold to the Jesuits of Spinkhill Hall, who turned it into an Independent Catholic School. Spinkhill Hall later became Mount St Marys College, which then became associated with Barlborough Hall. Barlborough Hall continued to be used as an independent Catholic school until July 2025, when it ceased its use as a school.	

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Receptor	
	Architectural Barlborough Hall was built in the late 16th century with later alterations occurring in the late 19th century. Barlborough Hall is made of sandstone ashlar and render with roofs hidden behind battlemented parapets. It is four storeys tall, square in plan, quite compact and has canted and polygonal bays. Its windows are all linked with moulded bands and chamfered plinths. The principal elevation faces south and has five symmetrical bays. It has a projecting square central porch bay with a flight of balustrade stone steps leading to the doorway, which is the main floor, above the basement. The basement is on the ground floor. The central porch also has columns Tuscan Doric columns and pieces of entablature. Three coats of arms are also present on the porch, In regard to the north elevation, there are five bays, with three tiers of windows. It has a square projecting bay in the centre of the north elevation, which has four light windows, with the centre two lights breaking forward to a point. The east elevation, now used as the current main entrance, has four bays and a central canted bay with a projected canted porch dated to 1825. It has a four centred arched doorway as well, with carved spandrels. The west elevation also has a canted bay with cross windows and 19th century glazing bar sashes.
Setting Contribution	The setting of Barlborough Hall is defined by its location within mature parkland, with designed gardens surrounding it. It is located immediately north of the village of Barlborough, with the M1 motorway located c. 370m to the west. Three tree lined avenues appear to have survived from at least the 18th century, which frame the house as you approach down either one. Principal views from the hall are south over the formal gardens, the southern parklands and the main southern avenue leading to Barlborough (Plate 14).



Plate 14: View from the original main entrance on the southern elevation, looking south over the formal approach

Key views from the formal avenues are internal, framing the approach to the hall through its parklands.

Southern approach

On the approach to the hall along the southern avenue views take in the tree lined avenue, copse woodland and open fields of the parkland. East and west agricultural fields are visible. When

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Receptor

travelling along the avenue views north to the hall are largely screened in summer months with full vegetation on the trees. In winter, these views are similar. For the first 262m from Park Street when travelling up the southern approach to the Hall, the Hall is not visible and is blocked by the topography (Plate 15- Plate 19).



Plate 15: View north at the southern end of the southern approach to Barlborough Hall



Plate 16: View south towards Barlborough Hall, at the beginning of the tree lined avenue

Receptor



Plate 17: First view of the top of Barlborough Hall from the southern approach

Receptor



Plate 18: View of Barlborough Hall on the southern approach as the topography dips

The remainder of the approach then dips, to reveal Barlborough Hall (Plate 18). However, long distance views beyond Barlborough Hall to the north, east and west are not visible, with Barlborough Hall the main focus.

On the final approach to the hall, within 150m of its southern elevation, views open up as the trees lining the avenue terminate and travellers pass through the copse woodland south of the hall (Plate 19).



Plate 19: Full view of Barlborough Hall at the northern end of the southern tree lined avenue

These are local and middle-distance views, with long distance views making no contribution to significance.

Secondary views from the hall are northwards, towards the northern avenue, across its parklands and towards the kitchen gardens (CH VP 17).

Northern Approach

Views north from the hall, particular from its upper storeys take in the northern avenue stretching north from the hall to Rotherham Road. These views take in the avenue and surrounding parkland,

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Receptor

as well as agricultural fields at the northern limit of the northern avenue. Views beyond the northern end of the northern avenue from Barlborough Hall's upper storeys are blocked by the rising landscape to the north (Plate 20 - Plate 21), as well as the line of woodland which outlines the north-east boundary of the Registered Park and Garden, as seen in CH VP 17.



Plate 20: View from the lower storeys of the north elevation, looking north and north-west

Receptor



Plate 21: View north-west from the north-western turret, looking towards the Proposed Development.

Views towards the Proposed Development from the northern avenue itself are also limited, with views extending to the edge of the rural periphery, up to Rotherham Road; beyond Rotherham Road, the topography dips, leaving the fields beyond this road invisible to those walking along the northern avenue. This is shown in CH VP 17d and 17e.

Views from the northern end of the northern avenue looking towards Barlborough Hall are also limited, with no full view of the house until one reaches the southern end of the northern avenue, as seen in CH VP 17. The trees within this avenue limit one's eyeline to the avenue and limits wider views to the east and west.

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Anticipated Change to Setting	Indirect Effects related to Setting are predicted to result from a change to the character of the outward views from within Barlborough Hall. Designed views facing south towards Barlborough village would not be affected, namely views from the main southern elevation of the Grade I hall or from views south proceeding along the formal avenue south towards the village. Designed views from the hall east and west, over the formal gardens, stables and towards the gazebo would also not be affected. Designed views north, facing towards the northern avenue have the potential to be eroded. At ground floor level, the Proposed Development is not predicted to be visible from the hall, with topography, and vegetation providing screening. The Proposed Development may be intermittently visible when travelling north from the hall along its northern avenues, however, topography and planting is expected to screen views for the bulk of this area (CH VP 17). Parts of the infrastructure are likely to be partially visible in views from the upper storeys of Barlborough Hall, when taking in the northern avenues and parklands from the first and second storeys. Principal views from the hall are south. However, designed views north from the hall take in the northern formal avenues and northern parklands, inclusive of agricultural land within the park. The Proposed Development would not change key internal designed views. A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. In the context of this specific asset, this is considered to be Not Significant. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its architectural and historic interest would remain largely unaffected. Core aspects of its historic and architectural interest would remain unchanged. Key views south, which forms the principal elevation of the hall would not be affected. Key designed views over the internal features of the park and garden, in views north would also remain legible. Any impacts relating to Setting, would result from the change to certain views north over adjoining farmland, notwithstanding the fact that much of the surrounding landscape to the east and south would remain unchanged.
Summary of Effects	A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in a Moderate Adverse effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in less than substantial harm to the asset, with the level of harm at the lower end of less than substantial harm. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

Table 8.4.8: Where No Effect is predicted

Receptor		
1132709 – Church of All Hallows, Union Street, Harthill	1 x Grade I Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: High		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.11; 8.12	Plate: N/A	380m south-east of Whitestone 3
Summary of Asset	The church is located within the historic core of the village of Harthill, as depicted in the First Edition OS and is within the modern Conservation Area of the village. The settlement and church have likely Anglo-Saxon origins, and from the Saxon period onwards the church would have been one of if not the principal building within the settlement. The church is constructed from Ashlar sandstone with a west tower and lead roof. The church has a C12th arcade and C13th chancel with additional later modifications/alterations. The entrance to the church is located within its south elevation. The church is located within a rectangular plot of land aligned north to south, which contains its associated burial ground. Trees line its curtilage. The church is abutted by a depth of residential property to the north, east and south, but with only a thin line of properties to the west. The main approaches to the church are from Union Street and Glebe Farm Close.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the church is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest. Its social and communal value, as an active place of worship also makes a contribution to significance, Architectural interest: Its core architectural elements relate to its Medieval fabric, namely its pre-C12th and C13th century arcade and chancel, along with a series of C16h to C19th century alterations and additions. Historic interest: then church has been the principal place of worship for the settlement since the Anglo-Saxon period and records the development of the settlement from this period. Its internal walls	

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Receptor	
	and associated graveyard monuments record the names and contributions of key local characters. The Dukes of Leeds, major landowners in the area, and their families, are interred in the crypt. The setting of the church, in relation to the historic core of the settlement and rural periphery, makes a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the church is defined by its relationship to the historic core of the settlement and the main approaches to the village from its rural periphery. Views towards the church from within the village and on the main approaches to the village would historically been of importance. Views outward from the church, would have made less significance, although, as depicted on the First Edition OS Map, they would have taken in local residences immediately surrounding the church north and south along Union Street. Its modern setting is more restricted than throughout much of its history, due to the build-up of modern residential and commercial development to the north, south and east of the church, in conjunction with the growth of tree planting around the curtilage of the church, which has restricted views to and from the church, beyond the immediate approaches along Union Street and Glebe Farm Close. Middle- and long-distance views to and from the church, from the south and west are no longer possible due to the expansion of residential development. Views towards the church from the western approach to the village along Woodall Lane are largely obscured by vegetation. Views from the northern approach along Hard Lane are still possible although the church is not as prominent in these views as would have been the case historically.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around the church and village of Harthill is rural in character with only small-scale transport and electrical infrastructure (wooden power and telecommunication poles) visible. The Proposed Development is located 910m south-west of the church and would be visible in snatched views between houses and trees when approaching the southern entrance to the church from Union Street and Glebe Farm Close. The Proposed Development would introduce new electrical infrastructure into the fields south-west of the village, south of Woodall Lane. The Proposed Development would also introduce new infrastructure into fields west of Hard Lane from the northern approach to the village.
Summary of Effects	In relation to its modern setting, external views from the church are largely confined to its immediate position on Union Street. Some views west beyond the village are possible, between houses on Union Street, but these are not expected to take in the Proposed Development. Views towards the

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Receptor	
	church would not be obstructed. Despite the presence of infrastructure in fields along the western and northern approaches, this infrastructure would not block views of the church. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its historic, architectural and social interest would not be affected. No Impact is predicted to this high value assets, resulting in no adverse effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No Impact is predicted to the listed building resulting in no effect to its significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

Receptor			
1192792 – Church of St James, Sheffield Road, South Anston		1 x Grade I Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: High			
Magnitude of Impact: None			
Predicted Effect: None			
Figure: 8.8; 8.12		Plate: N/A	637m south-east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	The church is located on the eastern edge of the settlement of South Anston, within the historic core of the village, as depicted in the First Edition OS and its modern Conservation Area. For much of the settlement’s history, from the Medieval period onwards, the church would have been the most dominant buildings associated within and visible along the main historic transport route (Sheffield Road) through the village. The Medieval church has fabric dating from the C14th and is inclusive of a western tower, with the church itself made from ashlar and dressed limestone, with lead and green slate roofs. The modern church is located within a rectangular plot of land, containing both the church and associated burial ground. The main approach to the church is from the north-west through a formal gated entrance, leading from Sheffield Road. The church is abutted by residential property on all sides.		

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Receptor	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the church is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest. Its social and communal value, as an active place of worship also makes a contribution to significance, Architectural interest: Its core architectural elements relate to its Medieval fabric, namely its C14th century church and C15th century tower, Ashlar and dressed limestone walls and internal design elements. Historic interest: the church has been the most important place of worship for the settlement since the Medieval period and records the development of the settlement from this period. Its internal walls and associated graveyard monuments record the names and contributions of key local characters. The setting of the church, in relation to the historic core of the settlement, makes a notable contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the church is defined by its relationship to the historic core of the settlement, Sheffield Road and the approaches from the immediate rural periphery of the village. Views towards the church from the village and on the approach on Sheffield Road would have historically been of importance. Views from the church outward historically contributed less to its significance, but would have taken in the modest village and its surrounding fields. Its modern setting is more restricted than throughout much of its history, due to the build-up of modern residential development around the church, which has restricted views to and from the church, beyond its immediate periphery of Sheffield Road, and adjoining streets. Middle and long distance views beyond the settlement of South Anston are not possible and make no contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development is located 637m north-west of the church and would not be visible, being screened from W2 by surrounding buildings. The Proposed Development would not alter the setting of the church, neither eroding views from the church or eroding views towards it from the historic core of the settlement or the castle.
Summary of Effects	The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its historic, architectural and social interest would not be affected. There would be no impact to this high value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance.

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Receptor	
	In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
1192787 – Church of St Peter, Church Street, Conisbrough	1 x Grade I Listed Building
Value of Receptor: High	
Magnitude of Impact: None	
Predicted Effect: None	
Figure: 8.12	Plate: N/A
	1.2 km north of Whitestone 1
Summary of Asset	The church is located on a hill south-west of Conisbrough Castle within the historic core of the town, as depicted in the First Edition OS and its modern Conservation Area. For much of the settlement's history, from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards, the church and fort/castle would have been the most dominant buildings associated within and visible from the settlement of Conisbrough. The church has a likely 8th century origin, and was remodelled in the C12th, 14th and 15th; being restored in AD1866 and in a vestry added AD1913-14. The modern church is located within a triangular plot of land, with trees lining in its eastern boundary and surrounded by a mixture of residential and commercial properties. The main approaches to the church are from its southern elevation, with paths leading to its entrance via High Street and Church Street.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the church is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest. Its social and communal value, as an active place of worship also makes a contribution to significance. Architectural interest: Its core architectural elements relate to its Medieval fabric, namely its pre-Conquest core refaced C15th tower, Ashlar and rubble magnesian limestone walls and internal design elements. Historic interest: then church has been the most important place of worship for the settlement since the Anglo-Saxon period and records the development of the settlement from this period. Its internal

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Receptor	
	walls and associated graveyard monuments record the names and contributions of key local characters. The setting of the church, in relation to the historic core of the settlement, makes a notable contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the church is defined by its relationship to the historic core of the settlement and the nearby castle. Views towards the castle, would historically been of importance, it being one of the two principal buildings of the town within the Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Early Post-Medieval period. Views from the church outward historically contributed less to its significance. Its modern setting is more restricted than throughout much of its history, due to the build-up of modern residential and commercial development around the church, in conjunction with the growth of tree planting around the church and town, which has restricted views to and from the church, beyond its immediate periphery of High Street and Church Street. Middle and long distance views beyond the settlement of Conisbrough are not possible and make no contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development is located 1.2 km south-west of the church and would not be visible, being screened from W1 by surrounding buildings and tree cover. The Proposed Development would not alter the setting of the church, neither eroding views from the church or eroding views towards it from the historic core of the settlement or the castle.
Summary of Effects	The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its historic, architectural and social interest would not be affected. There would be no impact to this high value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
1132698 – Church of St John, St John's Road, Dinnington	1 x Grade I Listed Building

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Receptor		
Value of Receptor: High		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.12	Plate: N/A	2.3 km east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	The church is located to the south and on the rural periphery of the historic settlement of Laughton en le Morthen. The settlement and church have likely Anglo-Saxon origins, with a Norman Motte and associated C12th Church of All Saints within the village. The church originally served the parishes of Throapham, Letwell and Gildingwells but is now incorporated in the civil parish of Dinnington St. John's. The Church of St John C12th century in origin and is constructed from Ashlar limestone with a west tower and stainless-steel roof. The church has a C12th nave and later Medieval and Post-Medieval additions/alterations. The church is currently redundant and awaiting restoration. The entrance to the church is located within its south elevation. The church is located within a rectangular plot of land aligned east to west, which contains its associated burial ground. Trees line its curtilage. A limited number of residential properties are located to the south and east, abutting on to St John's Road.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the church is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest. Architectural interest: Its core architectural elements relate to its Medieval fabric, namely its C12th nave, and C15th century tower and internal design elements. Historic interest: then church has been the principal place of worship for the surrounding rural population since the Medieval period and records the development of the local region from this period. Its internal walls and associated graveyard monuments record the names and contributions of key local characters. The setting of the church, in relation to the surrounding rural villages makes a limited contribution to significance.	
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the church is defined by its relationship to the local villages of Throapham, Letwell and Gildingwells, located to the south and east of the Church along Oldcoates Road and the approaches to the church from its immediate rural periphery.	

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	Views towards the church from the approach along Oldcoates Road and St Johns Road would have been of historic importance. Views outward from the church, would have made less significance, although, as depicted on the First Edition OS Map, they would have taken in surrounding fields and the nearby village of Laughton en le Morthen. Its modern setting is little changed.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The landscape baseline around the church is rural in character with only small-scale transport and electrical infrastructure (wooden power and telecommunication poles) visible. The Proposed Development is located 2.36 km west of the church and would likely not be visible once intervening vegetation and buildings are taken into account.
Summary of Effects	In relation to its modern setting, key views are towards the church from the approaches along Oldcoates Road and St Johns Road from the associated villages from which its congregation was drawn. Key views from the church are over the immediate rural periphery of the church. In relation to this asset its immediate rural periphery can be limited to adjoining fields between it and the nearby settlement of Laughton en le Morthen and Dinnington. The Proposed Development would likely not be visible from the church and would not erode key views towards it, or from the church over its rural periphery. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its historic and architectural interest would not be affected. No Impact is predicted to this high value assets, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant .
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
1151917 – Church of All Saints, Church Lane, Anston	1 x Grade I Listed Building
Value of Receptor: High	
Magnitude of Impact: None	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.12	Plate: N/A	1.2 km south-west of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	The church is located on the eastern edge of the historic core of the village of Aston, within its modern Conservation Area, as depicted in the First Edition OS. For much of the settlement's history, from the Medieval period onwards, the church has been most dominant buildings associated within and visible from the village. The church has a likely C12th origin, and was remodelled in the 14th and 15th; being restored in the C19th. The modern church is located within an irregular plot of land, with a dense curtain of trees around its curtilage. The main approach to the church is from its west, from a gated entrance on Church Lane. The church is abutted by residential development to the east and north, with Aston Hall, now used as a hotel, located to the east.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the church is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest. Social/communal interest is derived from its ongoing use as a place of worship. Architectural interest: Its core architectural elements relate to its Medieval fabric, namely its C12th arcade, and C14th to C15th chancel and internal design elements. Historic interest: then church has been the principal place of worship for the village and surrounding rural population since the Medieval period and records the development of the settlement from this period. Its internal walls and associated graveyard monuments record the names and contributions of key local characters. The setting of the church, beyond its relationship to the village makes little contribution to significance.	
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the church is defined by its relationship to the historic core of Anston, the nearby Anston Hall and its immediate rural periphery. In relation to this asset, its historic core can be defined by the fields abutting the village to its east, between the village and the Aston Bypass. Historic views towards the church from within the village and from the hall were of importance. Middle and Long distance views from the wider rural landscape made a lesser contribution to setting and significance. Its modern setting has reduced the importance of views to and from the church, beyond its immediate locale. A combination of trees screening the church and the build-up of residential development to the	

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Receptor	
	north and west have blocked views to and from the church. The church is no longer visible beyond its immediate neighbouring streets.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development is located 1. 2 km north-east of the church and would not be visible once intervening vegetation and buildings are taken into account. There would be no change to the setting of the church.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from the church and would not erode key local views to or from it. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its historic, architectural and social interest would not be affected. No Impact is predicted to this high value assets, resulting in a no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
1193267 – Church of All Saints, Church Corner, Laughton en le Morthen	1 x Grade I Listed Building
Value of Receptor: High	
Magnitude of Impact: None	
Predicted Effect: None	
Figure: 8.12	Plate: N/A
	1.8 km north-east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	Laughton was the location of the hall of Earl Edwin of Mercia who was brother-in-law to King Harold Godwinson (d. AD1066). It is thought that the site of the Saxon hall underlies the Norman earthworks since the church itself, adjacent to the site, lies on a Saxon foundation. After the Conquest, the manor was granted to Roger de Busli, who built the Norman castle, as part of the Honour of Tickhill. The church is located on the western edge of the historic core of the village of Laughton en le Morthern, within its modern Conservation Area, as depicted in the First Edition OS. For much of the

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Receptor	
	settlement's history, from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards, the church and the nearby fort/motte has been most dominant buildings associated within and visible from the village. The church has a likely Saxon origin, with a C12th chancel and C14th century fabric. The church was restored during the 19th century. The modern church is located within an irregular plot of land, with a curtain of trees to the west of the church and forming a curtilage around the motte. The main approach to the church is from the east via High Street and Church Corner. The church is abutted by residential development to the south east but has open fields to the west, beyond the motte.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the church is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest. Social/communal interest is derived from its ongoing use as a place of worship. Architectural interest: Its core architectural elements relate to its Saxon north porticus, C12th chancel, additional C14th century fabric and interior design elements. Historic interest: then church has been the principal place of worship for the village and surrounding rural population since the Anglo-Saxon period and records the development of the settlement from this period. Its internal walls and associated graveyard monuments record the names and contributions of key local characters. The setting of the church, beyond its relationship to the village makes only a very limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the church is defined by its relationship to the historic core of the village, its former manor and its immediate rural periphery. In the context of this asset, its rural periphery can be defined by the visibility of the church spire along the main approaches to the village. The church spire is visible in the approach from the western along Rotherham Road, once within 500m of the village and from further afield when approaching from the north along Brookhouse Lane. The spire of the church is visible in views approaching west from the village. Historic views towards the church from within the village and its approaches were of importance. Middle- and long-distance views from the wider rural landscape made a lesser contribution to setting and significance. Views from the church make little contribution to significance. The motte, and the volume of tree planting around the church restrict views outward.

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Receptor	
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development is located 1.8 km south-west of the church and would not be visible from the church once intervening topography, vegetation and buildings are taken into account. Neither would the Proposed Development obstruct or erode views towards the church from the rural periphery. There would be no change to the setting of the church.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from the church and would not erode key local views to or from it. The ability to appreciate the significance of monument through its historic, architectural and social interest would not be affected. No Impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in a no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Listed Buildings: Grade II*/II**Table 8.4.9: Where Minor Effect is predicted**

Receptor		
1151523 – Manor House, 16, Greaves Sike Lane, Micklebring	1 x Grade II Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: Medium		
Magnitude of Impact: Small		
Predicted Effect: Minor (adverse)		
Figure: 8.4; 8.12	Plate: N/A	838m south-east of Whitestone 1
Summary of Asset	This early Post-Medieval manor house is located within the rural hamlet of Micklebring, to the north of Greaves Sike Lane. The houses is north to south aligned with its principal elevation on its southern face, and fronting on to the lane. The house is recorded on the First Edition OS to the north of Greaves Sike Lane, with formal gardens to the north and beyond that fields. The bulk of houses associated with the village are to the south of the lane. The village itself is surrounded by open fields. The modern village has changed little since the First Edition OS.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the house is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved Early Post-Medieval building in the region. Architectural interest: The house is dated to c. 1677 AD; with some later alterations. It is constructed in Magnesian limestone rubble, with a concrete pantile and Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys with partial cellar and attics; 3 windows to 1st floor; wing to rear left. Large quoins. Central C20 part-glazed door in moulded, quoined surround with deep lintel decorated by line carving of plumes about a shield with date and initials; dripstone. Flanking bays have chamfered 3-light mullioned windows with concrete surrounds. 1st floor: original 2-light double-chamfered window with dripstone flanked by 2-light windows with concrete surrounds and mullions. Later attic windows over outer bays have projecting sills and wooden casements. Ashlar gable copings; brick end stacks. Gabled wing set back on left has C20 porch in angle beneath an original 2-light double-chamfered, mullioned window with dripstone. To the rear is a basement to the left, originally lit by two 3-light double-chamfered,	

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Receptor	
	mullioned windows under dripstones (a doorway now inserted through the left-hand window); windows in same style and of 2, 1 and 2 lights to ground and 1st floors (that to ground-floor left altered). Side windows of wing all altered. Interior: chamfered, segmentally-arched ashlar fireplace backing onto left gable; another small ashlar fireplace to 1st-floor right. Old stud partitioning around the staircase. Altered roof with renewed principal rafters on older tie beams.' Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of a C17th house in a rural location. The setting of the building, in relation to the village and its immediate rural periphery make a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The setting of the house is defined by its relationship to the adjoining village and its immediate rural periphery, which speaks to its role as a rural dwelling. Facing north, in which direction the Proposed Development is located, the rural periphery can be defined as the fields north of the village between the settlement and the M18. Local views from the house over the hamlet and the surrounding fields make a limited contribution to setting. Middle- and long-distance views beyond the immediate rural periphery of the house and hamlet do not contribute notably to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the house and village is semi-rural in character, with little in the way of large-scale electrical infrastructure. The nearest large-scale infrastructure is the M18 motorway, located just north of the village. The Proposed Development is located 838m north of the house in fields north of the village and north of the M18. The fields within which the Proposed Development are outside of the immediate rural periphery of the house, however, its elevated position relative to landform to the north affords it views over some distance in that direction. The Proposed Development would be visible from the house, even taking into account surrounding vegetation and buildings.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would be visible from the house in fields to the north. W1 is located beyond the rural periphery of the village and would be visible in middle- and long-distance views north. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would largely be unaffected, with the relationship between the house, village and immediate rural periphery unchanged. Any Indirect Effects to Setting would arise from the presence of infrastructure in wider landscape views, changing middle-and long-distance views just beyond the rural periphery,

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Receptor	
	south of the M18. The degree to which electrical infrastructure located adjacent to an existing motorway would detract change the character of those views, however, is modest, particularly given that those views already include the motorway and are also largely incidental overall. Further screening will be present, as discussed in the ES Volume 3, Figure 5.1: Illustrative Masterplan [EN0110020/APP/6.19] and the oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13]. Existing hedgerows within parcels 35 and 36 will be enhanced, and new hedgerows will be planted in parcel 162 to further reduce the visibility of the Proposed Development, and retain the rural characteristic of the area. A small magnitude of impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in a Minor Adverse effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to the listed building resulting in a Minor Adverse effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in less than substantial harm to the asset, with the level of harm at the lower end of less than substantial harm. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

Receptor	
1314636 – Hardwick Hall Farmhouse	1 x Grade II Listed Building
Value of Receptor: Medium	
Magnitude of Impact: Small	
Predicted Effect: Minor (adverse)	
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A
	127m south of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	This Late C18th farmhouse is located to the terminus of Hardwick Lane and to the south of an adjoining farmstead. The house and farmstead are positioned in countryside north-east of the village of Aston and 750m east of the M18 motorway. The farmhouse is east to west aligned with its frontage facing east Hardwick Lane. The farmhouse is located within the farmstead with farm

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Receptor	
	buildings to the north and north-east. A thin copse of trees is located to the south-east at the terminus of Hardwick Lane. The farmhouse and farmstead are recorded on the First Edition OS. Both are depicted, as today, but with no tree planting to the south-east.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the farmhouse is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved C18th example of a farmhouse from the period. Architectural interest: Late C18, altered and extended early C19. Coursed, squared sandstone, Welsh slate and pantile roof. Original L-shaped plan having wing to rear left, later wing infills rear-right angle. Two storeys and attic, three windows to first floor. Ashlar plinth, large quoins. Central door in raised ashlar surround flanked by C20 casements with projecting stone sills and lintels tooled as voussoirs. First floor: sashes with glazing bars, flush wood frames and similar sills and lintels. Damaged kneelers, ashlar gable copings; stone end stacks with bands. Left return: stair window. Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of an C18th farmhouse within its historic rural landscape. The setting of the farmhouse, in relation to the farmstead and immediate rural periphery make a notable contribution to its setting and significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the farmhouse is defined by its relationship to the adjoining farmstead, and its immediate rural periphery, which contribute to our understanding of rural settlement and the local economy of the period. In relation to this asset, its rural periphery can be defined as the fields immediately adjoining the farmhouse, within 500m of the building. Middle and long-distance views beyond the farmstead and immediate rural periphery make very little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the farmstead is rural in character, with fields on all sides. The nearest sections of the Proposed Development (W2) with infrastructure are located in fields 140m north of the asset. Additional infrastructure in the form of solar panels and substation/BESS is located in fields 350m east of the farmhouse.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development is sited in fields immediately north of the farmstead. The presence of this infrastructure is predicted to erode aspects of the assets historic interest, which are derived from its association with nearby fields owned and worked by the farm. Its association with adjoining fields, contribute to our understanding of the farm's role in the rural economy and place the farm in its

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	historic rural landscape. Its architectural interest would be unchanged as would its association with the farmstead. Fields to the north of the farmstead would contain solar panels and may be visible from the upper elevations of the farmhouse, which whilst facing east to west may capture views of these fields. Solar panels to the north are not expected to be visible from ground floor levels due to the number of farm buildings located north and north-east of the farmhouse. Fields to the east would contain solar panels and substation/BESS infrastructure panels and may be visible from the upper principal elevation of the farmhouse, which faces east and may capture views of these fields. Even if visible, this infrastructure to the east is beyond the immediate rural periphery of the farmhouse and would not change local views. The Proposed Development would occupy fields immediately north of the farmstead, and more distantly, fields to the east. Fields to the north-west, west, south and south-east would be unaffected and remain undeveloped and continue to be worked as farmland. To reduce the visibility of the infrastructure from this asset, additional screening will be implemented, in the form of planting new hedgerows along the south-eastern edge of parcel 133, alongside with enhancing the existing hedgerows already there. This will help retain the rural character of the area, as well as reducing the visibility of the infrastructure for this asset. Further information on the planting and mitigation scheme can be found in ES Volume 3, Figure 5.1: Illustrative Masterplan [EN0110020/APP/6.19] and the oLEMP [EN0110020/APP/5.13]. Despite the partial change in character of some of the fields to the north and east, the ability to appreciate the significance of the asset through its historic and architectural interest would largely be unaffected. A small impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in a Minor Adverse effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	A small magnitude of Impact is predicted to the listed building resulting in a Minor Adverse effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in less than substantial harm to the asset, with the level of harm at the lower end of less than substantial harm. This harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.

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Table 8.4.10: Where No Effect is Predicted

Receptor		
1192880 – Church of St Mary Magdalene,	1 x Grade II* Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: High		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.8; 8.12		Plate: N/A
856m north-east of Whitestone 2		
Summary of Asset	The church is located on the southern edge of the village of Whiston’s historic core, as detailed in the First Edition OS. The village has medieval origins, with its principal historic buildings being the church and Whiston Hall, which is located at the eastern edge of the historic core. The church has surviving C12th fabric, with its tower dating to the 13th century. The church was restored during the 19th century. The modern church is located within an irregular plot of land, surrounded by a curtain of trees. Its medieval graveyard is located north and south of the church within this curtilage. Its Victorian and modern graveyard is located to the east beyond this curtain of trees. The main approaches to the church are from the west via School Hill and the south via Rectory Drive. The church is abutted by residential development to the east and north. The church rectory is directly south. The Whiston Parish Church Cricket Club grounds are located to the west. Farmland is located to the south and east beyond the rectory and cricket club.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the church is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest. Social/communal interest is derived from its ongoing use as a place of worship. Architectural interest: C12 west window now built into east wall of C13 tower, south doorway also C13; south wall rebuilt C15; extensive rebuilding of 1881-83 by John Oldrid Scott including addition of new nave and chancel to north of old axis; south porch, vestry and part of tower also of this date. Earliest work rubble sandstone, C15 work ashlar, C19 work dressed sandstone; Welsh slate and lead roofs. South-west tower; old 3-bay nave and 2-bay chancel now forms south aisle and chapel to C19 4-bay nave and 3-bay chancel; north vestry, south porch. Tower: north and west walls of early rubble work, other walls refaced C19 with added diagonal buttresses. Chamfered and moulded plinth. Lancet west window, 4-centred-arched belfry openings with louvres beneath two, square, decorated	

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Receptor	
	panels. String course with gargoyles beneath frieze with foiled panels, embattled parapet steps up to crocketed pinnacles. Tiled pyramidal roof with weathervane. Nave: south aisle has chamfered plinth, wave-moulded band and angle buttresses. C19 gabled porch with 2-light Y-tracery window to left and two 4-centred, 3-light windows to right, all with hoodmoulds. String course beneath embattled parapet with end pinnacles. C19 north wall of nave has four 3-light windows with buttresses to each bay. Paired west doors with pointed arches and foliage-carved spandrels, 4-light west window with hoodmould. Gable copings with crosses. Lower chancel has chamfered plinth and diagonal buttresses flanking 3-light Perpendicular-style east window. Two 2-light windows to each side wall. Gabled, 2-storey, north vestry with ogee west doorway and 2 octagonal chimneys. South chapel as aisle but with diagonal east buttress, central buttress, priest's door and square-headed 2-light and 3-light windows. Interior: pointed south doorway with tall cavetto-moulded arch. Double-chamfered tower arch beneath C12 west window. In corners of tower are 4 massive timber posts which formerly supported the bell frame. C19 aisle arcade with compound keeled piers and one octagonal pier, carved capitals, moulded arches with continuous hoodmould. Marble wall monuments in south aisle. 2 medieval grave slabs, one in the base of the tower, the other north of the chapel altar. Stained glass: east window by Clayton and Bell, 1883; west window of same date by Kemp, 2 later windows in aisle also by Kemp. J. D. Griffin, Historic interest: then church has been the principal place of worship for the village and surrounding rural population since the Medieval period and records the development of the settlement from this period. Its internal walls and associated graveyard monuments record the names and contributions of key local characters. The setting of the church, in relation to the village of Whiston and its immediate rural periphery makes a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the church is defined by its relationship to the historic core of the village, its former manor and it's the approaches to the church through its immediate rural periphery. Historic views towards the church from within the village and its approaches were of importance. Middle and Long distance views from the wider rural landscape made a lesser contribution to setting and significance. The expansion of Whiston since the mid-19th century and the number of new residential properties have largely blocked views towards the church from the interior of the village. The growth in trees

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Receptor	
	around the church have largely blocked views outward and inward from the rural periphery. Only very local views from adjoining streets are now possible. Views to and from the church now make little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development is located 856m south-west of the church and would not be visible from the church once intervening topography, vegetation and buildings are taken into account. Neither would the Proposed Development obstruct or erode views towards the church from the rural periphery. There would be no change to the setting of the church.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from the church and would not erode key local views to or from it. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic, architectural and social interest would be unaffected. No Impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in a no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor			
1132671 - 4 Walseker Lane, Woodall		1 x Grade II* Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: High			
Magnitude of Impact: None			
Predicted Effect: None			
Figure: 8.11; 8.12		Plate: N/A	200m north-west of Whitestone 3
Summary of Asset		The farmhouse is located within the small, rural hamlet of Woodall. The farmhouse is depicted on the First Edition OS within the hamlet, with a scattering of buildings to the south and west and fields to the east and north-east. Woodall Lane, located south of the farmhouse and Walsaker Lane, west of the farmhouse are depicted at found today. The farmhouse has a Late medieval core encased in C17 and C18th alterations. A Manor is not recorded at Woodall although the name appears in medieval documents as a surname eg. a grant of	

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Receptor	
	1321, by William Son of Adam de Wodehall. Nearby field names of 'Hall Leys' and 'Hall Ings' shown on the 1844 tithe map together with the obvious calibre of the surviving fabric indicate that this house is likely to be of manorial status.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the farmhouse is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest. Architectural interest: Some internal timber framing, squared and rubble sandstone, pantile roof. 2 storeys, 1:4 bays, left bay lower and with rear outshut; 4-bay part being the original timber-framed house. Large quoins to rubblework of bay 1, low eaves. Left part of 4-bay range has part-glazed door flanked by casements on each floor; wall-post positions indicated by breaks in masonry. Right part of range, now an outhouse, has 2 doorways flanking a slatted casement; loft hatch over right door. Roof hipped at right end. Brick end stack at junction of roofs, brick ridge stack on right. Interior: timber-framed part has C17 axial ceiling beams to left-end bay with both front and rear wall posts surviving on right. Adjacent bay has front wall post, all others are removed. Of particular interest is the roof of crown-post form with a decorated open truss above what was a central open hall of 2 unequal bays. This truss has a double-chamfered tie-beam soffit with outer chamfer continuous down the surviving front wall post; broach-stop- chamfered crown post with curved braces down to the tie and up to the collar; curved braces to the collar purlin. Adjacent closed truss on right retains some curved-strut infill. Embedded trusses survive over the present house- part, whilst only the tie beam remains at right end of range. Historic interest: the farmhouse represents a possible manor house associated with the village of Woodall and is of Late Medieval date. The setting of the building, in relation to the village and its immediate rural periphery makes a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the farmhouse is defined by its relationship to the village of Woodall, its and its immediate rural periphery, which speaks to its historic function and contribution to the rural economy. In relation to this asset, its rural periphery can be defined by the fields adjoining the property north of Woodall Lane, out to a distance of c. 500 m. Local views from the farmhouse over the surrounding fields make a contribution to setting. Middle- and long-distance views beyond the immediate rural periphery of the village and farmhouse do not contribute to significance.

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Receptor	
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development is located 200m south-east of the farmhouse in fields south of Woodall Lane and east of Dowcarr Lane and would not be readily visible from the farmhouse once intervening topography, vegetation and buildings are taken into account. Neither would the Proposed Development obstruct or erode views towards the farmhouse from the rural periphery. There would be no change to the setting of the asset.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from the farmhouse and would not erode key local views to or from it. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would largely be unaffected. No Impact is predicted to this high value asset, resulting in a no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
1132690 – Farm building immediately north of Guilthwaite Hall Farmhouse	1 x Grade II Listed Building
Value of Receptor: Medium	
Magnitude of Impact: None	
Predicted Effect: None	
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A
	365m east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	The farm building is located within a farmstead located west of Pleasley Road, south of the hamlet of Guilthwaite and east of the Ulley brooke. The C17th structure likely represents a multi-use farm building perhaps incorporating some domestic accommodation. The structure is now used as a store. The building is recorded on the First Edition OS within a similar., although smaller farmstead than that found today. The current building is abutted by farm buildings and accommodation to the west, north-

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	west and north within a farmstead connected to Pleasely Road via a driveway and screened from roadside views by planting of trees to the east and south. The land surrounding the farmstead is rural in character with fields located all around.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the farmhouse is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved building of a rare type in this region. Architectural interest: Mid C17. Coursed, dressed, red sandstone; Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys with loft. 5 bays (internal). Chamfered plinth, large ashlar quoins. Double-chamfered window surrounds. Doorway to left has monolithic jambs and deep lintel; flanking single-light windows with casements. Continuous drip mould drops down to right and continues over altered 2-light window and doorway in bonded surround with keyed 3-piece lintel. C20 casement to far right in altered surround. External stone steps to 1st-floor doorway to right end bay, drip mould rises over lintel and covers single-light window to right. Near-central, 1st-floor hatch formerly of 2-lights, similar opening to its left. Shaped kneelers and roll-moulded gable copings with finial bases at kneelers and apex. Rear: several original windows now blocked and within attached outbuildings (not of special interest). Left return: external steps to 1st-floor door; 2-light mullioned window to loft with hood mould. Right return: doorway to ground-floor left, single-light window to its right with drip mould; 1st-floor drip mould beneath 2 single-light openings with dripstones. Interior: corbelled fireplace in 1st-floor room to right, old stud partitions and balustrade with lath and plaster infill. Plaster floor to loft over other bays. 4 principal-rafter trusses. A well-preserved building of a rare type in this region. Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of an early Post-Medieval farm building. The setting of the building, in relation to the farmstead and its immediate rural periphery make a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the farm building is defined by its relationship to the adjoining farmstead and its immediate rural periphery, which speaks to its historic function and contribution to the rural economy. In the context of this asset its rural periphery can be defined as the immediate fields abutting the farmhouse. Local views from the farm building over the surrounding fields make a contribution to setting. Middle- and long-distance views beyond the immediate rural periphery of the asset do not contribute to significance.

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Receptor	
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development is located 365m east of the farmstead in fields east of the Ulley Brook. The fields within which the Proposed Development are outside of the immediate rural periphery of the farm building, separated from adjoining fields by the Ulley Brook. The Proposed Development would not be readily visible from the farm building once intervening topography, vegetation and buildings are taken into account. Neither would the Proposed Development obstruct or erode views towards the farm building from the rural periphery. There would be no change to the setting of the asset.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from the farm building and would not erode key local views to or from it. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would largely be unaffected. No Impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in a no effect to significance. This is Not Significant .
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
1132691 – the Poplars, Upper Whiston Lane	1 x Grade II Listed Building
Value of Receptor: Medium	
Magnitude of Impact: None	
Predicted Effect: None	
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A
	166m south of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	This late Medieval house is located within the rural hamlet of Upper Whiston, to the east of Upper Whiston Lane. The house is recorded on the First Edition OS in open fields, to the west of the Upper Whiston Lane, with a scattering of nearby buildings to the north and east, also fronting on to Upper Whiston Lane. The house is east to west aligned and its principal elevation faces east. The hamlet itself is surrounded by open fields. The modern hamlet has changed little since the First Edition OS.

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Receptor	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the house is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved Late Medieval building in the region. Architectural interest: Part of core late C15 or C16, rebuilt early C17 (said to have 1612 date plaque now covered over), extensive C19 and C20 alterations. Some internal timber-framing; roughcast sandstone walling, Welsh slate roof. 2 storeys, 5 windows to 1st floor. Entrance front: part-glazed door to left bay with sash window to its left and casement over. Other bays with irregular C19 and C20 fenestration including small window opposite ridge stack possibly the vestige of a fire window. Bay 1 has external end stack to left, higher eaves and hipped roof. Main range has rendered end stack to right and rendered ridge stack. Left return: massive external stack to right with offsets and rebuilt brick shaft; small external stack of later date to left. Interior: main range has chamfered spine beam now incomplete. Central stack has back-to-back fireplaces one with early ashlar surround with shaped panels in rebate above lintel. Roof space with 5, collared, principal-rafter trusses, double purlins and evidence of former firehood louvre on north side of ridge stack (Ryder). Taller end bay is structurally a 2-bay cross-wing. Massive slab ceiling joists on soffit- morticed beam. In 1st-floor front room: exposed cambered tie beam with head of one wall post. Side wall stud partition divides end bay from main range. Tudor-arched fireplace backs onto external stack. Wall posts said to remain in some corners of this bay. Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of a Late Medieval house in a rural location. The setting of the building, in relation to the hamlet and its immediate rural periphery make a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the house is defined by its relationship to the adjoining hamlet and its immediate rural periphery, which speaks to its role as a rural dwelling. In the context of this asset the immediate rural periphery can be defined as the fields abutting the property west of Guithwaite Common Lane. Local views from the house over the hamlet and the surrounding fields make a contribution to setting. Middle- and long-distance views beyond the immediate rural periphery of the house and hamlet do not contribute to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The Proposed Development is located 166m north and 320m east of the house in fields east of the hamlet. The fields within which the Proposed Development are outside of the immediate rural periphery of the house which backs on to fields to the west. The Proposed Development would not

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	be readily visible from the house once intervening topography, vegetation and buildings are taken into account. A two storey retaining wall/greenhouse separate the house from Upper Whiston Lane and partially block views east. East of Upper Whiston Lane houses and trees block views east to the substation site of W2. Views south-east to solar panels in fields south of Guilthwaite Common Lane would also not be readily visible. There would be no change to the setting of the asset.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development would not be visible from the house and would not erode key local views to or from it. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would largely be unaffected. No Impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in a no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
1151841 – Newhall Grange (House), Newhall Lane	1 x Grade II Listed Building
Value of Receptor: Medium	
Magnitude of Impact: None	
Predicted Effect: None	
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A
	715m east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	This early C19th house is located within a rural hamlet beside Newhall Lane, positioned west of the village of Hooton Levitt, south of Hellaby and east of Bramley Lings. The house is north to south aligned with its principal elevation on its northern face, with its drive extending north to Back Lane. The house is recorded on the First Edition OS with formal gardens surrounding it, a curtain of trees to the north, providing a degree of privacy from the country lane and additional housing, farm buildings to the west. The land surrounding the hamlet is farmland and rural in character.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	The modern hamlet has changed little since the First Edition OS, with the only change of note, the increase in size of trees planted around d the house and hamlet.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the house is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved Early C19th rural house in the region. Architectural interest: Dated 1802. Ashlar sandstone, stone slate roof. Three storeys, 3 x 3 bays with 1-storey wings to each rear corner. Plinth. Three steps to central doorway with C20 glazed door in architrave with consoled segmental pediment. Flanking tripartite sashes with square-faced mullioned surrounds having cornices and pedimented central lights. 1st floor: floor band and sill band; sashes with glazing bars in square-faced surrounds, the central window with pediment. 2nd floor: 6-pane sashes in similar surround with projecting sills. Modillioned eaves cornice to hipped roof with tabled end stacks. Rear: rain-water head dated 1802. Left return: ground-floor central tripartite window has cornice to painted central light; bay-3 window now a doorway; 1st-floor central window is a triple sash with segmental pediment to painted central light; painted 2nd-floor windows. Right return: four bays; tall sash to bay two, tripartite sash to bays 3/4, all bay-1 windows painted. Interior: cantilevered stone staircase with wrought-iron balustrade and wooden handrail; fielded 6-panel doors. Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of a C19th house in a rural location. The setting of the building, in relation to the hamlet and its immediate rural periphery make a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the house is defined by its relationship to the adjoining hamlet and its immediate rural periphery, which speaks to its role as a rural dwelling. In the context of this asset its rural periphery can be defined as the field parcels immediately abutting the property, out to a distance of c. 400 m. Local views from the house over the hamlet and the surrounding fields make a contribution to setting. Middle- and long-distance views beyond the immediate rural periphery of the house and hamlet do not contribute notably to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the house and village is rural in character, with little in the way of large-scale electrical infrastructure. The nearest large-scale infrastructure is the M18 motorway, located 640m west of the hamlet. The Proposed Development (W2) is located west of the house in fields west of the M18. There would be no visibility of the Proposed Development at ground floor, with potential limited visibility from the upper storeys of the house.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Summary of Effects	The fields within which the Proposed Development are sited are outside of the immediate rural periphery of the house, and hamlet. The Proposed Development would not be readily visible from the ground floor of the house, once topography, the surrounding vegetation and buildings are taken into account. The Proposed Development may be visible from the upper floors of the house, however, its principal elevations face north and south, not in the direction of W2. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would largely be unaffected, with the relationship between the house, village and immediate rural periphery unchanged. No impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor		
1151884 – Conduit House Farmhouse, Worksop Road	1 x Grade II Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: Medium		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A	790m south-east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	This early C19th farmhouse is located north of the A57 Worksop Road, to the east of a small rural hamlet. The village of Aston is located to the west and Todwick to the south-east. The houses is north to south aligned with its principal elevation on its southern face, with its drive extending south to Worksop Road. The house is recorded on the First Edition OS within its own plot of land with farmland surrounding the property.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	The modern house is still set within farmland, however, the Worksop Road has expanded considerably since the mid 19 th century and is now a major carriageway, eroding the rural character of the land immediately adjacent to the farmhouse.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the house is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved Early C19th farmhouse in the region. Architectural interest: Early C19. Coursed, dressed red sandstone; C20 tile roof. Two storeys, three bays. Wall stone plinth, chamfered ashlar quoins. Central part-glazed door in architrave with pediment. C20 casements in architraves with projecting sills. Renewed brick end stacks. Rear: central doorway with bonded surround, windows have wedge lintels. Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of a C19th farmhouse in a semi-rural location. The setting of the building, in relation to the hamlet and its immediate rural periphery make a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the house is defined by its relationship to the adjoining hamlet and its immediate rural periphery, which speaks to its function as a farmhouse and contribution to the local rural economy. In the context of this asset its rural periphery can be defined as the field parcels immediately north of the property, out to a distance of c.480 m. Local views from the farmhouse over the hamlet and the surrounding fields make a contribution to setting. Middle- and long-distance views beyond the immediate rural periphery of the house and hamlet do not contribute notably to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the house and village is semi-rural in character, with fields of the north, east and west and the busy A57 dual; carriageway immediately south. The nearest sections of the Proposed Development (W2) are located north-west of the house in fields west of the M18. Additional solar panels and substation infrastructure is proposed in fields 1 km north-east of the house. There would be no visibility of the Proposed Development at ground floor, with potential limited visibility from the upper storeys of the house.
Summary of Effects	The fields within which the Proposed Development are sited are outside of the immediate rural periphery of the farmhouse, and hamlet. The Proposed Development would not be readily visible from the ground floor of the house, once topography, the surrounding vegetation and buildings are taken into account. The Proposed Development may be visible from the upper floors of the house. Its

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	principal elevations face north and south. South facing views would be unchanged. North facing views may be able to see infrastructure in middle distance views. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would largely be unaffected, with the relationship between the farmhouse, hamlet and immediate rural periphery unchanged. No impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor		
1192848 – Farm building at Spa House Farm Approximately 35 Metres to North of farmhouse	1 x Grade II Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: Medium		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A	100m east and west of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	This C18th to C19th farm building is located within the Spa House farmstead in countryside north-east of the village of Treeton and south of Long Lane. The farm building is located north of Spa House and south-west of Spa Farm within a small complex of farmstead dwellings and buildings. The farm building and farmstead are recorded on the First Edition OS. Spa House is recorded to the south. Spa Farm to the east of the farm building is not yet constructed. The farmstead is depicted, as today, being surrounded by farmland.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the farm building is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved C18th to C19th example of a cowhouse with hayloft in the region.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	Architectural interest: Mid C18 and c19. Deeply-coursed, dressed sandstone; pantile roofs. Originally of L-shaped plan, gabled addition to right now forms part of double-wing projecting to front right. 2 storeys. Quoins to earlier work. Main range has wide doorway to right in bonded stone surround; renewed casement to its left in square-faced surround. External steps to 1st-floor doorway on left, also in bonded surround. Old wing to right has altered 2-light windows to ground floor now with stone mullion and slatted casements. Square-faced surround to 1st-floor hatch, above it a smaller opening with ledge. C19 part has ground-floor doorway to left of slatted casement; tall loading door to 1st floor with projecting sill and cracked lintel. Shaped kneelers and gable copings throughout, C19 kneelers of different design. Truncated brick end stack to front of C18 gable. Attached outbuildings to rear of C19 part not of special interest. . Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of an C18th to C19th cowhouse with hayloft in the region. The setting of the building, in relation to the farmstead make a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the farm building is defined by its relationship to the adjoining farmstead, which speaks to its functional role as a cowshed and hayloft for the farm. Local views beyond the farmstead make very little contribution to significance. The building is functional and used for storage of livestock and food. Relevant views that contribute to significance are towards it from within the farmstead. Views from the building outward make little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the farmstead is rural in character, with fields on all sides. The nearest sections of the Proposed Development (W2) are located in fields immediately east and west of the asset with solar panels in adjoining fields. Solar panels would be visible from the farm building.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development is sited in fields east and west of the farmstead. The presence of this infrastructure does not erode core aspects of the assets historic or architectural interest, which are derived from its fabric and association with the farmstead. Internal views of the building from within the farmstead would not be blocked or eroded. External views from the building do not contribute to significance. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would be unaffected. No impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
11314627 – Farm building at Spa House Farm Approximately 12 Metres to South West of farmhouse	1 x Grade II Listed Building
Value of Receptor: Medium	
Magnitude of Impact: None	
Predicted Effect: None	
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A
	45m east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	This C18th to C19th farm building is located within the Spa House farmstead in countryside north-east of the village of Treeton and south of Long Lane. The farm building is located a short distance south-west of Spa House and south-west of Spa Farm within a small complex of farmstead dwellings and buildings. The farm building and farmstead are recorded on the First Edition OS. Spa House is recorded to the south. Spa Farm to the east of the farm building is not yet constructed. The farmstead is depicted, as today, being surrounded by farmland.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the farm building is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved C18th to C19th example of a mixed use farm building in the region. The farm building is currently used as a store and hayloft. Architectural interest: Late C18 or early C19. Deeply-coursed dressed sandstone, pantile roof. 2 storeys, 5 openings to 1st floor. Quoins to right end. 2 ground-floor doorways in rebated ashlar surrounds, right doorway flanked by square window openings with slatted casements. Above left doorway a loading hatch with square-faced surround; 4 other 1st-floor openings, 2 with slatted casements, 2 infilled and with slit vents and all with lintels tooled as voussoirs. Bell on iron frame to

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Receptor	
	far left. Shaped kneelers, square-cut gable copings. Left return: 2 elaborate round-arched openings to former carriage-house have central cylindrical pier, matching impostes and tooled voussoirs. 3 ashlar-dressed slit vents to loft. Attached outbuilding to right return not of special interest. Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of a Late C18th to C19th store and hayloft in the region. The setting of the building, in relation to the farmstead make a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the farm building is defined by its relationship to the adjoining farmstead, which speaks to its functional role as a cowshed and hayloft for the farm. Local views beyond the farmstead make very little contribution to significance. The building is functional and used for storage of livestock and food. Relevant views that contribute to significance are towards it from within the farmstead. Views from the building outward make little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the farmstead is rural in character, with fields on all sides. The nearest sections of the Proposed Development (W2) are located in fields immediately east and west of the asset with solar panels in adjoining fields. Solar panels would be visible from the farm building.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development is sited in fields east and west of the farmstead. The presence of this infrastructure does not erode core aspects of the assets historic or architectural interest, which are derived from its fabric and association with the farmstead. Internal views of the building from within the farmstead would not be blocked or eroded. External views from the building do not contribute to significance. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would be unaffected. No impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

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Receptor		
1192930 – Barn Fronting onto Bridle Path on East Side of Firsby Hall Farmyard	1 x Grade II Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: Medium		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.4; 8.12	Plate: N/A	100m west of Whitestone 1
Summary of Asset	This Early to Mid C18th barn is located within the Firsby Hall farmstead in countryside north-east of the village of Ravenfield, south of Hooton Roberts and beside Arbour Lane/Firsby Lane. The barn is located a short distance north of Firsby Hall Farm and east of Firsby Cottage within a small complex of farmstead dwellings and buildings. The farm building and farmstead are recorded on the First Edition OS. Firsby Hall Farm is recorded to the south. Firsby Cottage to the west of the barn is not yet constructed. The farmstead is depicted, as today, being surrounded by farmland.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the barn is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved C18th example of a farm building/threshing barn in the region. Architectural interest: Early-mid C18. Coursed squared sandstone, stone slate eaves courses to pantile roof. 2 storeys, 6 bays. Large quoins. Waggon entrance to left of centre has harr-hung boarded doors beneath wooden lintel and relieving arch. Bricked-up slit vents and inserted casement on right. 4 loading hatches with bonded ashlar surrounds. Shaped kneelers, chamfered gable copings. Rear: lower, opposed entrance. Interior: stone-paved threshing floor. Massive principal-rafter trusses with collars and some straight wind braces to double purlins. Attached farm buildings not of special interest. Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of an C18th utilitarian farm building. The setting of the barn, in relation to the farmstead make a limited contribution to significance.	
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the barn is defined by its relationship to the adjoining farmstead, which speaks to its functional role as a store/threshing area.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	Local views beyond the farmstead make very little contribution to significance. The building is functional and used for storage and threshing. Relevant views that contribute to significance are towards it from within the farmstead. Views from the building outward make little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the farmstead is rural in character, with fields on all sides. The nearest sections of the Proposed Development (W1) with infrastructure are located in fields 290m north of the asset. These fields would contain solar panels and would not be visible from the barn.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development is sited in fields north and east of the farmstead. The presence of this infrastructure does not erode core aspects of the assets historic or architectural interest, which are derived from its fabric and association with the farmstead. Internal views of the building from within the farmstead would not be blocked or eroded. External views from the building do not contribute to significance, and in any case do not look over the Proposed Development. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would be unaffected, no impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor			
1192952 – Hardwick Grange Farmhouse		1 x Grade II Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: Medium			
Magnitude of Impact: None			
Predicted Effect: None			
Figure: 8.8; 8.12		Plate: N/A	360m south of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset		This Mid C19th farmhouse is located to the south of Hardwick Lane and to the south of an adjoining farmstead. The house and farmstead are positioned in countryside north-east of the village of Aston	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	and 635m east of the M18 motorway. The farmhouse is east to west aligned with its frontage facing west onto Hardwick Lane. The farmhouse is located within a small plot with a curtilage of trees, largely screening views beyond the immediate road and farmstead. The farmhouse and farmstead are recorded on the First Edition OS. Both are depicted, as today, but with no tree planting around the farmhouse.
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the farmhouse is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved C19th example of well-detailed, elaborate farmhouse of the period. Architectural interest: Mid C19. Horizontally-tooled red sandstone, C20 cement-tile roof. 2-storeys, 3 x 2 bays with lower wing to rear right. Plinth, large chamfered quoins. Recessed central bay flanked by smaller quoins has stone steps to C20 panelled door with margin-light-glazed overlight in architrave. Outer bays have ashlar bay windows with unequally-hung 15-Pane sashes beneath swept ashlar roof. 1st floor: pierced miniature balustrade across central bay beneath round-headed French window in architrave set in ashlar panel. Flanking sashes with glazing bars in architraves with blocks to moulded sills. Eaves band. Hipped roof with 2 corniced ashlar ridge stacks. Left return: sashes with glazing bars in cavetto-moulded architraves, windows of bay 1 are paired 8-pane sashes. Interior: contemporary staircase and fireplaces including one of Derbyshire fossil limestone. Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of an C19th farmhouse within its historic rural landscape. The setting of the farmhouse, in relation to the farmstead and immediate rural periphery make a notable contribution to its setting and significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the farmhouse is defined by its relationship to the adjoining farmstead, and its immediate rural periphery, which contribute to our understanding of rural settlement and the local rural economy of the period. In the context of this asset its rural periphery can be defined as the field parcels immediately abutting the property, out to a distance of c. 380 m. Middle and long-distance views beyond the farmstead and immediate rural periphery make very little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the farmstead is rural in character, with fields on all sides. The nearest sections of the Proposed Development (W2) with infrastructure are located in fields 360m north of the asset. Additional infrastructure in the form of solar panels and substation/BESS is located in fields 491m east of the farmhouse.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development is sited in fields north and east of the farmhouse. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would be unaffected, with the assets historic and architectural interest, which are derived from its fabric and association with the farmstead and fields in its periphery, unaffected. Fields to the north of the farmhouse would contain solar panels and would not be visible from the principal elevations of the house, which face east and west. This infrastructure may be visible from upper storeys of the farmhouse. Ground floor views are not considered likely due to intervening topography, buildings and vegetation. Fields to the north would contain solar panels and substation/BESS infrastructure. The degree of screening provided by trees surrounding the farmhouse mean that views towards these fields would likely be blocked or heavily screened, even from upper storeys and even in winter months when leaf cover was less and screening thinned. Even if visible, this infrastructure to the east is beyond the immediate rural periphery of the farmhouse and would not erode local views to adjoining fields. Even if visible from the asset, the Proposed Development is considered far enough removed to avoid disrupting local views over the farmstead and surrounding fields. The legibility of the asset as a farmhouse would be maintained and the relationship to associated fields, worked by the farmstead would be maintained. No impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
1193008 – Kiveton Hall, Kiveton Lane, Kiveton Park	1 x Grade II Listed Building
Value of Receptor: Medium	
Magnitude of Impact: None	
Predicted Effect: None	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
Figure: 8.12	Plate: N/A	1.2 km north-east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	This Early C19th house is located to the east of Kiveton Lane, on the northern rural periphery of the settlement of Kiveton Park and south of the Todwick. The house is located in a small hamlet between these two settlements. The house is located to the south-east of the hamlet on its rural periphery with open fields to the north-east, east, south-east and south. Gardens of the house a relocated to the north and south. The house itself is north-east to south-west aligned with its principal elevation facing sooth-west over a courtyard and the driveway leading west on to Kiveton Lane. The house and hamlet are recorded on the First Edition OS. The house and hamlet are labelled as Kiveton Farm, with the house presumably the farmhouse and nearby hamlet associated farm buildings/accommodation. The surrounding land is all farmland, with Kiveton Park much reduced in size, and residential properties further removed to the south.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the house is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved C19th example of house within a rural landscape. Architectural interest: Early C19. Horizontally-tooled, coursed limestone, slate roof. 2 storeys with attics, 3 x 2 bays with entrance in wing to rear left. Plinth, straight joint to right of bay 2. Central 1-storey canted-bay window has renewed casements with glazing bars. Flanking bays: have 24-pane sashes with projecting sills and wedge lintels with keystones. 1st-floor band beneath 3 similar windows with 16-pane sash to bay 3 otherwise later casements. Ashlar end stacks with bands, rendered ridge stack to right of centre. Right return: 2 tall 18-pane sashes to ground floor; 1st-floor band beneath two 12-pane sashes, surrounds as front; round-headed casement with glazing bars to attic Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of an C19th farmhouse within its historic rural landscape. In addition the house occupies the site of Kiveton Park, the seat of the Osborne family, Dukes of Leeds. A scheme for Kiveton Park was drawn up by William Talman but the house built from 1698 as depicted by measured drawings of James Gibbs is not thought to have been Talman's work. Kiveton Park was demolished in 1811 and Kiveton Hall may date from soon after. The setting of the house, in relation to the hamlet and immediate rural periphery make a notable contribution to its setting and significance.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the house is defined by its relationship to the adjoining hamlet, and its immediate rural periphery, which contribute to our understanding of rural settlement and the development of country houses of the ruling classes. In the context of this asset its rural periphery can be defined as the field parcels immediately abutting the property, out to a distance of c. 950m and approaching the settlements of Todwick and South Anston. Local views towards the nearby hamlet and adjoining fields contribute to setting, helping to establish the houses role as a country residence and inform its historic rural character. Middle and long-distance views beyond the farmstead and immediate rural periphery make little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the house and hamlet is semi-rural in character. The expansion north of Kiveton Park and encroachment of residential development into historic farmland south of the house, has slightly eroded its historic rural character. However, fields to the north-east, east, south-east and south are still open and in use as agricultural farmland. The nearest sections of the Proposed Development (W2) with infrastructure are located in fields 1.2 km north-east of the asset. These fields will contain solar panels.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development is sited in fields north-east and south-west of the house. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would be unaffected, which are derived from its fabric and association with the farmstead and fields in its periphery. Whilst not overlooked by the principal south-west facing elevation of the house, these fields would be visible from the upper storey and possible ground floor of the rear elevation. Even if visible from the asset, the Proposed Development is considered far enough removed to avoid disrupting local views over surrounding fields. The fields to the north-west are blocked from view by the intervening town of Kiveton Park and therefore will not be visible from the asset. No impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
1314680 – Barn Adjoining West End of Moat Farmhouse	1 x Grade II Listed Building	
Value of Receptor: Medium		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A	150m west of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	This Late C18th and Early C19th barn is located within the Moat Farm farmstead in countryside on the southern rural periphery of Wickersley, with a driveway leading on to Moat Lane. The barn is located a short distance east of Moat Farm within a small complex of farmstead dwellings and buildings. The farmstead has copse woodland to the north with occasional tree planting within its grounds and to the east along field boundaries to neighbouring land parcels. The farm building and farmstead are recorded on the First Edition OS. The modern Moat Farm farmhouse is not recorded, but the barn and associated buildings of the farmstead, located south of the barn are depicted. The farmstead is depicted, as being surrounded by farmland, with the village of Wickersley, smaller than today, restricted to its historic core, removed some distance from the farmstead. The barn has today been partially renovated as a dwelling.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the barn is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved C18th example of a farm building/granary in the region. Architectural interest: Barn and attached stable with granary over now partly converted into a dwelling. Late C18 and early C19. Coursed, dressed sandstone, pantile roof with stone slate eaves courses to part. L-shaped plan. East front: 2 storeys with partial attic, 5-bay barn with 1-bay return on right adjoining wing to Moat Farmhouse (not of special interest). Barn: large quoins; quoined doorway with plain lintel to right of centre flanked, on right, by casement beneath segmental arch and, on left, by 2 similar arches over slit vents, a blocked quoined doorway (now window) and a casement beneath segmented arch beyond. 1st floor: 5 segmental arches each over a pair of slit vents. Inner return of wing to front right: 2 round-arched openings with square central pier on right of C20 external steps rising against the barn to a door in ashlar surround with 2-light, square-faced mullioned window	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	on right; attic window with ledge and pigeonholes beneath casement. Shaped kneelers and gable coping to wing on right. Included for group value. Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of an C18th utilitarian farm building. The setting of the barn, in relation to the farmstead make a limited contribution to significance.
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the barn is defined by its relationship to the adjoining farmstead, which speaks to its functional role as a store/granary. Local views beyond the farmstead make very little contribution to significance. The building is functional and used for storage. Relevant views that contribute to significance are towards it from within the farmstead. Views from the building outward make little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the farmstead is semi-rural in character, with residential development 170m to the south-west and fields/woodland to the north, east and south. The nearest sections of the Proposed Development (W2) with infrastructure are located in fields 150m east of the asset. These fields would contain solar panels and may be partially visible from the barn between other buildings of the farmstead and trees planted to the east.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development is sited in fields east of the farmstead. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would be unaffected, which are derived from its fabric and association with the farmstead. Internal views of the building from within the farmstead would not be blocked or eroded. External views from the building do not contribute to significance, and in any case do not take in clear views over the Proposed Development. No impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Receptor	
1314655 – Green Arbour Farm Cottage, Green Arbour Road, Thurcroft	1 x Grade II Listed Building

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor		
Value of Receptor: Medium		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.8; 8.12	Plate: N/A	550m north-east of Whitestone 2
Summary of Asset	This Late C17th farmhouse is located at the southern limit of the settlement of Thurcroft, fronting on to Green Arbour Road, with open fields to the south, west and east. The farmhouse is south-east to north-west aligned its principal elevation facing north-west. The farmhouse is located within the associated farmstead with farm buildings to the north and west. Residential development is located to the north. The farmhouse and farmstead are recorded on the First Edition OS. Both are depicted, as today. The First Edition OS depicts the farmstead in open fields to the south of the village of Thurcoft. The spread of residential development south, from the villages historic core, has removed associated farm land to the of the asset and removed some of its historic rural character.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the farmhouse is primarily derived from the historical and architectural interest, being a well preserved C17th example of a farmhouse from the period. Architectural interest: Late C17. Coursed, squared sandstone rubble, pantile and Welsh slate roof. 2-cell baffle-entry plan with continuous outshut. 2 storeys with attic, three 1st-floor windows. Large quoins. Central doorway with chamfered quoins and deep lintel. Flanking 3-light, double-chamfered, mullioned windows; similar windows to 1st floor, central window of 1 light. Shaped kneelers and gable copings (removed on right). Truncated brick ridge stack above door. Right return: blocked 3-light, double-chamfered mullioned window with dripstone to each floor, another blocked single-light window at junction with outshut. Left return: similar, ground-floor window is of 2 lights. Interior: transverse ceiling beams that to ground-floor left with stopped- chamfer. Some original stud/plaster partitions. Heads of 2 arcade posts visible to 1st-floor rear. Historic interest: the asset represents a well-preserved example of an C18th farmhouse, surviving within a semi-rural landscape context. The setting of the farmhouse, in relation to the farmstead and immediate rural periphery make a limited contribution to its setting and significance.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the farmhouse is defined by its relationship to the adjoining farmstead, and its immediate rural periphery, which contribute to our understanding of rural settlement and the local rural economy of the period. In the context of this asset its rural periphery can be defined as the field parcels immediately abutting the property, out to a distance of c. 350 m. Some of this historic setting has been eroded by the 20th century residential encroachment of farmland, north of the farm. Its modern setting is restricted to the associated farmstead and fields immediately south, west and east. Local views from the farmhouse over the associated farmstead and immediate rural periphery inform our understanding of the farm's role in the rural economy and place the farm in its historic rural landscape. Middle and long-distance views from the farmhouse beyond the farmstead and immediate rural periphery make very little contribution to significance. External views towards the farmhouse make little contribution to significance, with the farmhouse screened from approaches via the nearby road.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the farmstead is semi-rural in character, with residential development to the north, with fields to the west, south and east. The closest large scale electrical infrastructure are a series of turbines located 2 km west of the asset, in fields west of the M1. The nearest sections of the Proposed Development (W2) with infrastructure are located in fields 600m south-west of the asset. Solar panels will be placed in these fields.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development is sited in fields c.600m distant from the farmstead, outside of its immediate rural periphery. The ability to appreciate the significance of building through its historic and architectural interest would be unaffected, which are derived from its fabric and association with the farmstead and fields in its periphery. Views to the south-west and south from the farmhouse are restricted by the presence of farm buildings within the associated farmstead. Views to the east over nearby fields are still possible. These views east would not be affected by the Proposed Development. Even if visible from the farmhouse, the Proposed Development is considered far enough removed to avoid disrupting local views over the farmstead and surrounding fields. The legibility of the asset as a farmhouse would be maintained and the relationship to associated fields, worked by the farmstead would be maintained.

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
	No impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant .
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the asset.

Non Designated Assets

Table 8.4.11: Where No Effect is predicted

Receptor		
02070/01 – Firsby Medieval Pottery works	1 x non-designated asset	
Value of Receptor: Medium		
Magnitude of Impact: None		
Predicted Effect: None		
Figure: 8.4; 8.12	Plate: N/A	275m west of Whitestone 1 (solar areas)
Summary of Asset	A C12th to C14th pottery works is recorded in HER and identifiable in surrounding fields as a dense spread of medieval pottery and kiln lining within the ploughsoil. The asset is located in fields south of W1, approximately 262m from the nearest above ground infrastructure (solar panels). The exact location of the kilns is not known but is suspected around Firsby Hall Farm, in rough pasture immediately east of the farm, east of Firsby Lane and south of the brook. The asset was investigated recently by Conisbrough Archaeology and Research Group (CRAG) and through a combination of test pitting, geophysical survey and fieldwalking recovered a large volume of C12th to C14th century pottery sherds and spreads of kiln material. The kiln structures themselves were not identified. The asset is of at least regional importance.	
Summary of Heritage Significance	The heritage significance of the asset is primarily derived from the historical and archaeological interest, being a regional significant pottery production site with distribution across a large part of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and central England. The asset has the potential to inform the regional economy and industry as well as inform medieval pottery production practice. Recovery of pottery from the asset has the potential to inform type wares and help to map regional distribution. The setting of the asset, in relation to its immediate rural periphery makes a limited contribution to its setting and significance.	

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

Receptor	
Setting Contribution	The historic setting of the asset is defined by its relationship to the nearby brook and clay deposits, as well as to the historic Firsby Lane, which was a local transport route during the Medieval period. Local views from the asset over the immediate rural periphery, defined as the surrounding fields within c 250m of the asset, towards the brook and nearby lane inform our understanding of its position in the landscape, located to exploit local resources and away from major urban centres such as Conisbrough. Middle and long-distance views from the asset beyond the immediate rural periphery make very little contribution to significance. External views towards the asset make little contribution to significance.
Anticipated Change to Setting	The existing landscape baseline around the asset is rural in character, with the nearest settlement of note, Conisbrough, with its southern extent located 2 km north of the asset. There is no large-scale electrical infrastructure in the immediate landscape around the asset. The Proposed Development (W1) would place infrastructure, in the form of solar panels in fields north and east of the Site, with infrastructure located no closer than 275m distant.
Summary of Effects	The Proposed Development is sited in fields north and east of the asset, beyond its immediate rural periphery. Infrastructure has been positioned so as to avoid physical disturbance of the asset thus preserving core aspects of its historic and archaeological interest. The Proposed Development would not likely be visible from the asset as a result of intervening topography and vegetation. However, even if visible, the Proposed Development would not interfere with local views over adjoining fields, the brook or Firsby Lane. No impact is predicted to this medium value asset, resulting in no effect to significance. This is Not Significant.
Statement of Compliance	No impact is predicted, resulting in no effect to significance. In relation to the NPS-EN1, the Proposed Development would result in no harm to the significance of the asset.



WHITESTONE
solar farm

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