
**THREE OAKS RENEWABLE
ENERGY PARK
EXTENSION**

**Environmental
Statement Appendix 6.3: Settings
Assessment**

MAY 2026





View from A614 between Thornholme and Haisthorpe

Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension, East Riding of Yorkshire Setting Assessment

Report Number YA/2025/292

Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension, East Riding of Yorkshire

Setting Assessment

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the report

- 1.1.1 York Archaeology has been commissioned by Ridge Clean Energy Ltd. to compile a Setting Study for the Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension, Thornholme, East Riding of Yorkshire (referred to as 'the Site') (centred around NGR TA 11248 65428, Figure 01). The proposed development will include the erection of six wind turbines with a maximum tip height of 149.9m, turbine foundations, crane hardstandings, access tracks, cabling, transformers, a 91.4m high anemometer mast, and two temporary construction compounds. The project would be adjacent to an already approved solar site, with one of the proposed wind turbines being sited amongst the solar panels.

1.2 Site location, topography & geography

- 1.2.1 The site has a total area of c.23.83 hectares. It is located on land north of Thornholme, East Yorkshire, some 7km south-west of Bridlington. The A614 lies to the south of the site.
- 1.2.2 The site falls within and is bounded by open arable fields demarcated by narrow strips of uncultivated land, with hedgerows along two existing green ways that run through the site in an approximately north-south direction. The land rises gently to the north from 20m OD – 70m OD with Woldgate Road forming a ridgeline to the north above the Great Wolds Valley.
- 1.2.3 The site lies within the North Wolds Plateau Farmland (Area 13D) Character Area, as identified in the East Riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character Assessment (AECOM October 2018). The Landscape Character Assessment describes this area as *"encompassing the northern extent of the Wolds dip slope and extends round the north side of Driffield to Bridlington. There are several villages dispersed across this area including... Burton Agnes. All these villages have a Conservation Area designation. Combined with the intervening open rolling farmland they contribute to the distinctiveness of the area as a whole. There is relatively little woodland. Shelter belts are common around farmsteads and villages... Fields lie in a largely regular pattern across the LCA and tend to be large or very large and rectilinear"* (Aecom 2018).

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

2.1 National planning policy

- 2.1.1 There is national legislation and guidance relating to the protection and treatment of the historic environment within the development process. The key pieces of legislation are the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990).
- 2.1.2 The Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy EN-1 states that, “In England, this NPS, in combination with any relevant technology specific NPSs, may be a material considered in decision making on applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)” (para. 1.2.1) (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero 2025a). Section 5.9 pertains to the Historic Environment and has been reproduced in Appendix 3 Table A1.
- 2.1.3 The National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) states that, “When considering applications for CNP infrastructure in sites with nationally recognised designations (such as SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, National Parks, the Broads, National Landscapes, Registered Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, designated Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and World Heritage Sites), the Secretary of State will take as the starting point that the relevant tests in Sections 5.4 and 5.10 of EN-1 have been met, and any significant adverse effects on the qualities for which the area has been designated are clearly outweighed by the urgent need for this type of infrastructure.” (para. 2.3.6). Paragraph 2.3.8 states that, “In considering the impact on the historic environment as set out in Section 5.9 of EN-1 and whether the Secretary of State is satisfied that the substantial public benefits would outweigh any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security, and the urgency” (Department for Energy Security and Net Zero 2025b).
- 2.1.4 Paragraphs 2.12.81 – 2.12.93 on NPS EN-3 give specific guidance on the Historic Environment and onshore wind technology. This section refers to impacts needing expert assessment and would have effects both above and below ground impacts. Above ground impacts may include effects to the setting of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Registered Landscapes, Gardens and Battlefields, and if necessary, Conservation Areas. Impacts on other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character also require assessment as appropriate. Below ground impacts may include impacts from ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, temporary haul routes or permanent access tracks. It suggests that where development has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, field evaluation should be submitted. Investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of, proposed ground disturbance in the associated study area, and proportionate to the asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance. As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of onshore wind farms which depending on their scale, design, and prominence may have implications for the significance of the asset. This should also include the cumulative impacts of multiple developments. Visualisations may be required to understand the potential impact of the proposal on the significance of heritage assets.
- 2.1.5 National planning policy is set out by the revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in 2024. The legislation and national policy identify the historic environment as a non-renewable, fragile and finite resource and prioritise its conservation. This includes the setting out of appropriate assessment to ensure damage or loss to the resource is permitted only where it is justified. All NPPF

historic environment policy should be read in conjunction with the *Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment* (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2025).

- 2.1.6 The National Planning Policy Framework states that, “In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance.” (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2024, para. 207).
- 2.1.7 Paragraph 208 states that, “Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal”.
- 2.1.8 Paragraph 213 states that, “Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of: a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional”.
- 2.1.9 Paragraph 215 states that, “Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use”.
- 2.1.10 Paragraph 216 states that, “The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset”.
- 2.1.11 Elements of the legislation and national policy of relevance to the proposed development within the Site are summarised in Appendix 3 Table A1.

2.2 Local planning policy

Relevant policy excerpts from the East Riding of Yorkshire Council Local Plan (updated 2025) are detailed in Appendix 3 Table A2. The most relevant is policy ENV3 Valuing our Heritage which states, “In determining applications, proposals that conserve or enhance the significance of a heritage asset and its setting should be supported. Development that will cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset will only be granted where clear and convincing justification for the proposed harm can be demonstrated in line with national planning policy requirements. Where harm cannot be avoided the applicant will need to prepare a scheme that minimises and mitigates the harm caused by development and demonstrate that the harm is appropriately weighed against public benefits in accordance with national policy” (East Riding of Yorkshire 2025).

2.3 Historic England Guidance

- 2.3.1 Historic England Advice Note 2 Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment advises that understanding significance and contribution of its setting needs to be understood, in order to understand the potential impact (Historic England 2015). The setting of a heritage asset is

defined in the Glossary of the NPPF as, “The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve” (Ministry of Communities, Housing & Local Government 2024). Further guidance on setting is contained in Advice Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017). The guidance makes clear that the setting of a heritage asset is not an asset in its own right, nor a heritage designation. The importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the heritage value of the asset.

- 2.3.2 The Heritage Impact Assessment considers the significance of designated assets within a Study Area and any contribution from setting to that significance. It then considers the potential for the proposed development to affect an asset’s significance.
- 2.3.3 The significance of heritage assets is assessed in accordance with Advice Note 12, Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, using heritage values described within the guidance (Historic England 2019). These heritage values are:
- Archaeological
 - Architectural/artistic
 - Historical
- 2.3.4 Designated assets such as Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings are considered to be of national importance and therefore of high significance. Conservation Areas are considered to be of regional importance (medium significance). Non-designated assets have been assessed using the above criteria.
- 2.3.5 The assessment of impacts followed the five steps laid out in Historic England’s Advice Note 3 The Setting of Heritage Assets (2017). The steps are:
- 1) Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected.
 - 2) Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset or allow significance to be appreciated
 - 3) Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or on the ability to appreciate it
 - 4) Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm
 - 5) Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims & scope

- 3.1.1 This assessment seeks to identify heritage assets, both designated or non-designated, which could potentially be impacted by the proposals. It will describe their heritage significance (as described in chapter 2 above), contribution from setting and likely magnitude of impact. As an Environmental Statement will be produced for the proposed development, this will then be used to determine the overall likely significant effect on the assets in Environmental Impact Assessment terms.

3.2 Consultation

- 3.2.1 Comments from the Conservation Team of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) were received on 4 September 2025. The comments have been reproduced below:

“The development site is located approximately 1.3km from the Burton Agnes Conservation Area. The special interest of Burton Agnes derives in part from its history as an agricultural settlement. The surrounding countryside of the Wolds provides an ideal environment for agriculture, and Burton Agnes boasts many historical farmsteads that contribute to its special interest. As such, open agricultural fields and the natural environment play an important role in the significance of the conservation area. Also contributing towards the significance of the conservation area is the grade I listed 17th century Hall, which is one of the most impressive estate houses within the East Riding.

The development site is located approximately 1.5km northeast of Burton Agnes Hall, with the gardens above the ha-ha and the view from the library identified as being possible viewpoints towards the proposed development. The hall is an outstanding example of Elizabethan architecture, positioned deliberately to achieve intentional, wide ranging views across the open countryside. The Secretary of State (ref 11/03999/STPLFE) concluded that turbines in this particular location would result in less than substantial harm because the turbines would be ‘a distracting modern discordant presence’ in views from Burton Agnes Hall. However, it is noted that the documentation submitted with the enquiry states that the development would not be visible from the gardens above the ha-ha or the library.

The closest listed building (grade II) is located approximately 760m from the proposed development site. We raise no concerns regarding the impact on this listed building due to the intervening distance and dense natural screening provided by trees and formal landscaping.

It is noted that the proposed turbines would be located within an open and flat landscape, and this combined with their considerable height, would result in far reaching views of the development. It is possible that these views would be achieved from within the Burton Agnes Conservation Area and from nearby listed buildings. However, it is not anticipated that the proposed turbines would interrupt any intentional intervisibility between the heritage assets and the surrounding landscape, nor would they be viewed as a detracting feature within the context of the identified heritage assets.

We recommend that a thorough assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of nearby heritage assets is submitted in support of an application. We suggest that this assessment would be informed by a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA). Additionally, to alleviate any concerns regarding possible visibility from Burton Agnes Hall, we would ask for evidence of verified views from gardens to east, walled gardens and first floor rooms to the east of the building. It would also be beneficial to position a physical marker on the development site (such as a balloon or crane) to the height of the proposed turbines to allow Officers to assess the wider impact independently”.

- 3.2.2 These comments have been taken into account during the assessment. Whilst assets have been considered within a 5km radius of the Site, the LPA has raised no concerns about impacts on the closest listed building, 760m from the Site. The main heritage assets of interest are the Burton Agnes Conservation Area and Burton Agnes Hall, which will be considered in detail.

3.3 The study area

- 3.3.1 Due to the height of the proposed turbines, an initial Study Area of 5km from the red line boundary was used to identify designated heritage assets which could potentially be impacted by the proposed development. This Study Area was based on a previous iteration of the red line boundary which was slightly larger than the current application boundary, which is drawn more tightly around the turbines. A 5km buffer from the larger boundary would therefore have captured assets at a slightly greater distance and is considered sufficient to assess impacts on the current application. ZTV data and data from the Study Area was used for Steps 1 and 2 of the setting assessment which worked inwards in bands of 1km to identify assets which could potentially be impacted.

3.4 Site inspection

- 3.4.1 A walkover survey of the site was carried out on 12 May 2025. A further visit was made to Burton Agnes Hall on 24 October 2025. The aim of the visits was to ascertain the setting of nearby heritage assets, contribution to significance, views towards the proposed development and any likely impacts. Photographs were taken and have been used where appropriate to support the assessment. These have been collated in Appendix 1 and are described in the text with reference to plate numbers.

3.5 LVIA Verified Views

- 3.5.1 The heritage assessment was carried out in collaboration with the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) project team who identified 16 viewpoints required for their discipline. Where key views for heritage were identified, these were added resulting in a total of 19 viewpoints to cover both assessments. Photographs were taken consistent with the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19 "Visual Representation of Development Proposals". Visualisations include the existing view, predicted future baseline view, wireframe view or photomontage view. Winter views have been used for the visualisations. Although there is some crossover, receptors differ between the LVIA and heritage assessments. For the heritage assessment the assets themselves are the receptors, whereas LVIA receptors are members of the public, or landscape receptors. Specific LVIA viewpoints have been selected where they are relevant to the heritage assessment and the visualisations collated in Appendix 2. These are described in the text with an LVIA viewpoint number which relates to the viewpoint assigned by the LVIA team.

3.6 Sources

- 3.6.1 The following publicly-accessible sources of primary and secondary information were consulted for this assessment:

Historic England Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.6.2 Historic England datasets of designated heritage assets (National Heritage List for England) were consulted between April and October 2025 and checked again in February 2026 for any additions that may be relevant to the assessment. These datasets contain information on all recorded designated heritage assets in England, i.e., World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Protected Wreck Sites. A gazetteer was

compiled of all designated heritage assets within the 5km Study Area (see Appendix 4, Tables A3-A6). Their locations are displayed on Figures 02 & 03.

East Riding of Yorkshire Council and East Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 3.6.3 East Riding of Yorkshire Council was consulted for information on local planning policy and Conservation Areas in April 2025 for the archaeological desk-based assessment. A full historical background is given in that report (France 2025) which will also constitute a technical appendix to the ES. Where relevant, information on non-designated heritage assets has been drawn from the HER search conducted for the archaeological desk-based assessment.

3.7 Method of Assessing Likely Significant Effect

- 3.7.1 In order to assess the effect of the proposed development on the built heritage assets and scheduled monuments, the significance of the asset (Table 1), contribution from setting and the magnitude of impact (Table 2) will be considered to give an assessment of the likely significant effects (Table 3). These tables have been adapted from the methodology for Environmental Impact Assessment as set out in LA104 of the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (Highways England 2020). The following criteria will be used:

Table 1 Significance of heritage assets

Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)
Very High	World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) Assets/structures of acknowledged international importance and/or that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives Extremely well-preserved landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, etc.
High	Scheduled Monuments (including proposed) Listed Buildings Non-designated assets or structures of clear national importance and/or that can contribute significantly to acknowledged national research objectives Registered Parks & Gardens, and other well-preserved or very legible historic landscapes of national importance
Medium	Non-designated assets that contribute to regional research objectives Non-designated historic buildings that have exceptional qualities Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character Non-designated historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, legibility, time depth, etc.
Low	Locally Listed buildings Historic unlisted buildings of modest quality in fabric or historical associations Non-designated assets, structures or landscapes of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives Assets and historic landscapes compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations

Significance	Heritage Asset (examples)
Negligible	Assets/landscapes with very little or no surviving archaeological/heritage interest Buildings of no architectural or historical note, or of an intrusive character Areas of known ground disturbance

3.7.2 The magnitude of impact has then been assessed based on a number of factors:

- Primary mitigation
- Intervisibility as shown by ZTV then making allowance for distance, built environment and screening
- Verified views as shown in LVIA visualisations
- Contribution to significance from setting and how important long distance views are to that contribution

3.8 Primary mitigation

3.8.1 The turbines will be light grey in colour in order to reduce prominence against the skyline.

Table 2 Criteria for determining the magnitude of impact

Magnitude of impact	Criteria for assessing impact
Major	Total loss or major alteration to key elements/features of the baseline (pre-development) conditions, such that the post-development character/composition/attributes will be fundamentally changed.
Moderate	Loss or alteration to one or more key elements/features of the baseline conditions, such that post-development character/composition/attributes of the baseline will be materially changed.
Minor	A minor shift away from the baseline conditions. Change arising from the loss/alteration will be discernible/detectable, but not material. The underlying character/composition/attributes of the baseline condition will be similar to the pre-development circumstances/situation.
Negligible	Very little change from baseline conditions. Change barely distinguishable, approximating to a 'no change' situation.
No change	No impact resulting in no changes.

3.8.2 The heritage significance and magnitude of impact will then be assessed using the matrix in Table 3 to give a likely significant effect.

Table 3 Assessment of significant effects

	Magnitude of impact				
Significance of receptor	Major impact	Moderate impact	Minor impact	Negligible impact	No change
Very High	Major	Major - Moderate	Moderate	Slight	Neutral
High	Major	Moderate	Moderate - Slight	Slight	Neutral
Medium	Moderate	Moderate - Slight	Slight	Slight - Neutral	Neutral
Low	Moderate - Slight	Slight	Slight - Neutral	Slight - Neutral	Neutral
Negligible	Slight	Slight - Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

- 3.8.3 As an Environmental Statement will be required for the proposed development a full Environmental Impact Assessment will be informed by the results of this assessment. An outcome of moderate or above effect is considered to be significant in EIA terms and additional mitigation may be required.
- 3.8.4 Where the result spans two categories (e.g. Slight-Moderate) a decision will be made as to which category would apply using the evidence considered and professional judgement.

3.9 Chronology

- 3.9.1 Where referred to in this document, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the following date ranges:

- Palaeolithic 650,000 – 8500 BC;
- Mesolithic 8500 – 4000 BC;
- Neolithic 4000 – 2400 BC;
- Bronze Age 2400 – 700 BC;
- Iron Age 700 BC – AD 43;
- Romano-British AD 43 – 409;
- Early Medieval AD 410 – 1065;
- Medieval AD 1066 – 1539;
- Post-Medieval AD 1540 – 1799;
- Early Modern/Modern AD 1800 – present.

3.10 Assumptions and Limitations

- 3.10.1 Much of the information used by this study consists of secondary information compiled from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this information is sufficiently accurate.

4 STEPS 1 & 2 IDENTIFICATION OF ASSETS AND CONTRIBUTION FROM SETTING

4.1 Identification of Study Area

4.1.1 To define a Study Area, the ZTV and LVIA analysis was initially used to identify assets at a distance. As a visualisation from this asset was available within LVIA analysis, the Scheduled Monument of Skipsea Castle Mound (1011212) (located 11.2km to the south south-east of the proposed development) was considered. The ZTV shows that the blade tips won't all be visible from the entire scheduled area. The proposed development would be barely discernible from parts of the monument and only in a long-distance view to the north-west (Appendix 2, viewpoint 19). This is not within the setting of the castle and it is not considered that this view contributes to the significance of the asset which can be appreciated in its location close to the coast. There would be no impact on the significance of the Scheduled Monument. This demonstrates that distance is an important factor when considering visibility and therefore impact on setting.

4.1.2 As this extent was considered too distant for heritage assets to be impacted, the heritage assessment started with a Study Area of 5km from a previous iteration of the Application Boundary. The previous iteration was drawn over a larger area around each proposed wind turbine than the refined (as submitted) application boundary. Therefore the study areas used actually extends over a larger area than necessary resulting in a conservative assessment. Using a combination of ZTV and desk-based analysis, the assessment worked inwards in 1km bands to identify assets could that could be impacted. The following factors were used:

- Distance which would reduce visual impact;
- Topography, screening from vegetation and the built environment which would reduce visual impact. Existing field boundaries, woodland plantations and hedges/tree belts along roadsides all provide existing screening;
- Primary mitigation where the colour of the turbines is designed to reduce their prominence against the skyline;
- Site visits to assets to ascertain the extent of setting and contribution of long-distance views to heritage significance. The visits were also essential to identifying views that were then added to the list of LVIA visualisations; and,
- Available LVIA visualisations.

4.1.3 The assets within 5km are shown on Figures 02 and 03. Viewpoints are shown on Figure 04.

4.1.4 ZTV analysis was provided to show visibility of the height of the nacelle and the height of the blade tip (Figures 05-07). As the blade tip will be the tallest and this will constitute the maximum height, this has been the main source used in the assessment. It should be noted that the ZTV does not account for the screening effect of vegetation and buildings. It is possible that such vegetation could be removed although it is unlikely that all intervening landscape features would be, and this would alter the character of the historic agricultural landscape

4.2 5km Study Area - Scheduled Monuments

4.2.1 Twenty-one Scheduled Monuments (SM) are recorded within the 5km Study Area (see Appendix 4 Table A3 for full list). The locations of SMs are shown in Figures 02, 03 and 07.

4.2.2 The ZTV shows that those at the greatest distance of between 3-5km would have visibility of all six of the blade tips. Although the tips would be visible, this would be at a distance and their prominence against the skyline would be reduced. The proposed development is not considered to be within the

setting of these monuments. Intervening vegetation along field boundaries and roadsides and buildings would also act as screens to reduce visibility. Although they may be discernible in wider views in the direction of the proposed development, it is not considered that this would be intrusive and would impact the significance of the assets. These assets will not be considered further. These are:

- 1005198, Grindale shrunken medieval village, 5km to the north-east
- 1005199, Wharram Hill embankment cross, 4.4km to the south
- 1005202, Nunnery Hill and adjacent earthworks, Little Kelk, 5km south-west.
- 1005514, Site South of Maiden's Grave Farm, 5km to the north.
- 1007734, Bowl barrow on Fox Hill, 4.4km south-west.
- 1018404, St Martin's collegiate church, 4.9km south-west
- 1017995, Medieval hall and settlement remains, 3.4km south-west
- 1007732, Bowl barrow in Lady Boynton's Whin, 3.2km south
- 1013706 Iron Age square barrow cemetery, 2.9km south
- 1007733 Bowl barrow 200m west of Crest Cottages, 3.5km south-east

4.2.3 In the next band, 2-3km from the Site, the Argam Dykes (1005234, 2.3km north) will have variable views from along its length which extends northwards away from the Site. The turbines would potentially be discernible but not from the entirety of the asset and only in views to the south. The proposed development is not within its immediate setting. The asset could still be appreciated in its rural location and it is considered that there will be no impact to the significance of the asset due to the distance. This asset will not be considered further.

4.2.4 Nine Scheduled Monuments are located within 2km of the Site. Taking a precautionary approach, the Standing Stone known as the Rudston Monolith was also included as this is located c2.1km from the Site. The ZTV shows that all six blade tips will be visible from these assets. They were all visited to assess likely impact with photographs taken to justify the decision, supplemented with any additional photographs that have been produced for the LVIA assessment. All Scheduled Monuments are considered to be of high significance for their archaeological and historical value. The ten assets and their setting are described below.

Rudston Monolith (1013621) and Church of All Saints (Grade I, 1162387), 2.1km north

4.2.5 The Scheduled Monument of the Standing Stone known as the Rudston Monolith (1013621) is located in the churchyard of the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (1162387) in the village of Rudston. The Monolith is also Grade I listed (1083402). It is considered to be a prehistoric standing stone in its original location. Therefore, the construction of the church and village, and enclosure of the surrounding landscape, has reduced the legibility of the former prehistoric landscape in its vicinity. This has also impacted visual links to other prehistoric monuments and its setting within the churchyard contributes to an appreciation of the asset to a low degree. It would once have had open views across the landscape, so long distance views are considered to contribute to an understanding of the asset. The visit, supplemented by LVIA viewpoint 11, confirmed that the turbines would be discernible and a small modern intrusion in the long-distance view to the south (Appendix 2, viewpoint 11). The turbines are at a distance and topography reduces the visual impact. As the current setting

contributes very little towards an understanding of this prehistoric asset, the impact on its significance will be negligible.

- 4.2.6 As the listed church and monolith are located together, the listed building will also be considered here. Viewpoint 11 is also applicable to the assessment of the church. The importance of the church is connected to the village and the population it serves. This immediate setting makes a high contribution to significance, and views towards the church contribute to an understanding and appreciation of the asset. The function of a church is to provide a focal point of the community and provide a service for the inhabitants. Long distance views from the church serve to make a connection between the village and its immediate agricultural location, but these views are considered to make a lower contribution to its heritage significance and the understanding of the asset within its community setting. The turbines will be discernible but at a distance. Visual impact will also be reduced by the topography and the magnitude of impact will be negligible.

Rudston Beacon and Round Barrows to East (1005231), 700m north-west

- 4.2.7 The barrows are all located within an arable field to the north of Woldgate, and at the time of the site visit the fields were under cultivation and the barrows were not discernible within the wider landscape (Appendix 1, Plate 1). This monument briefly comprises the earthwork and buried remains of the round barrow of Rudston Beacon and four further round barrows extending for a distance of 450m to the north-east. All of the barrows have been reduced by cultivation and were between 0.5m and 1.9m high when excavated by Greenwell in the 1860s and 1870s. The barrows have not been precisely dated but are assumed to be prehistoric in date.
- 4.2.8 The immediate setting of the monuments is defined by the existing enclosed fields within which these are located, being defined by Woldgate to the south and in part by woodland to the north. The wider setting of the barrows is the ridge upon which they are located, and which extends to the east where further contemporary barrows are located. The wider landscape context for the barrows would include at least parts of the proposed development area on the slope to the south (Appendix 1, Plate 2). The landscape setting of these barrows has changed with enclosure of fields and the construction of modern roads. Intervisibility between this monument and other contemporary monuments has been reduced in this way, although they can still be appreciated in a largely rural location. Therefore, the ridgeline setting of this monument contributes to its significance to a moderate degree.
- 4.2.9 The proposed site of the wind turbines would not be located within the immediate setting of Woldgate ridge, but would be located on the slope to the south within the wider landscape context. The current road and associated hedgerows along Woldgate form a distinct landscape barrier at this location and would serve to interrupt or partly obscure views towards the turbines, although they would remain partially visible. The ability to appreciate the assets in their wider landscape context would be impacted, although setting makes a moderate contribution. This would be an impact of minor magnitude on the ability to appreciate the significance of the asset.

Earthwork (Rudston 'A' Cursus) on the Sheepwalk (1005223), 450m north-west

- 4.2.10 This monument represents the southern extent of the Rudston 'A' cursus, and is located within an arable field to the north of Woldgate. At the time of the site visit it was under cultivation and not discernible (Appendix 1, Plate 1). The monument has been dated to the Neolithic period based upon excavated evidence.
- 4.2.11 The monument is located in an enclosed field. The wider setting includes the Great Wold Valley itself where the northern part of the cursus is located, reflecting the transition between upland and lowland zones. The wider landscape context for the cursus would include at least parts of the proposed

development area on the slope to the south (Appendix 1, Plate 2). As the landscape has become enclosed since the construction of this asset, visual and conceptual links between this and other prehistoric assets are not as legible, although the landscape has remained largely agricultural and undeveloped in the vicinity of this earthwork. Therefore, setting contributes to the significance of the monument to a moderate degree.

- 4.2.12 The current road and associated hedgerows along Woldgate form a distinct landscape barrier at this location and would serve to partially interrupt or obscure views towards the turbines, although they would constitute a modern intrusion in the long-distance view from the asset towards the south. The ability to appreciate the asset in its landscape context would be impacted. This would be an impact of minor magnitude on the significance of the Scheduled Monument.

South Side Mount Round Barrow (1005232), 750m north

- 4.2.13 This monument consists of the earthwork and buried remains of a round barrow located north of Woldgate. The barrow survives as an earthwork measuring 35m in diameter by 1.5m high. The mound has been both reduced and spread by ploughing, but is now grass covered and excluded from cultivation within the surrounding arable field. Very restricted views are available from the bridleway to the south-west, with most views obscured by topography or existing hedgerows.
- 4.2.14 The immediate setting of the monument is defined by the existing enclosed field where it is located, with South Side Plantation to the west, The Belt to the north-east and the hedgerow along the field boundary to the south. The enclosed character of its current setting has disrupted the visual and conceptual links with other prehistoric assets and reduced the ability to appreciate the asset within a wider landscape context. Therefore setting contributes to significance to a moderate degree.
- 4.2.15 The turbines would be visible in the view from the asset to the south. The distance, topography and existing hedgerows will reduce the visual impact but the turbines will constitute a modern intrusion in the view to the south. Contribution from setting is moderate and the appreciation of the asset in its wider landscape context would be impacted. This would be an impact of minor magnitude to the significance of this heritage asset.

Sands Wood Round Barrow (1017994), 1.3km north-east

- 4.2.16 This monument consists of the earthwork and buried remains of a round barrow located some 80m north of Woldgate and within Sands Wood. The mound is tree covered, and was not visible through the undergrowth at the time of the site visit (Appendix 1, Plate 3).
- 4.2.17 The woodland defines the barrow's immediate setting, which would originally have been a visible marker in the landscape. Therefore, current setting contributes to significance and understanding of the asset to a low degree as it cannot be appreciated in a landscape context. The turbines will be barely visible through the woodland and the magnitude of impact on the significance of this heritage asset will be negligible.

Roman Villa Site (1005222), 1.7km north-west

- 4.2.18 The monument is located within an arable field to the south of Kilham Lane, and at the time of the site visit was under cultivation and not discernible on the surface (Appendix 1, Plate 4). Historic England does not provide a summary for the monument.
- 4.2.19 The setting of the monument is defined by the existing field within which it is located. Enclosed agricultural fields rise to the south towards Woldgate with woodland to the east. This monument was known to be part of an active Roman agricultural landscape, and its immediate surroundings remain

agricultural. However, the surrounding farmland is largely a product of post-medieval and later enclosure. Therefore, setting contributes to the understanding of the monument to a moderate degree.

- 4.2.20 Due to the distance, the visibility of the proposed turbines would be discernible but their prominence against the skyline would be reduced. The asset could still be appreciated in its immediate landscape context which would have been the hinterland of the villa. The long-distance view will constitute a modern intrusion but only towards the south-east, and it is not considered that such views make a high contribution towards the appreciation of the asset. There would be an impact of negligible magnitude on the significance of this heritage asset.

Romano-British villa east of Sandy Lane, 800m north west of Harpham Grange (1013628), 2km south-west

- 4.2.21 The monument is located within an arable field adjacent to Sandy Lane, a private farm track, and at the time of the site visit was under cultivation and not discernible within the wider landscape. Historic England does not provide a summary for the monument.
- 4.2.22 The monument is located within an enclosed field surrounded by agricultural fields with intermittent hedge lines. It was part of a known Roman agricultural landscape, which still retains an agricultural character today, although the field systems are a product of post-medieval and later enclosure and farming practice. Setting contributes to understanding of the monument to a moderate degree.
- 4.2.23 Due to the distance, the visibility of the proposed turbines would be discernible but their prominence against the skyline would be reduced. The asset could still be appreciated in its immediate landscape context which would have been the hinterland of the villa. The long-distance view will constitute a modern intrusion but only towards the north-east, and it is not considered that such views make a high contribution towards the appreciation of the asset. There would be an impact of negligible magnitude on the significance of this heritage asset.

Burton Agnes 12th-century manor house (Scheduled Monument 1011581 and Grade I Listed Building 1280994), 1.6km south-west

- 4.2.24 The 12th century manor house at Burton Agnes is located on the northern edge of the village to the west of the Grade I listed Burton Agnes Hall (Appendix 1, Plate 5). It is a late Norman first floor hall with an upper story and a vaulted undercroft, and later alterations were made between the 15th and 18th centuries.
- 4.2.25 The setting of the manor house is considered to be the historic village core which includes the associated designated heritage assets of the Hall to the east and church to the west. The setting of the monument contributes to significance to a high degree but is limited to the village. The Manor House is also a Grade I listed building (see 4.5.13).
- 4.2.26 The views towards the proposed development will be blocked by Burton Agnes Hall and there will be no change to the setting of this asset, and therefore no impact on its significance.

Low Caythorpe deserted medieval village, manorial complex and fishponds (1013618), 1.5km north

- 4.2.27 This monument comprises the earthworks and buried remains associated with the deserted medieval village of Low Caythorpe and associated manorial complex, located in the Great Wold Valley.
- 4.2.28 The earthworks are situated to the west of the existing farm under which the manorial complex is located. The fields containing the monument were under pasture during the visit and the earthworks

are well preserved. There is no public access to the monument, although it is clearly visible viewed south from the B1253 road which defines its northern edge (Appendix 1, Plate 6).

- 4.2.29 The setting of the monument is the valley floor on which the site is located and the pasture fields in which the earthworks still survive. Although somewhat altered since the medieval period, the asset can be understood within a largely undeveloped agricultural landscape context. This contributes to the significance of the monument to a high degree.
- 4.2.30 The turbines would not be located within the immediate landscape setting of the monument which is considered to be the Great Wold Valley, which extends up the slopes to the north and south, and which contributes to the significance of the monument to a high degree. The proposed turbines would be discernible, although the asset could still be appreciated in its rural agricultural landscape context. The relationship between the settlement site and its immediate hinterland would not be disrupted. The long-distance views would constitute a modern intrusion but would be restricted by distance and intervening landscape features such as numerous field boundaries and the Carr Plantation. The proposed development would result in a minor impact on the significance of this asset.

Settlement Site at Boynton Hall (1005207), 1.7km north-east

- 4.2.31 The scheduled monument associated with the medieval settlement of Boynton is located within an arable field to the south of the B1253, and at the time of the site visit was under cultivation and not visible on the ground (Appendix 1, Plate 7 **Error! Reference source not found.**). Historic England does not provide a summary for the monument.
- 4.2.32 The immediate setting of the monument is the valley floor on which the site is located and the arable fields in which the earthworks still survive. The agricultural setting is similar to that of the Caythorpe deserted medieval village, located 350m to the east, and contributes to significance to a high degree.
- 4.2.33 The turbines would not be located within the immediate landscape setting of the monument which is considered to be the Great Wold Valley, which extends up the slopes to the north and south. The proposed turbines would be discernible, although the asset could still be appreciated in its rural agricultural landscape context. The relationship between the settlement site and its immediate hinterland would not be disrupted. The long-distance views would constitute a modern intrusion but would be restricted by distance and intervening landscape features such as numerous field boundaries and the Six Acre Plantation. The proposed development would result in a minor impact on the significance of the asset.

4.3 Conservation Areas within 5km Study Area

- 4.3.1 Three Conservation Areas (CA) are located within 5km of the Site (Figures 02 & 03, Appendix 4 Table A4).
- 4.3.2 ZTV indicates that there will be variable visibility of the nacelles and visibility of all six blade tips from the Kilham Conservation Area, 3.8km to the west at its closest point. This suggests very limited views with only blade tips visible on the horizon. The special interest of the CA derives from the historic village core and the architectural value of the buildings that it contains. As a rural village, its surrounding hinterland also contributes to an understanding and appreciation of the character of the village and its historic farming economy. This setting is limited to its immediate surroundings and does not extend as far as the Site. Although the blade tips may be discernible, this long-distance view to the east is not a designed view and is not considered to contribute to the significance of the asset. Due to the distance, intervening landscape features such as numerous field boundaries and buildings, views

will also be restricted. Therefore, the proposed development will have no impact on the significance of the asset.

- 4.3.3 The Bessingby Conservation Area, 3.7km to the east, will also have variable views of the nacelles and only the blade tips visible across the majority of the CA. Due to the distance and landscape features such as field boundaries and the built environment, views from within the CA will be restricted. Similar to Kilham, the importance of the CA comes from the village itself and its immediate hinterland. The relationship between the village and its immediate surroundings will not be disrupted. The long-distance view to the west is not considered a designed view and does not contribute to the significance of the asset. There will be no impact on the significance of the asset.
- 4.3.4 The closest to the Site is Burton Agnes Conservation Area, 1.4km to the south-west. The CA was originally designated in 1974, and a formal re-appraisal was undertaken in 2009: *Conservation Area Appraisal: Burton Agnes (East Riding of Yorkshire Council)*.
- 4.3.5 The CA extends south from and includes the Grade I listed Burton Agnes Hall and its associated heritage assets, to the southern and eastern bounds of the village, but excludes the more recent developments to the west. It is bounded by agricultural land, and the village contains a number of historical farmsteads that contribute to its special interest.
- 4.3.6 The CA lies within the North Wolds Plateau Farmland (Area 13D) Character Area, as identified in the East riding of Yorkshire Landscape Character (ERYC 2021). The Landscape Character Assessment describes this area as *"encompassing the northern extent of the Wolds dip slope and extends round the north side of Driffild to Bridlington. There are several villages dispersed across this area including... Burton Agnes. All these villages have a Conservation Area designation. Combined with the intervening open rolling farmland they contribute to the distinctiveness of the area as a whole. There is relatively little woodland. Shelter belts are common around farmsteads and villages... Fields lie in a largely regular pattern across the LCA and tend to be large or very large and rectilinear"*.
- 4.3.7 The ZTV shows that all six blade tips will be visible from the majority of the asset which is of medium significance. It is located within a wider rural agricultural setting which contributes to its significance to a high degree (Appendix 1, plates 8-10). The Grade I listed Gatehouse and Grade I Burton Agnes Hall are key buildings within the CA. The imposing Gatehouse can be seen from Station Road, marking the entrance to the grounds of the Hall. LVIA viewpoint 10 shows that the topography and vegetation provide screening with very restricted views of the turbines from this view within the CA (Appendix 2, viewpoint 10).
- 4.3.8 Although situated 1.4km south of the proposed development area, the ZTV shows that the turbines would be visible from points within the Conservation Area. Due to topography and the screening effect of the built environment, these views will be restricted.
- 4.3.9 The eastern side of the Conservation Area, where the Grade I Burton Agnes Hall is located, will have the most direct views to the proposed development. The Hall has been considered separately. The agricultural landscape is considered to contribute to the historic interest of the CA although the original field layout has been altered. However, it would appear that these visual impacts, while discernible, would be limited to these specific vantage points along the eastern limits of the CA, and that elsewhere the asset would remain largely unaffected by the proposed development. A key view from Station Street towards the elevated Gatehouse demonstrates that topography, embedded mitigation such as the colour which assists in reducing prominence against the skyline, and existing tree belts provide an effective screen. The relationship between the CA and its surrounding hinterland can still be appreciated, and no designed views will be disrupted. The overall magnitude of impact on the CA will be minor.

4.4 Listed Buildings within 5km Study Area

- 4.4.1 The 5km Study Area contains 101 Listed Buildings (LB) (Figures 02 & 03, Appendix 4 Table A5). As nationally important designated assets, these are considered to be of high heritage significance.
- 4.4.2 All of the Listed Buildings within the Kilham CA fall within the 4-5km band. Within Kilham, 11 of the LBs are houses, one is a telephone kiosk, one a war memorial and one a bull ring. The setting of these is restricted to the village and long-distance views towards the east are not considered to contribute to their heritage significance. The setting of the Grade I Church of All Saints (1309840) is also limited to the village that it served, and again long-distance views to the east will not contribute to significance. The assessment of the CA also indicates that only the blade tips will be visible from the majority of the area and will not disrupt any designed views. As such, none of the fifteen LBs within the Kilham CA will be considered further.
- 4.4.3 The Listed Buildings with the Bessingby CA fall within the 4-5km band apart from one which is just into the next band. These consist of houses, Bessingby Hall and associated assets and the Church of St Magnus. The setting of these assets is considered to be the village and long-distance views towards the west do not contribute to the significance of these assets. The assessment of the CA indicated that only the blade tips will be visible from the majority of the area and will not disrupt any designed views. The nine LBs within Bessingby will not be considered further.
- 4.4.4 Twelve LBs within the 3-5km band are considered too distant from the Site to be affected as the proposed development will not be within their settings. Long distance views would be restricted by topography and intervening landscape features, and it is not considered that those views would contribute to significance. This includes buildings at Harpham and Lowthorpe to the south-west, where views would also be restricted by the built environment of Burton Agnes. Two buildings in Fraisthorpe to the south-west can be removed from the assessment as the setting is considered to be limited to the village. None of these assets will be considered further.
- 4.4.5 Within the 2-3km band, a cluster of 16 buildings are located in the village of Boynton to the north-east of the Site. The LBs include Boynton Hall and associated assets. The setting of the Hall is considered to be the village. Views will be restricted by the built environment and landscape features such as plantations and woodland. The ZTV shows that there is variable visibility of the nacelles and visibility of the blade tips, suggesting that the topography provides a natural restriction of the views. The setting of the Hall and listed houses within the village will not be impacted and these 16 assets will not be considered further.
- 4.4.6 The Grade II listed Carnaby Temple (1083823), located 2.5km to the east of the Site and 1.1km north of Carnaby, is an 18th century folly associated with Boynton Hall. As a garden structure, its significance is derived from its architectural form and historic association with Boynton Hall. It was sold by the estate by 1972 and is now located within farmland. The proposed development would be discernible from the asset in views to the west. Although it is now disconnected from the Boynton estate and its grounds, it would have been designed to give visitors views of the surrounding area. Its current farmland setting is not connected to its original function, and therefore contributes to significance to a moderate degree. The proposed development would be discernible from the asset in views to the west only. LVIA viewpoint 12 (Appendix 2, viewpoint 12) shows that the proposed development would be visible from a distance. Tree belts currently provide an effective screen. Without these, the turbines would be visible on the horizon. This would have a minor impact on the ability to appreciate the asset.
- 4.4.7 Within the village of Carnaby, two houses and an associated stable and cart sheds are listed. Their setting is considered to be the village and views to the north-west do not contribute to the significance of the assets. The ZTV also shows variable views of the nacelles and of the blade tips, suggesting that

topography serves as a natural screen. Views would be restricted further by the built environment. These assets will not be considered further. The Grade II* Church of St John the Baptist (1083821) is located at the north-western side of Carnaby with less restricted views towards the Site. The setting of the church is the village. Long distance views from the church serve to make a connection between the village and its immediate agricultural location, but these views are considered to make a lower contribution to its heritage significance and the understanding of the asset within its community setting. The turbines will be discernible but at a distance and limited by field boundaries as shown in LVIA viewpoint 13 (Appendix 2, viewpoint 13). The magnitude of impact will be negligible.

- 4.4.8 Three Listed Buildings are located to the south of the Site within this band, comprising two farmhouses and a barn. A short distance to the west, three Listed Buildings associated with the railway line comprise a former holdings shed, signal box and station house. The proposed development is not within the setting of these assets and views to the north are not considered to contribute to the significance of the assets. The distance and intervening built environment along Main Street and at Thornholme would also serve to restrict views and these assets will not be impacted. They will not be considered further.
- 4.4.9 The final assets within this band are located at Rudston. The Rudston Monolith and All Saints Church have been considered separately. The setting of the Rudston War Memorial is limited to its location within the village and will not be impacted. This asset will not be considered further.
- 4.4.10 Of the remainder, eleven are located between 1-2km north of the Site at Rudston or Thorpe Hall and twenty are located within the Burton Agnes Conservation Area. Two farmhouses are located just over 1km to the south and south-east of the Site. The closest listed building is Haisthorpe Hall, 780m south-east.
- 4.4.11 During the site inspection, the listed buildings within the 1-2km band were visited to assess the contribution from setting and any likely impacts. The site visit also included two non-designated heritage assets which were identified due to proximity. These have been included on Figures 02 & 03 and are listed in Appendix 4, Table A6.

Haisthorpe Hall (Grade II, 1346457), 780m south-east

- 4.4.12 The Grade II listed hall (List Entry No. 1346457) was constructed in the late 18th century and is set within a formal garden bounded by a mature hedge and large trees, affording only glimpsed views from the public highway. Its wider setting is agricultural, and there is an agricultural range to the south-east which fell within the historic curtilage of the Hall (Appendix 1, Plate 11), and is first depicted on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map.
- 4.4.13 Whilst the study area forms part of the asset's wider landscape setting, it is not considered to meaningfully contribute to its significance in its present state due to the extent of only glimpsed views of the house and grounds visible through the dense vegetation. This gives the Hall a very private character, separated from its agricultural surroundings, where long-range views across the countryside are so restricted that they cannot contribute to significance of the asset. Therefore, the wider landscape setting contributes to significance to a low degree. The ZTV shows that all blade tips will be visible although this does not consider the current screening. The consultation feedback from the LPA indicated that this screening would be sufficient and there are no concerns over impact from the proposed scheme. The main entrance to the Hall is from High Lane and the view to the north when accessing the Hall would not include the proposed development. Likewise, views to the south looking across the entrance would also not include the proposed development. Should the screening be reduced, only views to the north-west would be impacted. It is not considered that any designed views

would be impacted in this way and therefore there would be no impact on the significance of the asset. This asset will not be considered further.

Manor Farmhouse, Haisthorpe (Grade II, 1204990), 1.3km south-east

- 4.4.14 The Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse (List Entry No. 1204990) is located at the southern end of the village of Haisthorpe, to the South of the A614, and forms part of a working farm that has gradually developed over the 19th-20th century. Only glimpsed views of the property are visible from the public highway (Appendix 1, Plate 12). The extant earthworks of a former moated site lie directly to the south of the farm, and the wider setting is agricultural.
- 4.4.15 The building itself is reported to incorporate standing medieval structural elements. Further value is drawn from its historic and spatial association with the adjacent moated site and fishponds (non-designated asset MHU3278). It is the immediate vicinity of the farmhouse and association with nearby assets which contributes to significance. Although ZTV shows that the blade tips will be visible from the farmhouse, the view to the north-west towards the Site is not considered a contributing factor to the significance of the asset, and its appreciation within the village of Haisthorpe. This asset will not be considered further.

White House Farm, Haisthorpe (non-designated heritage asset MHU20748), 900m south-east

- 4.4.16 White House Farm is a non-designated heritage asset included within the HER. It has been considered here primarily due to its proximity to the proposed development area, and likely functional and ownership links with Haisthorpe Hall. It was constructed in the early to mid-18th century. The farmhouse and the associated range of traditional farm buildings are situated at the northern end of the village of Haisthorpe and to the south of Haisthorpe Hall. It is separated from the farm by a mature and high hedge (Appendix 1, Plate 13). There are several neighbouring residential buildings, and its setting is chiefly agricultural.
- 4.4.17 As a non-designated asset, White House Farm is of local (low) significance as a building of modest quality and a historic association with Haisthorpe Hall. The Tithe Apportionment describes White House Farm only as a farmstead. However, it was owned by Sir Henry Boynton and occupied by John Piercy, who both held land within or adjacent to the proposed development area. The wider agricultural setting is considered to contribute to significance to a high degree as it shows the relationship of the farmhouse to its surrounding farmland, and ZTV shows that all six turbines will be visible. The farm is set back from the road (West Back Side) and is bounded by a mature hedge and large trees. Only the view to the north-west would be affected, and buildings to the west and north of the farmhouse would restrict the view. As the wider agricultural landscape does contribute to an understanding of the asset, there will be a minor impact on the ability to appreciate the asset within that setting.

Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Haisthorpe (non-designated heritage asset MHU14818), 920m south-east

- 4.4.18 The Former Primitive Methodist Chapel is a non-designated heritage asset and is included within the HER. The former chapel is situated towards the northern end of the village of Haisthorpe on West Back Side, and stands in isolation (Appendix 1, Plate 14). Its principal west facing elevation offers panoramic views looking west towards Burton Agnes Hall across open agricultural land (Appendix 1, Plates 15 & 16).
- 4.4.19 The Chapel is a single storey rectangular building with a hipped roof, arched windows and a door at either end of the west facing façade. It has been extended to the north, and the fenestration has

largely been replaced with uPVC windows and doors. The Former Primitive Methodist Chapel is of low significance as a building of modest quality and of local interest. Its setting is the village of Haisthorpe containing the people it served, and wider views are not considered to contribute to its significance. Although the turbines will be visible in the view to the north-west, this is not considered a designed view that contributes towards an understanding of the asset and its functional relationship with the village. The significance of the asset will not be impacted and it will not be considered further.

Manor Farmhouse, Thornholme (Grade II, 1204971), 1.2km south

- 4.4.20 The Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse (1204971) lies on the south side of Main Street within the village of Thornholme, and forms part of a working farm (Appendix 1, Plates 17 & 18). The main elevation of the house faces the direction of the Site.
- 4.4.21 It was constructed in the 18th century. Historical mapping indicates that the wider setting of the farmhouse will have originally been largely agricultural, however Thornholme has been subject to ribbon development along Main Street since the 19th century, and there are a number of 19th and 20th century houses which lie directly adjacent along either side of the road.
- 4.4.22 The contribution of the wider setting to its significance has been eroded by the later development of Thornholme in the 19th and later 20th centuries. Therefore, setting contributes to a low degree, as it does retain a broad agricultural character but the farmhouse is now part of a larger more modern settlement. Although ZTV shows that all six blade tips will be visible, the view will be obstructed by the housing to the north. It is likely that only the tips of the turbines would be visible behind the house opposite. This would be a negligible change to the setting and as setting makes a low contribution to significance, there would be no impact on the heritage significance of the asset. The asset will not be considered further.

Thorpe Hall, (Grade II*, 1346645), 1.8km north, and associated Heritage Assets

- 4.4.23 The Grade II* listed Thorpe Hall (List Entry No. 1346645) was constructed in c.1740 and later extended. The hall forms part of a working estate, and it forms an important part of the local community (Appendix 1, Plate 19). It is located c. 1km east of the historic village of Rudston. The estate includes the Grade I listed Dairy at Thorpe Hall (List Entry No. 1083403), and eight further Grade II listed buildings, comprising the Ice House at Thorpe Hall (List Entry No. 1083404), the Orangery at Thorpe Hall (List Entry No. 1346646), the Statue of Bacchus and Ariadne (List Entry No. 1346666), the Game Larder at Thorpe Hall (List Entry No. 1162463), the Stable Block at Thorpe Hall (List Entry No. 1162429), and two bridges (List Entry Nos. 1083405 and 1309594). The setting of the features within the grounds of the Hall is considered to be limited to those grounds, with significance drawn from the spatial and functional association with the Hall and wider views do not contribute to their significance. As such, there will no impact on the significance of these assets. The setting of the two bridges is considered to be their immediate vicinity and association with their respective watercourses. Wider views of the countryside are not considered to contribute to their significance. ZTV shows that there is limited visibility from the bridges with no blade tips visible at all from the southern-most one (1309594) due to topography. There will therefore be no impact on these bridges.
- 4.4.24 The setting of Thorpe Hall is the valley floor on which it is located, and the enclosed agricultural land adjoining the estate. The designed landscape at Thorpe Hall has historic interest because it retains much of the layout of its gardens, parkland and plantations, shaped from the late 18th to the early 20th century. Many buildings, which supported the running of the estate, still survive. The Hall and estate have been under the same family ownership for over 200 years, and the landscape today is a thriving working estate engaging with local communities and providing a resource for leisure and nature conservation. Both the setting and the landscape context make a high contribution to the

significance of the heritage asset. The ZTV shows variable views of the nacelles and blade tips, with all six blade tips only visible at the northern part of the estate. This indicates that the topography forms a natural screen. The view of the blade tips would be further restricted by distance and the intervening features such as plantations, which are part of the designed landscape.

- 4.4.25 The turbines would be discernible from the Hall and would constitute a modern intrusion in the wider views, although the topography, distance and intervening landscape features would restrict the visual impact. This would be an impact of minor magnitude.

Buttercup Cottage (Grade II, 1162406), 1.9km north-west

- 4.4.26 The Grade II listed Buttercup Cottage (List Entry No. 1162406) was constructed in the 17th century and is located on the western side of the village of Rudston, on the east side of Long Street (Appendix 1, Plate 20). The cottage (now two separate residential properties) has open views to the west across agricultural land and a range of traditional farm buildings, and there are 19th century buildings to the north and south.
- 4.4.27 The setting of Buttercup Cottage is considered to be the village, and later development in the 19th and 20th centuries has eroded the historic setting of the cottage. The wider setting and views towards the south-east are not considered to contribute to the significance of this asset, which therefore will not be impacted. This asset will not be considered further.

4.5 Listed Buildings within Burton Agnes Conservation Area, 1.7km south-west (centre)

- 4.5.1 The Burton Agnes Conservation Area contains a range of nationally important listed buildings and a Scheduled Monument (see 4.2.19). Three of the buildings are Grade I listed. Listed building and Scheduled Monuments are of high heritage significance.

Burton Agnes Hall (Grade I, 1346451) and Gatehouse (Grade I, 1083815), 1.5km south-west, and associated Heritage Assets

- 4.5.2 Burton Agnes Hall is situated to the north of the historic core of Burton Agnes. It was designated as a Grade I listed building on 11th January 1952 (1346451), and the detailed listing description extracted from the National Heritage List for England reads as follows:

4.5.3 BURTON AGNES MAIN STREET (north side, off) Burton Agnes Hall GV I

- 4.5.4 *Country house. c1601-10, dated "HF 1601" above door, "1602" on porch, "ANO 1602" and "ANO 1603" on rainwater heads, probably by Robert Smythson for Sir Henry Griffith, with later additions and alterations including those of c1730 for Sir Griffith Boynton, 5th Bart, and mid-late C20 restorations for Marcus Wickham-Boynton by Francis Johnson. Pinkish-orange brick in English bond with ashlar dressings and Welsh slate roof. Approximately square on plan with inner courtyard. South front: 3 storeys with attics to gables, 8 bays: bays 3 and 6 project slightly; bays 1 and 8 project further and are gabled and have 3-storey bow windows; bays 4 and 5 share a gable. Moulded ashlar plinth. Quoins. Flight of 5 steps across 2 central bays, with goats carrying shields on plinths to ends. Entrance to inner return of third bay a C17 studded panelled door with massive bronze knocker within full-height ashlar architrave. Architrave of panels of strapwork decoration between fluted columns with Ionic capitals on pedestals supporting frieze and moulded cornice at first-floor level. To first floor are fluted columns with Corinthian capitals on pedestals, with heraldic band between and plaque with family motto, frieze with guilloche moulding, cornice. Second floor has order of composite capitals on pedestals with Elizabethan coat of arms between, guilloche frieze, moulded cornice surmounted by strapwork cresting. To facing return of sixth bay a balancing ashlar decoration to full height in more Classical*

style with niches containing statues to each floor, and surmounted by similar cresting. Bays 1 and 8 have rounded 10-light ovolo- moulded mullion-and-transom bay windows to each storey surmounted by balconies with fluted balustrades. Gables have casement windows within ashlar architraves. Otherwise ground floor has full-height 24-pane sashes in moulded architraves with hoodmoulds which break continuous moulded first- floor string course, except to second bay which has 4-light ovolo-moulded mullion window with 6-pane casements. First floor: second and seventh bay have 24-pane sashes otherwise central bays have 8-pane fixed lights, all within tooled ashlar architraves. Continuous moulded first-floor string course. Second floor has unequally-hung 20-pane sashes in moulded architraves to 6 centre bays. Continuous moulded second-floor string course. To centre a gable containing 12-pane fixed-light casement window in tooled ashlar architrave. Battlements to second and seventh bays. Ashlar copings and finials. Strapwork cresting to bays 3 and 6. Groups of 3 star-shaped stacks to inner returns of bays 1 and 8, similar side and rear stacks. Rear (north facade): 2 storeys with attics, 5 bays of which bays 1, 3 and 5 project and all but centre bay have gables. Quoins. Ground floor has 6-, 5-, 3-, 5- and 6-light mullion-and-transom windows within double- chamfered surrounds. First-floor band. Mainly 12-pane sashes to first floor with one casement window, all within ovolo-moulded, double-chamfered architraves. Attics have 3-light, ovolo-moulded, double-chamfered mullion windows under hoodmoulds with quoined jambs. Battlements. Ashlar copings. West facade: irregular facade of 2 storeys with attics to gables and 7 bays, of which third and fifth project slightly. Northern bay has a 6-sided canted bay and southern bay has 5-sided, 3-storey bay window. Quoins. Entrance a 6-fielded-panel door within tooled surround. Ground floor has 4-, 3-, 5-, 4- and 2-light mullion-and-transom windows. 2-light mullion window to northern canted bay and 3-light mullion window above door. 10- light double-chamfered ovolo-moulded mullion and transom windows to each floor of southern bay. Moulded first-floor string course. First floor: sixth bay has 8-light mullion-and-transom window within ovolo-moulded, double-chamfered surround. Otherwise long 12- and 18-pane sashes in double- chamfered architraves. Second-floor string course. 3-light mullion window to first bay. To sixth bay a Venetian window, the centre a 35-pane unequally-hung sash with radial glazing to head and long 12-pane sashes to sides. Architrave has Ionic pilasters. Ashlar copings. Star stacks. East facade: 2- and 3-storeys with attics, 10 bays, the southernmost a 5-sided, 3-storey bay, the northernmost a 2-storey canted bay. Garden entrance to sixth bay: steps to glazed door with overlight in bolection-moulded, eared architrave. South bay, canted, with 10-light, double-chamfered, ovolo-moulded mullion-and-transom windows to each floor. North bay has 8-light double- chamfered ovolo-moulded mullion-and-transom windows to both floors. Otherwise ground and first floors have 18-pane sashes within moulded architraves. Continuous hoodmoulds. To third floor a Venetian window complementing that to west facade. Attics have 2- and 3-light mullion windows in ovolo-moulded, double-chamfered surrounds under hoodmoulds. Battlements. Ashlar copings, star-shaped stacks. Interior retains many C17 and C18 features including Great Hall with magnificent Elizabethan plaster screen with biblical, allegorical and mythological figures, dated 1603, elaborately carved oak panelling, also a massive alabaster chimney-piece carved with the Wise and Foolish Virgins and incorporating the arms of Sir Thomas Boynton and his 3 wives, this latter brought from the now demolished Barmston Hall. Ceiling plasterwork c1720-30. Drawing room has Elizabethan oak panelling carved with decorative blind arches between pilasters, strapwork frieze, overmantel has allegorical Dance of Death; early C18 ceiling. Chinese Room has wall covered in laquer panels c1700 and brought in c1732; Rococo pine chimney-piece installed late C20. Dining room has early C17 chimney-piece, overmantel with Virtues and Vices from Long Gallery and early C18 cornice. Inner hall has carved Elizabethan panelling; continuous newel staircase with newel posts linked by a series of elaborately carved arches, bobbin balusters. First floor has early-mid C18 panelled drawing room. King's State Bedroom has carved panelling and ribbed stucco ceiling c1603 and Queen's State Bedroom has panelling following a geometrical pattern taken from Serlio, chimney-piece and overmantel with allegorical figures of Patience, Truth, Constance and Victory dated 12 July 1610, stucco ceiling decorated with intertwining leaf and flower patterns. Justice's Room has painted linenfold panelling c1530 with portrait medallions from Kilnwick Hall, Driffild (demolished 1951) and previously at Leconfield Castle, Beverley. To second

floor a long gallery restored by Francis Johnson, 1974. West wing (not fully inspected) has further early C17 panelled rooms, some with overmantels carved with allegorical figures, and with decorative plaster ceilings. Some rooms have linenfold panelling, others have early C18 bolection-moulded panelling. (Historic England 2025).

- 4.5.5 Historic England has highlighted that Burton Agnes Hall represents “...one of the finest late Elizabethan country houses in Yorkshire..., which ...derives considerable significance from its strategic position in the landscape. It commands a presence, particularly in views to and from the south and east, taking full advantage of the subtle topography of the site and surrounding landscape.

Since the Norman Manor House was built by Roger de Stuteville in 1173 the property has never changed hands by sale, though it has at times passed from family to family. The site has therefore considerable time-depth heritage interest and the quality of the experience of visiting the Hall, medieval Manor house and gardens relies heavily on the open landscape setting within which the complex sits.

Burton Agnes Hall was built at a time when the ‘architecture’ of the country house was first starting to emerge. The requirement for fortified manor houses for defence purposes, had declined to the point where architectural boldness for a high status property could focus on fine detailing as a visual expression of power and influence over the surrounding landscape.

Burton Agnes Hall was designed with its windows and, the long gallery on the top floor, to allow guests to look out into the far distance, primarily eastwards and southwards. The Hall and Gatehouse have been carefully placed, to the east of the medieval Manor house, to take full advantage of views across the historic estates of the owners.

The designed landscape gardens to the east of the Hall also channel views out, towards the coast, as an expression of showcasing the extent of the owner’s landholdings and status within the area. These views from the Hall, as well as views towards the Hall when it can be appreciated in its landscape setting, make an important contribution to its significance. They are important to the experience of visiting the heritage site and how its story can be read and understood.

Burton Agnes Hall is Grade I listed. The contemporary Gatehouse is also Grade I listed, as is the Medieval Manor House, also a scheduled monument. Grade I listing places these structures in the top 2% of buildings in the country in recognition of their outstanding architectural and historic interest in a national context. They also have considerable group value as a historic complex of structures, carefully placed in relation to each other. They are all located within the Burton Agnes Conservation Area” (Historic England 2023).

- 4.5.6 The Hall’s eastern elevation and gardens have panoramic views looking east towards Haisthorpe across agricultural land and areas of plantation (Appendix 1, Plate 21). The setting of the hall, with the older core of the village to the west and open views to the south and east, contributes to its significance to a high degree. This placement was intentional and is highlighted in Historic England’s description. Views to the north are screened by plantations which are part of the designed landscape of the Hall. As such, this was an intentional choice by the Hall’s owners and views to the north and north-east are considered to make a lesser contribution.

- 4.5.7 During the site visit, views were assessed from the gardens at the east from the wall above the ha-ha and from the walled garden, which adjoins the landscaped garden to the south (Appendix 1, Plates 21-24). The views from ground level at the garden are screened by the plantation and trees to the north and north-east. There is a less obstructed view to the east towards the location of Haisthorpe Hall although the distance and intervening field boundaries do not allow for a clear view of that asset.

The wall of the walled garden is over 2m in height and provides a private space with very restricted views out (Appendix 1, Plates 24 & 25). The Hall can clearly be seen when looking to the north-west, but the surrounding garden and countryside cannot. LVIA viewpoints 6, 8 and 9 correspond to the wall above the ha-ha, the garden and the walled garden. All show limited views of the proposed development despite the proximity, due to the designed landscape of the plantations or the wall of the walled garden (Appendix 2, viewpoints 6, 8 & 9)

- 4.5.8 Within the Hall itself, the rooms of the White Drawing Room, The King's Bedroom, the Queen's Bedroom and The Justice's Room have views looking east across the garden. On the 2nd floor, the Long Gallery and Library also have views facing east across the garden (Appendix 1, Plates 26-28). The upper storey (2nd) was considered the best indicator of how the proposed development would likely impact views. The east facing Long Gallery and Library windows are adjacent and provide very similar views. The projecting bay library window was considered the best indicator of how views across the garden and the wider landscape would be impacted. LVIA viewpoint 7 from the library window shows that the trees provide screening and only three turbines are in view despite the proximity of the development (Appendix 2, viewpoint 7). The library also affords views to the south-east where the wind farm at Fraisthorpe is visible at a distance (Appendix 1, Plate 29).
- 4.5.9 Burton Agnes stands within a prominent position within the north-eastern edge of the Burton Agnes Conservation area, with formal gardens, affording extensive views to the east towards Haisthorpe. The proposed development site forms part of the wider agricultural setting of Burton Agnes Hall which contributes to significance to a high degree. The Hall was purposefully designed to provide panoramic views eastwards and southwards, with notable views from the Long Gallery and the Library, both on the 2nd floor, which is the highest vantage point. The projecting window of the library provides clear long-distance views to the south and east over the Gatehouse. The LVIA visualisations show that the designed landscape provides an effective screen from the garden, wall above the ha-ha and from the Library (this view also serving as a proxy for the Long Gallery which is adjacent). The walled garden is a more private feature of the grounds and the high wall will result in no impact from within. The screening does restrict the impact and does not interfere with the view directly east towards Haisthorpe Hall, and the views south overlooking the Gatehouse. These are considered key designed views that contribute to significance. As the views to the north and north-east were intentionally blocked by plantations as part of the designed grounds, longer distance views in these directions are not considered to make a high contribution to the understanding of the asset.
- 4.5.10 The impact on Burton Agnes Hall, despite the proximity of the development and height of the turbines, would be minor. No designed views would be disrupted and the designed landscape provides an effective screen to the north-east. Although vegetation could be removed, this would itself have an impact on the setting of the Hall as the plantation is part of the designed landscape.
- 4.5.11 The Grade I Gatehouse is located at the southern end of a driveway leading from Burton Agnes Hall, to an entrance at the south side. This driveway affords a view of the main façade of the Hall which would have been seen upon entering through the gatehouse. The Gatehouse itself faces south towards a less built up area of the village and has panoramic views to the south. Its setting is the grounds of the Hall and it can be seen from points in the Conservation Area such as Station Road, before the Hall is in view (Appendix 2, viewpoint 10). Views from the Gatehouse to the north-east are not considered to contribute to the significance of the asset which was designed as a statement of wealth and status as the grand entrance to the grounds.
- 4.5.12 Burton Agnes Hall has a number of Grade II associated garden structures; a sundial (1083818), a statue of Mercury (1346454), the figure of an angel (1204926), a garden statue of a peasant girl (1083816), garden statue of a peasant boy (1346452), statue of a warrior (1280989), statue of a boy with quiver (1204924). Other standing structures are the Grade II walls and gate piers to north, east and west of

the walled garden (1204927), gate piers and walls (1204905) and the stable and coach house (1083817). The Grade I Remains of Treadmill and Bakery (1346453) are located on the western side of the Hall. The setting of these associated features is considered to be the grounds and garden of the Hall. Wider views are not considered to contribute to their significance due to their spatial and functional association with the Hall. As their setting will not be impacted, these assets will not be considered further.

Burton Agnes Manor House (Grade I, 1280994), c1.6km south-west

- 4.5.13 The Manor House has its origins in the 12th century and was built for Roger de Stuteville. It has a 15th century roof, the outer walls date from c1601-10 and later alterations include early to mid-18th century fenestration. It is set within the grounds of Burton Agnes Hall, sitting between the Hall and St Martin's Church. Its setting is considered to be its position within the village, close to the Hall. Views towards the proposed development will be blocked by Burton Agnes Hall and the designed landscape of the plantations. As the setting will not be impacted, this asset will not be considered further.

Church of St Martin (Grade I, 1083812) and Old Rectory (Grade II, 1346449), c1.6km south-west

- 4.5.14 The church has an 11th century origin with a mid-12th century north arcade, a 13th century south arcade, a north chantry of 1313, a 15th century clerestory and tower and an 18th century north side of the chancel. The remaining features represent a rebuilding in 1840. This medieval church, and the nearby medieval manor house, formed the historic medieval core of the village. The setting of the church is considered to be the village which it serves and this contributes to significance to a high degree. The wider views are not considered to contribute to this significance and views towards the proposed development will be blocked by the trees to the north of Burton Agnes Hall. Near to the church, the Grade II listed Old Rectory is located on Church Lane. This was probably constructed in the early 19th century and has later additions and alterations, according to its Historic England listing information. This asset is intrinsically linked with the church and its setting is its location within the village. Wider views are not considered to contribute to the significance of this asset and it will not be impacted.

Church Farmhouse (Grade II, 1083811) and Home Farmhouse (Grade II, 1083819), c1.6km south-west

- 4.5.15 These two farmhouses are located close to the grounds of Burton Agnes Hall, with the former on Shady Lane and the latter on Main Street. The setting of the two farmhouses is considered to be the village, and nearby buildings will obscure any views towards the proposed development. These will not be considered further.

Manor Farm Cottage (Grade II, 1204968), Former Methodist Church (Grade II, 1346455), c1.7km south-west

- 4.5.16 These two buildings are located on Main Street (A614). Their settings are considered to be their immediate vicinity in the built-up area of Main Street. Views towards the proposed development will be obscured by the built environment. These will not be considered further.

5 STEP 3 ASSESSING EFFECTS

5.1 Summary of Assets

5.1.1 Those assets that have been identified as potentially affected are summarised in the table below. This shows the heritage significance, contribution from setting and magnitude of impact as described above.

Table 4 Summary of assets which will likely be impacted by the proposed development.

NHLE no.	Name	Heritage Significance of Asset	Contribution from Setting	Magnitude of impact
1013621	Rudston Monolith SM	High	Low	Negligible
1005231	Rudston Beacon and Round Barrows to East SM	High	Moderate	Minor
1005223	Earthwork (Rudston 'A; Cursus) on the Sheepwalk SM	High	Moderate	Minor
1005232	South Side Mount Round Barrow SM	High	Moderate	Minor
1017994	Sands Wood Round Barrow SM	High	Low	Negligible
1005222	Roman Villa SM	High	Moderate	Negligible
1013628	Romano-British Villa east of Sandy Lane SM	High	Moderate	Negligible
1013618	Low Caythorpe deserted medieval village SM	High	High	Minor
1005207	Settlement Site at Boynton Hall SM	High	High	Minor
N/A	Burton Agnes Conservation Area SM	Medium	High	Minor

1162387	Church of All Saints, Rudston LB	High	High	Negligible
1083823	Carnaby Temple	High	Moderate	Minor
1083821	St John the Baptist Church LB	High	High	Negligible
MHU20748	White House Farm, Haisthorpe non-designated heritage asset	Low	High	Minor
1346645	Thorpe Hall Grade II* LB	High	High	Minor
1346451	Burton Agnes Hall Grade I LB	High	High	Minor

5.1.12 Likely Significance of Effect

5.1.13 Having determined the significance of the specific heritage assets, contribution from setting and the potential magnitude of impact on the setting and therefore on the significance of the asset, an overall appraisal of the likely significant effects was reached. This was done with reference to Table 3 and is summarised in Table 5 below:

Table 5 Summary of Likely Significant Effects

NHLE no.	Name	Heritage Significance of Asset	Magnitude of impact	Likely Significance of Effect
1013621	Rudston Monolith SM	High	Negligible	Slight
1005231	Rudston Beacon and Round Barrows to East SM	High	Minor	Slight - Moderate
1005223	Earthwork (Rudston 'A; Cursus) on the Sheepwalk SM	High	Minor	Slight - Moderate
1005232	South Side Mount Round Barrow SM	High	Minor	Slight - Moderate
1017994	Sands Wood Round Barrow SM	High	Negligible	Slight

1005222	Roman Villa SM	High	Negligible	Slight
1013628	Romano-British Villa east of Sandy Lane SM	High	Negligible	Slight
1013618	Low Caythorpe deserted medieval village SM	High	Minor	Slight - Moderate
1005207	Settlement Site at Boynton Hall SM	High	Minor	Slight - Moderate
N/A	Burton Agnes Conservation Area SM	Medium	Minor	Slight
1162387	Church of All Saints, Rudston LB	High	Negligible	Slight
1083823	Carnaby Temple	High	Minor	Slight - Moderate
1083821	At John the Baptist Church LB	High	Negligible	Slight
MHU20748	White House Farm, Haisthorpe non-designated heritage asset	Low	Minor	Slight - Negligible
1346645	Thorpe Hall Grade II* LB	High	Minor	Slight - Moderate
1346451	Burton Agnes Hall Grade I LB	High	Minor	Slight - Moderate

6 STEP 4 AVOID OR MINIMISE HARM

- 6.1.1 Of the sixteen assets considered, the likely significant effect was Neutral Slight - Negligible or Slight for eight of them. This is not considered to be substantial harm under NPPF or significant in EIA terms. The heritage significance of the assets can still be appreciated and will not be harmed to an extent where mitigation would be required. This lower level of harm can also be offset by the public benefit of providing a renewable source of energy and contribution towards energy security, and also by the temporary nature of the proposed development which will have a life-span of forty years. The non-permanent turbines can be removed at the end of their active lifespan and views would revert to the baseline level.
- 6.1.2 The likely significant effect has been assessed as Slight-Moderate for eight of the assets. This effect is considered to be at the lower end of that scale, and therefore Minor, where the proposed development is not within the immediate setting of the assets and long-distance views are restricted by topography, screening and distance. The embedded mitigation of the colour of the turbines would also reduce the visual impact. This would be less than substantial harm under NPPF and not considered significant in EIA terms. The turbines will only be visible from specific viewpoints within the Burton Agnes Conservation Area and from Burton Agnes Hall, and will not interrupt key designed views to the east and south. The lower level of harm can also be offset by the temporary nature of the proposed development and the public benefits, as described above.

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FIGURES

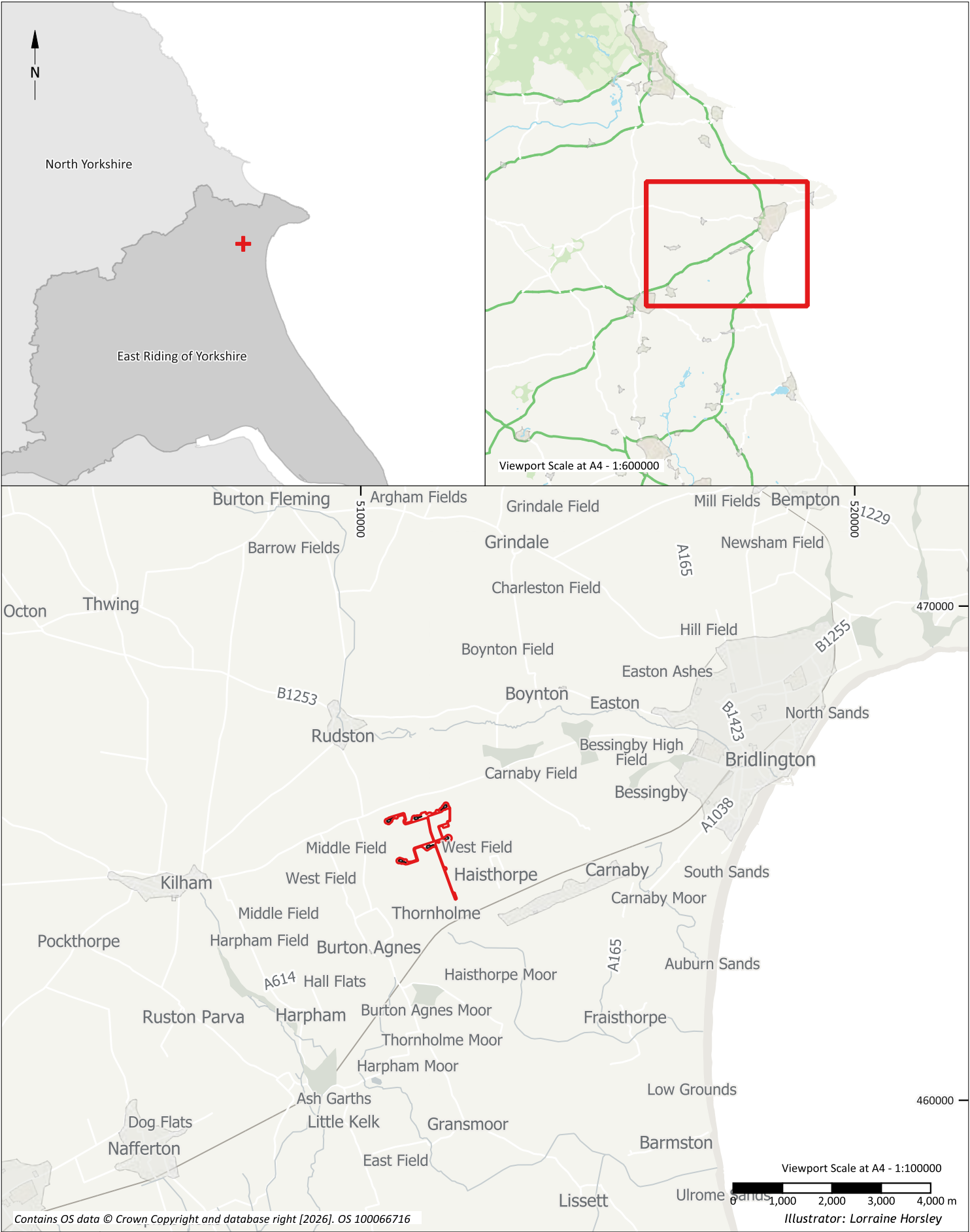


Figure 01 - Location Map
Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension

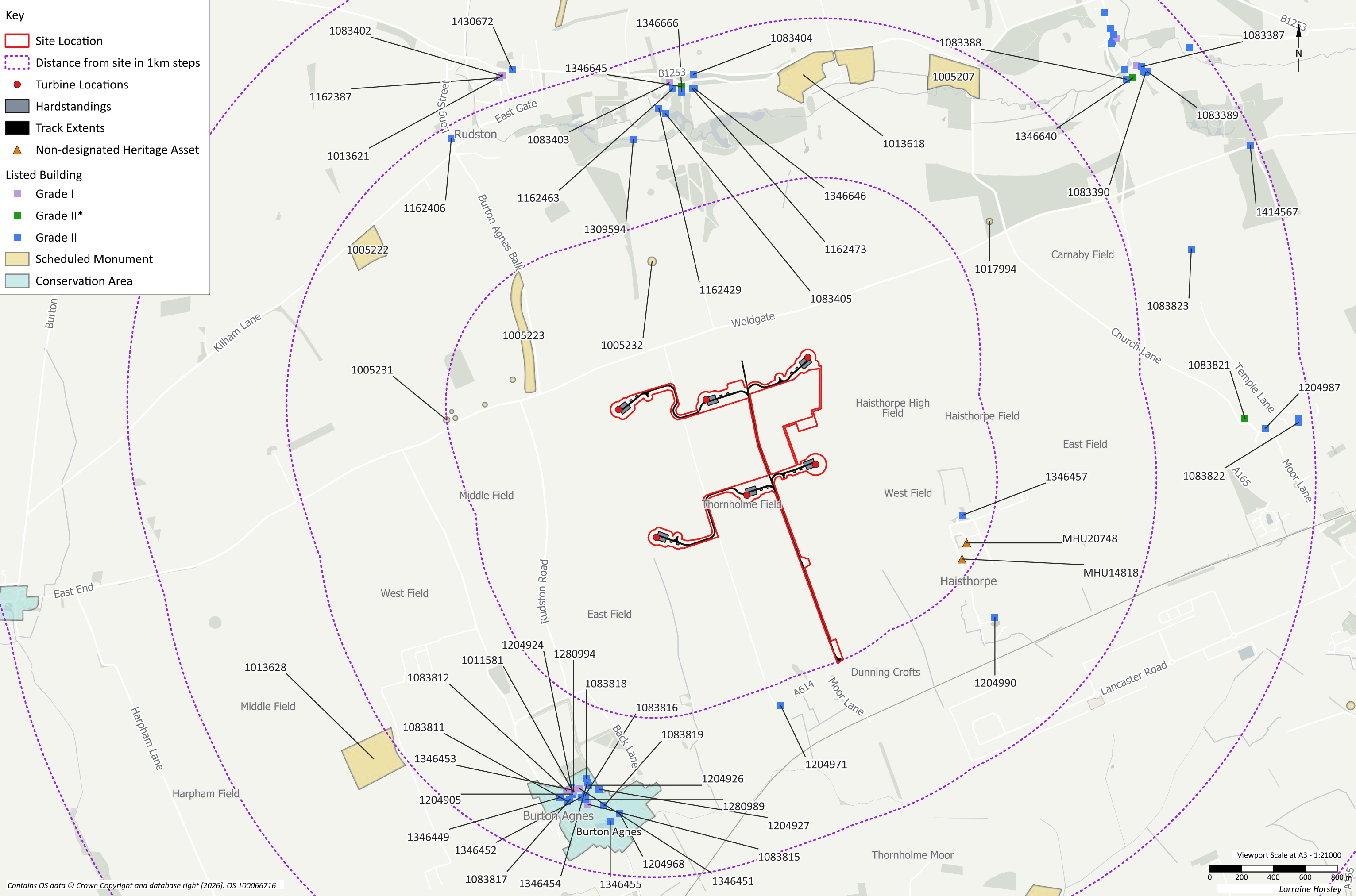


Figure 03 - Designated Heritage Assets within 2km
Three Oaks Renewable Energy Park Extension