

# LAND AT KENLEY FARM

WAWNE

EAST RIDING

YORKSHIRE

Heritage Impact Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 210726



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES &  
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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# Land at Kenley Farm, Wawne, East Riding of Yorkshire

## Heritage Impact Assessment

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Aardvark EM Ltd. (The Agent)

### SUMMARY

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*This report presents the results of a heritage impact assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for a proposed PV development on Land at Kenley Farm, Wawne, East Riding, Yorkshire. This work was carried out on behalf of Aardvark EM Ltd. (The Agent) in advance of a planning application.*

*The proposed site comprises six large agricultural fields within an essentially flat agricultural landscape. In general within this landscape Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and activity focused on the (relatively) higher ground, with more intensive use of the floodplain only beginning from the medieval period. The Eschedike, a drainage canal and navigation, was cut by the monks of Meaux Abbey in 1160x82 and passes through the south-eastern part of the site. Most of the site is likely to have been drained and enclosed in the post-medieval period. The walkover survey identified only a limited number of possible earthwork features; all of these features are undated. Any development of the site is likely to encounter and damage the buried archaeological resource. Whilst there is a high potential suggested by the surrounding landscape, most of the site was unenclosed marshland or at least subject to flooding until later drainage. Many of the identified features likely reflecting post-medieval features. However, one of the fields contains the buried remains of the Eschedike, and then there is the palaeo-environmental potential of the site, which is unproven but likely. The geophysical survey mainly identified palaeo-channels, modern drainage, and agricultural features, and the very slight traces of Eschedike.*

*In terms of indirect impacts, most of the few designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance as to minimize the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed development by a combination of local blocking from trees, topography, buildings, or embankments, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their setting. However, the high value of several of these heritage assets, and their interlinking on a landscape scale, together with the size of proposed development and its location within a flat lowland landscape, means that some impact is unavoidable, even though individually the impact on each asset is minimal.*

*With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negligible to negative/minor**. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource may be **permanent and irreversible** but could be mitigated through an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation, monitoring, and recording.*



March 2022

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AARDVARK EM LTD. (THE AGENT)  
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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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<b>LOCATION:</b>	LAND AT KENLEY FARM
<b>PARISH:</b>	WAWNE
<b>COUNTY:</b>	EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
<b>CENTROID NGR:</b>	TA 07617 38308
<b>PLANNING REF:</b>	PRE-APPLICATION
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	ERWK21
<b>OASIS REF:</b>	SOUTHWES1-503077

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned to undertake a heritage impact assessment for a proposed PV development on land at Kenley Farm, Wawne, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidelines.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed site is located to the east of Beverley and north of Kingston-Upon-Hull. The village of Woodmansey lies c. 1km to the east and Wawne c.1.3km to the south-east. It is located in the north-western corner of the parish of Wawne and comprises six enclosed agricultural fields, with Kenley House Farm to the south. The river Hull runs along the south western boundary of the site. The site is very flat and lies between 0 and 1m AOD.

The soils of the proposed area comprise the fine loamy soils of the Holderness Association (SSEW 1983), which overlies superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium with chalk of the Flamborough Chalk Formation at depth; local boreholes would imply the chalk is at a depth of c.7-8m below current ground levels.

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Wawne is a small village and civil parish in East Riding, Yorkshire. It is first recorded at Domesday as *Waghen or Wagene* in the Wapentake of Holderness, in the county of Yorkshire. Its name derives from the Old English 'Wagen' meaning a quaking bog or possibly the Welsh *gwaun* meaning moor (University of Nottingham 2021). It is recorded as *Wuane* in 1230 and *Wawne* from 1371 (Victoria County History 2002). At Domesday it was held jointly by the Archbishop of York at St Peter and the Drogo de la Bouerer (also recorded as Drogo de la Beuvriere), rewarded with all the land and settlements in the Wapentake of Holderness after the Norman Conquest. He built Skipsea Castle in East Riding held lands in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire. Accused of poisoning his wife (possibly King William's niece) he fled and all his lands passed to Odo, Count of Champagne in 1087 (Sheahan & Whellan 1856). The parish of Wawne included the township of Meaux, chiefly the site of a Cistercian monastery founded c. 1150; little remains of the monastery today. It is likely the parish extended as far south as Sutton, but this became a separate parish in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Victoria County history 2002).

A small amount of archaeological work has been carried out within 1km radius of the site; most of this has focused on Wawne (Figure 11). The results of this fieldwork are limited to post-medieval features and deposits.

The Hull and East Riding Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the northern part of the proposed site as *Private Planned Enclosure* and the southern part as *Modern Fields*. Carr Plantation is recorded as *Plantation Woodland*.



The historic visual impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment* (English Heritage 2008), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2016), and with reference to *Visual Assessment of Wind Farms: Best practice* (University of Newcastle 2002) and *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (Landscape Institute 2013). The site visits were undertaken by Peter Webb on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

## 2.0 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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### 2.1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT - OVERVIEW

The purpose of heritage impact assessment is twofold: Firstly, to understand – insofar as is reasonably practicable and in proportion to the importance of the asset – the significance of a historic building, complex, area, monument or archaeological site (the ‘heritage asset’). Secondly, to assess the likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct impact) and/or its setting (indirect impact). The methodology employed in this assessment is based on the approach outlined in the relevant DoT guidance (DMRB vol.11; WEBTAG), used in conjunction with the ICOMOS (2011) guidance and the staged approach advocated in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 Historic England 2015). The methodology employed in this assessment can be found in Appendix 3.

### 2.2 NATIONAL POLICY

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2021). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

*Paragraph 194*

*In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including the 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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*Paragraph 195*

*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 assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

A further key document is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular section 66(1), which provides *statutory protection* to the setting of Listed buildings:

*In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.*

### 2.3 LOCAL POLICY

Policy ENV3: *Valuing our Heritage* in *The East Riding Local Plan: Strategy Document adopted April 2016* makes the following statement:

- A. *Where possible, heritage assets should be used to reinforce local distinctiveness, create a sense of place, and assist in the delivery of the economic well-being of the area. This can be achieved by putting assets, particularly those at risk, to an appropriate, viable and sustainable use.*
- B. *The significance, views, setting, character, appearance and context of heritage assets, both designated and non-designated, should be conserved, especially the key features that contribute to the East Riding's distinctive historic character including:*
  - 1. *Those elements that contribute to the special interest of Conservation Areas, including the landscape setting, open spaces, key views and vistas, and important unlisted buildings identified as contributing to the significance of each Conservation Area in its appraisal;*
  - 2. *Listed Buildings and their settings;*
  - 3. *Historic Parks and Gardens and key views in and out of these landscapes;*
  - 4. *The dominance of the church towers and spires as one of the defining features of the landscape, such as those of Holderness and the Wolds;*
  - 5. *Heritage assets associated with the East Yorkshire coast and the foreshore of the Humber Estuary;*
  - 6. *The historic, archaeological and landscape interest of the Registered Battlefield at Stamford Bridge;*
  - 7. *The historic cores of medieval settlements, and, where they survive, former medieval open field systems with ridge and furrow cultivation patterns;*
  - 8. *The nationally important archaeology of the Yorkshire Wolds; and 9. Those parts of the nationally important wetlands where waterlogged archaeological deposits survive.*
- C. *Development that is likely to cause harm to the significance of a heritage asset will only be granted permission where the public benefits of the proposal outweigh the potential harm. Proposals which would preserve or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.*
- D. *Where development affecting archaeological sites is acceptable in principle, the Council will seek to ensure mitigation of damage through preservation of the remains in situ as a preferred solution. When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before or during development.*

## **2.4 STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT – DIRECT AND INDIRECT IMPACTS**

This assessment is broken down into two main sections. Section 3.0 addresses the *direct impact* of the proposed development i.e. the physical effect the development may have on heritage assets within, or immediately adjacent to, the development site. Designated heritage assets on or close to a site are a known quantity, understood and addressed via the *design and access statement* and other planning documents. Robust assessment, however, also requires a clear understanding of the value and significance of the *archaeological* potential of a site. This is achieved via the staged process of archaeological investigation detailed in Section 3.0. Section 4.0 assesses the likely effect of the proposed development on known and quantified designated heritage assets in the local area. In this instance the impact is almost always indirect i.e. the proposed development impinges on the *setting* of the heritage asset in question and does not have a direct physical effect.

## 3.0 DIRECT IMPACTS

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### 3.1 STRUCTURE OF ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of this assessment, the *direct effect* of a development is taken to be its direct physical effect on the buried archaeological resource. In most instances the effect will be limited to the site itself. However, unlike designated heritage assets (see Section 4.0) the archaeological potential of a site, and the significance of that archaeology, must be quantified by means of a staged programme of archaeological investigation. Sections 3.2-3.6 examine the documentary, cartographic and archaeological background to the site; Section 3.7 summarises this information in order to determine the significance of the archaeology, the potential for harm, and outlines mitigation strategies as appropriate. A geophysical (gradiometer) survey has been partially completed and will help inform and update the conclusions here. Appendix 2 details the methodology employed to make this judgement.

### 3.2 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

Wawne is a small village and civil parish in East Riding, Yorkshire. It is first recorded at Domesday as *Waghen or Wagene* in the Hundred of Holderness, in the county of Yorkshire. Its name derives from the Old English *Wagen* meaning a quaking bog or possibly the Welsh *gwaun* meaning moor (University of Nottingham 2021, both are plausible). It is recorded as *Wuane* in 1230 and *Wawne* from 1371 (Victoria County History 2002). At Domesday it was held jointly by the Archbishop of York at St Peter and the Drogo de la Bouerer (also recorded as Drogo de la Beuvriere), rewarded with all the land and settlements in the Hundred of Holderness after the Norman Conquest. He built Skipsea Castle in East Riding held lands in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Northamptonshire, and Leicestershire. Accused of poisoning his wife (possibly King William's niece) he fled and all his lands passed to Odo, Count of Champagne in 1087 (Sheahan & Whellan 1856). The parish of Wawne included the township of Meaux, chiefly the site of a Cistercian monastery founded c. 1150; little remains of the monastery today. It is likely the parish extended as far south as Sutton, but this became a separate parish in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Victoria County history 2002).

Kenley House Farm, which lies to the south of the proposed site, is believed to have been named after the Cavnglaik family, and first recorded in 1297. It was named *Kaynglayk* in 1396 and *Kainglie* in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Victoria County History 2002). Disputes over the marshland around the settlement at Wawne are recorded throughout the Middle Ages, with the marshland known as Stone Carr (forming the north eastern part of the proposed site) determined to be within the occupation of the archbishop of York and his tenant at *Weel* (Victoria County History 2002). Piecemeal enclosure appears to have taken place in Wawne from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and closes are recorded at Stone Carr by the 18<sup>th</sup> century along with a windmill which powered a drainage engine (Victoria County History 2002). A map from c.1775 (Figure 2) shows the the proposed site as forming part of *Stone Carr Closes*, with Scath/Double dike running along the north-western boundary, and a drove way forming the north-eastern boundary. *Carr*, derived from ME *ker* < ON *Kjarr*, means 'boggy land, swamp characterised by alders or similar shrubs' (Cavill 2018, 63).

The manor of Wawne was held in 1270 by the Counts of Aumale who also held the remaining part of Wawne under the Archbishop of York. The manor was purchased in 1651 from the City of London by Edward and Joseph Ashe, members of a London merchant family, having been pledged as security by the Crown for a loan in 1625. Sir Joseph Ash Bt. enlarged his Wawne estate with the purchase of additional land (Victoria County History 2002). The manor passed through marriage to the Windhams. A ferry was recorded crossing the Hull at Wawne, operated by the Archbishop of York or the Count of Aumale as tenant. It continued operation until c.1947. Much of the manor was sold at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the Windham family. Kenley House Farm was purchased by two estate agents, Edward Jellett and George Keeble, and sold again in 1912 as a

farm of 413 acres. The sale particulars are held at the Historic England Archive (SC 1349). It had been bought by the Hull Co-operative Society by 1921 (Victoria County History 2002).

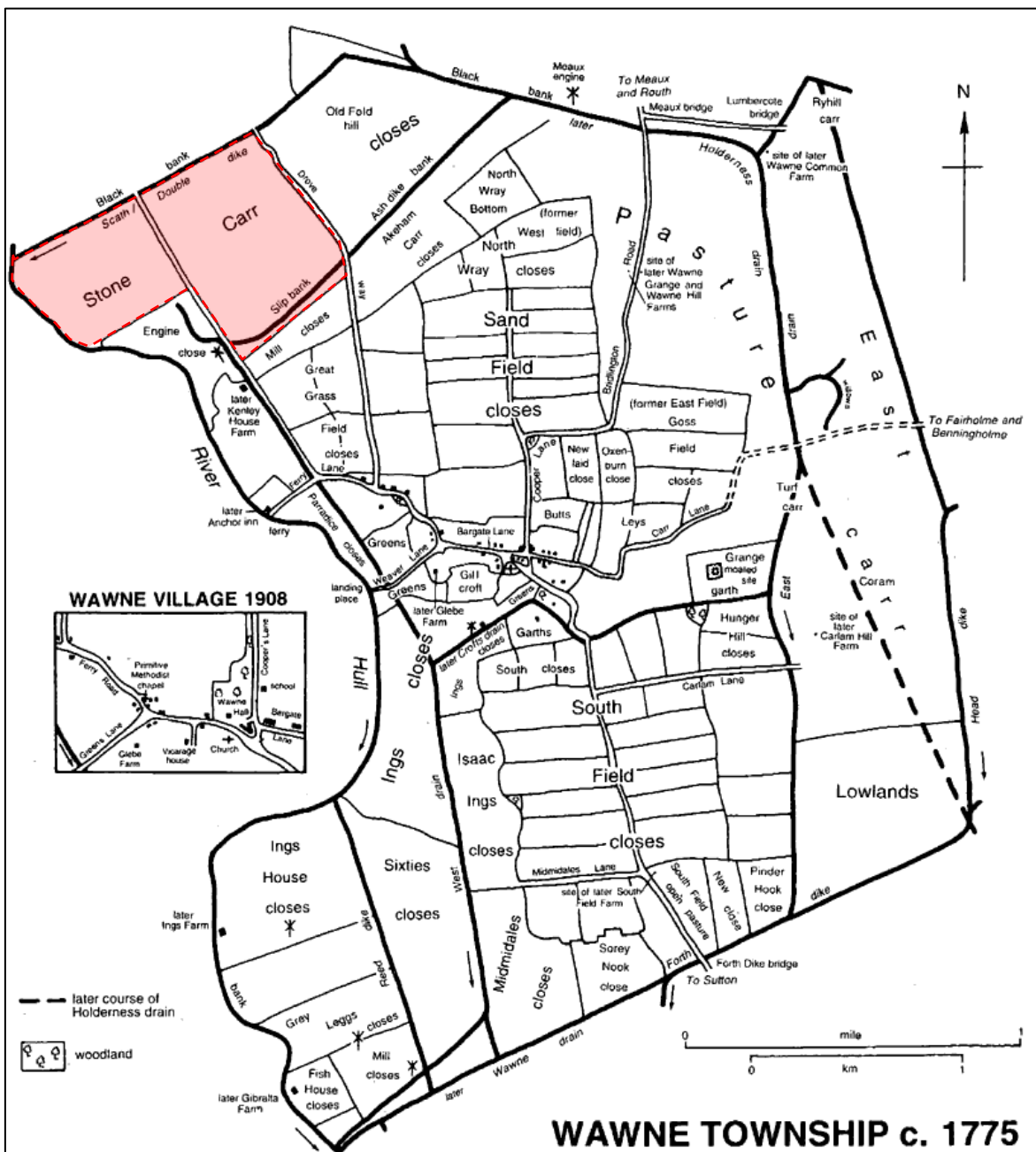


FIGURE 2: PLAN OF WAWNE TOWNSHIP c.1775 (VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY 2002). THE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

The 1846 tithe apportionment indicates that John Bovil occupied of much of the land within the proposed site area. It is probable he resided at Kenley House; although he is listed in the 1841 Census as a farmer (aged 25), it does not specifically state his address as Kenley House. The 1851 Census provides a little more information, stating that John was a farmer of 400 acres and his household included his wife, three children, a governess and 10 house servants, a substantial establishment. By 1871 Kenley House is named and John Bovill, his wife, two children, brother, sister-in-law, their three children, and eight servants, are all listed as residents. John appears to have died by 1881 leaving his daughter (Rebecca Calvert) and son-in-law to run the farm. The 1901 Census is the first to refer to the holding as Kenley Farm rather than Kenley House; Rebecca Calvert was still at the farm, albeit with a much-reduced number of resident male servants and no female servants. The status of the Calverts appears to have declined by 1911: Rebecca was listed



as a widow and her two children are recorded as a gardener's apprentice and general servant. Kenley House Farm was occupied by Arthur Walker (aged 34), a farm bailiff, with his wife, son and seven servants (1 female and 6 male, including a shepherd, horsemen and labourer). The house is recorded as having 11 countable rooms. The farm was sold either just prior to or just after this census. In contrast to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, there was a higher turnover of residents at Kenley House in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A 1909 trade directory records William Garbutt as its resident. Kelly's Directory for 1913 indicates that one Thomas Wetherell resided at Kenley House. Kelly's Directory for 1921 lists William Mollett as the manager at Kenley House for the Hull Co-operative Society Limited. The directory also notes that when an old wall by Kenley Farmhouse was removed some years prior, a silver crucifix, hawk's bell, dagger, and other relicts were found. The England and Wales Register of 1939 lists Isaac Sigsworth, a Farm Manager, as the primary resident, along with his wife and children and possibly other relatives. This presumably indicates it was still held by the Hull Co-operative Society Limited.

### 3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The readily-available map to show Kenley House Farm is the 1808 Cary map of Yorkshire (Figure 3). This shows the alternative name for Wawne (*Waghen*), and Kenley House Farm is shown as Kenley House.

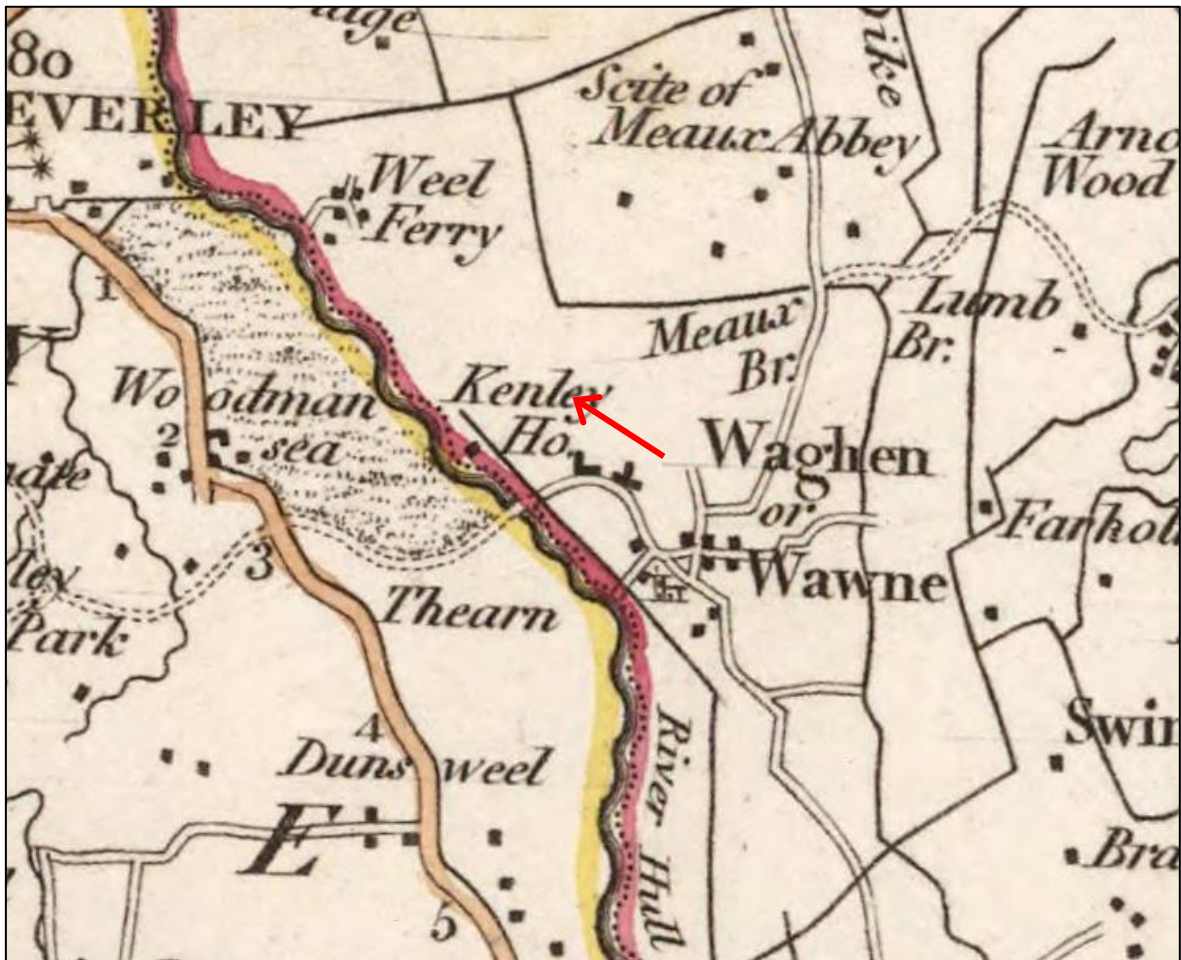


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM 1808 CARY MAP (BRITISH LIBRARY). THE APPROXIMATE SITE LOCATION IS INDICATED.

The tithe map and 1846 tithe apportionment for Wawne provide the first detailed cartographic depiction of the site (Figure 4). It shows the proposed site area as 16 enclosed arable fields with one area of plantation. The fields are all strongly rectilinear in form indicative of post-medieval (i.e. planned/surveyed) enclosure; this supports a date for drainage and enclosure in the 18<sup>th</sup>



century date for the drainage of this area, as discussed above. The site and surrounding land is in the ownership of J.S. Windham Esq. who is recorded as holding the Manor of Wawne. The fields which comprise the site are either in hand as part of the Wawne Estate or are leased to John Bovil (as per the Census). Many of the fields are named Stone Carr, after the earlier name for this area. A number also feature the name Morris, presumably a personal name of a landholder or tenant. John Bovil is recorded in the 1841 Census for Wawne and is *likely* to have been the occupant of Kenley House. The fields closer to Kenley House contain the element *engine*, indicating this was the location of the drainage engine shown on the c.1775 plan, when this area was named Engine Close (Figure 2).

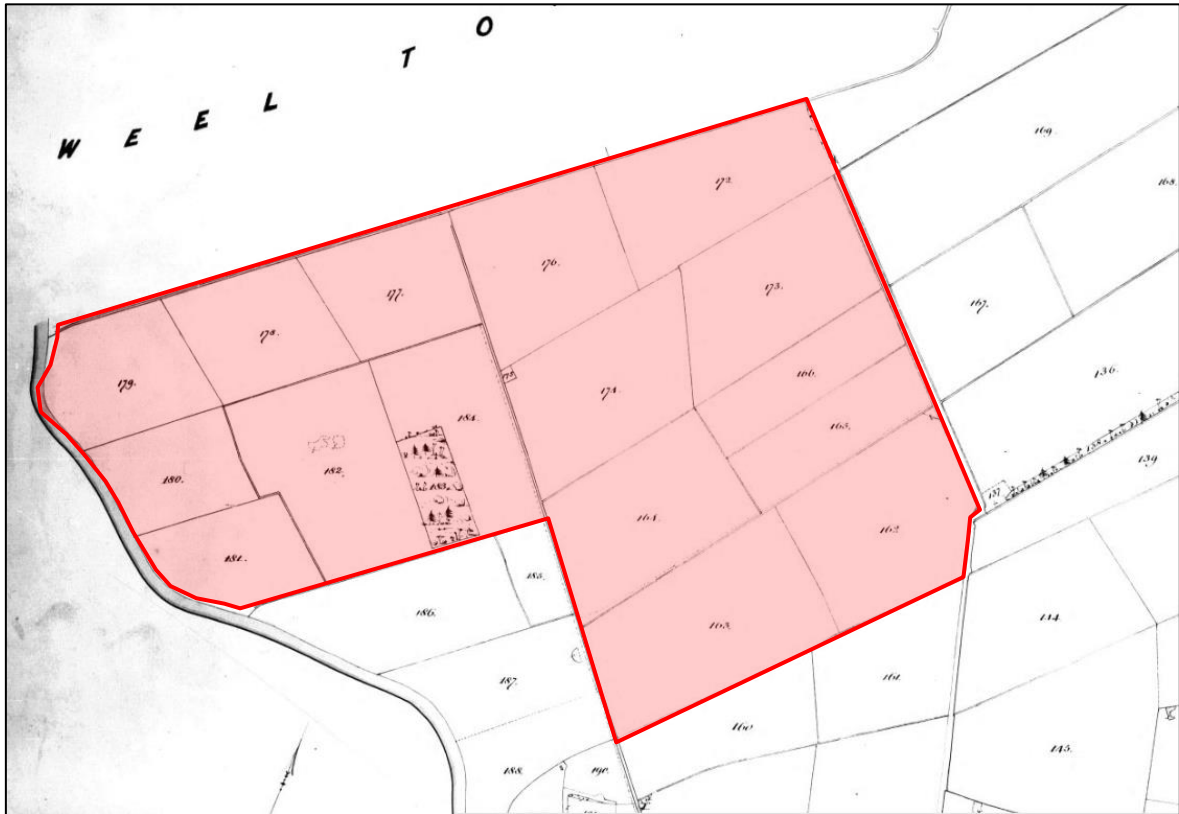


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE TITHE MAP FOR WAWNE (TNA).

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE 1846 TITHE APPORTIONMENT (TNA); PLOTS WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT SHADED GREEN.

Plot	Owner	Occupier	Name	Cultivation
136	J S Windham Esquire	Robert Clark	First Carr	Arable
137			Fold Yard etc	Arable
139			North Acklam Carr	Arable
144			South Acklam Carr	Arable
160		John Bovil	Mill Close	Arable
161			Mill Close	Arable
162			The Fourteen Acres	Arable
163			The Twenty Acres	Arable
164		Himself	Farr Stone Carr	Arable
165			First Stone Carr	Arable
166			Stone Carr	Arable
167		Robert Clark	Fourteen Acres	Arable
169			Long Carr	Arable
170			Red House Carr	Arable
171		Himself	Wood and Waste	-
172		John Bovil	Morris's Fifteen Acres	Arable
173			Morris's Eighteen Acres	Arable
174	Morris's Bridge Close		Arable	
175	Fold Yard		Arable	
176	Morris's Thirteen Acres		Arable	
177	Stone Carr		Arable	
178	Stone Carr		Arable	

179			Stone Carr	Arable
180			Spring Close	Arable
181			Spring Close	Arable
182			Stone Carr	Arable
183		Himself	Plantation	-
184		John Bovil	Stone Carr	Arable
185			Ward Close	Arable
186			Far Engine Close	Arable
187			Second Engine Close	Grass
188			First Engine Close	Grass
189			Calf Close	Grass
190			Paddock	Grass
191			Orchard	-
192			House and Gardens	-
193			Farm Buildings, Fold Yard and Stack Yard	-

The 1852 edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6" map (Figure 5) shows some further subdivisions of the north-eastern fields. The name *Stone Carr* is attributed to this area, but also the name *Morris Carr*, echoing the field-names in the tithe apportionment. The dyke along the north-western boundary is named *Black Bank* and that running north-west to south-east through the centre of the site is labelled *East Drain*. Further ditches are indicated running between the fields but these are not named. Close to the centre of the site a small building is shown in the plot named *Fold Yard* in the tithe apportionment. A number of small ponds are also shown across the western part of the site. Immediately to the east of the site, another tithe-era *Fold Yard* appears to have developed into Carr House, and the road shown running along the north-eastern boundary is labelled *Drove Lane*. At this date Kenley House appears to comprise a number of buildings arranged around a courtyard, with an orchard to the north.

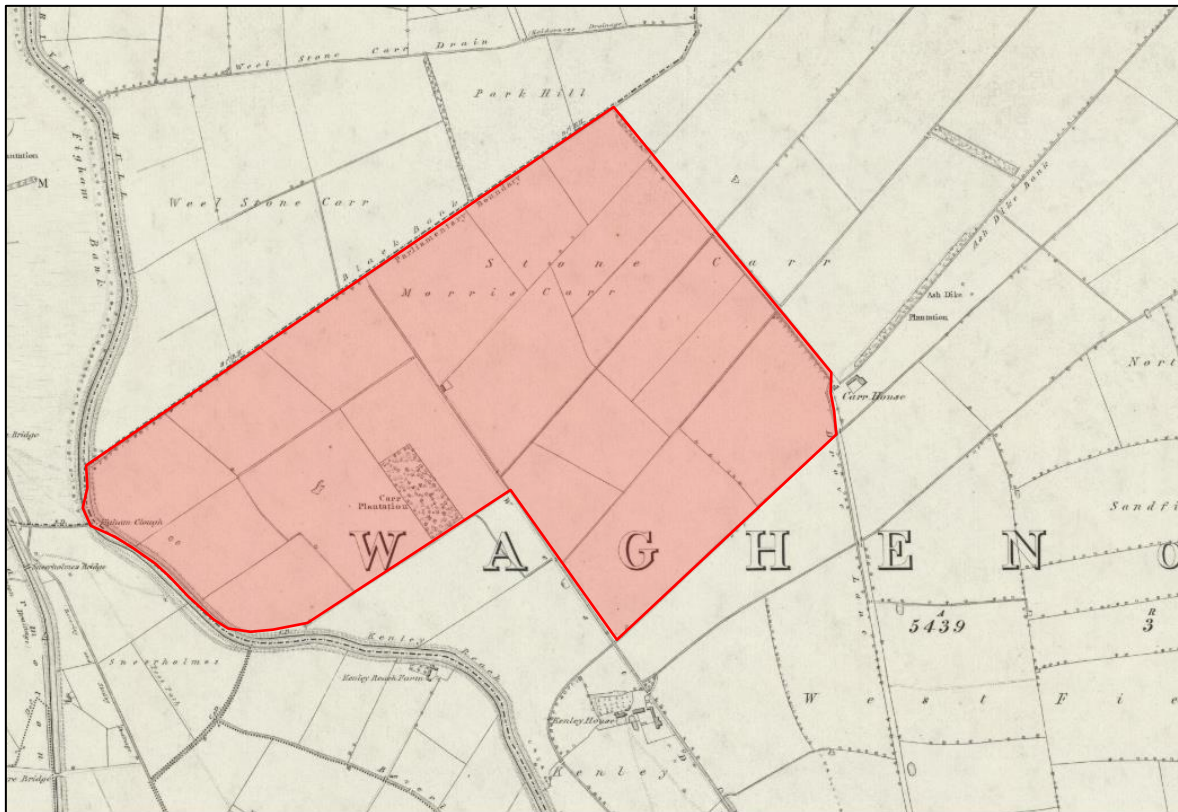


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1852 6" MAP (NLS). THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS 6" map (Figure 6) indicates some change since 1852. Several field boundaries had been removed during the intervening 60 years, both within the site and across the wider landscape. The ponds and small building/fold yard within the site are not shown, indicating they had been removed by this date. Additional buildings are shown at both Kenley House and Carr

House, with courtyard ranges at both sites. The ditch running across the centre of the site appears to have been renamed *Engine Drain* by this date.

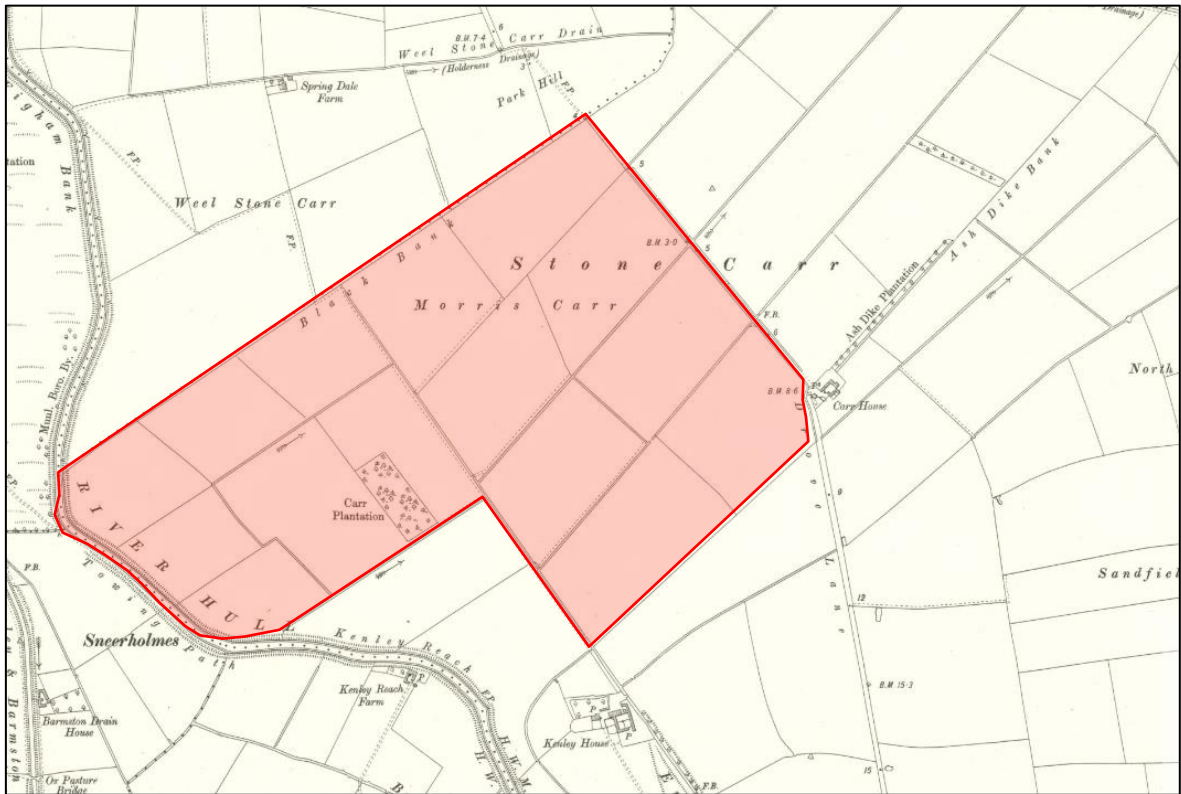


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION 6" OS MAP, SURVEYED 1908-9 (NLS). THE SITE IS INDICATED.

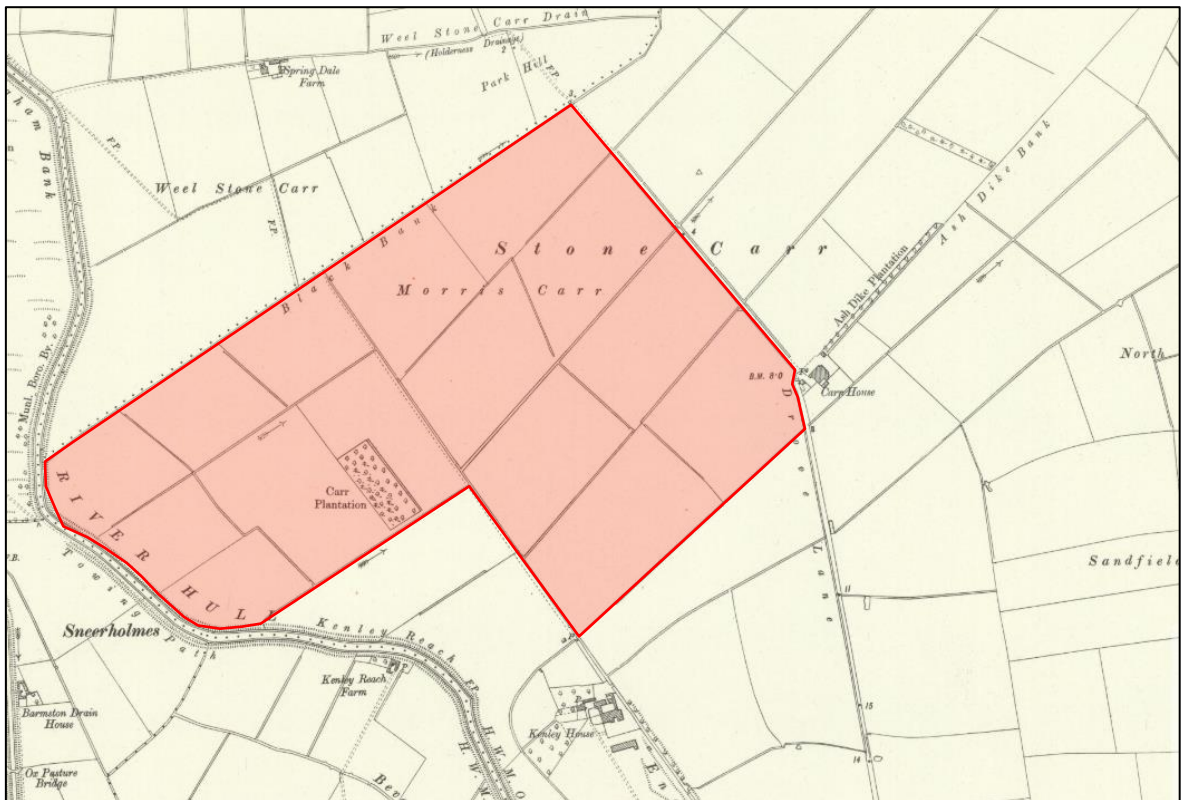


FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE 3<sup>RD</sup> REVISION OS 6" MAP, SURVEYED 1926 (NLS). THE SITE IS INDICATED.



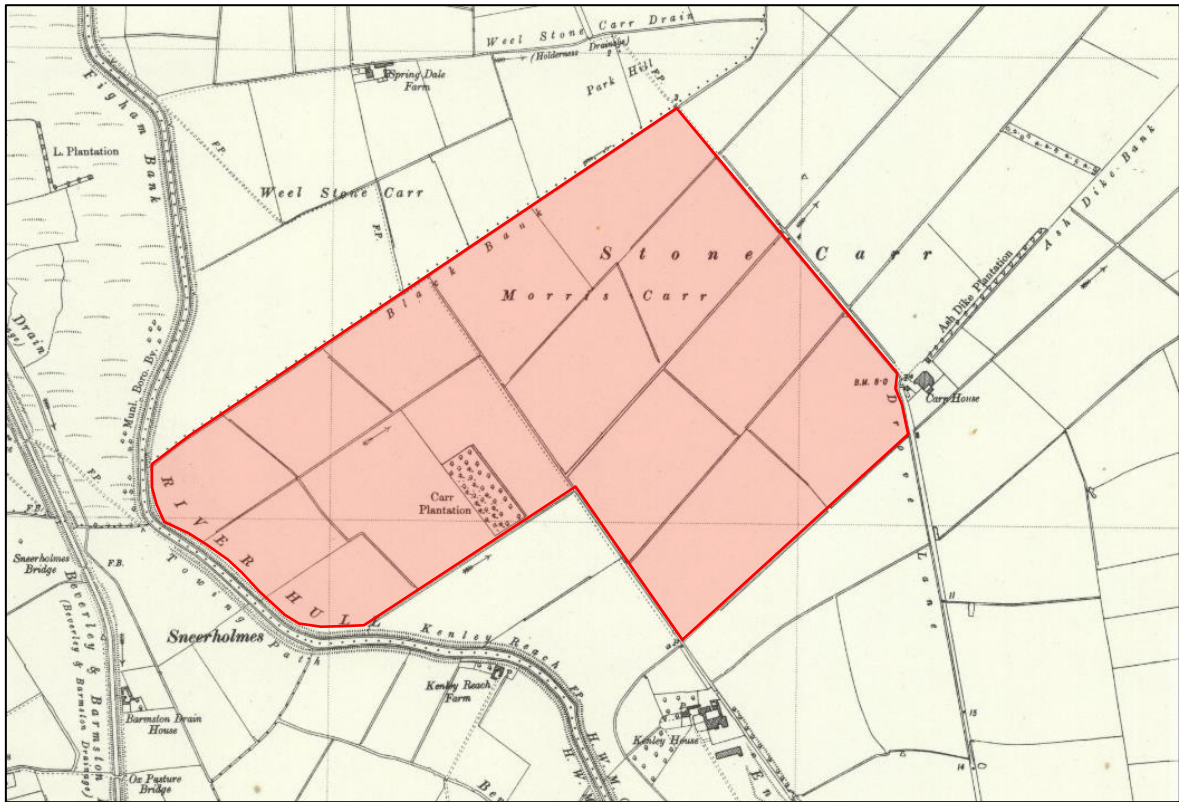


FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE 1938 6" OS MAP (NLS). THE SITE IS INDICATED.

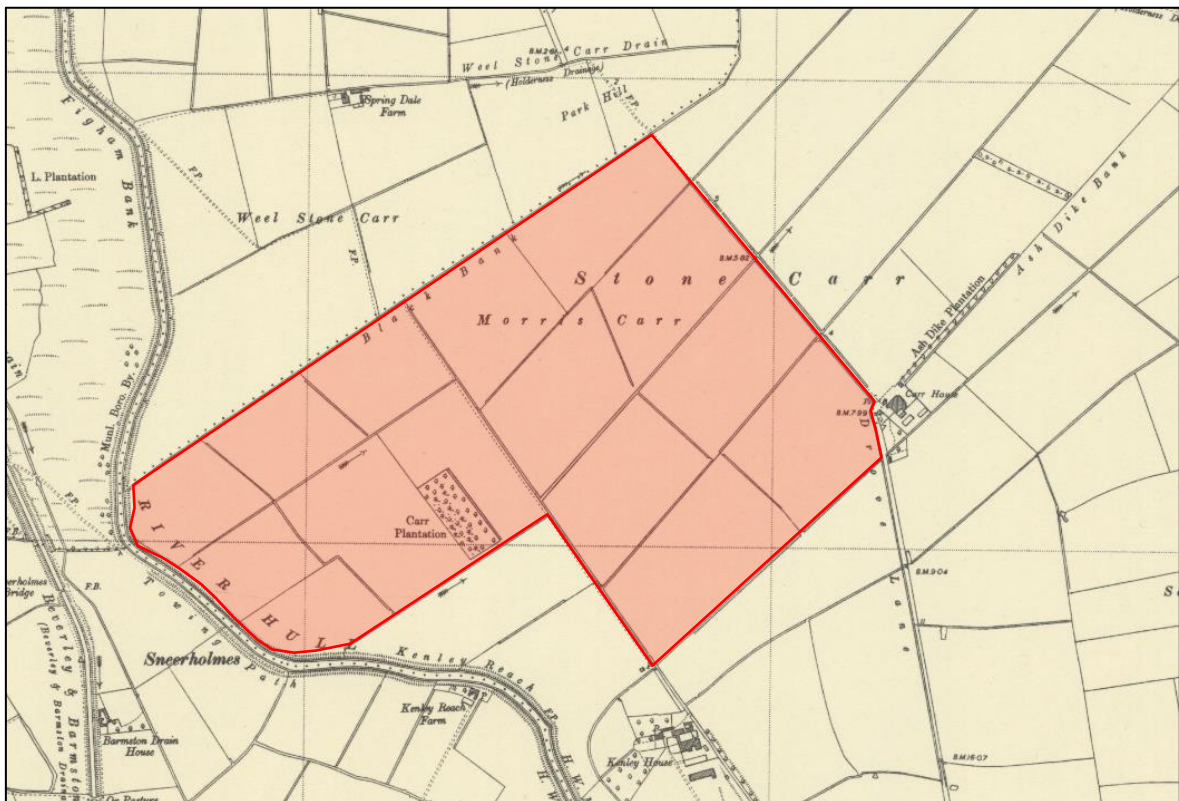


FIGURE 9: EXTRACT FROM THE SECOND EDITION 6 INCH ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP, REVISED AND SURVEYED 1946 (NLS). THE APPROXIMATE PROPOSED AREA IS INDICATED IN RED.

The 1926 3<sup>rd</sup> revision OS map (Figure 7) shows no change within the site, although Carr House appears to have been further developed, the courtyard area having been infilled to create a single square building. Kenley House, by now in the ownership of the Hull Co-operative Society Limited,

also appears to have developed. The southern range was extended southwards and additional buildings added to the south of the farmstead. A second orchard also appears to have been planted south-west of the farmstead and a pump is marked to the north. There is little discernible difference between the 1926, 1938 and 1946 maps (Figures 7-9), with the exception of additional structures around Kenley and Carr House by 1946.

Later OS mapping (not illustrated) indicates that by the early 1970s the farm buildings around Kenley House Farm had been developed into an extensive range. Carr House also appears to have been extensively remodelled. A quarry appears to be depicted in the centre of Carr Plantation on one historic map from the 1980s but is not shown does on subsequent maps.

### 3.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

There has been a limited amount of archaeological fieldwork in this area. Most of that work has been carried out to the south-east, around Wawne (Figure 11). The work has only encountered post-medieval features and deposits. The Hull and East Riding Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) records the northern part of the proposed site as *Private Planned Enclosure* and the southern part as *Modern Fields*. Carr Plantation is recorded as *Plantation Woodland*.

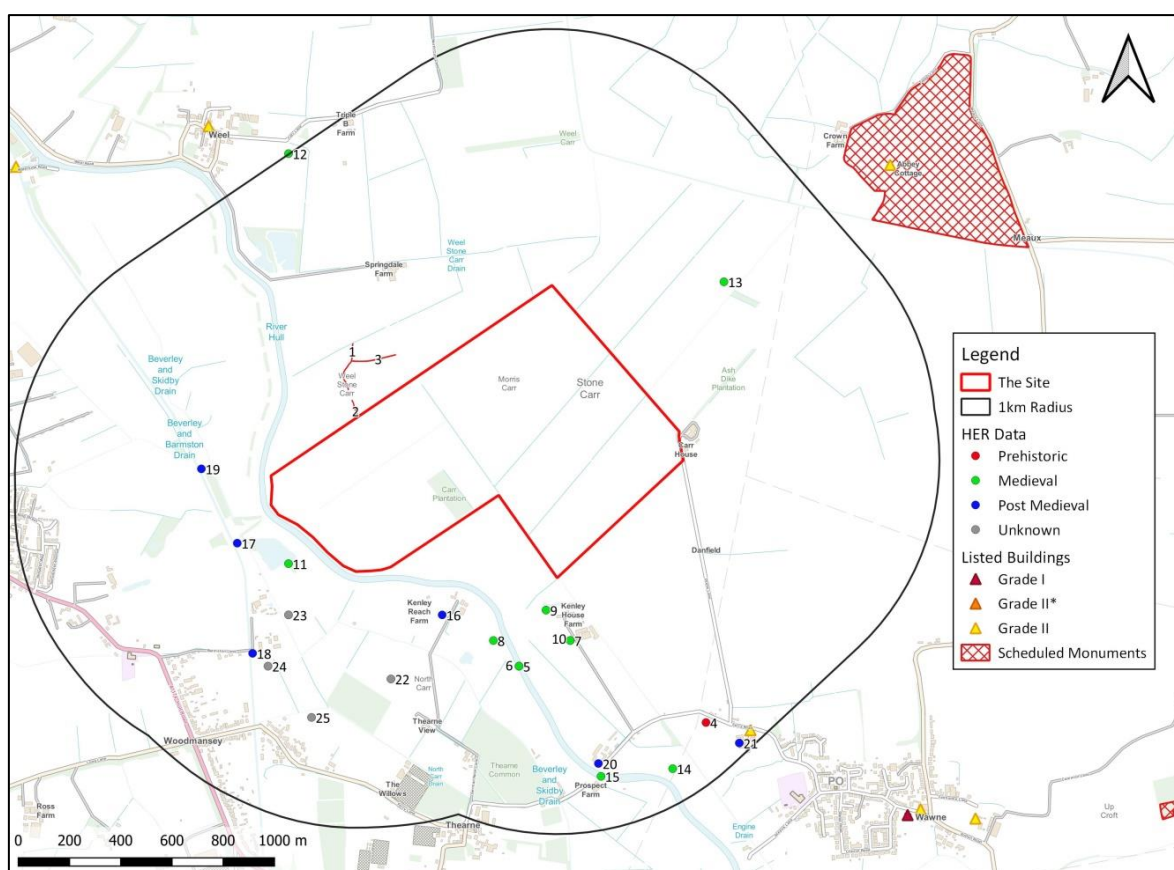


FIGURE 10: HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN 1KM OF THE PROPOSAL AREA RECORDED IN THE HULL AND EAST RIDING HER AND HISTORIC ENGLAND DATABASES (SOURCE: HULL AND EAST RIDING HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD & HISTORIC ENGLAND). CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2021.

#### 3.4.1 PREHISTORIC 4000BC - AD43

There is some evidence of Prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. A number of cropmarks are thought to belong to Iron Age or Romano-British field boundaries. These are located just to the north of the north-eastern boundary of the site. A Bronze Age looped and socketed axe was found to the south of Kenley House Farm.

### 3.4.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 – AD409

The Romano-British period is currently unrepresented, with no recorded sites.

### 3.4.3 MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1540

There are a reasonable number of records dating from the medieval period recorded in the Hull and East Riding HER. These include ridge and furrow to the north of the site at Weel (MHU6559) and a medieval to post-medieval road to the north-east (MHU8498). The largest concentration of sites from this period are to the south of the site around Kenley House Farm, with a possible moat (MHU12302), the site of Wawne medieval grange (MHU8318), and finds including a crucifix and hawks bell (MHU8318). The Ash Dyke (MHU18518), windmill (MHU19446), and watermill (MHU18514), are located to the west of Kenley House. Closer to Wawne, two lead weights (MHU15921) have been reported, and there is the site of the Wawne ferry (MHU12675). Just outside the 1km radius is the extensive and Scheduled site of Meaux Abbey.

### 3.4.4 POST-MEDIEVAL AD1540 -1899

A limited number of sites of post-medieval date are recorded in the HER within 1km of the site. These include the sites of a number of bridges crossing the Hull (e.g. Figham Bridge, MHU12310; Sneerholmes Bridge, MHU12309; and Ox Pasture Bridge, MHU12308). Kenley Reach Farm, on the opposite side of the River Hull, is recorded as a post-medieval farmstead (MHU12681). To the south of the site is the site of the Anchor Inn, at the Wawne ferry crossing point (MHU12303), and the Grade II Listed Bamforth Farm (MHU8288). In addition, the map evidence suggests a windmill and/or engine was located immediately to the south of the site.

### 3.4.5 MODERN 1900-PRESENT AND UNKNOWN

There are no sites of modern date recorded within 1km of the site although a number of undated field systems, ditches and enclosures are documented to the south of the proposed site, on the opposite side of the river (MHU12864; MHU863; MHU1504). Bog oaks have also been recovered from this area (MHU5776).

TABLE 2: TABLE OF NEARBY HERITAGE ASSETS (SOURCE: HULL AND EAST RIDING HER).

No	Mon ID	Name	Summary
1	MHU22248	Cropmarks of Iron Age and/or Romano-British field boundaries	Aerial photographs show cropmarks of Iron Age and/or Romano-British field boundaries plotted during the Hull Valley National Mapping Project.
2			
3			
4	MHU15920	BA looped and socketed axe	
5	MHU19446	Site of windmill, Ashdyke	
6	MHU18514	Site of water mill, Ash Dike/River Hull	
7	MHU8318	?Site of Wawne medieval grange	
8	MHU18518	Ash Dike	
9	MHU12302	Possible moat	Ditch to West of Kenly House Farm, shown as water filled on OS 6" 1855 map.
10	MHU8380	Crucifix and other finds	A silver crucifix, a hawks bell, a dagger and other finds discovered when removing an old wall near Kemley House Farm about 1830.
11	MHU15812	Med/post-med pottery, Sneerholmes	
12	MHU6559	Ridge and furrow, SE of Weel	
13	MHU8498	Medieval to post-medieval road	
14	MHU15921	Two lead weights	
15	MHU12675	Site of Thearne to Wawne Ferry	First mentioned in the 12th century, the Thearne to Wawne ferry was closed in the 1950s.
16	MHU12681	Kenley Reach Farm	Isolated farmhouses built by 1852.
17	MHU12309	Site of Sneerholmes Bridge	Site of "Sneerholmes Bridge" marked on OS 6" 1855 and 25" 1891 maps.
18	MHU12308	Ox Pasture Bridge	"Ox Pasture Bridge" marked on OS 6" 1855 and 25" 1891 map.
19	MHU12310	Site of Figham Bridge	Site of "Figham Bridge", marked on OS 6" 1855 and 25" 1891 map.
20	MHU12303	Former Anchor Inn	"Anchor Inn" marked on OS 6" 1855 map.
21	MHU8288	Bamforth Farm	Grade II Listed.
22	MHU1504	North Carr enclosures and fields	Aerial photographs show cropmarks of fragmentary groups of fields and enclosures occupying an area of about 1 sq. km.
23	MHU12864	Enclosures and ditches	Cropmarks showing enclosures and ditches.



LAND AT KENLEY FARM, WAWNE, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

No	Mon ID	Name	Summary
24	MHU863	Field System and ditches	Aerial photograph shows a small area of cropmarks.
25	MHU5776	Bog Oaks, N of Thearne Grange	Timber recovered 40m north west of Thearne Grange Bridge, in peaty bogs. Includes information on the bog oaks found during the Beverley Rising Main watching brief in fields 4 and 5.

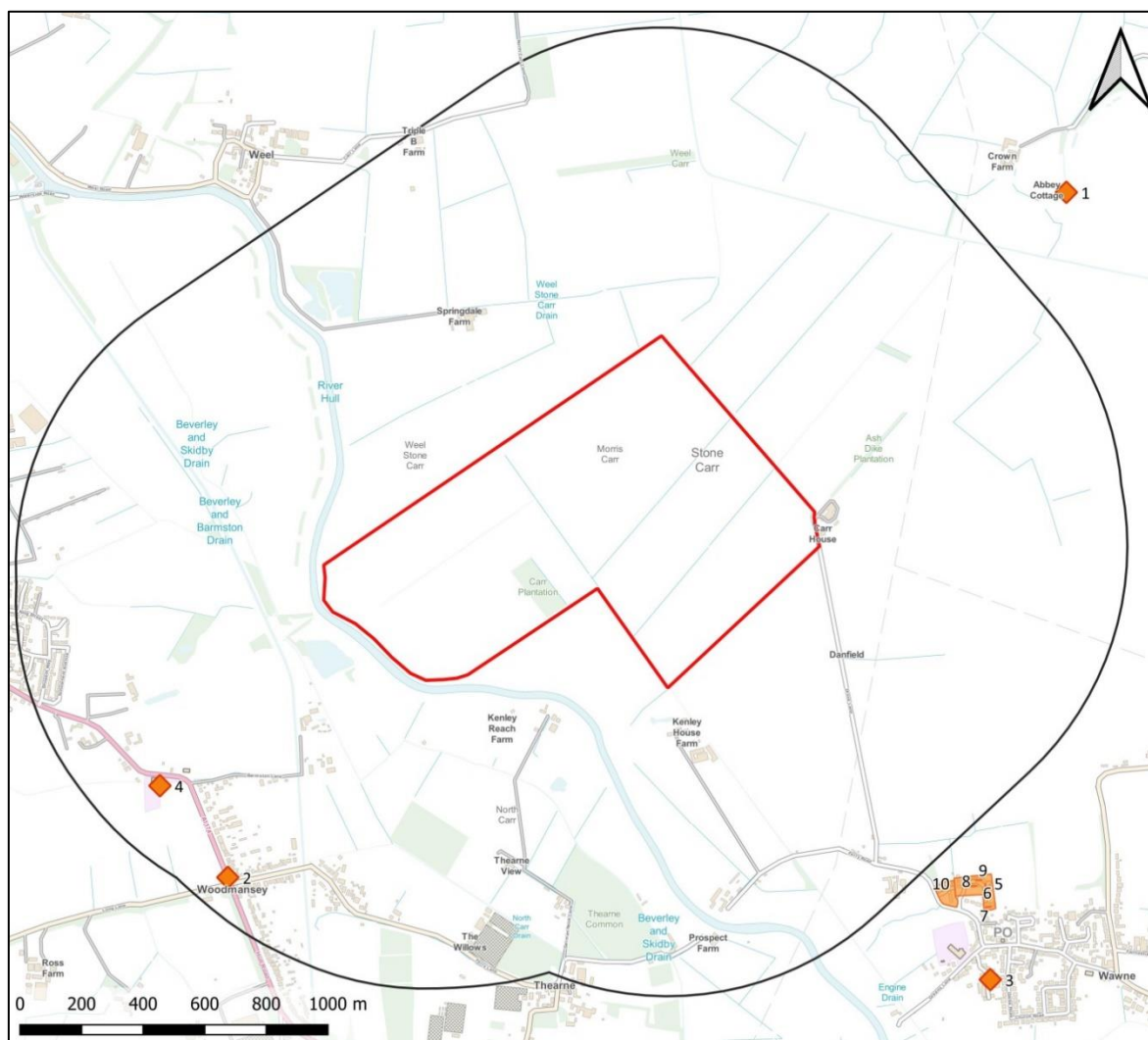


FIGURE 11: EVENTS WITHIN 1KM OF THE PROPOSAL AREA RECORDED IN THE HULL AND EAST RIDING HER AND HISTORIC ENGLAND DATABASES (SOURCE: HULL AND EAST RIDING HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD & HISTORIC ENGLAND). CONTAINS ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHT 2021.

TABLE 3: TABLE OF NEARBY EVENTS RECORDED IN THE HULL AND EAST RIDING HER (SOURCE: HULL AND EAST RIDING HER).

No	Event ID	Name	Summary
1	EHU1733	ABBEY COTTAGE, MEAUX ABBEY, TIPPETT LANE, WAWNE	An architectural and earthwork survey was undertaken on the Grade II listed building, Abbey Cottage. A 1:50 ground plan of the site was drawn along with a detailed crosssection of the standing structure which was achieved by using a hand held tape measure. The earthwork survey was carried out on the adjacent earthworks and a 1:500 measured survey was produced. The survey indicates that parts of the medieval building still survive within the standing structure and the building might once have been apart of a much longer range extending east and west and 30m in total.
2	EHU614	WB AT HOLYCROFT FARM, 1999/2000	A watching brief was undertaken during the installation of a 66kv OH cable between the sub-station N of Beverley Parks level-crossing and the junction of Long Lane and Hull Road. The development lies within an area of extensive Iron Age and Romano-British activity. The excavated pole positions were monitored and additional fieldwalking was undertaken along the line of the new overhead cable. No archaeological features were identified and no finds recovered.
3	EHU1045	WB E OF GLEBE FARM, 2002/2003	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the construction of 23 dwellings. The site of the development lies within the historic core of the medieval village. The potential for the survival of archaeological features was poorer in the western part of the site, since concrete foundations associated with the farm building which

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			previously stood on site penetrated to depths of up to 2m. A number of ditches of post-medieval date were identified on the eastern part of the site, along with finds of medieval and later date.
4	EHU1803	WB AT WOODMANSEY CEVC PRIMARY SCHOOL, WOODMANSEY	A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork associated with an extension to the existing school. The site lies within a major archaeological landscape in a wetlands landscape. The south-east foundation trench was 0.90m by 0.60m wide and 0.90m deep. The south-west foundation trench was 6m by 0.60m wide and 0.70m deep. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified.
5	EHU3282	GEO ON LAND NORTH AND EAST OF 18 FERRY ROAD, WAWNE	A geophysical survey was undertaken on land to the north and east of 18 Ferry Road, Wawne, East Riding of Yorkshire, prior to proposed development. The site lies within an archaeologically sensitive landscape containing the shrunken medieval village of Wawne. The survey showed a number of anomalies of potentially archaeological origin towards the centre of the site. These consisted of an anomaly which corresponded to an historic field boundary depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map from 1852 as well as two early 20 <sup>th</sup> century ponds. Towards the edge of the survey area another anomaly was detected which may relate to building debris associated with the construction of the adjacent residential properties. No further archaeological features were identified.
6	EHU3007	TT ON LAND NORTH AND EAST OF 18 FERRY ROAD, WAWNE	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken at land off Ferry Road, Wawne, in response to proposed development. Trench one was 20m by 2m and was placed to investigate a series of anomalies detected during a geophysical survey of the site. The trenching revealed the results were caused by the presence of a lattice of land drains. The earliest deposit exposed within the trench was the natural firm orange brown to greenish brown silty clay found at a depth of 0.32m in the west rising to 0.10m as the trench extended eastwards. At the eastern end a land drain was visible cutting the natural. Trench 2 was 20m by 2m wide and was located approximately 50m north of trench one to investigate ambiguous features detected during the survey. The earliest deposit revealed within the trench was the natural firm orange brown to greenish brown silty clay found at a depth of 0.32m, towards the centre of the trench was a sub rectangular cut, context 204. This measured 1m by 0.60m at the surface and had shallow moderate sides 0.04m deep. This was interpreted as a root bowl and contained a single fill of firm pinkish brown clay with rare rootlets. Trench three was the northern most of the trenches and was located to test the presence of an L shaped features on the geophysical survey. As with trench one this was proved to have been caused by land drains. The earliest deposit in the trench was the natural firm orange brown silty clay at a depth of up to 0.40m. Towards the centre of the trench the surface of the natural was cut by a north-south aligned field drain. Trench four was the western most trench and was placed to evaluate a linear trend of returns interpreted as a possible ploughed out field boundary. The natural, context 401, is firm reddish brown silty clay was exposed at a depth of 0.12m. In the eastern two thirds of the trench a redeposited natural was present. This consisted of mixed orange brown and greenish brown silty clay with frequent roots, rootlets, brick, tile and pebble. This was interpreted as the removal of an earlier tree or hedge line in the early modern to modern period. No further archaeological features or finds were identified.
7			
8			
9			
10	CHU19338	FERRY ROAD, WAWNE	

### 3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LiDAR

#### 3.5.1 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

A review of readily available commercial aerial photographs indicates little change during the period 2003-2020 although the 2007 photograph (Figure 12) shows a long wide pale strip crossing the western part of the site approximately east to west, probably the easement for a buried utility. Crop- and soil-marks across the rest of the site are frequent and irregular and will represent the buried palaeo-channels of the former (and presumably tidal) wetland. There is one particularly clear example visible snaking through the two northern fields (visible on the LiDAR – see below). This is in contrast to the soil-marks of former ridge and furrow, located immediately to the east of Kenley House, with the boundary between the two marked by a strong double-ditched soil-mark. This corresponds to the boundary between *Great Grass* and *Mill Closes* on the c.1775 map. Another strong triple-ditched lies between *Mills Closes* and *Stone Carr*; this corresponds with *Slip Bank*, which transitioned to *Ash Dike Bank* to the north-east. This was *Eschedike* cut in 1160×82 by the monks of Meaux Abbey to provide water and navigation, and represents a major local piece of medieval engineering. Some of the boundaries shown on historic mapping but since removed are visible as cropmarks. It is clear that the fieldscape as shown on



the c.1775 map is visible beneath the current rectilinear system of fields. Regular land underdrainage is also much in evidence (being undertaken on the 2007 aerial photograph), with regular systems of parallel drains across much of the area. The 2003 aerial photograph appears to show topsoil stripping across the field immediately to the east of the plantation.

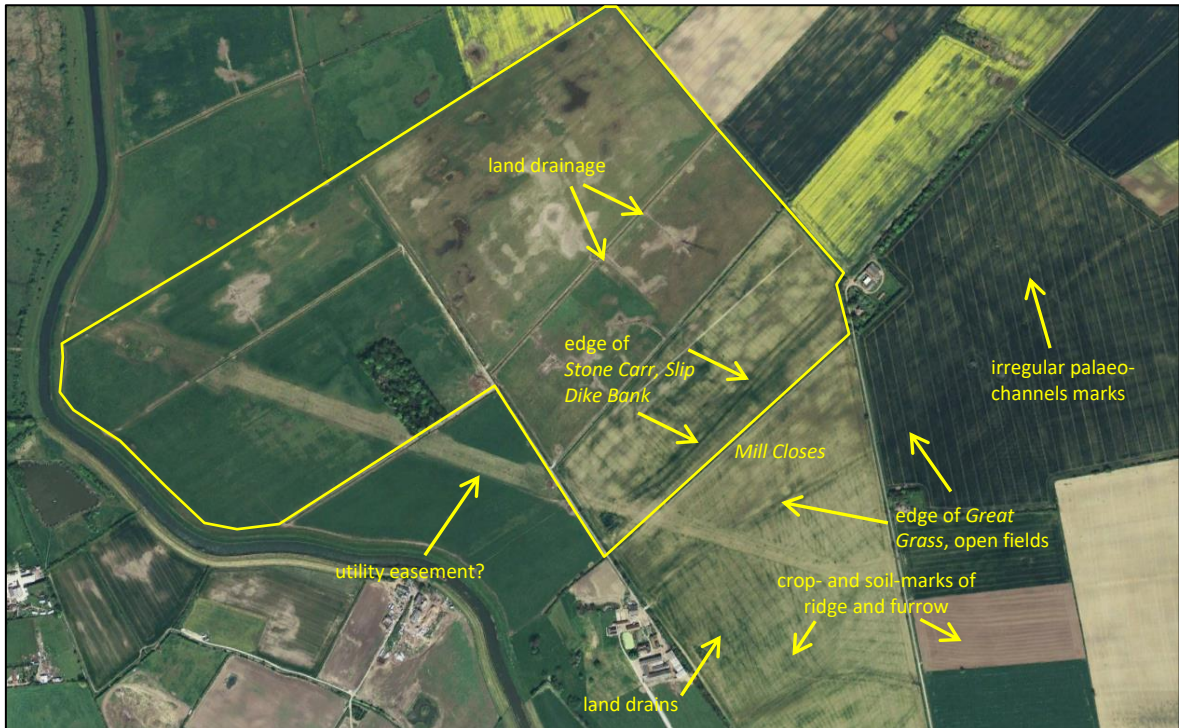


FIGURE 12: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN 2007. © 2021 INFOTERRA LTD & BLUE SKY.



FIGURE 13: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM 2020 SHOWING LITTLE CHANGE TO THE SITE AREA FROM EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MAPPING. © GOOGLE MAPS.

### 3.5.2 LIDAR DATA

The images below are derived from LiDAR data freely available from the Environment Agency.

50cm digital terrain (i.e., bare earth, DTM) data was processed. The LiDAR data for the site indicates a gently undulating ground surface with a clear palaeo-channel running through the two northern fields. A quarry is shown in the plantation. Other slight linears are also visible and largely appear to correspond with removed boundaries shown on historic maps. A square edge is visible cut immediately to the north-east of the plantation; this relates to the soil-stripping activities noted on the 2003 aerial photograph. *Slip Bank/Ash Dike Bank* is shown as a slight linear bank. The LiDAR would indicate the land naturally drained to the east-north-east. A well-preserved albeit small patch of ridge and furrow is visible just to the west of Kenley Farm.

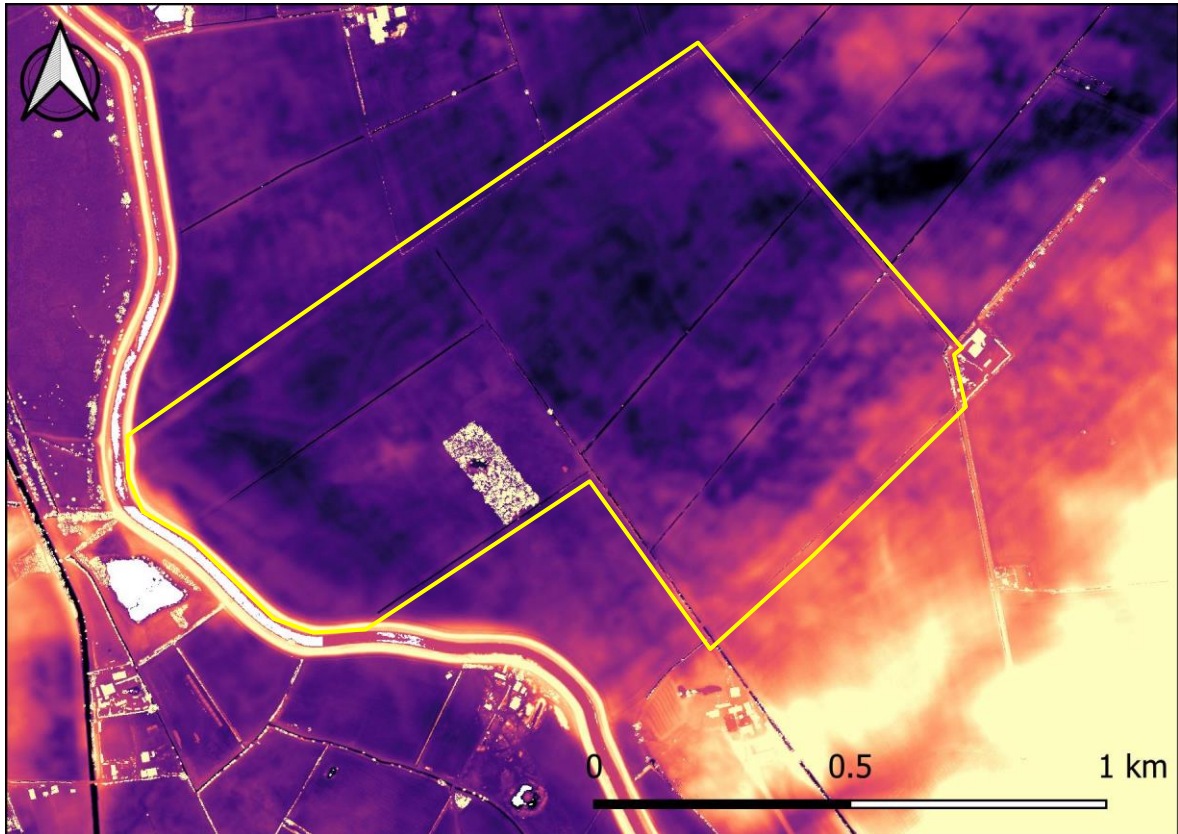


FIGURE 14: LIDAR DTM DATA PROCESSED USING QGIS 3.10 (SIMPLE COLOUR RAMP APPLIED TO THE BASE ASCII DATA; THE LIGHTER THE COLOUR, THE HIGHER THE GROUND). THE SITE IS INDICATED. CONTAINS PUBLIC SECTOR INFORMATION LICENCED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE.

### 3.6 WALKOVER SURVEY

A walkover survey of the site was undertaken on the 7<sup>th</sup> of September in sunny and dry conditions. The state of cultivation varied across the land (6 fields, F1-F6) that constitute the site (see Table 2), and this will influence the visibility of features and earthworks if present. However, historic and current agricultural use of the land since at least the medieval period is likely to limit the survival of earthworks within all of the fields.

TABLE 4: STATE OF CULTIVATION; FEATURES IDENTIFIED DURING WALKOVER SURVEY BY FIELD.

Field	Current Cultivation	Comments
1	Grass, short	Sub-circular hollow depressions, quarry pits
1a	Woodland	Quarry pits and spoil mounds
2	Ploughed	Sinuuous depression, probable former river channel
3	Wheat, standing crop	-
4	Barley, bare stubble	Sub-circular hollow depressions
5	Wheat, bare stubble	Linear undulations, possible ridge & furrow
6	Wheat, bare stubble	Linear undulations, possible ridge & furrow



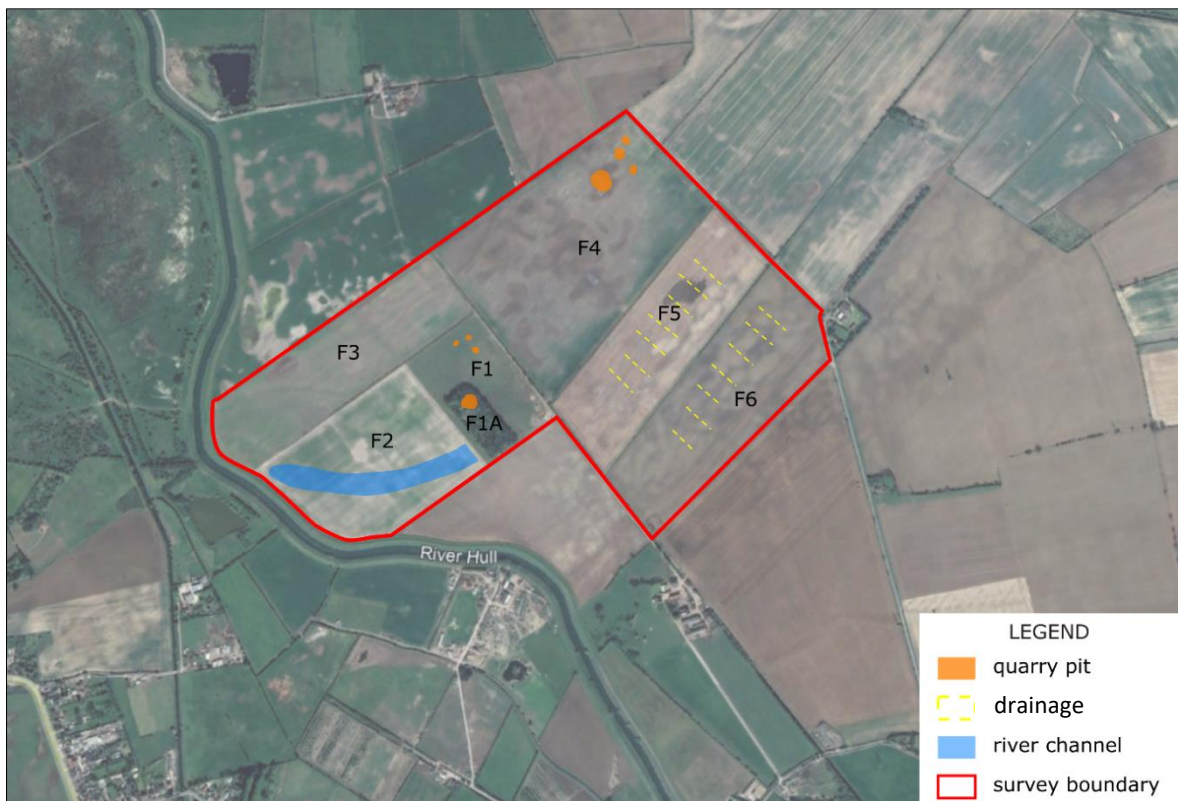


FIGURE 15: SITE LAYOUT SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE POSITION OF FEATURES OBSERVED ON THE GROUND (BASEMAP © GOOGLE EARTH).

### Summary

The bulk of the surviving field boundaries consist of lines of hedge shrubs, usually with post-and-wire fencing; in some instances there is only a fence. The hedges are invariably hawthorn with limited numbers of other species (elder and bramble scrub) present in a few areas. Tree coverage was mixed, only a small number of the boundaries incorporating dispersed tree species (including oak, sycamore and poplar). No boundary banks were identified and drainage ditches were only present where they formed part of a longer drainage feature. The absence of species diversity and the general lack of banks and ditches would suggest these are young hedges; most were probably planted following enclosure.

### Field 1

A rectangular field (8ha) currently under pasture, orientated approximately north-west to south-east. It is bordered to the north, east and south by linear drainage ditches; the field boundaries consisting of a combination of internal post-and-wire fences, with hawthorn and elder hedge lines to the east and south. The main access track through the farm runs along the eastern edge of the field. Three shallow sub-circular to sub-oval slight hollow depressions c.3-5m in diameter were identified towards the north-western corner of the field, suggesting the presence of possible quarrying pits or ponds.

### Field 1A

A rectangular area (c.1.5ha) of mixed woodland orientated approximately north-west to south-east and set within the south-western corner of F1. The woodland comprises a mix of oak, sycamore and pine and has grown surrounding a heavily quarried area with a large irregular pit (water filled) and surrounding spoil mounds. These may be associated with historic quarrying in the area.





FIGURE 16: F1, DETAIL OF SHALLOW HOLLOW DEPRESSIONS OF POSSIBLE QUARRY PITS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 17: F1A, DETAIL OF LARGE WATER FILLED QUARRY PIT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

*Field 2*

A recently ploughed sub-rectangular field (c.15ha), orientated approximately north-east to south-west. It is bordered to the north and south by linear drainage ditches; the field boundaries consisting of a combination of post-and-wire fences, post-and-rail fences, and hawthorn hedges.



The ground within this field was undulating with a sinuous channel running east to west across the field likely indicating a former channel of the Kenley Reach or perhaps the line of a former drainage channel.



FIGURE 18: F2, VIEW ACROSS THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

#### *Field 3*

A rectangular field (c.15ha) of standing wheat crop, orientated approximately north-east to south-west. It is bordered to the north by an access track, and to the east and south by linear drainage ditches; the field boundaries consisting of a combination of post-and-wire fences, post-and-rail fences and hawthorn and elder hedges. No features were identified within this field.

#### *Field 4*

A sub-rectangular field (c.29ha) orientated approximately north-east to south-west. It is bordered to the east, south and west by linear drainage ditches; the field boundaries consisting of a combination of post-and-wire fences, hawthorn and elder hedgerows and overgrown scrub with isolated hawthorn. Four clear sub-circular hollows, between c.5m and 10m in diameter, are present towards the north-eastern corner of the field and are likely to be infilled quarry pits or ponds.

#### *Field 5*

A rectangular field (c.16ha) orientated approximately north-east to south-west. It is bordered to all sides by linear drainage ditches; the field boundaries consisting of a combination of post-and-wire fences, hawthorn and elder hedgerows and overgrown scrub. A series of linear undulations running approximately north-west to south-east are visible across the field, the regular spacing suggesting former ridge and furrow type agriculture.

#### *Field 6*

A sub-rectangular field (c.17ha) orientated approximately north-east to south-west. It is bordered to all sides by linear drainage ditches, with Carr House to the south-east corner. The field boundaries consist of a combination of internal post-and-wire fences, hawthorn and elder hedges.

To the south-east corner, surrounding Carr House the boundary is tree-lined with mature poplar, sycamore, and willow trees. A series of linear undulations running approximately north-west to south-east are visible across the field; these are likely to correspond with the episode of land drainage visible on the 2007 aerial photograph (Figure 12).



FIGURE 19: F3, VIEW ACROSS THE FIELD; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



FIGURE 20: F4, DETAIL OF LIKELY FORMER QUARRY PITS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).





FIGURE 21: F5, VIEW ACROSS THE FIELD SHOWING LINEAR UNDULATIONS OF PROBABLE LAND DRAINAGE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



FIGURE 22: F6, VIEW ACROSS THE FIELD SHOWING LINEAR UNDULATIONS OF PROBABLE LAND DRAINAGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).

### 3.7 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

The results of the geophysical survey (Atlas 2021) would suggest the archaeological potential of the site is, in overall terms, relatively slight. Field F2 could not be surveyed, but the results from the rest of the site are limited to several clear curving palaeo-channels, land drainage and recent agricultural features or disturbance; the exception is the slight traces of the *Slip Bank* in Field F6. However, and as noted in the report (*Ibid*), the magnetic responses from the site are generally low, indicating limited magnetic enhancement, but the report notes there is some evidence of reasonable magnetic enhancement and major archaeological features should be apparent in the data. That said, despite the strong cropmarks, the Slip Bank barely registers. Thus, it is *possible* that archaeological features *may* be present but unrecognised. However, taken at face value, the results of this survey would suggest the archaeological potential of the site is *low*.

### 3.8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND IMPACT SUMMARY

The direct *effect* of the development would be the possible disturbance or destruction of archaeological features or deposits present within the footprint of the development; the *impact* of the development would depend on the presence and significance of archaeological features and deposits. The geophysical survey has provided some additional information on the archaeological potential of the site and the following statements can be made.

- There are no entries on the HER for the site. However, this is not unexpected and reflects a lack of fieldwork rather than (necessarily) a genuine absence.
- The bulk of the site appears to have been enclosed and drained from marshland (*Stone Carr*), possible once tidal, in the post-medieval period and perhaps as late as the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Cropmarks across the bulk of the site appear to relate to the palaeo-channels of the former marshland, including one very clear curving channel that runs through F3 and F4, and a second possible channel in F2. This show clearly on the geophysical survey.
- There is clear evidence for multiple phases of land underdrainage.
- The LiDAR indicates the land is very gently undulating but would naturally drain to the east-north-east, rather than to the south/south-south-east.
- There is a shallow quarry within the plantation, and the land immediately to the east of the plantation appears to have been subject to soil stripping in the early 2000s.
- Kenley Farm is a medieval settlement. It lies on the north-western edge of the arable fields once attached to Wawne, as demonstrated by the c.1775 map and as indicated by the terrain.
- The cropmarks of strong double- or triple-ditched boundaries mark the transition from arable to marshland; the triple-ditched boundary in F6 is *Slip Bank*, part of *Ash Dike Bank*, originally known as *Eschedike*. This was a major medieval drainage and navigation feature.
- The geophysical survey clearly shows the relict palaeo-channels, recent agricultural features, land drainage, and the slight traces of the Slip Bank. The area to the east/north-east of Carr Plantation clearly shows as disturbed.

On this basis, it would appear that almost all of the site is late-enclosed marshland and thus its archaeological potential would appear to be *low*, though its palaeoenvironmental potential (while unproven) could be *high*. There is likely to have been a high degree of disturbance from drainage operations. Slip Bank/Ash Dike Bank was an important feature of the medieval and post-medieval landscape and is of *moderate* to *high* importance. Only part of this monument lies within the footprint of the proposed site. The results of the geophysical survey would suggest that mitigation in the form of monitoring and/or intrusive investigation would be suitable for the Slip Bank to offset the impact of the proposed development on this element, but work across the rest of the site would be of restricted merit.



TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF DIRECT IMPACTS.

Asset	Type	Distance	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Assessment	Overall Assessment
Direct Impacts						
Marshland areas	n/a	n/a	Low	Major	Slight/Moderate	Negative/Minor
Palaeoenvironmental	n/a	n/a	High	Major	Large/Very Large	Negative/Minor
Slip Bank/Ash Dike Bank	n/a	n/a	Moderate	Major	Moderate/Large	Negative/Moderate
<i>After mitigation</i>	n/a	n/a	Moderate to High	Minor	Slight to Moderate/Slight	Negligible to Negative/Minor

## 4.0 INDIRECT IMPACTS

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### 4.1 STRUCTURE OF THE ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of this assessment, the *indirect effect* of a development is taken to be its effect on the wider historic environment. The principal focus of such an assessment falls upon identified designated heritage assets like Listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments. Depending on the nature of the heritage asset concerned, and the size, character and design of a development, its effect – and principally its visual effect – can impact on designated assets up to 20km away.

The methodology adopted in this document is based on that outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 Historic England 2015), with reference to ICOMOS (2011) and DoT (DMRB, WEBTAG) guidance. The assessment of effect at this stage of a development is an essentially subjective one, but one based on the experience and professional judgement of the authors. Appendix 2 details the methodology employed.

This report follows the staged approach to proportionate decision making outlined in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2017, 6). *Step one* is to identify the designated heritage assets that might be affected by the development. The first stage of that process is to determine an appropriate search radius, and this would vary according to the height, size and/or prominence of the proposed development. For instance, the search radius for a wind turbine, as determined by its height and dynamic character, would be much larger than for a single house plot or small agricultural building. The second stage in the process is to look at the heritage assets within the search radius and assign to one of three categories:

- Category #1 assets: Where proximity to the proposed development, the significance of the heritage asset concerned, or the likely magnitude of impact, demands detailed consideration.
- Category #2 assets: Assets where location and current setting would indicate that the impact of the proposed development is likely to be limited, but some uncertainty remains
- Category #3 assets: Assets where location, current setting, significance would strongly indicate the impact would be no higher than negligible and detailed consideration both unnecessary and disproportionate.

For *Step two* and *Step three*, and with an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (*Setting of Heritage Assets* p15 and p18), this assessment then groups and initially discusses heritage assets by category (e.g. churches, historic settlements, funerary remains etc.) to avoid repetitious narrative; each site is then discussed individually, and the particulars of each site teased out. The initial discussion establishes the baseline sensitivity of a given category of monument or building to the potential effect, the individual entry elaborates on local circumstance and site-specific factors. The individual assessments should be read in conjunction with the overall discussion, as the impact assessment is a reflection of both.

### 4.2 QUANTIFICATION

There are 10 listed buildings and two scheduled monuments recorded within 3km of the proposed development. Based on a consideration of the topography and the nature of the assets themselves, three of the designated heritage assets were scoped out of the assessment following the fieldwork and are only represented in the Table 6 (below).

The assets selected for assessment were: the Meaux Abbey, Meaux duck decoy and moated tile kiln (Scheduled Monuments); the Church of St Peter and Minster Church of St John (Grade I Listed buildings); and Abbey Cottage, Bamforth Farm, Chapel Farmhouse, Meaux Abbey Farm, and

Wawne Grange (Grade II Listed buildings). Based on their perceived value and locations relative to the site, these have been treated as a both *Category #1* and *Category #2* assets.

With an emphasis on practicality and proportionality (see *Setting of Heritage Assets* p15 and p18), only those assets where there is the possibility for an effect greater than negligible (see Table 4 in Appendix 2) are considered here in detail and in summary Table 5. All other Scheduled and Listed assets can be seen listed and mapped in section 3.1, although they have been scoped out of this assessment due to their neutral relationship to the proposed development.

- Category #1 assets: the Scheduled Meaux Abbey (considered with Abbey Cottage), Meaux duck decoy, moated kiln site; and the Grade I Listed Church of St Peter and Minster Church of St John.
- Category #2 assets: the Grade II Listed Abbey Cottage, Bamforth Farm, Chapel Farmhouse, Meaux Abbey Farm and Wawne Grange
- Category #3 assets: All other assets within 1km of the site as listed in 3.1.

### 4.3 IMPACT BY CLASS OF MONUMENT OR STRUCTURE

#### 4.3.1 CHURCHES AND PRE-REFORMATION CHAPELS

*Church of England parish churches and chapels; current and former places of worship*

Most parish churches tend to be associated with a settlement (village or hamlet), and therefore their immediate context lies within the setting of the village (see elsewhere). Church buildings are usually Grade II\* or Grade I Listed structures, on the basis they are often the only surviving medieval buildings in a parish, and their nature places of religious worship.

In more recent centuries the church building and associated structures functioned as *the* focus for religious devotion in a parish. At the same time, they were also theatres of social interaction, where parishioners of differing social backgrounds came together and renegotiated their social contract.

In terms of setting, many churches are still surrounded by their churchtowns. Viewed within the context of the settlement itself, churches are unlikely to be affected by the construction of residential developments unless it is to be located in close proximity. The location of the church within its settlement, and its relationship with these buildings, would remain unchanged: the church often being the visual focus on the main village street.

This is not the case for the church tower. While these structures are rarely open to the public, in rural communities they are frequently the most prominent visual feature in the landscape, especially where the church is itself located in a topographically prominent location. The towers of these structures were clearly *meant* to be highly visible, ostentatious reminders of the presence of the established church with its message of religious dominance/assurance. However, churches were often built and largely maintained by their laity, and as such were a focus for the *local* expression of religious devotion. It was this local devotion that led to the adornment of their interiors and the elaboration of their exteriors, including the tower.

Where parishes are relatively small, the tower would be visible to the residents of multiple parishes. This would have been a clear expression of the religious devotion – or rather, the competitive piety – of a particular social group. This competitive piety that led to the building of these towers had a very local focus, and very much reflected the aspirations of the local gentry. If the proposed development is located within the landscape in such a way to interrupt line-of-sight between church towers, or compete with the tower from certain vantages, then it would very definitely impact on the setting of these monuments.

As the guidance on setting makes clear, views from or to the tower are less important than the contribution of the setting to the significance of the heritage asset itself. The higher assessment for the tower addresses the concern it will be affected by a new and intrusive element in this landscape.

Churchyards often contained Listed gravestones or box tombs, and associated yard walls and curtilage are usually also Listed. The setting of all of these assets is usually extremely local in character, and local blocking, whether from the body of the church, church walls, shrubs, and trees, and/or other buildings, always plays an important role. As such, a relatively distant modern development is unlikely to have a pronounced negative impact.

### **What is important and why**

Churches are often the only substantial medieval buildings in a parish, and reflect local aspirations, prosperity, local and regional architectural trends; they usually stand within graveyards, and these may have pre-Christian origins (evidential value). They are highly visible structures, identified with particular geographical areas and settlements, and can be viewed as a quintessential part of the English landscape (historical/illustrative). They can be associated with notable local families, usually survive as places of worship, and are sometimes the subject of paintings. Comprehensive restoration in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century means many local medieval churches are associated with notable ecclesiastical architects (historical/associational). The 19<sup>th</sup> century also saw the proliferation of churches and parishes in areas like Manchester, where industrialisation and urbanisation went hand-in-hand. Churches are often attractive buildings that straddle the distinction between holistic design and piecemeal/incremental development, all overlain and blurred with the 'patina of age' (aesthetic/design and aesthetic/fortuitous). They have great communal value, perhaps more in the past than in the present day, with strong commemorative, symbolic, spiritual and social value.



FIGURE 23: THE CHURCH OF ST PETER; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.

LAND AT KENLEY FARM, WAWNE, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

<b>Asset Name: Church of St Peter, Wawne</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Wawne	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Distance to Development:</i> c.1.60km.
<i>Description: Listing:</i> (List entry no. 1103427). Church. C12 or earlier nave, early C13 north-west tower (raised in C15) and north and south nave aisles, C13 north porch (rebuilt in C19), late C13 chancel. Coursed rubble with freestone dressings, extensive brick to clerestory and to repairs, and slate roofs. North-west tower of 3 stages separated by moulded string courses, 4 bay aisled nave with north porch, 2- bay chancel. North-west tower: moulded plinth and angle buttresses with offsets. Ground floor has 2-light square-headed window with Perpendicular tracery, second stage has a clock, belfry stage has 2-light pointed openings with Perpendicular tracery and brattished transoms. West elevation: lancet to ground floor beneath carved human head, narrow trefoil-headed pointed window to second stage. Low parapet. Nave: 2-light square headed windows with Perpendicular tracery. Crenellated parapet to aisles. Clerestory: 2- light pointed windows with Perpendicular tracery. Nave: 5-light pointed west window with intricate Perpendicular tracery. 4-centred arch with continuous moulding under hoodmould to south door. Chancel: two 2-light windows with Y-tracery. Raised coped gable, cross finial. Interior: north aisle of 3 pointed double-chamfered arches on octagonal abaci, cylindrical piers, and waterholding bases. Similar south and east arches to north-west tower, lower chamber. North aisle is very similar though the bases are differently moulded and a little later in date. Wide pointed double- chamfered chancel arch. 3 pointed sedilia with continuous chamfers with similar piscina to east. At the west end of the south aisle is a C15 font with an octagonal tub bearing recessed quatrefoil panels on an octagonal pier and base. Foliage to corbels supporting struts of principal rafter nave roof with bosses to tie-beams.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> The church has a complex developmental history and inherently holds evidential value, archaeological excavations likely to identify multiple phases of construction. The church is of local communal value, a serving parish church (evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value).	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The church is well maintained and still functional as a place of worship and whilst some modernisation has occurred, still largely traditional.	
<i>Setting:</i> The church stands towards the south-eastern corner of the settlement, with residential properties and roads surrounding it.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> Intentional. The church would have stood as a visual marker to the piety of the local community, and whilst the settlement has grown over the centuries, the nature of the wider setting has not altered.	
<i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The site of the proposed development is not visible from the base of the church, views both to and from being screened in the first instance by the residential properties of Wawne surrounding the church, but also by woodland screening. There would be a change in function of the land, and whilst the panels may only possibly be visible from the church, the panels would represent a significant and clear change to the local visual environment, although the installation is technically temporary. Indirect effects would be an increase in traffic with resultant audio-visual pollution, particularly larger vehicles during the construction phases, the only route to the site being through Wawne.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value asset + Negligible effect = <b>Slight</b> impact	
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>	



FIGURE 24: VIEW ACROSS MEAUX ABBEY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

<b>Asset Name: Site of Meaux Cistercian Abbey</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Wawne	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Designation:</i> SAM	<i>Distance to Development:</i> c.1.10km.
<i>Description: Listing:</i> (List entry no. 1007843). Meaux Abbey, also referred to in records as Melsa, is situated on a slight rise in the	



valley of the River Hull, almost opposite Beverley. Its name meaning 'lake with a sandy shore' indicates its former watery situation. The monument comprises a single area containing the whole of the medieval abbey precinct. None of the abbey buildings now remains standing, but extensive earthwork remains visible across the whole of the precinct indicate the position of most of the key monastic buildings.

The core of the abbey, in which the church and attached buildings were situated, lay towards the centre of the site. These buildings follow the usual layout of a Cistercian monastery with the church orientated east-west and forming the north range of a four-sided complex known as a cloister. The church, which is identifiable on the ground by its grassed-over wall footings, was a major building 80m long which had an aisled nave of nine bays, a short choir, a central bell tower, and transepts with eastern chapels. Internally it is known to have been paved with fine mosaic tile floors, as at nearby Byland and Rievaulx Abbeys. Many of these tiles are known to have been removed; examples can now be seen in the British Museum and other collections, whilst a section of flooring is also preserved in Meaux Abbey Farm. This stone church was begun in 1207 and was dedicated in 1253; it replaced a smaller stone and wood church built in 1160 which had been constructed from materials from the demolished motte and bailey castle at Mount Ferrant near Birdsall.

The cloister lying to the south of the church is also identifiable on the ground through its earthwork remains. It measures 37m by 34m. Its eastern range is known to have housed a library of over 300 books; this lay between the south transept of the church and a rectangular chapter house. The chapter house was an official meeting-place within the abbey where the monks met in council. As at other abbeys and monasteries it was used as a place of burial for leading ecclesiastics associated with the abbey. The south range of the cloister was formed by the refectory, or monks' dining room; The west range housed the lay-brothers accommodation. These four ranges surrounded an open space, roughly square in plan, which was surrounded by a galleried and covered passageway used by the monks for study and exercise. To the east of the claustral buildings other earthworks have been identified as the remains of the infirmary, chapel, and hall. Originally the infirmary complex would have been more extensive and may have included its own cloister as at Rievaulx Abbey. Attached to the infirmary hall was a wing built by the thirteenth abbot for his retirement. To the east of this wing are the grassed over footings of a brick hall measuring 19m by 8m which has been identified as the abbot's lodging.

These buildings lay at the heart of a large monastic precinct which was defined on all sides by large moat-like drainage ditches. The area thus defined is roughly 34ha (85 acres) in extent. The surrounding moats range between 5m and 10m wide and are up to 1.5m deep; they remain water-filled today and drain in a south easterly direction; it is likely that this was the pattern followed by the medieval system. This precinct was entered at its north west corner through a great gateway. A 'Capella extra Portas' or 'chapel outside the gates' is known to have stood immediately to the north of the Great Gate. Slightly further north of the chapel was the Puleynghat (Poultry Gate) which was reputedly kept closed when the Great Gate was open to prevent the abbey chickens escaping. Other lesser gateways may have provided access into the precinct at other points, the position of any such access points has not been firmly identified.

The large precinct thus defined was subdivided into several smaller enclosures. The main monastic buildings described above lay within an inner precinct; this was surrounded by a series of outer courts or enclosures. The boundaries between these enclosures were formed by an extensive series of drainage ditches. These are visible throughout the precinct and vary between 2m and 10m wide and are up to 1.5m deep. Although now much silted many remain waterlogged; some retain running water. These ditches served not only to define the various enclosures, but also, with the enclosing moats, to supply water to those parts of the precinct where it was needed and to drain it from areas where it was not. Additionally these complex water-management earthworks are known to have had other functions. In the Chronicle, one of the main documentary references to the abbey, three channels, the Markdyke, Lamwathdyke, and the Eschedike (a canal which connected the abbey to the River Hull) are named. The Eschedike has been identified to have run through the western part of the precinct, dividing the Great Court from the Outer Court, before running south in the direction of Hull. The course of this canal is now visible as a deep drainage ditch. The exact location of the other named channels is unknown, but Abbot Richard (1221-35) is credited as having 'had ditches made in many places to convey provisions to the Abbey' and as being the first to begin wells and conduits in the monastery.

The Great Court of the monastery lay immediately to the west of the church. The south side of this court was formed by the New Guest House which is known to have replaced the earlier lay-brothers infirmary. This building still stood, albeit in ruins, in the 18th century, and was the most prominent feature of the site then. The western boundary of this court was formed by a mill-pond.

The Outer Court lay to the west of the Great Court, separated from it by the course of the Eschedike and bounded to north, west, and south by a ditch 10m wide and 2m deep. This area contains ridge and furrow earthworks indicating its use for arable cultivation, although this court is also known to have contained the common stable and a lay infirmary. A postmill mound was later constructed in the court; the mound on which it was set remains visible overlying the ridge and furrow. This mill may have been a replacement for an earlier horse-powered mill constructed by Abbot Butler, which is known to have been unsatisfactory.

To the north of the church and the Great Court, a triangular enclosure contains, on its northern side, three interlinked fishponds. These lie parallel to the main enclosing moat and are linked to it, each other, and adjacent drainage ditches by well-preserved sluice channels. The westernmost pond measures 24m by 9m and is 1m deep; the middle pond is slightly smaller and measures 27m by 10m by 1m deep; the easternmost pond measures 27m by 7m wide and is 0.75m deep. These ponds would have been used to rear fish which formed an important element of the medieval monks' diet.

East of this enclosure and in the north eastern corner of the precinct is a large rectangular enclosure which is known to have been a monastic orchard. It retains the grassed over foundations of a chapel known as 'the Chapel in the Woods' founded in around 1238 as a chantry chapel endowed so that masses could be sung for Isabella de Mauley, its founder. Later this enclosure was given over to arable cultivation, as indicated by visible ridge and furrow earthworks, although the date of this change is uncertain.

To the south of the refectory and infirmary two triangular enclosures include ponds, platforms and the sites of various buildings; together these various remains indicate that industrial processes such as iron-working and tanning were carried out here.

In the south western corner of the monument a large enclosure is full of ridge and furrow earthworks, indicating its former use for arable cultivation. In addition to the above, the abbey is also known to have owned water-mills constructed in the 1260's. These were located at the junction of the Eschedike and River Hull. These appear to have lain outside the main monastic precinct, but their exact location has yet to be fully ascertained. Additionally a vacary, or monastic cattle ranch, known as Felsa, lay to the north of the Abbey at Fewsome Hill.

Meaux Abbey was founded circa 1150 by William le Gros, Count of Aumale, on a site originally intended as a hunting lodge. A daughter house of Fountains Abbey, with extensive endowments in Holderness, it prospered during the 13th century, draining the surrounding marshes and founding the port of Wyke, later Kingston upon Hull, as an outlet for the wool of its flocks of sheep. By 1249 there were 60 monks and 90 lay brothers, but all but 10 of the community died in the Black Death (1348-49), and there were only 28 monks in 1393 and 25 at the Dissolution. Details of the abbey's endowments, building history, and disputes with neighbouring landowners were chronicled by Abbot William Burton in circa 1430.

LAND AT KENLEY FARM, WAWNE, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

<p>The buildings were almost entirely demolished in 1542 to provide materials for Henry VIII's blockhouses and western wall at Hull. A note of 1542 mentions '20 masons, some of the Mewesse to see it taken down, to plumbers to take down and roll the lead...300 labourers taking down stones and brick.'</p> <p>During the 18th and 19th centuries there were sporadic antiquarian excavations at the site, including the opening of graves and the removal of mosaic tiled floors. The first systematic excavations were carried out between 1925 and 1935. During these years G K Beulah and W Foot Walker dug trenches to establish the position and plan of the monastic church; a large culverted drain was also located and recorded during this work. In 1925 the curator of Hull Museum, Tom Sheppard, also carried out limited excavations, including excavation of the drain, finding late medieval pottery and leatherwork. A full survey of the earthworks was carried out by the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments in 1980.</p>
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The earthwork remains of the abbey, along with previous archaeological excavations, demonstrate that significant evidence for the former abbey remains survive buried with evidence for phases of construction, layout, and life of the monks likely to survive (principally evidential, historical value; limited aesthetic value).</p>
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The buildings of the abbey no longer survive, except as earthwork remains. As such they are incomplete. However, they are likely to remain largely untouched following their demolition.</p>
<p><i>Setting:</i> The abbey site is situated within several fields adjacent to a road but within a landscape of largely agricultural land, and with a farmstead (Crown Farm) immediately adjacent. The site itself includes open fields with earthworks and areas of woodland.</p>
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> Intentional. The abbey would have stood as a visual marker to the piety of the local community, and despite being in itself isolated amongst scattered farmsteads within a landscape of agricultural fields, would also have formed part of wider 'religious' landscape including both Beverley Minster and St Peter's Church in Wawne. Whilst there has been some developmental growth of the settlements in the region, this setting has remained largely unaltered.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The flat nature of the landscape means that the location of the site of the proposed development is broadly visible from the abbey ruins (and vice versa) though visibility is partially obscured by hedge/treeline woodland screening. Wider landscape views incorporating Beverley Minster, St Peter's church and the remains of Meaux Abbey from the higher points of the surviving structures would be affected by the development. There would be a change in function of the land, and it is likely that the presence of solar panels, even at their low height, would represent a significant and clear change to the local visual environment, although the installation is technically temporary. Indirect effects would be an increase in traffic with resultant audio-visual pollution, particularly larger vehicles during the construction phases, though depending on direction of arrival, this would be limited by distance to the asset.</p>
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value asset + Minor effect = <b>Moderate/Slight</b> impact</p>
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/Minor</b></p>

<b>Asset Name: Abbey Cottage, Tippet Lane</b>	
Parish: Wawne	Value: Medium
Designation: GII	Distance to Development: c.1.40km
<p><i>Description:</i> Listing: (List Entry no. 1346996) House. C13 origins; considerably remodelled in C16 with C18 roof and C19 side outshut. Coursed rubble with freestone dressings and quoins, brick, pantiled roof. 2 storeys, 2 bays, with single-storey outshut to right. Ground floor: three C20 two-light openings with mullions and boarded shutters to ground floor, two 6-pane sashes to first floor. End stacks, plain close verges. Rear elevation: C13 chamfered door jambs to left under rebuilt segmental head. The left and rear elevations have a chamfered plinth: in addition the left elevation has a C13 string course with filleted roll moulding at eaves level. Interior: massive brick stack serving 2 inglenook fireplaces with chamfered bressumers to right: apparently a C16 insertion, this was intended to heat not only the surviving building but also its extension to the east now visible only as footings. There is a bread-oven which can be seen as a pilaster buttress on the front elevation. Herringbone brick work to hearths. From the inside it can also be seen that the C20 ground-floor windows have been inserted into larger 4-centred openings. There is a series of massive, chamfered, primary joists. Disused and derelict at time of resurvey. This building is the last surviving structure of Meaux Abbey, founded in 1150, of which considerable earthworks remain in the immediately surrounding area.</p>	
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Listed within a wider historical context as the last surviving structure at Meaux Abbey. There will be aesthetic value, in the use of vernacular materials and functional use (principally evidential, historical value; some aesthetic value).</p>	
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The asset was not visible from publicly accessible land and thus was not seen. Recorded as previously being disused and derelict. The structure appears to have undergone several phases of remodelling, though elements of the original structure survive and further evidence of the abbey with which it was associated survives as earthwork features.</p>	
<p><i>Setting:</i> The house is located within the curtilage of the former abbey, originally serving as one of its structures. It sits in part of the site swathed by trees, and within a wider agricultural landscape, with later farm buildings to the north-west.</p>	
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> Intentional to incidental. As part of the wider abbey complex this structure was intended to be visible within the wider landscape, though as an individual structure the immediate setting within the abbey would have been of primary importance, views being directed to north and south within the complex.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact and Effect:</i> The proposed development would be located to the south-west and whilst the site would appear on the periphery of views from the structure, existing tree-line screening blocks these views. Whilst the structure is almost completely screened in views towards the asset, it forms part of the wider abbey complex which is subject to a greater impact. There would be a change in function of the land, and it is likely that the presence of solar panels, even at their low height, would represent a significant and clear change to the local visual environment, although the installation is technically temporary. Indirect effects would be an increase in traffic with resultant audio-visual pollution, particularly larger vehicles during the construction phases, though depending on direction of arrival, this would be limited by distance to the asset.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value asset + Minor effect = <b>Slight</b> impact</p>	
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negative/Minor.</b></p>	



FIGURE 25: THE MINSTER CHURCH OF ST JOHN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

<b>Asset Name: Minster Church of St John, Beverley</b>	
<i>Parish:</i> Beverley	<i>Value:</i> High
<i>Designation:</i> GI	<i>Distance to Development:</i> c.3.05
<p><i>Description:</i> <i>Listing:</i> (List entry no. 1084028). Former collegiate church, now parish church. Rebuilding of eastern arm commenced c1225. High altar dedicated 1260. Nave c1308-1350. North porch and west front c1390-1420. East window c1410-20. North east chapel c1490. Tadcaster magnesian limestone incorporating some oolitic limestone from earlier structure and some chalk. Purbeck shafting to interior. Brick nave-vault webbing, plastered. Lead roof. Cruciform plan of 7-bay aisled chancel with square east end and single-bay eastern transepts, aisled to east. 3-bay aisled main transepts. Central tower. 11-bay aisled nave with north porch and twin-towered west front. C13 section has prominent shafted buttresses with flyers. Lancet windows set in shafted arcades with moulded capitals. Bands of blind arcading, sunk quatrefoils and wheel windows to transept ends. Nave: off-set buttresses with gabled niches, crocketed pinnacles and flyers. Curvilinear traceried windows. North porch is panelled with angle buttresses and crocketed pinnacles. Gabled entrance flanked by niches for figures of saints. Embattled parapet with further niches. West front: twin towers with off-set angle buttresses and embattled parapets with crocketed pinnacles flanking west front. The whole adorned with panelling and canopied niches for statues which were provided after 1897. Crocketed ogee gable to west door surmounted by canopied niche. 9-light sub-arcuated west window.</p> <p><i>INTERIOR:</i> East end: 3 storey elevation. Arcade of heavily moulded arches on clustered piers with keeled or filleted intermediate shafts. Triforium of two superimposed blind arcades. Clerestory lancets set in stepped, shafted arcade. Dogtooth moulding and Purbeck shafting. Moulded capitals to main elevation, stiff leaf to wall arcades. Quadripartite vaults on shafts descending to corbels in spandrels of arcade. Trefoil-headed wall arcading to aisles, incorporating steps to former chapter house on north side. C14 work continued in similar style with slight changes in details and traceried windows. Fittings: Screen of c1334 designed to carry the shrine of St John and adjoining very fine Percy Tomb. Wood sedilia in similar style of c1345. Anglo Saxon stone seat known as 'Frith Stool'. Choir stalls of c1520 with 68 carved misericords. Screens of c1400. Late C12 Frosterley marble font with cover of 1713. Tread wheel crane above central crossing. Many fine monuments including tomb chest of Henry Percy of 1489 and others of C17-C19.</p> <p><i>Conservation Value:</i> The church has a complex developmental history and inherently holds evidential value, archaeological excavations likely to identify multiple phases of construction. The church is of local communal value, a serving parish church use (clear evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value).</p> <p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The church is well maintained and still functional as a place of worship and whilst some modernisation has occurred (and currently undergoing repairs/restoration), still largely traditional.</p> <p><i>Setting:</i> The church stands towards the south end of the settlement, surrounded on three sides by residential properties and roads. An open area of a former moated site is located to the immediate south, though further residential properties are present further south.</p> <p><i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> Intentional. The church stands as a visual marker to the piety of the local community, its original setting having little changed over the short time since its construction with only minimal development.</p> <p><i>Magnitude of Effect:</i> The site of the proposed development is not visible from the base of the church, though could be from the towers; whilst the prominence of the church within its setting means that it is visible from the site. There would be a change in function of the land, and whilst the panels may only possibly be visible from the church, the panels would represent a clear change to the local visual environment, although the installation is technically temporary. Indirect effects would be an increase in traffic with resultant audio-visual pollution, particularly larger vehicles during the construction phases, though the distance to the site means that this will be minimal.</p> <p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value asset + Minor effect = <b>Moderate/Slight</b> impact</p> <p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>	



### 4.3.2 FARMHOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS

These have been designated for the completeness of the wider group of buildings or the age or survival of historical or architectural features. The significance of all of these buildings lies within the farmyard itself, the former historic function of the buildings and how they relate to each other. For example, the spatial and functional relationships between the stables that housed the cart horses, the lincay in which the carts were stored, the lofts used for hay, the threshing barn to which the horses brought the harvest, or to the roundhouse that would have enclosed a horse engine and powered the threshing machine. Many of these buildings were also used for other mechanical agricultural processes, the structural elements of which are now lost or rare, such as apple pressing for cider or hand threshing, and may hold separate significance for this reason. The farmhouse is often listed for its architectural features, usually displaying a historic vernacular style of value; they may also retain associated buildings linked to the farmyard, such as a dairy or bakehouse, and their value is taken as being part of the wider group as well as the separate structures.

The setting of the farmhouse is in relation to its buildings or its internal or structural features; farmhouses were rarely built for their views, but were practical places of work, developed when the farm was profitable and neglected when times were hard. In some instances, model farms were designed to be viewed and experienced, and the assessment would reflect this.

Historic farm buildings are usually surrounded by modern industrial farm buildings, and if not, have been converted to residential use, affecting the original setting. Unless in close proximity, new developments will usually have a restricted impact on the meaning or historical relevance of these sites.

#### What is important and why

Farmhouses and buildings are expressions of the local vernacular (evidential) and working farms retain functional interrelationships (historical/associational). Farms are an important part of the rural landscape, and may exhibit levels of formal planning with some designed elements (aesthetic/designed but more often aesthetic/fortuitous). However, working farms are rarely aesthetically attractive places, and often resemble little more than small industrial estates. The trend towards the conversion of historic farm buildings and the creation of larger farm units severely impacts on historical/associational value.

<b>Asset Name: Bamforth Farm</b>	
Parish: Wawne	Value: Medium
Designation: GII	Distance to Development: c.0.90km
<i>Description:</i> Listing: (List Entry no. 1103425) House. Mid-late C18. Brick, rendered and colour-washed, cast-tile roof. 2 storeys, 4 bays, 1:1:2, with rear wing. Ground floor: C20 glazed door in pilastered doorcase flanked to right and to left by sashes with sills and glazing bars. C20 bow window with glazing bars. Dentilled brick eaves cornice. End and axial stacks, raised gables.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Listed for its architectural value as a good example of its type, within a wider historical context. There will be aesthetic value, in the use of vernacular materials and functional use (principally evidential and historical value, some aesthetic value).	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The exterior appears little altered, though it is not known how the interior has changed. It still appears to be associated with a working farm set within a largely agricultural landscape which has not been impinged upon too much by the nearby settlements.	
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is located within agricultural land on the edge of an expanded historic settlement, with surrounding open fields and nearby houses. A gas pipeline hub is situated on land immediately to the north-west.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> Incidental. The intended setting of the farmhouse on its land-holding would have been integral to the form and function of the building, though the farm would originally have been set within a landscape of isolated farmsteads, their land bordering each other.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact and Effect:</i> The proposed development would be located to the north-west and whilst the site would appear on the periphery of views from the farmhouse, existing roadside tree-line screening blocks these views. There would be a change in function of the land which would create a clear boundary between agricultural fields associated with different farms where there was previously not such a prominent boundary. Existing modern expansion of settlement and infrastructure, however, reduces the impact of any development. Indirect effects may be an increase in traffic with resultant audio-visual pollution, particularly larger vehicles during the construction phases which would have to travel directly past the farmhouse, though this would be temporary.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value asset + Negligible effect = <b>Neutral/Slight</b> impact	
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>	



FIGURE 26: BAMFORTH FARM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



FIGURE 27: CHAPEL FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.

Asset Name: <b>Chapel Farmhouse</b>	
Parish: Tickton	Value: Medium
Designation: GII	Distance to Development: c.1.20km
<i>Description:</i> Listing: (List Entry no. 1103424) House. Early/mid C18. Red brick, pantiled roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays with lower 2 storey, 2-bay extension to right. Central C20 glazed door with overlight with glazing bars under segmental brick arch flanked to left by 9-pane	



LAND AT KENLEY FARM, WAWNE, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

unequal sash and to right by paired sashes with glazing bars all under segmental brick arches. First floor: 9-pane unequal sash with sill to right, 12-pane unequal sash with sill to left, both under segmental brick arches. Tumbled-in brick to raised gables, end stacks. Extension to right has double C20 boarded doors to right, 9-pane unequal sash under segmental brick arch to left. First floor: 9-pane unequal sash to left, sliding sash with glazing bars to right, both under segmental brick arches. End stacks (now reduced), tumbled-in brick to raised gables.
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Listed for its architectural value as a good example of its type, within a wider historical context. There will be aesthetic value, in the use of vernacular materials and functional use (principally evidential and historical value, some aesthetic value).
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The exterior appears little altered, though it is not known how the interior has changed. The house is no longer of agricultural function, the wider farm complex now converted to housing, though there is still a working farm adjacent. The house is surrounded by modern residential properties.
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is located within a hamlet of mixed modern and historic housing, with surrounding residential properties and open fields. Whilst there are agricultural fields to the east of the farmhouse, those immediately surrounding the property appear more as gardens/paddocks than agricultural land.
<i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> Incidental. The intended setting of the farmhouse on its land-holding would have been integral to the form and function of the building, though the farm would originally have been set within a landscape of isolated farmsteads, their land bordering each other. The original setting has changed considerably to more residential/suburban.
<i>Magnitude of Impact and Effect:</i> The proposed development would be located to the south-east, though the direction of principal views and local screening would prevent it from being visible. There would be a change in function of the land which would create a clear boundary between agricultural fields associated with different farms where there was previously not such a prominent boundary. The existing surrounding settlement, however, reduces the impact of any development. Indirect effects may be an increase in traffic with resultant audio-visual pollution, particularly larger vehicles during the construction phases, though the existing screening would limit this.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value asset + No Change = <b>Neutral</b> impact
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Neutral</b>



FIGURE 28: WAWNE GRANGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Asset Name: <b>Wawne Grange</b>	
Parish: Wawne	Value: Medium
Designation: GII	Distance to Development: c.1.30km
<i>Description:</i> Listing: (List Entry no. 1346995) House. Mid-late C18. Red brick. Pantiled roof. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Boarded door flanked by 16-pane sashes under segmental brick arches to ground floor. Three 12-pane unequal sashes all under segmental brick arches to first floor. End stacks, raised coped gables.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Listed for its architectural value as a good example of its type, within a wider historical context. There will be aesthetic value, in the use of vernacular materials and functional use (principally historical, evidential value; some aesthetic value).	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The exterior appears little altered, though it is not known how the interior has changed. It still appears to be associated with a working farm set within a largely agricultural landscape which has not been impinged upon too much by the nearby settlements.	
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is located set back from the roadside, within agricultural with some surrounding woodland planting.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> Incidental. The intended setting of the farmhouse on its land-holding would have been integral to the form and function of the building, though the farm would originally have been set within a landscape of	

isolated farmsteads, their land bordering each other.
<i>Magnitude of Impact and Effect:</i> The proposed development would be located to the west and whilst the location of the site is visible from the farm, possibly particularly from upper windows, both the immediate and more distant tree-line provides screening from these views. There would be a change in function of the land which would create a clear boundary between agricultural fields associated with different farms where there was previously not such a prominent boundary. Indirect effects may be an increase in traffic with resultant audio-visual pollution, particularly larger vehicles during the construction phases which may have to travel directly past the farmhouse, though this would be temporary.
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value asset + Negligible effect = <b>Neutral/Slight</b> impact
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>



FIGURE 29: MEAUX ABBEY FARM; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.

<b>Asset Name: Meaux Abbey Farm</b>	
Parish: Wawne	Value: Medium
Designation: GII	Distance to Development: c.2.40km
<i>Description:</i> Listing: (List Entry no. 1103426) House. Late C18. Red brick in header bond to main elevation, stretcher bond to sides and rear, timber eaves cornice, graduated slate roofs. 2 storeys, 3 bays, with single-storey flanking wings. Recess with gauged- brick round arch containing central door of 6 raised and fielded panels under fanlight with radial glazing under round arch with projecting keyblock on impost and fluted pilasters. Insurance plaque over. Tripartite sashes with glazing bars and sills under flat gauged brick arches. First floor: 3 similar windows. Moulded eaves cornice, end stacks, raised coped gables. Flanking wings have Venetian windows (painted, with intersecting glazing bars, to right) under gauged brick arches. Raised coped gables, end stacks.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Listed for its architectural value as a good example of its type, within a wider historical context. There will be aesthetic value, in the use of vernacular materials and functional use (principally evidential and historical value, some aesthetic value).	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The exterior appears little altered, though it is not known how the interior has changed. It still appears to be associated with a working farm set within a largely agricultural landscape which has not been impinged upon too much by the nearby settlements.	
<i>Setting:</i> The farmhouse is situated set back from the roadside and surrounded by trees on the edge of agricultural land, with working farm buildings to the north.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> Incidental. The intended setting of the farmhouse on its land-holding would have been integral to the form and function of the building, though the farm would originally have been set within a landscape of isolated farmsteads, their land bordering each other. However, in this instance, the farmhouse is situated outside of the courtyard of farm buildings and is set with a manicured lawn to its rear, a gap in surrounding trees providing full landscape views more reminiscent of a small country house.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact and Effect:</i> The proposed development would be located to the south-west and whilst the location of the site is visible in views from the farmhouse, particularly likely from upper windows, existing tree-line screening and distance limits these views. There would be a change in function of the land which would create a clear boundary between agricultural fields associated with different farms where there was previously not such a prominent boundary. Indirect effects may be an increase in traffic with resultant audio-visual pollution, particularly larger vehicles during the construction phases if direction of travel was to be directly past the farmhouse, though this would be temporary.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> Medium value asset + Minor effect = <b>Slight</b> impact	
<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b>	

<b>Asset Name: Meaux Duck Decoy, 420m south-west of Meaux Decoy Farm</b>	
Parish: Wawne	Value: Medium
Designation: SAM	Distance to Development: c.1.40km
<p><i>Description:</i> Listing: (List Entry no. 1015305) The monument includes a duck decoy, one of three local decoys, the other two being at Watton and at Scarborough. The decoy stands at the edge of low-lying land, the site of extensive marshes, (locally called Carrs) prior to the various local Drainage Acts dating from 1763, which were enacted to drain the Holderness marshes, including that surrounding Meaux. The monument is orientated on an east-west axis, and has a classic decoy configuration of a central rectilinear pond area delineated by shallow exterior ditches of 'U' to nearly 'V' shaped profiles, about 3m wide and 1m deep. These ditches extend to form a pair of arms or 'pipes', one pipe at each corner of the rectilinear pond, each with a low exterior bank. The decoy has maximum dimensions of about 350m east-west and 150m north-south. The central pond area is nearly 98m east-west by 73.26m north-south. The sides of the pond have four opposing promontories, extending into the pond. The western pipes curve in towards each other, and both measure about 43.5m in length, and about 7m-8m in width. The eastern pair of pipes differ from the western, in that they both turn southward, parallel with one another. Of these, the northern is the shorter, being nearly 37m long by 7m-8m wide, while the southern pipe is nearly 44m long, and up to 10m wide. Around the northern side of the decoy is a ditch which commences close to the field boundary 150m north east of the north eastern pipe and runs south west around the northern side of the decoy to enclose the western pipes, and terminates just below the south western pipe. The purpose of the ditch is not clear, but is thought to be either for water drainage or storage, to create a flow through a sluice; it may also have served the purpose of affording concealed access, like a hollow way, to the decoy. Given the very few historical details known for the Holderness decoys, the Meaux Decoy is thought to date to the post-medieval period, possibly the 17th century or slightly later. Contrary to popular local belief, the monument is not thought to have been constructed by the monks of Meaux Abbey as there is no reference to it either in the history of Meaux Abbey (founded in 1150) or that of nearby Watton Abbey, which does have a decoy. Post and wire fencing and gates are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath them is included.</p>	
<p><i>Conservation Value:</i> Listed for historic value as an important feature of the economic history of the area, and particularly due to the rarity of near complete surviving examples (principally evidential and historical value).</p>	
<p><i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The monument was not accessible from public land and was not inspected, though the Scheduling text indicates that it survives in good and unaltered condition.</p>	
<p><i>Setting:</i> The decoy is set within agricultural land at a short distance from Meaux Decoy Farm, with some woodland and tree-line screening.</p>	
<p><i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> Incidental. The intended setting of the decoy would have been insular, with all aspects focused on the central pond. Isolation from surrounding settlement and activity would have been of primary importance to prevent disturbance of the ducks and facilitate the functioning of the decoy.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact and Effect:</i> The proposed development would be located to the south-south-west and whilst the location of the site would be visible in views from the asset, tree-line screening blocks these. Whilst there would be a change in function of the land, the insular nature of the asset limits the effects of development. Indirect effects may be an increase in traffic with resultant audio-visual pollution, particularly larger vehicles during the construction phases, though this would be temporary.</p>	
<p><i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value asset + Negligible effect = <b>Slight</b> impact</p>	
<p><i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible</b></p>	

#### 4.3.3 INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

*A range of industrial and extractive structures, often exhibiting elements of formal planning, rarely with a view to aesthetics*

A whole range of structures relating to a whole range of industries falls under this broad category, and include ruined, standing and functioning buildings. This might include: bridges, canals, capstans, clay-drying facilities, engine houses, fish cellars, gunpowder mills, railways, warehouses and so forth. However, in most instances industrial buildings were not built with aesthetics in mind, despite the elements of formal planning that would often be present. The sensitivity of these structures to the visual intrusion of a development depends on type, age and location.

It is usually the abandoned and ruined structures, now overgrown and 'wild', that are most sensitive to intrusive new visual elements. The impact on these buildings could be significant. Where they occur in clusters – as they often do – the impact of an isolated development is lessened, but the group value of the heritage asset is enhanced.

##### **What is important and why**

This is a very heterogeneous group, though all buildings and associated structures retain some evidential value, which ranges with the degree of preservation. Some structures are iconic (e.g. Luxulyan viaduct) and quite often others are, due to the rapid intensification of industry in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, innovative in both design and application (historical/illustrative). Some may survive as working examples – in which case the associational value is maintained – but many are ruinous or converted (historical/associational). All were designed, and many conform to a particular template (e.g. engine houses) although incremental development through use-life and



subsequent decrepitude may conceal this. Fortuitous development may then lead to ruinous or deserted structures or building complexes taking on the air of a romantic ruin (e.g. Kennall Vale gunpowder works), imagery quite at odds with the bustle and industry of their former function. Some of the more spectacular or well-preserved structures may become symbolic (e.g. South Crofty Mine), but communal value tends to be low, especially where public access is not possible.



FIGURE 30: THE MOATED TILE KILN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

<b>Asset Name: Medieval Moated Tile Kiln, 250m north-east of North Grange Farm</b>	
Parish: Wawne	Value: High
Designation: SAM	Distance to Development: c.2.70km
<i>Description:</i> Listing: (List Entry no. 1008039) The monument is a moated medieval tile kiln. It includes a central rectangular island enclosed by a dry moat and remains of an external bank. The raised island is 30m in length north-south and 40m east-west. It's surface is uneven and pitted, the result of partial excavations in 1958. The surrounding moat is 1m deep; the northern arm is 3m wide, the eastern is 10m wide and both the southern and western arms are 6m wide. An external bank 0.4m high and 5m wide is visible to the east of the moat. The site was discovered by G K Beaulah in 1930; excavations were carried out on the island in 1958 by the British Museum and Cambridge Geophysical Laboratory. Two clay floors, tile kilns and tiles were recovered from the site. The workshop first produced floor tiles for the abbey church at Meaux, which was paved during the abbacy of William de Dryfield (1249-1269). When the paving work was completed the tile kiln was demolished and a kiln for roof tiles was built on the site. Following a fire which destroyed that kiln a second tile kiln was built. This kiln is thought to date to the 1270s or 1280s.	
<i>Supplemental Comments:</i> The site is now wooded and overgrown.	
<i>Conservation Value:</i> Listed for its historic value in understanding wealth and status in the countryside, but also as an unusual example of its type in that it was used for industrial purposes and also for links to the nearby Meaux Abbey. Whilst some archaeological excavation has been carried out, further archaeological remains remain buried with the potential to provide further information about the site (principally archaeological/evidential and historical value).	
<i>Authenticity and Integrity:</i> The buildings of the moated site no longer survive, except as earthwork remains. As such they are incomplete. However, they appear to have remained largely untouched following their demolition.	
<i>Setting:</i> The asset is located within agricultural land with land immediately adjacent used as horse paddocks. Meaux Livery is to the south-west and Meaux Farm to the west, a road running between.	
<i>Contribution of Setting to the Significance of the Asset:</i> Intentional. As displays of wealth moated sites were intended to be visible, and whilst this site contains tile kilns rather than the usual religious or domestic buildings, it would have been no exception. That the kiln produced tiles for nearby Meaux Abbey also places the monument within a wider monastic landscape.	
<i>Magnitude of Impact and Effect:</i> The proposed development would be located to the south-west, and whilst the flat nature of the landscape means that the location of the site should be broadly visible from the monument, it also means that views to/from the tile kiln are entirely blocked by roadside and tree-line screening. There would be a change in function of the land, and it is likely that the presence of solar panels, even at their low height, would represent a significant and clear change to the local visual environment, although the installation is technically temporary. Indirect effects would be an increase in traffic with resultant audio-visual pollution, particularly larger vehicles during the construction phases, though depending on direction of arrival, this would be limited by distance to the asset.	

<i>Magnitude of Impact:</i> High value asset + Negligible effect = <b>Slight</b> impact
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<i>Overall Impact Assessment:</i> <b>Negligible.</b>
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#### 4.3.4 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE

##### *General Landscape Character*

The landscape of the British Isles is highly variable, both in terms of topography and historical biology. Natural England has divided the British Isles into numerous ‘character areas’ based on topography, biodiversity, geodiversity and cultural and economic activity. The County Councils and AONBs have undertaken similar exercises, as well as Historic Landscape Characterisation.

Some character areas are better able to withstand the visual impact of development than others. Rolling countryside with wooded valleys and restricted views can withstand a larger number of sites than an open and largely flat landscape overlooked by higher ground. The English landscape is already populated by a large and diverse number of intrusive modern elements, e.g. electricity pylons, factories, modern housing estates, quarries, and turbines, but the question of cumulative impact must be considered. The aesthetics of individual developments is open to question, and site specific, but as intrusive new visual elements within the landscape, it can only be **negative**.

The proposed site would be located within the *Low Lying Drained* and *Open Farmland* Landscape Character Types (LCT), of the *Holderness* National Character Area (NCA). These are described as:

*Low lying drained farmland:* This Landscape Character Type (LCT) is located in the floodplain of the River Hull and extends north to Driffield encompassing the low-lying flat corridor landscape of Kelk Beck and Driffield Beck. The LCT also included the corridor of water bodies that are the result of gravel extraction extending from North Frodingham in the north, south to Brandesburton then east to Hornsea. The area is a flat, low-lying floodplain generally below 10m AOD with sparse settlement; farmsteads and villages concentrated on the edge of the floodplain. There are pockets of fens and reed swamps, sparse tree and woodland cover, with rectilinear fieldsystems with hedgerow and drainage ditch boundaries.

*Open farmland:* This LCT is located on the east side of the East Riding and covers a large area of farmland that extends from Bridlington in the north to Spurn Point in the south and from the Coastal Farmland LCT in the east to the Drained Floodplain Farmland of the River Hull in the west. The area is dissected in an east west direction by the Drained Farmland character type between Brandesburton and Hornsea. The area includes gently undulating topography, with a very open landscape with few trees. This is an intensively farmed irregular pre-parliamentary enclosure field pattern with hedgerow field boundaries. Settlements are dispersed villages linked by winding roads. Churches are prominent features on the skyline.

*Holderness NCA:* is a rural, low-lying, undulating plain with the broad, shallow valley of the River Hull flowing southwards through the centre towards Hull. The NCA is bounded by the Yorkshire Wolds to the north and west by the Yorkshire Wolds and to the east by the North Sea. Rapid erosion of the sea cliffs is a conspicuous feature of this NCA. It has an underlying chalk aquifer, the springs and streams the most northerly chalk streams in Britain and an important water resource in the area. An extensive network of rivers, ditches, becks, dykes, and canals drains the River Hull. The floodplain, of mainly base-rich loamy and clayey soils is important for food production. The high quality agricultural land comprises large field patterns bounded by drainage ditches on the River Hull flood plain, and hedgerows on higher ground. There are long views over the flat landscape and relatively dispersed nature of settlement, with sparse woodland cover.

The proposed site forms part of the agricultural landscape of these LCTs, the site and surrounding fields all forming part of the open, mainly arable, fieldscape. The relatively flat landscape means

that even *in theory* the solar arrays will be visible across the wider landscape, particularly with respect to reflective glare. That said, there are a large number of glasshouses around Thearne to the south-west, and the impact of the proposed PV array is unlikely to be greater than this. The main issue with visibility is the lack of clear vantage points within this very flat landscape. In such a scenario, the role of screening is much enhanced, with even the few scattered trees and low hedges providing a significant level of screening from the middle distance. On that basis the impact is assessed as **negligible** for the wider landscape, rising to **negative/minor** for the immediate vicinity; though with suitable and sufficient screening this could be reduced.

#### 4.3.5 AGGREGATE IMPACT

The aggregate impact of a proposed development is an assessment of the overall effect of a single development on multiple heritage assets. This differs from cumulative impact (below), which is an assessment of multiple developments on a single heritage asset. Aggregate impact is particularly difficult to quantify, as the threshold of acceptability will vary according to the type, quality, number and location of heritage assets, and the individual impact assessments themselves.

Based on the restricted number of assets where any appreciable effect is likely, the aggregate impact of this development is **negligible**.

#### 4.3.6 CUMULATIVE IMPACT

*Cumulative impacts affecting the setting of a heritage asset can derive from the combination of different environmental impacts (such as visual intrusion, noise, dust and vibration) arising from a single development or from the overall effect of a series of discrete developments. In the latter case, the cumulative visual impact may be the result of different developments within a single view, the effect of developments seen when looking in different directions from a single viewpoint, of the sequential viewing of several developments when moving through the setting of one or more heritage assets.*

The Setting of Heritage Assets 2011a, 25

*The key for all cumulative impact assessments is to focus on the **likely significant** effects and in particular those likely to influence decision-making.*

GLVIA 2013, 123

An assessment of cumulative impact is, however, very difficult to gauge, as it must take into account existing, consented and proposed developments. The threshold of acceptability has not, however, been established, and landscape capacity would inevitably vary according to landscape character. The principal issue for this development is the effect on the Scheduled Meaux Abbey and Abbey Cottage. The proposed development would have an appreciable effect on its setting. Whilst there are numerous other development proposals in the area, the majority of these are within settlements and will have no impact. A large development is proposed for the area between Beverley Minster and the A64, which could have a significant impact on the Minster in Beverley, to which the proposed solar farm would be additional. With that in mind, an assessment of **negligible to negative/minor** is appropriate.

TABLE 6: SUMMARY OF INDIRECT IMPACTS.

Asset	Type	Distance	Value	Magnitude of Impact	Assessment	Overall Assessment
Indirect Impacts						
Bamforth Farm	GII	0.90km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/slight	Negligible
Meaux Cistercian Abbey (site)	SAM	1.10km	High	Minor	Moderate/slight	Negative/minor
Chapel Farmhouse	GII	1.20km	Medium	No Change	Neutral	Neutral
Wawne Grange	GII	1.30km	Medium	Negligible	Neutral/slight	Negligible
Abbey Cottage	GII	1.40km	Medium	Minor	Slight	Negative/minor
Meaux Duck Decoy	SAM	1.40km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Church of St Peter	GI	1.60km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible

LAND AT KENLEY FARM, WAWNE, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Meaux Abbey Farm	GII	2.40km	Medium	Minor	Slight	Negligible
Medieval Moated Kiln	SAM	2.70km	High	Negligible	Slight	Negligible
Minster Church of St John	GI	3.05km	High	Minor	Moderate/slight	Negligible
Landscape Character						
Historic Landscape	n/a	n/a	High	Minor	Neutral	Negligible to negative/minor
Aggregate Impact	n/a	n/a				Negligible
Cumulative Impact	n/a	n/a				Negligible to Negative/Minor



## 5.0 CONCLUSION

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The proposed site comprises six large agricultural fields within an essentially flat agricultural landscape containing isolated farmsteads and dispersed villages. The site falls within land designated by the HLC as open and drained farmland, with Prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and activity focused on the (relatively) higher ground, with more intensive use of the floodplain occurring from the medieval period as the land started to be drained.

During the medieval period the site fell within a wider monastic landscape, between Beverley Minster, Meaux Abbey and the Church of St Peter, Wawne. At this time the site would have been largely marshland, albeit a valuable resource and subject to dispute. A drainage canal and navigation – the *Eschedike* – was cut by the monks of Meaux Abbey in 1160×82 and passes through the south-eastern part of the site. The Dissolution and the fall of Meaux Abbey would have reduced (though not removed) the importance of this element. Parts of the land have been drained since the medieval period, but most of the site is likely to have been drained and enclosed in the post-medieval period, as late as the later 18<sup>th</sup> century. There are references to an ‘engine’ (presumably a windmill) associated with West Drain, but this was located in the fields immediately to the north of Kenley Farm.

The walkover survey identified only a limited number of possible earthwork features, including possible pits, land drainage, and a possible former river or drainage channel. All of these features are at this stage undated. The size of the possible pit features suggests that these are probably the result of quarrying, the superficial deposits of alluvium and till in the surrounding geology perhaps indicating their use as marl pits or perhaps associated with local production of bricks and tiles.

Any development of the site is likely to encounter and damage the buried archaeological resource. Whilst there is a *high* potential suggested by the surrounding monastic landscape, most of the site was unenclosed marshland or at least subject to flood inundation until later drainage, and the walkover survey would suggest that the archaeological potential for the site is *low*; many of the identified features likely reflecting post-medieval features. However, one of the fields contains the buried remains of the Ash Dike, the 12<sup>th</sup> century monastic canal, and then there is the palaeo-environmental potential of the site, which is unproven but likely. The geophysical survey identified palaeo-channels, land drainage, and modern agricultural features, but few clear archaeological features; this presumably reflects the history of land reclamation here.

In terms of indirect impacts, most of the few designated heritage assets in the wider area are located at such a distance as to minimize the impact of the proposed development, or else the contribution of setting to overall significance is less important than other factors. The landscape context of many of these buildings and monuments is such that they would be partly or wholly insulated from the effects of the proposed development by a combination of local blocking from trees, topography, buildings, or embankments, or that other modern intrusions have already impinged upon their setting. However, the high value of several of these heritage assets, and their interlinking on a landscape scale, together with the size of proposed development and its location within a flat lowland landscape, means that some impact is unavoidable, even though individually the impact on each asset is minimal. There is also the issue of limited local infrastructure meaning that during the construction phase heavy goods vehicles will be regularly passing close to many of the assets, though this impact will only be temporary.

With this in mind, the overall impact of the proposed development can be assessed as **negligible** to **negative/minor**. The impact of the development on any buried archaeological resource may be **permanent** and **irreversible** but could be mitigated through an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation, monitoring, and recording.

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APPENDIX 1: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS - WALKOVER SURVEY



1. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



2. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).





3. DETAIL OF THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



4. DETAIL OF SOIL STORAGE IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER AND TRACK RUNNING ALONG THE EASTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).





5. DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



6. DETAIL OF ONE OF THE SLIGHT HOLLOW DEPRESSIONS TOWARDS THE NORTH-EASTERN CORNER OF FIELD F1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).





7. DETAIL OF THE SLIGHT HOLLOW DEPRESSIONS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN CORNER OF FIELD F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



8. DETAIL OF THE SLIGHT HOLLOW DEPRESSIONS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN CORNER OF FIELD F1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).





9. DETAIL OF THE POND/QUARRY PIT WITHIN FIELD F1A; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



10. DETAIL OF THE EARTHWORK MOUNDS WITHIN FIELD F1A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (1M SCALE).





11. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



12. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).





13. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F2, SHOWING DETAIL OF THE WESTERN AND NORTHERN FENCE-LINE BOUNDARIES; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



14. DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



15. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



16. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).





17. DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F3, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



18. DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F3, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).





19. DETAIL OF THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



20. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).





21. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F4 SHOWING THE LARGE HOLLOWES; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



22. DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY TO FIELD F4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).





23. DETAIL OF THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



24. DETAIL OF ONE OF THE LARGE HOLLOW IN THE NORTH-EASTERN CORNER OF FIELD F4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (1M SCALE).





25. DETAIL OF ONE OF THE LARGE HOLLOWS IN THE NORTH-EASTERN CORNER OF FIELD F4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



26. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F5; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).





27. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F5; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



28. DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F5; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).





29. DETAIL OF THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F5; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



30. DETAIL OF THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F5; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).





31. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F5 SHOWING DETAIL OF POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW TYPE EARTHWORKS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



32. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F6; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).





33. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



34. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).





35. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F6; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



36. DETAIL OF THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF FIELD F6; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).





37. DETAIL OF SOUTHERN BOUNDARY TO FIELD F6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



38. DETAIL OF THE LOCALIZED TREE-LINE SCREENING IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF FIELD F6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).





39. DETAIL OF THE EASTERN BOUNDARY TO FIELD F6; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



40. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F6, SHOWING RIDGES OF POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW TYPE AGRICULTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



41. VIEW ACROSS FIELD F6 SHOWING POSSIBLE RIDGE AND FURROW TYPE EARTHWORKS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



## APPENDIX 2: IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### Heritage Impact Assessment - Overview

The purpose of heritage impact assessment is twofold: Firstly, to understand – insofar as is reasonable practicable and in proportion to the importance of the asset – the significance of a historic building, complex, area or archaeological monument (the ‘heritage asset’). Secondly, to assess the likely effect of a proposed development on the heritage asset (direct impact) and its setting (indirect impact). This methodology employed in this assessment is based on the staged approach advocated in *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (GPA3 Historic England 2015), used in conjunction with the ICOMOS (2011) and DoT (DMRB vol.11; WEBTAG) guidance. This Appendix contains details of the methodology used in this report.

### National Policy

General policy and guidance for the conservation of the historic environment are now contained within the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 revised 2021). The relevant guidance is reproduced below:

#### Paragraph 194

In determining applications, local planning authorities should require the applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including the 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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should be consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which a development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

#### Paragraph 195

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 assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

A further key document is the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, in particular section 66(1), which provides *statutory protection* to the setting of Listed buildings:

*In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.*

### Cultural Value – Designated Heritage Assets

The majority of the most important (‘nationally important’) heritage assets are protected through *designation*, with varying levels of statutory protection. These assets fall into one of six categories, although designations often overlap, so a Listed early medieval cross may also be Scheduled, lie within the curtilage of Listed church, inside a Conservation Area, and on the edge of a Registered Park and Garden that falls within a world Heritage Site.

### Listed Buildings

A Listed building is an occupied dwelling or standing structure which is of special architectural or historical interest. These structures are found on the *Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*. The status of Listed buildings is applied to 300,000-400,000 buildings across the United Kingdom. Recognition of the need to protect historic buildings began after the Second World War, where significant numbers of buildings had been damaged in the county towns and capitals of the United Kingdom. Buildings that were considered to be of ‘architectural merit’ were included. The Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments supervised the collation of the list, drawn up by members of two societies: The Royal Institute of British Architects and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Initially the lists were only used to assess which buildings should receive government grants to be repaired and conserved if damaged by bombing. The *Town and Country Planning Act 1947* formalised the process within England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland following different procedures. Under the 1979 *Ancient*

*Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act* a structure cannot be considered a Scheduled Monument if it is occupied as a dwelling, making a clear distinction in the treatment of the two forms of heritage asset. Any alterations or works intended to a Listed Building must first acquire Listed Building Consent, as well as planning permission. Further phases of 'listing' were rolled out in the 1960s, 1980s and 2000s; English Heritage advise on the listing process and administer the procedure, in England, as with the Scheduled Monuments.

Some exemption is given to buildings used for worship where institutions or religious organisations (such as the Church of England) have their own permissions and regulatory procedures. Some structures, such as bridges, monuments, military structures and some ancient structures may also be Scheduled as well as Listed. War memorials, milestones and other structures are included in the list, and more modern structures are increasingly being included for their architectural or social value.

Buildings are split into various levels of significance: Grade I (2.5% of the total) representing buildings of exceptional (international) interest; Grade II\* (5.5% of the total) representing buildings of particular (national) importance; Grade II (92%) buildings are of merit and are by far the most widespread. Inevitably, accuracy of the Listing for individual structures varies, particularly for Grade II structures; for instance, it is not always clear why some 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouses are Listed while others are not, and differences may only reflect local government boundaries, policies and individuals.

Other buildings that fall within the curtilage of a Listed building are afforded some protection as they form part of the essential setting of the designated structure, e.g. a farmyard of barns, complexes of historic industrial buildings, service buildings to stately homes etc. These can be described as having *group value*.

### **Conservation Areas**

Local authorities are obliged to identify and delineate areas of special architectural or historic interest as Conservation Areas, which introduces additional controls and protection over change within those places. Usually, but not exclusively, they relate to historic settlements, and there are c.7000 Conservation Areas in England.

### **Scheduled Monuments**

In the United Kingdom, a Scheduled Monument is considered an historic building, structure (ruin) or archaeological site of '**national importance**'. Various pieces of legislation, under planning, conservation, etc., are used for legally protecting heritage assets given this title from damage and destruction; such legislation is grouped together under the term 'designation', that is, having statutory protection under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*. A heritage asset is a part of the historic environment that is valued because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest; those of national importance have extra legal protection through designation. Important sites have been recognised as requiring protection since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the first 'schedule' or list of monuments was compiled in 1882. The conservation and preservation of these monuments was given statutory priority over other land uses under this first schedule. County Lists of the monuments are kept and updated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. In the later 20<sup>th</sup> century sites are identified by English Heritage (one of the Government's advisory bodies) of being of national importance and included in the schedule. Under the current statutory protection any works required on or to a designated monument can only be undertaken with a successful application for Scheduled Monument Consent. There are 19,000-20,000 Scheduled Monuments in England.

### **Registered Parks and Gardens**

Culturally and historically important 'man-made' or 'designed' landscapes, such as parks and gardens are currently "listed" on a non-statutory basis, included on the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England' which was established in 1983 and is, like Listed Buildings and Scheduled Monuments, administered by Historic England. Sites included on this register are of **national importance** and there are currently 1,600 sites on the list, many associated with stately homes of Grade II\* or Grade I status. Emphasis is laid on 'designed' landscapes, not the value of botanical planting. Sites can include town squares and private gardens, city parks, cemeteries and gardens around institutions such as hospitals and government buildings. Planned elements and changing fashions in landscaping and forms are a main focus of the assessment.

### **Registered Battlefields**

Battles are dramatic and often pivotal events in the history of any people or nation. Since 1995 Historic England maintains a register of 46 battlefields in order to afford them a measure of protection through the planning



system. The key requirements for registration are battles of national significance, a securely identified location, and its topographical integrity – the ability to ‘read’ the battle on the ground.

### World Heritage Sites

Arising from the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in 1972, Article 1 of the Operational Guidelines (2015, no.49) states: ‘Outstanding Universal Value means cultural and/or natural significance which is so exceptional as to transcend national boundaries and to be of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity’. These sites are recognised at an international level for their intrinsic importance to the story of humanity, and should be accorded the highest level of protection within the planning system.

### Value and Importance

While every heritage asset, designated or otherwise, has some intrinsic merit, the act of designation creates a hierarchy of importance that is reflected by the weight afforded to their preservation and enhancement within the planning system. The system is far from perfect, impaired by an imperfect understanding of individual heritage assets, but the value system that has evolved does provide a useful guide to the *relative* importance of heritage assets. Provision is also made for heritage assets where value is not recognised through designation (e.g. undesignated ‘monuments of Schedulable quality and importance’ should be regarded as being of *high* value); equally, there are designated monuments and structures of *low* relative merit.

TABLE 7: THE HIERARCHY OF VALUE/IMPORTANCE (BASED ON THE DMRB VOL.11 TABLES 5.1, 6.1 & 7.1).

Hierarchy of Value/Importance	
Very High	Structures inscribed as of universal importance as World Heritage Sites; Other buildings of recognised international importance; World Heritage Sites (including nominated sites) with archaeological remains; Archaeological assets of acknowledged international importance; Archaeological assets that can contribute significantly to international research objectives; World Heritage Sites inscribed for their historic landscape qualities; Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not; Extremely well preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).
High	Scheduled Monuments with standing remains; Grade I and Grade II* (Scotland: Category A) Listed Buildings; Other Listed buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations not adequately reflected in the Listing grade; Conservation Areas containing very important buildings; Undesignated structures of clear national importance; Undesignated assets of Schedulable quality and importance; Assets that can contribute significantly to national research objectives. Designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest; Undesignated landscapes of outstanding interest; Undesignated landscapes of high quality and importance, demonstrable national value; Well-preserved historic landscapes, exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Medium	Grade II (Scotland: Category B) Listed Buildings; Historic (unlisted) buildings that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric or historical associations; Conservation Areas containing buildings that contribute significantly to its historic character; Historic Townscape or built-up areas with important historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings (e.g. including street furniture and other structures); Designated or undesignated archaeological assets that contribute to regional research objectives; Designated special historic landscapes; Undesignated historic landscapes that would justify special historic landscape designation, landscapes of regional value; Averagely well-preserved historic landscapes with reasonable coherence, time-depth or other critical factor(s).
Low	Locally Listed buildings (Scotland Category C(S) Listed Buildings); Historic (unlisted) buildings of modest quality in their fabric or historical association; Historic Townscape or built-up areas of limited historic integrity in their buildings, or built settings

Hierarchy of Value/Importance	
	(e.g. including street furniture and other structures); Designated and undesignated archaeological assets of local importance; Archaeological assets compromised by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations; Archaeological assets of limited value, but with potential to contribute to local research objectives; Robust undesignated historic landscapes; Historic landscapes with importance to local interest groups; Historic landscapes whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.
Negligible	Buildings of no architectural or historical note; buildings of an intrusive character; Assets with very little or no surviving archaeological interest; Landscapes with little or no significant historical interest.
Unknown	Buildings with some hidden (i.e. inaccessible) potential for historic significance; The importance of the archaeological resource has not been ascertained.

### Concepts – Conservation Principles

In making an assessment, this document adopts the conservation values (*evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal*) laid out in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008), and the concepts of *authenticity* and *integrity* as laid out in the guidance on assessing World Heritage Sites (ICOMOS 2011). This is in order to determine the relative importance of *setting* to the significance of a given heritage asset.

### Evidential Value

*Evidential value* (or research potential) is derived from the potential of a structure or site to provide physical evidence about past human activity, and may not be readily recognised or even visible. This is the primary form of data for periods without adequate written documentation. This is the least equivocal value: evidential value is absolute; all other ascribed values (see below) are subjective. However,

### Historical Value

*Historical value* (narrative) is derived from the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected via a place to the present; it can be *illustrative* or *associative*.

*Illustrative value* is the visible expression of evidential value; it has the power to aid interpretation of the past through making connections with, and providing insights into, past communities and their activities through a shared experience of place. Illustrative value tends to be greater if a place features the first or only surviving example of a particular innovation of design or technology.

*Associative value* arises from a connection to a notable person, family, event or historical movement. It can intensify understanding by linking the historical past to the physical present, always assuming the place bears any resemblance to its appearance at the time. Associational value can also be derived from known or suspected links with other monuments (e.g. barrow cemeteries, church towers) or cultural affiliations (e.g. Methodism).

Buildings and landscapes can also be associated with literature, art, music or film, and this association can inform and guide responses to those places.

Historical value depends on sound identification and the direct experience of physical remains or landscapes. Authenticity can be strengthened by change, being a living building or landscape, and historical values are harmed only where adaptation obliterates or conceals them. The appropriate use of a place – e.g. a working mill, or a church for worship – illustrates the relationship between design and function and may make a major contribution to historical value. Conversely, cessation of that activity – e.g. conversion of farm buildings to holiday homes – may essentially destroy it.

### Aesthetic Value

*Aesthetic value* (emotion) is derived from the way in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place or landscape. Value can be the result of *conscious design*, or the *fortuitous outcome* of landscape evolution; many places combine both aspects, often enhanced by the passage of time.

*Design value* relates primarily to the aesthetic qualities generated by the conscious design of a building, structure or landscape; it incorporates composition, materials, philosophy and the role of patronage. It may have associational value, if undertaken by a known architect or landscape gardener, and its importance is enhanced if it is seen as innovative, influential or a good surviving example. Landscape parks, country houses and model farms all have design value. The landscape is not static, and a designed feature can develop and mature, resulting in the 'patina of age'.

Some aesthetic value developed *fortuitously* over time as the result of a succession of responses within a particular cultural framework e.g. the seemingly organic form of an urban or rural landscape or the relationship of vernacular buildings and their materials to the landscape. Aesthetic values are where a proposed development usually has their most pronounced impact: the indirect effects of most developments are predominantly visual or aural, and can extend many kilometres from the site itself. In many instances the impact of a development is incongruous, but that is itself an aesthetic response, conditioned by prevailing cultural attitudes to what the historic landscape should look like.

### **Communal Value**

*Communal value* (togetherness) is derived from the meaning a place holds for people, and may be closely bound up with historical/associative and aesthetic values; it can be *commemorative, symbolic, social or spiritual*.

*Commemorative and symbolic value* reflects the meanings of a place to those who draw part of their identity from it, or who have emotional links to it e.g. war memorials. Some buildings or places (e.g. the Palace of Westminster) can symbolise wider values. Other places (e.g. Porton Down Chemical Testing Facility) have negative or uncomfortable associations that nonetheless have meaning and significance to some and should not be forgotten. *Social value* need not have any relationship to surviving fabric, as it is the continuity of function that is important. *Spiritual value* is attached to places and can arise from the beliefs of a particular religion or past or contemporary perceptions of the spirit of place. Spiritual value can be ascribed to places sanctified by hundreds of years of veneration or worship, or wild places with few signs of modern life. Value is dependent on the perceived survival of historic fabric or character, and can be very sensitive to change. The key aspect of communal value is that it brings specific groups of people together in a meaningful way.

### **Authenticity**

Authenticity, as defined by UNESCO (2015, no.80), is the ability of a property to convey the attributes of the outstanding universal value of the property. 'The ability to understand the value attributed to the heritage depends on the degree to which information sources about this value may be understood as credible or truthful'. Outside of a World Heritage Site, authenticity may usefully be employed to convey the sense a place or structure is a truthful representation of the thing it purports to portray. Converted farm buildings, for instance, survive in good condition, but are drained of the authenticity of a working farm environment.

### **Integrity**

Integrity, as defined by UNESCO (2015, no.88), is the measure of wholeness or intactness of the cultural heritage and its attributes. Outside of a World Heritage Site, integrity can be taken to represent the survival and condition of a structure, monument or landscape. The intrinsic value of those examples that survive in good condition is undoubtedly greater than those where survival is partial, and condition poor.

### **Summary**

As indicated, individual developments have a minimal or tangential effect on most of the heritage values outlined above, largely because almost all effects are indirect. The principle values in contention are aesthetic/designed and, to a lesser degree aesthetic/fortuitous. There are also clear implications for other value elements (particularly historical and associational, communal and spiritual), where views or sensory experience is important. As ever, however, the key element here is not the intrinsic value of the heritage asset, nor the impact on setting, but the relative contribution of setting to the value of the asset.

### **Setting – The Setting of Heritage Assets**

The principle guidance on this topic is contained within two publications: *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015) and *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011). While interlinked and complementary, it is useful to consider heritage assets in terms of their *setting* i.e. their immediate landscape context and the environment within which they are seen and experienced, and their *views* i.e. designed or fortuitous vistas



experienced by the visitor when at the heritage asset itself, or those that include the heritage asset. This corresponds to the experience of its wider landscape setting.

Where the impact of a proposed development is largely indirect, *setting* is the primary consideration of any HIA. It is a somewhat nebulous and subjective assessment of what does, should, could or did constitute the lived experience of a monument or structure. The following extracts are from the Historic England publication *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015, 2 & 4):

*The NPPF makes it clear that the setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve.*

*Setting is not a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation. Its importance lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset. This depends on a wide range of physical elements within, as well as perceptual and associational attributes, pertaining to the heritage asset's surroundings.*

*While setting can be mapped in the context of an individual application or proposal, it does not have a fixed boundary and cannot be definitively and permanently described for all time as a spatially bounded area or as lying within a set distance of a heritage asset because what comprises a heritage asset's setting may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve or as the asset becomes better understood or due to the varying impacts of different proposals.*

The HIA below sets out to determine the magnitude of the effect and the sensitivity of the heritage asset to that effect. The fundamental issue is that proximity and visual and/or aural relationships may affect the experience of a heritage asset, but if setting is tangential to the significance of that monument or structure, then the impact assessment will reflect this. This is explored in more detail below.

### **Landscape Context**

The determination of *landscape context* is an important part of the assessment process. This is the physical space within which any given heritage asset is perceived and experienced. The experience of this physical space is related to the scale of the landform, and modified by cultural and biological factors like field boundaries, settlements, trees and woodland. Together, these determine the character and extent of the setting.

Landscape context is based on topography, and can vary in scale from the very small – e.g. a narrow valley where views and vistas are restricted – to the very large – e.g. wide valleys or extensive upland moors with 360° views. Where very large landforms are concerned, a distinction can be drawn between the immediate context of an asset (this can be limited to a few hundred metres or less, where cultural and biological factors impede visibility and/or experience), and the wider context (i.e. the wider landscape within which the asset sits).

When new developments are introduced into a landscape, proximity alone is not a guide to magnitude of effect. Dependant on the nature and sensitivity of the heritage asset, the magnitude of effect is potentially much greater where the proposed development is to be located within the landscape context of a given heritage asset. Likewise, where the proposed development would be located outside the landscape context of a given heritage asset, the magnitude of effect would usually be lower. Each case is judged on its individual merits, and in some instances the significance of an asset is actually greater outside of its immediate landscape context, for example, where church towers function as landmarks in the wider landscape.

### **Views**

Historic and significant views are the associated and complementary element to setting, but can be considered separately as developments may appear in a designed view without necessarily falling within the setting of a heritage asset *per se*. As such, significant views fall within the aesthetic value of a heritage asset, and may be *designed* (i.e. deliberately conceived and arranged, such as within parkland or an urban environment) or *fortuitous* (i.e. the graduated development of a landscape 'naturally' brings forth something considered aesthetically pleasing, or at least impressive, as with particular rural landscapes or seascapes), or a combination of both (i.e. the *patina of age*, see below). The following extract is from the English Heritage publication *Seeing History in the View* (2011, 3):

*Views play an important part in shaping our appreciation and understanding of England's historic environment, whether in towns or cities or in the countryside. Some of those views were deliberately designed to be seen as a*

unity. Much more commonly, a significant view is a historical composite, the cumulative result of a long process of development.

*The Setting of Heritage Assets* (2015, 3) lists a number of instances where views contribute to the particular significance of a heritage asset:

- Views where relationships between the asset and other historic assets or places or natural features are particularly relevant;
- Views with historical associations, including viewing points and the topography of battlefields;
- Views where the composition within the view was a fundamental aspect of the design or function of the heritage asset;
- Views between heritage assets and natural or topographic features, or phenomena such as solar and lunar events;
- Views between heritage assets which were intended to be seen from one another for aesthetic, functional, ceremonial or religious reasons, such as military or defensive sites, telegraphs or beacons, Prehistoric funerary and ceremonial sites.

On a landscape scale, views, taken in the broadest sense, are possible from anywhere to anything, and each may be accorded an aesthetic value according to subjective taste. Given that terrain, the biological and built environment, and public access restrict our theoretical ability to see anything from anywhere, in this assessment the term *principal view* is employed to denote both the deliberate views created within designed landscapes, and those fortuitous views that may be considered of aesthetic value and worth preserving. It should be noted, however, that there are distance thresholds beyond which perception and recognition fail, and this is directly related to the scale, height, massing and nature of the heritage asset in question. For instance, beyond 2km the Grade II cottage comprises a single indistinct component within the wider historic landscape, whereas at 5km or even 10km a large stately home or castle may still be recognisable. By extension, where assets cannot be seen or recognised i.e. entirely concealed within woodland, or too distant to be distinguished, then visual harm to setting is moot. To reflect this emphasis on recognition, the term *landmark asset* is employed to denote those sites where the structure (e.g. church tower), remains (e.g. earthwork ramparts) or – in some instances – the physical character of the immediate landscape (e.g. a distinctive landform like a tall domed hill) make them visible on a landscape scale. In some cases, these landmark assets may exert landscape *primacy*, where they are the tallest or most obvious man-made structure within line-of-sight. However, this is not always the case, typically where there are numerous similar monuments (multiple engine houses in mining areas, for instance) or where modern developments have overtaken the heritage asset in height and/or massing.

Yet visibility alone is not a clear guide to visual impact. People perceive size, shape and distance using many cues, so context is critically important. For instance, research on electricity pylons (Hull & Bishop 1988) has indicated scenic impact is influenced by landscape complexity: the visual impact of pylons is less pronounced within complex scenes, especially at longer distances, presumably because they are less of a focal point and the attention of the observer is diverted. There are many qualifiers that serve to increase or decrease the visual impact of a proposed development (see Table 12), some of which are seasonal or weather-related.

Thus the principal consideration of assessment of indirect effects cannot be visual impact *per se*. It is an assessment of the likely magnitude of effect, the importance of setting to the significance of the heritage asset, and the sensitivity of that setting to the visual or aural intrusion of the proposed development. The schema used to guide assessments is shown in Table 12 (below).

### **Type and Scale of Impact**

The effect of a proposed development on a heritage asset can be direct (i.e. the designated structure itself is being modified or demolished, the archaeological monument will be built over), or indirect (e.g. a housing estate built in the fields next to a Listed farmhouse, and wind turbine erected near a hillfort etc.); in the latter instance the principal effect is on the setting of the heritage asset. A distinction can be made between construction and operational phase effects. Individual developments can affect multiple heritage assets (aggregate impact), and contribute to overall change within the historic environment (cumulative impact).

Construction phase: construction works have direct, physical effects on the buried archaeology of a site, and a pronounced but indirect effect on neighbouring properties. Direct effects may extend beyond the nominal footprint of a site e.g. where related works or site compounds are located off-site. Indirect effects are both visual and aural, and may also affect air quality, water flow and traffic in the local area.

Operational phase: the operational phase of a development is either temporary (e.g. wind turbine or mobile phone mast) or effectively permanent (housing development or road scheme). The effects at this stage are largely indirect, and can be partly mitigated over time through provision of screening. Large development would have an effect on historic landscape character, as they transform areas from one character type (e.g. agricultural farmland) into another (e.g. suburban).

Cumulative Impact: a single development will have a physical and a visual impact, but a second and a third site in the same area will have a synergistic and cumulative impact above and beyond that of a single site. The cumulative impact of a proposed development is particularly difficult to estimate, given the assessment must take into consideration operational, consented and proposals in planning.

Aggregate Impact: a single development will usually affect multiple individual heritage assets. In this assessment, the term aggregate impact is used to distinguish this from cumulative impact. In essence, this is the impact on the designated parts of the historic environment as a whole.

### Scale of Impact

The effect of development and associated infrastructure on the historic environment can include positive as well as negative outcomes. However, all development changes the character of a local environment, and alters the character of a building, or the setting within which it is experienced. change is invariably viewed as negative, particularly within respect to larger developments; thus while there can be beneficial outcomes (e.g. positive/moderate), there is a presumption here that, as large and inescapably modern intrusive visual actors in the historic landscape, the impact of a development will almost always be **neutral** (i.e. no impact) or **negative** i.e. it will have a **detrimental impact** on the setting of ancient monuments and protected historic buildings. This assessment incorporates the systematic approach outlined in the ICOMOS and DoT guidance (see Tables 8-9), used to complement and support the more narrative but subjective approach advocated by Historic England (see Table 10). This provides a useful balance between rigid logic and nebulous subjectivity (e.g. the significance of effect on a Grade II Listed building can never be greater than moderate/large; an impact of negative/substantial is almost never achieved). This is in adherence with GPA3 (2015, 7).

TABLE 8: MAGNITUDE OF IMPACT (BASED ON DMRB VOL.11 TABLES 5.3, 6.3 AND 7.3).

Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impact – Buildings and Archaeology	
Major	Change to key historic building elements, such that the resource is totally altered; Change to most or all key archaeological materials, so that the resource is totally altered; Comprehensive changes to the setting.
Moderate	Change to many key historic building elements, the resource is significantly modified; Changes to many key archaeological materials, so that the resource is clearly modified; Changes to the setting of an historic building or asset, such that it is significantly modified.
Minor	Change to key historic building elements, such that the asset is slightly different; Changes to key archaeological materials, such that the asset is slightly altered; Change to setting of an historic building, such that it is noticeably changed.
Negligible	Slight changes to elements of a heritage asset or setting that hardly affects it.
No Change	No change to fabric or setting.
Factors in the Assessment of Magnitude of Impact – Historic Landscapes	
Major	Change to most or all key historic landscape elements, parcels or components; extreme visual effects; gross change of noise or change to sound quality; fundamental changes to use or access; resulting in total change to historic landscape character unit.
Moderate	Changes to many key historic landscape elements or components, visual change to many key aspects of the historic landscape, noticeable differences in noise quality, considerable changes to use or access; resulting in moderate changes to historic landscape character.
Minor	Changes to few key historic landscape elements, or components, slight visual changes to few key aspects of historic landscape, limited changes to noise levels or sound quality; slight changes to use or access: resulting in minor changes to historic landscape character.
Negligible	Very minor changes to key historic landscape elements, parcels or components, virtually unchanged visual effects, very slight changes in noise levels or sound quality; very slight changes to use or access; resulting in a very small change to historic landscape character.
No Change	No change to elements, parcels or components; no visual or audible changes; no changes arising from in amenity or community factors.



TABLE 9: SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECTS MATRIX (BASED ON DRMB VOL.11 TABLES 5.4, 6.4 AND 7.4; ICOMOS 2011, 9-10).

Value of Assets	Magnitude of Impact (positive or negative)				
	No Change	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large	Very Large
High	Neutral	Slight	Moderate/Slight	Moderate/Large	Large/Very Large
Medium	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate/Large
Low	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight	Slight/Moderate
Negligible	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	Slight

TABLE 10: SCALE OF IMPACT.

Scale of Impact	
<i>Neutral</i>	No impact on the heritage asset.
<i>Negligible</i>	Where the developments may be visible or audible, but would not affect the heritage asset or its setting, due to the nature of the asset, distance, topography, or local blocking.
<i>Negative/minor</i>	Where the development would have an effect on the heritage asset or its setting, but that effect is restricted due to the nature of the asset, distance, or screening from other buildings or vegetation.
<i>Negative/moderate</i>	Where the development would have a pronounced impact on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the sensitivity of the asset and/or proximity. The effect may be ameliorated by screening or mitigation.
<i>Negative/substantial</i>	Where the development would have a severe and unavoidable effect on the heritage asset or its setting, due to the particular sensitivity of the asset and/or close physical proximity. Screening or mitigation could not ameliorate the effect of the development in these instances.

TABLE 11: IMPORTANCE OF SETTING TO INTRINSIC SIGNIFICANCE.

Importance of Setting to the Significance of the Asset	
Paramount	Examples: Round barrow; follies, eye-catchers, stone circles
Integral	Examples: Hillfort; country houses
Important	Examples: Prominent church towers; war memorials
Incidental	Examples: Thatched cottages
Irrelevant	Examples: Milestones



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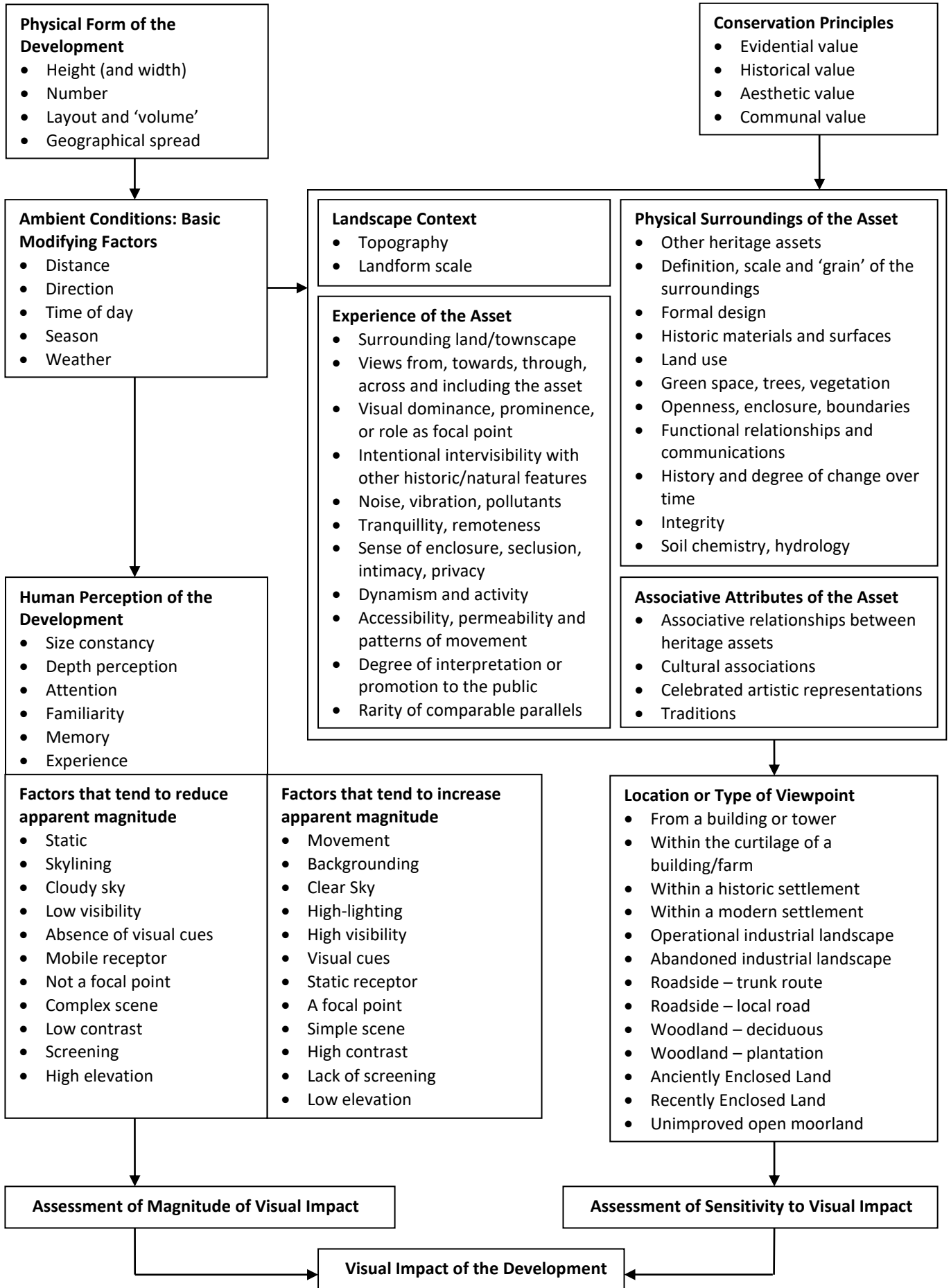


TABLE 12: THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROPOSED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE (2002, 63), MODIFIED TO INCLUDE ELEMENTS OF ASSESSMENT STEP 2 FROM THE SETTING OF HERITAGE ASSETS (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2015, 9).