

SP MANWEB

Reinforcement to the North Shropshire Electricity Distribution Network



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Environmental Statement Appendix 8.2
Historic Environment Baseline and Assessment

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November 2018

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APPENDIX 8.2

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE AND ASSESSMENT

Environmental Statement

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The Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

Regulation 5(2)(a)

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Environmental Statement: Appendix 8.2 – Historic Environment Baseline and Assessment

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APPENDIX 8.2:

HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE AND ASSESSMENT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 This section describes the historic environment baseline and assesses the effects on the historic environment of the Proposed Development. The historic environment baseline forms the basis for the identification and description of the historic environment changes that may result from the Proposed Development.
- 1.1.2 The starting point was gathering data, using trusted sources to collate adequate, up-to-date and relevant information on known and potential assets, and undertaking proportionate research where the evidence base was weak. Designated assets and some non-designated assets were identified via GIS data sets. Further non-designated receptors and potential receptors were identified via additional desk-based research, responses from consultation feedback and through site survey.
- 1.1.3 What matters for heritage assets is establishing an understanding of their value to society (i.e. their significance) and the contribution of setting to significance of those assets which are affected by the proposed development.
- 1.1.4 Likely effects on the settings of heritage assets were primarily identified through a review of the baseline studies, and also through site survey to a) verify key views; b) establish the extent of potential inter-visibility of heritage assets to one another and the Proposed Development; and c) develop an understanding of the experience of assets and their settings and potential change, which may result from different elements of the Proposed Development. The survey work also included the identification of the locations or 'viewpoints' which demonstrated key effects on important heritage assets and their settings. It is important to understand that historic environment viewpoints cannot capture the totality of likely impacts on setting and therefore they are not assessed for impacts in and of themselves. A schedule of historic environment viewpoints is provided in Appendix 8.4 (**DCO Document 6.8.4**).
- 1.1.5 The level of assessment undertaken was proportionate to the significance of the heritage assets affected and the impact on the significance of those assets.

1.2 BASELINE ENVIRONMENT

- 1.2.1 The following sections describe the existing historic environment baseline.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development originates east of Oswestry, at the existing substation from where it runs underground for a short distance to the south alongside the A5. The proposed 132kV overhead line heads for over 21km, in a broadly west to east direction across the settled farmlands, estate farmland, river floodplains and lowland moors of north Shropshire to Wem where it terminates at the existing electricity substation on the west side of the town.

Summary Quantification of Heritage Assets

- 1.2.3 Table A8.2.1 below presents a summary quantification of heritage assets within the Study Area, and more specifically it provides a breakdown of the total counts of designated assets by type and non-designated assets within the various sub-areas. The purpose of this summary is to convey the number and broad distribution of each asset type within and across the Study Area
- 1.2.4 The assets are described below and more information is presented in the heritage asset tables in Appendix 8.3 (**DCO Document 6.8.3**) and on Figure 8.1 (**DCO Document 6.14**) of this ES.

Table A8.2.1 – Summary Quantification of Heritage Assets by Study Area						
Asset Type	Proposed Development (PD)	PD-100m	100m-1km	1-2km	2-5km	Totals
Conservation Area	0	0	3	2	2	7
Listed Building (Grade I)	0	0	2	4	3	9
Listed Building (Grade II*)	0	2	6	5	20	33
Listed Building (Grade II)	0	8	140	189	341	678
Registered Parks and Garden	0	0	0	1	1	2
Scheduled Ancient Monument	0	1	4	10	19	34
Total of Designated Assets	0	11	155	211	386	763
Non-designated low significance	279	358	344	0	0	981
Non-designated medium significance	3	2	11	18	0	34
Non-designated high significance	0	0	5	3	0	8
Totals of Non-Designated Assets	301	335	356	22	0	1023
GRAND TOTALS	301	346	511	233	386	1786

1.2.5 Within the 5km Study Area there are 1,786 assets, that comprise 763 designated assets (including non-statutory registered assets) and 1,023 non-designated assets.

Designated Assets

1.2.6 The designated assets include 34 Scheduled Monuments, seven Conservation Areas, 720 Listed Buildings and two Registered Parks and Gardens. These assets are all of high significance. The designated assets are discussed in turn below.

Scheduled Monuments

1.2.7 There are 34 scheduled monuments of which two are prehistoric, twelve are early medieval, and the remainder are buildings and other structures dating from medieval through to modern. There are no scheduled monuments within the Study Area dating to the Roman period.

1.2.8 One of the most prominent heritage assets, the scheduled remains of Old Oswestry Iron Age Hillfort (SM 1014899) occupies the uplands at the west end of the Study Area, c.77m from the Proposed Development and c.1.75km from the west end of the Order Limits of the Overhead Line. It is one of the best-preserved hillforts in Britain.

- 1.2.9 After the hillfort was abandoned, it was incorporated into Wat's Dyke (SM 1014899, SM 1020564, SM 1020619), an early medieval linear earthwork boundary. Ten scheduled (and four non-designated) sections of Wat's Dyke cross the uplands, passing at their closest at c.1.5-2km from the west end of the Order Limits of the Overhead Line. Offa's Dyke (SM 1006250 and SM 1006263) a major Saxon territorial boundary lies further west on the edge of the 5km Study Area.
- 1.2.10 The predominant scheduled monument type is the medieval motte and bailey castle or ringwork, a form of fortified defensive earthwork structure, there being ten within the Study Area. Oswestry Castle, a medieval motte and town wall (SM 1019300), occupies elevated land in Oswestry town, while a further three scheduled medieval motte & bailey castles occupy low hills to the northeast (Whittington Castle, SM 1019450) and south (West Felton Castle, SM 1019296 and Hisland Castle, SM 1013497). Collectively, these four castles form part of an extensive medieval defensive network, which inter-relate with other fortified sites of this period (e.g. Gobowen Castle) at the west end of the Study Area. Their settings are large and are crossed by the Proposed Development. Of these, Whittington Castle is located closest, at a distance of just over 1km from the Proposed Development. A medieval motte castle (SM 1020289) is located on the north bank of Crose Mere almost 2.5km to the north of the Proposed Development. At the east end of the Study Area, Wem Castle (SM 1020287) is located immediately south-west of St Peter and St Paul's Church in Wem town centre (SM 1020287) and over 800m east of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.11 Medieval moated sites form the second largest scheduled monument type, there being seven within the Study Area. Four of these occupy the rolling hills of the central and eastern end of the Study Area. Stanwardine medieval moated site and associated fishpond (SM 1017240) is the closest at less than 450m to the south of the Proposed Development. Moated sites at Petton Park (SM 1016828), Creamore (SM 1016827) and Northwood Hall (SM 1019606) are located c.1.5-2.5km to the south, north and northwest of the Proposed Development respectively. A prehistoric bowl barrow (SM 1016826) is also located in Petton Park.
- 1.2.12 A scheduled sundial in the parish churchyard at Loppington (SM 1003020), which is also a Grade II listed building (LB 1390988), is located almost 1km to the north-west of the Proposed Development towards the eastern end of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.13 The remaining scheduled monuments, including further mottes, ringworks and moated sites, a berth and colliery are all located at distance of over 4km from the Proposed Development.

Conservation Areas

- 1.2.14 There are seven conservation areas, three of which are located at the western end of the Study Area. The largest is Pantglass and Brogyntyn, located east of Oswestry, which includes the registered park and garden of Brogyntyn. Oswestry Town Centre conservation area includes the scheduled remains of Oswestry Castle (SM 1019300) and a very large number of listed buildings.
- 1.2.15 To the east of Oswestry and lying just under 1km to the north of the Proposed Development, is Whittington conservation area, which includes the scheduled remains of Whittington Castle and a small concentration of listed buildings.
- 1.2.16 There are two conservation areas at the east end of the study area. Loppington Conservation Area contains the smallest concentration of listed buildings and is c.840m to the north-west of the Proposed Development. Wem, the larger conservation area, includes the scheduled remains of the medieval castle (described above) and a large number of listed buildings, and is located c.650m to the east of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.17 Two other conservation areas, Ellesmere and Baschurch Station, are located on the edge of the 5km Study Area.

Listed Buildings

- 1.2.18 There are 720 listed buildings mostly dating to the post-medieval and early modern periods and a small number are medieval.
- 1.2.19 The listed buildings include nine of Grade I and 33 of Grade II*. The most important of these and those closest to the Proposed Development are described below from west to east.
- 1.2.20 Oswestry Town Centre conservation area, which is c.1.2 km from the Proposed Development, contains four listed buildings which are Grade I/ II* listed.
- 1.2.21 Whittington conservation area, which is c.460m from the Proposed Development and just under 1km from the Proposed Overhead Line, contains the Grade I listed Whittington Hall (LB 1178307).
- 1.2.22 Halston Hall (LB 1054216) and Chapel (LB 1367397), which are both Grade I listed, are located approximately 2km and 1.5km, respectively, north of the Proposed Development. Old Hall (LB 1307787), which is Grade II*, is located further north towards the northern edge of the Study Area.
- 1.2.23 At Woodhouse, the Proposed Overhead Line skirts to the north of a small cluster of listed buildings, passing within 675m of the country house and stable-block (LB 1054231, LB 1367378), which are Grade II* listed.
- 1.2.24 The Church of St Michael at West Felton (LB 1367365) and Pradoc Hall (LB 1054637), both Grade II* listed buildings, are located towards the southern edge of the 5km Study Area.
- 1.2.25 At Hordley, the Grade I listed church of St Mary's (LB 1055883) is located c.1.5km north-west of the Proposed Development. Two Grade II* listed buildings, Lee Old Hall (LB 1055893) and The Lythe (LB 1055920), are located towards the northern edge of the 5km Study Area.
- 1.2.26 One of the most notable listed building towards the eastern end of the Study Area is the Grade II* Stanwardine Hall (LB 1176127), which is located immediately east of the scheduled moat described above (1.2.11) and approximately 370m south of the Proposed Overhead Line.
- 1.2.27 Wycherley Hall (LB 1055965), a further Grade II* listed building, is located close to Stanwardine but at distance approaching 1km to the south of the Proposed Development. Petton Church (LB 1055887) located within Petton Park is also Grade II* listed. A further Grade II* listed building, the Church of St John the Evangelist, is located at Colemere (LB 1055926) towards the northern edge of the 5km Study Area.
- 1.2.28 Loppington conservation area, which is c.800m from the Proposed Development, contains the Grade I parish church of St Michaels (LB 1056050).
- 1.2.29 The Ditches Hall (LB 1264550), to the north of Wem, is located just over 750m to the north-west of the proposed development. It is notable as being Grade II* listed and also for having a formal garden arrangement encompassing a Grade II listed sundial (LB 1236569).
- 1.2.30 Wem conservation area, which is c.550m from the Proposed Development, contains three Grade II* listed buildings.
- 1.2.31 The listed buildings include 720 of Grade II. The most important of these and those closest to the Proposed Development are described below from west to east.
- 1.2.32 Grade II listed buildings towards the west end of the Study Area are mostly concentrated to the west of the proposed development in Oswestry conservation area and in settlements to the south and south east, including Maesbury, Middleton and West Felton/ Twyford. Other concentrations are to be found in Whittington conservation area or dispersed along the Ellesmere Canal on the north side of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.33 The density of Grade II listed buildings in the central section of the study area is notably low and there is only one within 1km of the Proposed Development, this being Shade Oak Farmhouse.

The remaining Grade II listed buildings are almost exclusively located to the north in settlements such as and Hordley, Lee, and along the Ellesmere Canal.

- 1.2.34 Malt Kiln Farmhouse, is Grade II listed, and located less than 150m to the south-east at the Proposed Development. To the south, are three further Grade II listed buildings, these being Burlton Grange Farmhouse (LB 1212453)/ Mill Farmhouse (LB 212502) and Wackley Farmhouse (LB 1366566) at distances of c.850m and c.1.1km respectively.
- 1.2.35 Small concentrations of Grade II listed buildings are present towards the outer limits of the central section of the Study Area in the towns of Cockshutt and Colemere and along the Ellesmere Canal to the north of the Proposed Development, while others are dispersed along distant roads to the south.
- 1.2.36 Woodgate (LB 1289526) and its associated stables (LB 1366485), which are Grade II, are located approximately 650m to the north of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.37 Loppington conservation area contains a small concentration of Grade II listed buildings.
- 1.2.38 The Shayes Farmhouse (LB 1056054) is a Grade II listed building located to the north of Noneley, and less than 200m east and south of the Proposed Development. Other Grade II listed buildings close to the proposed development include: Noneley Hall Farmhouse (LB 1212917) and Grafton Farmhouse (LB 1366490) in the hamlet of Noneley, Ruewood Farmhouse in the parish of Loppington (LB 1289496) and Ruewood Farmhouse in the parish of Wem (LB 1236794), all of which are 500-700m to the south of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.39 The Former Lodge, Entrance to Belle (LB 1264545), which is Grade II listed, is located just over 600m from the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.40 Wem conservation area contains a large number of Grade II listed buildings.

Registered Parks and Gardens

- 1.2.41 There are two registered parks and gardens within the Study Area. The large registered park and garden of Brogyntyn (RPG 1001326) is located on elevated land to the north west of Oswestry town at a distance of c.1.8km from the Proposed Development, while the smaller Pradoc Park (RPG 1001251) occupies low lying ground towards the southern edge of the 5km Study Area. Both parks are Grade II.

Non-Designated Assets

- 1.2.42 There are 1023 non-designated assets, of which 394 are recorded in existing heritage databases. The Shropshire Council Historic Environment Records (SHER) lists 320, the Portable Antiquities record 50 find spots, the National Monument Records list 20 assets, the Defence of Britain Project (DOBP) records 2 assets and English Nature records 2 assets. In addition, the desk-based assessment identified 624 assets and the field reconnaissance survey identified a further 5 sites.

Non-designated High Significance Assets

- 1.2.43 Eight non-designated assets have been assigned high significance by virtue of their relationships with scheduled monuments – being located within or extending more widely than the scheduled monument:
- Two non-designated sections of Wat's Dyke (HER 0100a, HER 0100b) associated with scheduled Wat's Dyke (SM 1014899, SM 1020562, SM 1020616, SM 1020618 and SM 1020619) is c.1km from the Proposed Development;
 - Petton Park Moated Site (HER 01129) associated with scheduled Petton Park Moated Site (SM 1016828) is c.1.4km from the Proposed Development;
 - Wem Castle (HER 01135) associated with scheduled Wem Castle (SM 1020287) is c.1.5km from the Proposed Development;

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- Oswestry Castle (HER 05782) and Oswestry Town Defences (HER 00493) associated with scheduled Oswestry Castle (SM 1019300) is c.700m from the Proposed Development;
 - Cultivation Terraces at Shelf Bank (HER 01580) associated with scheduled dyke (SM 1020564) is c.870m from the Proposed Development, and
 - WWI training trenches (HER 31097) () associated with scheduled Old Oswestry hillfort (SM 1014899) is c.840m from the Proposed Development.

Non-designated Medium Significance Assets

1.2.44 Thirty-four non-designated assets have been assigned medium significance:

- The prehistoric assets include the cropmark of a Bronze Age ring ditch (HER 04034), ring ditch and possible pit alignment (HER 02402), cremation burial (HER 04287) and the find spot of a bronze shield (HER 00900), located c.1.8-3km from the Proposed Development;
- Roman marching camps, one at Halston (HER 00935) and one at Bagley (HER 02449) located 550m and 230m respectively from the Proposed Development;
- Medieval chapel of St Edith, Oswestry (HER 00338); located c.700m from the Proposed Development;
- Medieval, post-medieval and early modern parks and gardens, including Park Hall park and garden (HER 07632), Fernhill Hall Park (HER 07624), Tilley park (HER 07609), Halston Hall Park (HER 07627), Kenwick Park (HER 07588), Stanwardine in the Wood Park (HER 07606), Tedsmore Hall Park and Gardens (HER 07638), Loppington House Park (HER 07590), Loppington Hall Garden (HER 07589), Petton Hall Park (HER 07597), Frankton Grange Park (HER 30594) and Woodhouse Park (HER 07644), the latter being under 300m from the Proposed Development;
- Post-medieval/ early modern buildings, including Bagley Hall (HER 12253), Loppington House (HER 12281), Petton Park, Country House (HER 16183) and Stanwardine Grange (HER 26708), the latter being under 250m from the Proposed Development;
- Vyrnwy Aqueduct (HER 21491) and Montgomery Canal (HER 00927), the latter is over-sailed by the Proposed Development;
- Railway yard (HER 05704), Oswestry & Newtown Railway (HER 05778), Oswestry, Ellesmere & Whitchurch Railway (Cambrian) (HER 05892) and the Shrewsbury & Chester Railway (HER 08444), the latter being over-sailed by the Proposed Development;
- The historic market town of Wem was subject to Extensive Urban Survey in the 1990s, and the HER records resulting from this include tenement plots dating from medieval to post-medieval (HER 05790) and post-medieval urban form (HER 05576) (These references also include Wem civil war defences, Wem street system and Wem post-medieval town).
- Former Prisoner of War (POW) Camp and later Ordnance Supply Depot (HER 29140) and German POW Cemetery (HER 31834); and
- Peat deposits (HER 08353).

1.2.45 Non-designated historic landscapes and buildings of medium significance within the Study Area were informed in part by the Shropshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Project and Shropshire Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project.

Non-designated Low Significance Assets

1.2.46 The vast majority of non-designated assets (96%) have been assigned low significance.

- 1.2.47 There are 41 non-designated prehistoric assets of low significance including cropmarks of settlements, field systems and funerary sites, burnt mounds, and the find-spots of metal tools and objects, flint tools and debitage, and other stone objects. Seven of these sites are recorded within 250m of the Proposed Development, these being cropmarks of rectangular enclosures (HER 02435), rectangular enclosure (HER 03974), cropmarks of ditched enclosure (HER 02392), cropmarks of a rectangular arrangement of ditches (HER 02109), burnt mound (HER 28084), burnt mound (HER 28085) and flint flake (HER 31738).
- 1.2.48 There are 18 non-designated Roman assets of low significance. One is the site of a possible temporary camp (HER 01412). The remainder are coins and brooches. Two of these findspots are recorded within 250m of the Proposed Development (PA 825882, PA 825823).
- 1.2.49 There are three non-designated early medieval assets of low significance including the site of a pond and two metal objects. None are within 250m of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.50 There are 96 non-designated medieval assets of low significance including settlements, ridge and furrow field systems, moated sites, parks, houses, religious buildings, site of leper hospital, agricultural buildings, a Holy well, duck decoy, kiln, pottery, ceramic building material and metal objects. Within 250m of the Proposed Development, there are two possible sites of former fish ponds (DBA:GR and DBA:GS), a duck decoy (HER 08355) and 52 sites of ridge and furrow.
- 1.2.51 There are 63 non-designated post-medieval assets of low significance including domestic houses, farmhouses, agricultural buildings, chapels, churchyards, parks and gardens, coal workings, limekilns, quarries and gravel pits, kilns, mills, field boundaries/ ditches, milestone/ milepost, aqueduct, ornamental lake, sundial and metal objects. Within 250m of the Proposed Development, there are 18 non-designated post-medieval assets of low significance, including: Bryn Y Plentyn (HER 42343), cartshed (HER 42349), cartshed (HER 42350), cartshed and cowhouse (HER 42356), cartshed, converted to loose box (HER 42352), cowhouse (HER 42345), cowhouse, converted to loose box (HER 42353), cowhouse, converted to loose box (HER 42354), earthworks of enclosures and linear feature (HER 08356), farmhouse (HER 42339), loose box or feed preparation area (HER 42357), milestone (HER 21055), Perry Aqueduct (HER 03464), possible enclosure (HER 31077), Rednal Mill (HER 15588), site of Primitive Methodist Chapel (HER 14308), stable and cowhouse (HER 42351) and White House Farm (HER 42338).
- 1.2.52 There are 574 non-designated early modern assets of low significance including houses, farms and agricultural buildings, Ice house, hospital, chapel, air ventilation shafts, brick and tile works, kilns, lime kiln battery, railways and railway buildings, mills, tannery, tracks, milestones, quarries, field boundaries, ditches, drains, pits, ponds and woods. Within 250m of the Proposed Development, the most important non-designated early modern assets of low significance are Bentley Farm (HER 26699), Berrywood Farm (HER 27061), Brookfield Farm (HER 26766), Cabin House (HER 27056), Clays Buildings (HER 26669), Common Wood Farm (HER 26692), Coppice Farm (HER 26703), Dandyford Farm (HER 22237), possible harbour (HER 00850), ice house (HER 42358), Kenwick Lodge (HER 26711), Lower Pool Farm (HER 22779), military training camp, military hospital (HER 21713), Pearl Farm (HER 26693), Perrymoor Farm (HER 26764), practice trenches (HER 31655), practice trenches (HER 31654), Reynolds Cottage (HER 22235), Stonehill (HER 26707), The Moors (HER 27554), The Pools Farm (HER 26668), The Wood (HER 26706), Top House (HER 27055), Top House Farm (HER 22285), Unofficial Shropshire Union Canal branch (HER 08358), Wackley Lodge Farm (HER 27552).
- 1.2.53 There are 26 non-designated modern assets of low significance including WWII battle headquarters, former POW camp, military hospital, auxiliary hospital, RAF Rednal, air raid blast shelters (RAF Rednal), Cockshutt Royal Observer Corps monitoring post, seagull trenches, mortar crater, mileposts, swimming pool, cropmarks and field drains. Two field drain assets (DBA:GD and DBA:GE) are within 250m of the Proposed Development.
- 1.2.54 There are 160 non-designated assets of undetermined date of low significance including cropmarks/ earthworks of settlement and agricultural features, buildings, site of an army camp, cobbled surfaces wells, ponds, pits, standing stones, field boundaries, hedges and ditches, quarries, log-boat, findspots, palaeochannels and peat deposits. Within 250m of the Proposed Development, there are 131 non-designated assets of undetermined date of low significance, the most important of these being: cropmark, possible enclosure (DBA:GK), cropmark, sub-oval enclosure (DBA:HA), cropmarks, possible enclosure (DBA:FC), possible cropmark enclosure (HER 31645), cropmarks of a possible rectangular enclosure (NMR 1049377), cropmark, possible

enclosure (DBA:GJ), cropmark, sub-oval enclosure (DBA:GZ), cropmark, square enclosure (DBA:GT), cropmark, sub-oval enclosure (DBA:GY), possible site of earthwork (NMR 68537), cropmark, possible enclosure (DBA:FV), cropmark, enclosure (DBA:HK).

Historic Boundaries and Important Hedgerows

- 1.2.55 The field boundaries over sailed by the Proposed Development have been identified, described and assessed against the archaeological criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations and an overall significance of each boundary has been determined
- 1.2.56 The Proposed Development oversails 116 field boundaries, 88 of which are potentially 'historic' (i.e. pre-enclosure), as they meet the archaeological criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations. Of these potentially 'historic' boundaries, 64 include an 'Important Hedge'.
- 1.2.57 In reality, some of the boundaries identified as being 'historic' may in fact be pre-enclosure or later, and some of those identified as not being 'historic' may prove to be so.
- 1.2.58 The 88 'historic' field boundaries, whether with or without Important Hedges, are considered to be of low significance, albeit that the significance of those historic field boundaries with Important Hedges is towards the upper end of low.

Below ground archaeology

- 1.2.59 Former river channels and peat deposits of potential palaeo-environmental importance are recorded in the Study Area. Such deposits potentially exist within the floodplain of the River Perry/Spring Brook in the west half of the Study Area and potentially also in the moorlands over the east half of the Study Area in the vicinity of the River Roden, Wackley Brook, and Sleaf Brook.
- 1.2.60 There is potential for below ground archaeology, as yet undiscovered along the route of the Proposed Development.

1.3 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF IMPACTS

Construction

- 1.3.1 Direct physical impacts on heritage assets during the construction phase are most likely to result from:
- Clearance of trees and hedgerows;
 - Mechanical excavation of overburden within the 'footprint' of working areas and new access tracks;
 - Mechanical excavation of overburden along the working width of the underground section;
 - Mechanical excavation of the cable trenches in the underground section;
 - Mechanical excavation of foundation pits for wood poles belonging to the proposed overhead line;
 - Mechanical excavation of temporary winch pits;
 - Mechanical excavation of the cable trenches for undergrounding of existing infrastructure;
 - Movement of construction traffic; and

-
- Ground investigations for geotechnical and other purposes.

1.3.2 The effects of such impacts would be permanent and irreversible.

1.3.3 Below ground activities may also cause indirect sub-surface impacts, such as dewatering or desiccation of permanently or seasonally-waterlogged deposits, resulting from changes to groundwater hydrology. Such effects could be either permanent and irreversible or short-term and temporary. They are highly unlikely to result from construction of a wood pole overhead line which does not require any foundations, but they could arise as a result of the mechanical excavation of long sections of open-cut trench.

1.3.4 Some of the working practices during construction may cause effects, resulting from visual intrusion on built heritage and historic landscape. Such effects would be short-term and temporary.

Operation

1.3.5 Effects on built heritage and historic landscape are most likely to occur during the operation phase, resulting from visual intrusion into the landscape from the overhead line and alteration to the visual setting or tranquillity of heritage assets. Such effects would be permanent but potentially reversible.

1.3.6 Direct physical impacts on heritage assets are unlikely to occur during the operation phase as the overhead line would only require very occasional visits by SP Energy Networks for maintenance or repair.

Scoping Out of Effects

1.3.7 Certain effects resulting from the Proposed Development are unlikely to impact heritage assets and therefore these activities have been scoped out of the assessment:

- Effects of routine operation and maintenance of overhead lines during the operational phase as this will require a limited number of visits;
- Effects of pruning/ vegetation clearance at overhead lines during the operational phase; and
- Effects of changes to underground hydrology which might arise from an overhead line during the construction and operational phases, as the wood poles require minimal foundations.

1.4 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS AND EFFECTS

Oswestry Substation Works

1.4.1 This section identifies, describes and assesses likely effects on heritage assets and their settings potentially generated by the works within Oswestry Substation at the west end of the Proposed Development. The assessed effects are considered below under the headings 'Construction', and 'Operation'. The results are presented in a series of summary tables, ordered by designated and then non-designated assets.

Construction

1.4.2 Direct physical or indirect impacts are not predicted.

1.4.3 Significant effects on the settings of heritage assets are not predicted on account that the construction activities are short-term.

Operation

1.4.4 Direct physical or indirect impacts are not predicted.

1.4.5 Effects on setting are predicted for four heritage assets of which one is designated and three are non-designated and of medium significance, as presented in Table A8.2.2:

Table A8.2.2 – Oswestry Substation Works: Potential effects on the setting of heritage assets arising from operation					
STEP 1		STEP 2		STEP 3	
Identifying which heritage assets and their settings are affected		Assessing whether, how and to what degree setting makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)		Assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)	
DESIGNATED ASSETS					
SM 1014899 Oswestry Hillfort and two sections of Wat's Dyke	The monument includes the earthwork and buried remains of the hillfort of Old Oswestry, which is situated on a glacial mound north of the town of Oswestry, with sweeping views to west, north and east. The monument also includes the remains of Wat's Dyke of which its earthen bank and flanking ditch extend north and south from the hillfort.	The asset has high significance by virtue of being designated as a scheduled monument; for its rarity as a large multi-vallate hillfort and its importance in understanding the nature of social organisation within the Iron Age period, all examples with surviving archaeological potential are believed to be of national importance. High evidential value on account of the well-preserved earthworks, sub-surface archaeology and the surrounding rural landscape; communal value on account of Old Oswestry being a prominent local landmark, which is open all year to the public; a public footpath follows the northern stretch of Wat's Dyke, allowing the relationship of the two earthworks to be appreciated; overall medium score for Conservation Principles. The hillfort benefits from an extensive setting on account of its function and commanding, elevated position. The contribution of setting to significance is generally high to the north, east and west but low to the south and south east on account of modern built form; overall medium score for contribution of setting to significance of asset. Distant views of the new infrastructure in the substation would be imperceptible. Setting would be negligibly altered.	Proposed Development is 768m from the asset; very slight change will occur to setting locally on account of the existing electrical infrastructure and built form which already exists on east side of Oswestry town. Overall appreciation and understanding of setting will change negligibly and change to significance of the asset will be negligible. Refer to Historic Environment Viewpoints 1 and 2. Magnitude of Effect: Negligible Significance of Effect: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT		
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS					
HER 05892 Oswestry, Ellesmere & Whitchurch Railway (Cambrian)	Former course of railway; opened 1864, closed in 1965; now dismantled and returned to agricultural land.	The asset has medium significance on account of being a former regional line of transport and communication, but locally, the asset's significance is considered low on account of its poor preservation. As a dismantled railway, and the land returned to agriculture, the evidential value is low; overall low score for Conservation Principles. The asset has a very weak relationship with the surrounding landscape and a relatively limited setting. The contribution of setting to significance is low on account of the railway being dismantled, the proximity of the A5 and existing electrical infrastructure, and the presence of modern built form on the edge of Oswestry town.	Proposed Development is 25m from the asset; slight change will occur to setting locally but the effects on the significance of the asset will be negligible on account of a) the railway being completely dismantled, b) the land returned to agriculture, c) the low contribution of setting to the significance of the asset locally and d) the slight visual change. MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT		
HER 07632 Park Hall park and garden	A post-medieval park and garden, associated with the former Park Hall.	The asset has medium significance by virtue that the asset occupies an important part of the Shropshire landscape, close to the medieval Whittington Castle; evidential value of parkland features (past and	Proposed Development is 235m from the asset; slight change will occur to setting locally but the effects on the significance		

Table A8.2.2 – Oswestry Substation Works: Potential effects on the setting of heritage assets arising from operation				
STEP 1		STEP 2		STEP 3
Identifying which heritage assets and their settings are affected		Assessing whether, how and to what degree setting makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)		Assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)
DESIGNATED ASSETS				
		present) and in the surrounding rural landscape; historical association with Thomas Powell; aesthetic and communal values in that the park itself is a popular local attraction, with woodland walks, reconstructed farm buildings (dating back to the 19th century), museums, and a range of outdoor activities; overall medium score for Conservation Principles. Contribution of setting to significance is considered low on account of the proximity of the A5 and existing electrical infrastructure, and the presence of modern built form on the edge of Oswestry town.	of the asset will be negligible on account of the low contribution of setting to the significance of the asset locally and the slight change. MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT	
HER 21491 Vyrnwy Aqueduct	A 68-mile long aqueduct comprising three buried pipes opened in 1891, taking water from Lake Vyrnwy to Liverpool.	The asset has medium significance on account of its regional context in supplying water from Lake Vyrnwy to Liverpool; evidential value of buried pipes and inspection chambers and in the surrounding rural landscape; historical association with Liverpool Corporation Water Works; overall medium score for Conservation Principles. Contribution of setting to significance is considered low on account of the proximity of the A5 and existing electrical infrastructure, and the presence of modern built form on the edge of Oswestry town.	Proposed Development is 96m from the asset; slight change will occur to setting locally but the effects will be negligible on account of the a) the low contribution of setting to the significance of the asset locally and b) the change to setting being slight MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT	

132kV Underground Cable

1.4.6 This section identifies, describes and assesses likely effects on heritage assets and their settings potentially generated by the underground cable at the western end of the Proposed Development. The assessed effects are considered below under the headings ‘Construction’, and ‘Operation’. The results are presented in a series of summary tables, ordered by designated and then non-designated assets.

Construction

1.4.7 Direct physical impacts are predicted for 18 non-designated heritage assets of which one is of medium significance and 17 are of low significance, as presented in Table A8.2.3:

Table A8.2.3 – 132kV Underground Cable: Likely direct physical effects on heritage assets arising from construction			
Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance	Effects
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
HER 05892	Former course of railway; opened 1864, closed in 1965; now dismantled and	Medium	Magnitude of Effect: Negligible

Table A8.2.3 – 132kV Underground Cable: Likely direct physical effects on heritage assets arising from construction			
Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance	Effects
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
Oswestry, Ellesmere & Whitchurch Railway (Cambrian) DBA:DM Railway	returned to agricultural land. Corroborated by field survey.		Significance of Effect: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:RK, DBA:VL, Boundaries	Field boundaries visible on historic maps	Low	MoE: Major SoE: Slight/ Moderate NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:KT, DBA:KV, DBA:KZ, DBA:VJ, DBA:XA, DBA:XX, Boundaries	Field boundaries visible on historic maps	Low	MoE: Moderate SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
HER 31655, Practice trenches	Military training camp at Park Hall, Oswestry (1915-1975)		
DBA:KU, DBA:RJ, DBA:RL, DBA:SR, DBA:VK, Boundaries	Field boundaries visible on historic maps and on aerial photographs	Low	MoE: Minor SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:KY, Boundaries	Field boundary visible on historic maps	Low	MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:EN	Cropmarks seen on aerial photographs, possibly extension of ridge and furrow to immediate south.		

1.4.8 Indirect physical impacts are not expected.

1.4.9 Significant effects on the settings of heritage assets are not predicted on account that the construction activities are short-term.

Operation

1.4.10 Direct physical or indirect impacts are not predicted.

1.4.11 Effects on the settings of assets are not predicted on account that the electrical cables are to be buried underground.

132kV Overhead Line

1.4.12 This section identifies, describes and assesses likely effects on heritage assets and their settings potentially generated by the Overhead Line. The assessed effects are considered below under the headings ‘Construction’, and ‘Operation’. The results are presented in a series of summary tables, ordered by designated and then non-designated assets.

Construction

1.4.13 Direct physical impacts are predicted for up to 166 non-designated heritage assets of which all are of low significance, as presented in Table A8.2.4:

Table A8.2.4 – Overhead Line: Likely direct physical effects on heritage assets arising from construction

Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance	Effects
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
DBA:AR, DBA:AS, DBA:DL, DBA:IN, DBA:JD, DBA:KB, DBA:LC, DBA:LH, DBA:LR, DBA:MK, DBA:MP, DBA:MX, DBA:NA, DBA:NG, DBA:PP, DBA:PY, DBA:QS, DBA:WA, DBA:WQ, DBA:XQ Boundaries	Field boundaries and drains visible on historic maps	Low	Magnitude of Effect: Major Significance of Effect: Slight/Moderate NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:CC, DBA:CX, DBA:CY, FSU:004, Ponds	Ponds, depicted on historic maps and identified as hollows during field survey		
DBA:EA, Ridge & furrow	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs		
DBA:FE, DBA:HV, DBA:ID, FSU:005, Cropmarks and Vegetation mark	Indeterminate cropmarks and vegetation mark identified from aerial photographs and field survey respectively		
HER 28085 Burnt mound	Dense concentration of burnt stone c.20m in diameter on the edge of Baggy Moor		
DBA:BF, DBA:BJ, DBA:BQ, DBA:BU, DBA:CJ, DBA:GE, DBA:JA, DBA:JB, DBA:JC, DBA:JQ, DBA:JS, DBA:KF, DBA:KH, DBA:KJ, DBA:KM, DBA:KO, DBA:LE, DBA:LF, DBA:LK, DBA:LW, DBA:LX, DBA:LY, DBA:ME, DBA:MG, DBA:NR, DBA:OE, DBA:OK, DBA:OS, DBA:OT, DBA:OU, DBA:PX, DBA:QA, DBA:QQ, DBA:QU, DBA:RI, DBA:RQ, DBA:RS, DBA:RW, DBA:SA, DBA:SE, DBA:SH, DBA:SP, DBA:SS, DBA:ST, DBA:SU, DBA:SZ, DBA:TC, DBA:TG, DBA:TI, DBA:TJ, DBA:TT, DBA:UE, DBA:UM, DBA:UR, DBA:WS, DBA:WY, DBA:YC, DBA:YE Boundaries	Field boundaries and drains visible on historic maps	Low	MoE: Moderate SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:EJ, DBA:EK, DBA:EP, DBA:FQ, DBA:GW, DBA:HL, DBA:HM, DBA:HN, DBA:IB Ridge & furrow	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs		
DBA:HP, DBA:HQ, Palaeochannels	Wide sinuous soilmarks visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:FC, DBA:GK Cropmarks and earthworks of enclosures and linear anomalies	Cropmarks of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:GG, DBA:UN Cropmark - undetermined	Cropmarks of possible trackway and indeterminate marks visible on aerial photographs		

Table A8.2.4 – Overhead Line: Likely direct physical effects on heritage assets arising from construction			
Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance	Effects
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
HER 00933 Cropmark of linear features	Cropmarks of a linear feature of unknown date observed c 300m SW of Dandyford. Two parallel linear features running for c 250m E/W. A diverging line and a possible rectangular feature at the W end.		
HER 31077 Earthwork of enclosure	Earthworks of a series of low linear banks; one set forms three sides of an enclosure which has been cut across by the canal; two further banks run parallel to the north-western side of this enclosure.		
HER 31645 Cropmarks of enclosure	Cropmark of possible enclosure		
DBA: AM, Woodland	Woodland depicted on tithe map		
DBA:KI, DBA:BR, DBA:DC, DBA:IQ, DBA:IS, DBA:IT, DBA:IV, DBA:JM, DBA:JP, DBA:JZ, DBA:KD, DBA:KX, DBA:LB, DBA:LI, DBA:LM, DBA:LS, DBA:MS, DBA:NO, DBA:NP, DBA:OY, DBA:PF, DBA:QO, DBA:QV, DBA:QW, DBA:RC, DBA:RH, DBA:RX, DBA:RZ, DBA:SK, DBA:TO, DBA:TP, DBA:VV, DBA:WB, DBA:WU, DBA:WZ Boundaries	Field boundaries, hedged boundaries, hedges, and drains visible on historic maps	Low	MoE: Minor SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:GX, DBA:EG, DBA:IC, DBA:II, DBA:IL Ridge & Furrow	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs		
DBA:GP, DBA:HR Palaeochannels	Wide sinuous soilmarks visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:FH, Cropmark - undetermined	Cropmark of discrete pit-like form visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:GS Cropmark ?fish pond	Cropmark of large, sub-rectangular form visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:FS, Quarry	Earthwork seen on aerial photographs		
DBA:CT, Woodland	Woodland, pond and drains visible on aerial photographs		
HER 08355 Woodhouse Estate Duck decoy	Former decoy pond of 16th to 17th century date comprising subcircular enclosure with a possible more rectangular enclosure at the centre of it, now largely destroyed.		
DBA:JR, DBA:KA, DBA:MA, DBA:ORDBA:PI, DBA:TQ, Boundaries	Field boundaries, hedged boundaries, hedges, and drains visible on historic maps and aerial photographs	Low	MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:EB, DBA:HZ Ridge & Furrow	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs		
DBA:DD Pond	Pond marked on historic map		

Table A8.2.4 – Overhead Line: Likely direct physical effects on heritage assets arising from construction			
Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance	Effects
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
FSU:001 Clearance cairn	Small clearance cairn identified by field survey		
HER 28265 Ridge and furrow	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow visible on EA LiDAR data.		
NMR 68537 Indeterminate earthwork	Earthwork on top of Whinnett Hill alleged as being marked on an old map as a fortress. Extensive quarrying but no earthwork visible N.B. Precise location of the asset is undetermined and therefore the potential impact is unknown. However, the assumed location in relation to the Proposed Development means that only a small part of the asset could be crossed by the OHOL but not directly impacted by a pole – hence the assessed impact is negligible.		

1.4.14 Of the 166 heritage assets which are crossed by the Order Limits of the Proposed Overhead Line, only 46 will be directly affected by poles. These include 11 areas of ridge and furrow (DBA:EA, DBA:EG, DBA:EJ, DBA:EP, DBA:FQ, DBA:GW, DBA:GX, DBA:HL, DBA:HM, DBA:HN, DBA:IB), 29 field boundaries (DBA:AS, DBA:BU, DBA:JD, DBA:JS, DBA:KB, DBA:KF, DBA:LC, DBA:LH, DBA:ME, DBA:MG, DBA:NG, DBA:OT, DBA:OY, DBA:PF, DBA:PY, DBA:QA, DBA:RS, DBA:RW, DBA:SA, DBA:SE, DBA:SS, DBA:TG, DBA:TJ, DBA:TT, DBA:UE, DBA:UR, DBA:WA, DBA:YC, HER 00933), two palaeochannels (DBA:GP, DBA:HQ), two enclosure sites (HER 31077, HER 31645), woodland (DBA:AM) and a decoy pond (HER 08355).

1.4.15 Two heritage assets, the Shrewsbury & Chester Railway (HER 08444) and the Montgomery Canal (HER 00927) both of medium significance would be over sailed by the overhead line and therefore not directly physically impacted.

Operation

1.4.16 Direct physical or indirect impacts are not predicted.

1.4.17 Effects on settings are predicted for 17 designated heritage assets, of which only seven are greater than negligible, and for 27 non-designated assets including eight of medium significance and 19 of low significance, as presented in Table A8.2.5:

Table 8.2.5 – Overhead Line: Potential effects on the setting of heritage assets arising from operation		
STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
Identifying which heritage assets and their settings are affected	Assessing whether, how and to what degree setting makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)	Assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)
DESIGNATED ASSETS		

<p>GROUP</p> <p>SM 1017240 Stanwardine Moated Site and Fishpond</p> <p>LB 1176127 Stanwardine Hall</p> <p>LB 1055938 Stanwardine House</p> <p>LB 1308013 Sundial</p> <p>LB 1366554 Terraces, walls and gate piers</p>	<p>Stanwardine moated site and fishpond. Considered medieval in date, sub circular in plan with remnants of a medieval footbridge. Historic England's full listing can be found at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017240</p> <p>Stanwardine Manor House Grade II*, late 16th century listed building of two storeys, attic and semi basement to cross wing, 2 narrow gabled wings. Historic England's full listing can be found at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1176127</p> <p>Stanwardine Farmhouse Grade II, late 17th to early 18th, three storeys and attic. Historic England's full listing can be found at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1055938</p> <p>Sundial Grade II, mid-19th century, stone. Historic England's full listing can be found at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1308013</p> <p>Terraces, walls and gate piers Grade II, mid-18th century, red brick and stone coping. Historic</p>	<p>Significance of the asset</p> <p>The Stanwardine group is considered to be of high significance by virtue of the assets being designated as listed buildings and a scheduled monument. The Grade II* status of the manor house implies that it has elevated significance towards the upper end of high. The significance of individual assets is also elevated by their group value. The listed buildings and scheduled monument primarily derive their significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of their built fabric and internal features, and from its historic and archaeological material remains respectively. The group also derive some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Stanwardine Hall was constructed in 1588 as a manor house with hunting park, altered in the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and is now a farmhouse on a working farm. It derives significance from its association with the other designated assets which include 18th century terraces, garden walls and gate piers, a 19th century sundial, and Stanwardine House, a farm house, which was built in the late 17th to early 18th century and partly remodeled in late 18th to early 19th century. Stanwardine Hall also derives significance from its close association with the scheduled moated platform (SM1017240) to the south-west which was the site of an earlier house. Its associated fishponds survive well, despite modification and disturbance to the moated site. The form of the moated site is unusual in that sub-circular examples are relatively uncommon nationally, and such sites are thought to date to the early medieval period. The surrounding rural countryside provides further evidential value, in terms of the rural context of the farm buildings. The farm has some illustrative historical value in that it has been adapted through time to suit agricultural developments and illustrates how people lived and worked the land over the past 400 years.</p> <p>Individually, both the hall and farmhouse have a moderately strong visual presence and there is aesthetic value in their form and well-maintained appearance. The aesthetic relationship between the hall, farmhouse and non-designated historic buildings arranged along the access track is also moderately strong, albeit that it is disrupted in part by intervening modern sheds and outbuildings. Overall medium score for Conservation Principles.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset</p> <p>The immediate setting of Stanwardine Hall and Stanwardine House is represented by their respective curtilages, the adjoining access track, farmyards, outbuildings, barns, garden and walls, and the adjacent lane. The wider farmland setting takes in relatively flat agricultural land to the south-east and west and gently sloping agricultural land to the north, which is crossed by the Proposed Development. Field boundaries immediately to the north and west are generally well defined, intact and benefit from mature trees.</p> <p>Stanwardine Hall has varied visual connection with the surrounding landscape. It has a moderately strong visual relationship with the surrounding agricultural landscape on its northwest and west sides but less so on its northeast and east sides which is occupied by a series of modern barns.</p> <p>The aspect of Stanwardine Hall is to the east and that of Stanwardine Farmhouse is to the southwest. There is inter-visibility between the designated assets at Stanwardine but there is no inter-visibility with other designated assets. In terms of more general views to/from Stanwardine Hall and the wider rural landscape: ground-floor views on most sides are blocked or filtered by intervening built form or vegetation; there are moderately good views in most directions to/from the upper storeys, albeit that views to the north are partly filtered by hedgerows and mature trees.</p>	<p>The Proposed Development runs north-west to south-east across gently sloping land for c.700m (6 poles) within the wider setting passing at its nearest distance c.350m to the north of the manor house and c.420m to the north of the moated site.</p> <p>Although there would be long-term change to the northern setting of Stanwardine, the Proposed Development is unlikely to be dominant in the landscape on account of its visual permeability. It would be visible in some views with the farmhouse and the moated site from the south and this might be a slight visual distraction from appreciation of the heritage assets and understanding of their setting. Overall, the change to the setting will impact the significance of this group of assets but the distance and form of the proposed electrical infrastructure is such that any impact would be at the lower end of minor.</p> <p>Magnitude of Effect : Minor – lower end Significance of Effect : Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
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	<p>England’s full listing can be found at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1366554</p>	<p>The setting of Stanwardine moated site is a dip in the landscape in-between elevated land to the north, east and west.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of the moated site and listed buildings at Stanwardine contributes to the appreciation of the assets and their landscape context, and therefore contributes to the significance of the assets. Within their immediate farm setting, the associated non-designated historic farm buildings contribute to the architectural and historical interest of the listed buildings and therefore are an important aspect of their significance. The proximity of the scheduled moated site and its historical inter-relationship also contributes to the significance of Stanwardine Hall and the other listed buildings.</p> <p>The historic fieldscapes of the wider setting contribute to the historic interest of the hall and farmhouse and inform its historic agricultural landscape context, albeit that the contribution to significance is reduced somewhat on account of the high boundary loss.</p> <p>The sensitivity of the landscape is reduced on account of the modern sheds and existing low voltage overhead lines to the north and east. Overall, the contribution made by setting to the significance of the farmhouse is considered to be at best moderate being strongest to the west, southwest and northwest, where there is good visual relationship. It is weakest to the southeast, north and east where there is poor visual relationship between the historic buildings and the historic landscape and the sensitivity of the landscape to change is reduced on account of modern buildings and existing low voltage overhead lines. Contribution of setting to significance is considered medium.</p>	
<p>LB 1056039 Malt Kiln Farmhouse</p>	<p>Description and key attributes Grade II listed building of two storeys, dating to the late 18th century with later additions and alterations; Historic England’s full listing can be found at: https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/thelist/list-entry/1056039</p>	<p>Significance of the asset Malt Kiln Farmhouse is considered to be of high significance by virtue of being designated as a listed building, albeit that its Grade II status infers that its significance lies towards the lower end of high. The farmhouse primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric and internal features. The building also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>The significance of the farmhouse can be considered to be mostly evidential, with the Historic England listing description highlighting key original architectural details and noting external attributes of this well-preserved vernacular building. The surrounding rural countryside provides further evidential value, in terms of the rural context of the farm buildings. The farm has some illustrative historical value in that it has been adapted through time to suit agricultural developments and illustrates how people lived and worked the land over the past 200 years. The farmhouse has a strong visual presence, notably when approached by road from the south-east, and there is aesthetic value in its classic Georgian form and well-maintained appearance. There is also a strong aesthetic relationship between the house and the older agricultural outbuildings, which are arranged around the courtyard/ farmyard to the north-east of the farmhouse. These outbuildings are well kempt and relatively unchanged and add to the story of the farm and contribute to the significance of Malt Kiln Farmhouse. Overall medium score for Conservation Principles.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting of Malt Kiln Farmhouse is represented by its curtilage, including the farmhouse, outbuildings, Dutch barn and other barns, garden, farmyard, adjacent paddocks/ closes, access drive and adjacent lane. The wider farmland setting takes in gently sloping pasture land to the north and</p>	<p>The Proposed Development runs north-west to south-east across gently sloping land for c.700m (6 poles) within the wider setting of Malt Kiln Farmhouse, passing at a nearest distance of 149m to the east of the asset. The Proposed Development does not interrupt any key views. Although, there would be long-term change to the eastern setting of Malt Kiln Farmhouse, the Proposed Development is unlikely to be dominant in the landscape on account of its visual permeability. It would be visible as a series of ‘stacked’ poles in some views with the farmhouse from the south-east and this might be a slight visual distraction from appreciation of the farmhouse and understanding of its setting.</p>

		<p>north-west up to the parish boundary; extends south-west across arable land towards Wackley Farm and Wackley Lodge on the edge of Petton Park; extends east across agricultural land towards Moor House Farm (but excludes 'The Fields' to the south-west of Loppington); and extends south across agricultural land towards Burlton Grange Farmhouse. Extant boundaries within the wider setting are varied. Most are not marked by hedgerows, and where these exist they are generally poor. The strongest boundaries lie to the north and south and these are generally intact, well-developed hedgerows with moderately frequent trees, some of which are mature.</p> <p>The aspect of Malt Kiln Farmhouse is to the south-east. There is no direct inter-visibility with other designated assets, due to intervening built form, landform and vegetation. Likely distant views to the south-west to Wackley Farmhouse (a listed building) are filtered by hedgerows and trees. In terms of more general views to/from the asset and the wider rural landscape: ground-floor views to the north are blocked by outbuildings/ barns; middle- and distant views to the south, east and west are interrupted/ filtered by hedgerows and trees; middle-distance views across agricultural land to the north-west and north-east from the 2nd storey is partly filtered by mature trees.</p> <p>Malt Kiln Farmhouse has a varied visual connection with the surrounding landscape. The relationship is good to the south and south-east from where the historic character of the farmhouse remains highly recognisable. On its north-east and east sides, the historic farmhouse is somewhat disconnected from its wider setting by modern agricultural buildings, including a Dutch barn, which make it difficult to fully appreciate the farm's aesthetic values in terms of architectural quality and form. Views of the farmhouse from the north-east and east are glimpsed through the Dutch barn or over the outbuildings and overall the visual connection in these directions is in the range poor to moderate.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of Malt Kiln Farmhouse contributes to the appreciation of the historic building and its landscape context, and therefore contributes to the asset's significance. Within its immediate setting, the associated historic farm buildings contribute to the architectural and historical interest of the farmhouse and are an important aspect of its significance. The historic fieldscapes of the wider setting contribute to the historic interest of the farmhouse and inform its historic agricultural landscape context, albeit that the contribution to significance is reduced somewhat on account of the high boundary loss.</p> <p>Overall, the contribution made by setting to the significance of the farmhouse is considered moderate, being strongest to the south and south-east, where there is a good visual relationship with the farmhouse and being weakest to the north, north-west and north-east where the visual relationship is poor and the sensitivity of the landscape to change is slightly reduced on account of modern buildings and existing low voltage overhead lines. Contribution of setting to significance is considered medium.</p>	<p>The Proposed Development has been routed in part along a natural dip in the landscape which helps to mitigate effects on the setting of the farmhouse. Possible middle-distance views of the Proposed Development from the first floor of the farmhouse to the north-east are filtered by hedgerows and trees, although some sky-lining of poles is likely in views to the north-east. Some poles may be visible to the east, where the Proposed Development has less intervening vegetation.</p> <p>Overall, the change to the setting will impact the significance of the listed farmhouse but designed route, distance and form of the proposed electrical infrastructure is such that the magnitude of impact would not cross the threshold into moderate. Refer to Historic Environment Viewpoint 18. MoE: Minor – upper end SoE: Slight/Moderate NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>LB 1056054 The Shayes Farmhouse</p>	<p>Grade II listed building dating to the late 18th century; two storeys and attic with lower range to rear, with later additions and alterations; Historic England's full listing can be found at:</p>	<p>Significance of the asset The Shayes Farmhouse is considered to be of high significance by virtue of being designated as a listed building, albeit that its Grade II status infers that its significance lies towards the lower end of high. The farmhouse primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric and internal features. The building also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>The significance of the farmhouse can be considered to be mostly evidential, with the Historic England listing description highlighting key original architectural details and noting external attributes of this well-</p>	<p>The Proposed Development wraps around the west, north-west, north and north-east sides of The Shayes, crossing for c.1.5km (10-15 poles) across gently sloping land within its wider setting, and passing at a nearest distance of 210m to the west and</p>

	<p>https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/thelist/list-entry/1056054</p>	<p>preserved vernacular building. The surrounding rural countryside provides further evidential value, in terms of the rural context of the farm buildings.</p> <p>The farm has some illustrative historical value in that it has been adapted through time to suit agricultural developments and illustrates how people lived and worked the land over the past 200 years. The farmhouse has a moderately strong visual presence and there is aesthetic value in its classic Georgian form and appearance, notably when viewed from the east.</p> <p>There is also a strong aesthetic relationship between the house and the older agricultural outbuildings, which are arranged around the farmyard to the south. These outbuildings add to the story of the development of the farm buildings and contribute to the significance of The Shayes. Overall medium score for Conservation Principles.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting of The Shayes is represented by its curtilage, including the farmhouse, garden, farmyard, dilapidated outbuildings, stables and barns, adjacent road and adjacent lane to Bentley Farm. The wider farmland setting takes in gently sloping land on either side of the adjacent lane. It extends north towards Salters Stables and south towards Noneley, includes the land to Bentley Farm and pasture land on either side to the west of the farmhouse, and extends across mostly arable land to the east towards the River Roden. Extant boundaries within the wider setting are varied but generally moderate to good. Those to the west are predominantly well-defined, intact and benefit from mature trees. Those boundaries to the east are moderately intact and include dispersed trees. Some are marked by wooden post/rail fencing.</p> <p>The aspect of The Shayes is to the north-east. There is direct inter-visibility with two other designated assets, these being the Grade I church of St Michael, Loppington (LB 1056050) to the north-west and Noneley Hall Farmhouse (LB 1212197) to the south. Distant views of the church tower are filtered by intervening hedgerows and trees. Middle-distance views of Noneley Hall Farmhouse are restricted to its chimney stacks on account of intervening built-form. In terms of more general views to/from the asset and the wider rural landscape: ground-floor views to the south, south-west and south-east are blocked by stables, barns and outbuildings and ground floor views to the north and north-west are blocked by a conifer hedge and modern barns. Views to the east and north-east are generally open and partly filtered by hedgerows and mature trees. To the rear (west) of the farmhouse, there is an open view, albeit narrow. There are moderately good views to/from the upper storeys to the north and north west over the conifer hedge and modern barns.</p> <p>The Shayes has a varied visual connection with the surrounding landscape. The visual relationship is strongest to the east and north-east from where the historic character of the farmhouse remains highly recognisable. Modern agricultural barns to the south and west, and the conifer hedge to the north enclose the farmhouse and its associated historic buildings on these sides, disconnecting them somewhat from their surroundings and making it difficult to fully appreciate the farm's aesthetic values in terms of architectural quality and form. Despite this, and the sometimes narrow and some of the height restricted views of the farmhouse to/from the north, west and north-west, the overall visual connection in these directions although sometimes poor is generally moderate.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of The Shayes contributes to the appreciation of the historic building and its landscape</p>	<p>215m to the north of the asset.</p> <p>The Proposed Development 'interrupts' a glimpsed view of the church of St Michael, Loppington to/from a point on the road on the north side of The Shayes Farmhouse but this view appears to be incidental and is not evidently important. Although, there would be long-term change on the north and west sides of the setting of the farmhouse, the Proposed Development is unlikely to be dominant in the landscape on account of its visual permeability.</p> <p>The effects of the new 132kV line would be combined with those of the existing 32kV line, on account of the doubling up of poles and wires. This would mainly occur in views to the north and less so in views to the west and north east, where the existing 32kV line is less visible.</p> <p>The Proposed Development has been routed to help mitigate these potential effects on setting. Middle-distance views of c.500m of the proposed overhead line to the north and west are slightly filtered by intervening vegetation and backdropped against hedgerows and a high density of mature trees. Some poles may be visible and sky-lined to the north-east, where the Proposed Development has less intervening vegetation, but routeing along a natural dip in the landscape helps to alleviate impacts on setting and reduces the visual distraction from appreciation of the farmhouse and understanding of its setting.</p>
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		<p>context, and therefore contributes to the asset’s significance. Within its immediate setting, the associated historic farm buildings to the south contribute to the architectural and historical interest of the farmhouse and therefore are an important aspect of its significance. The historic fieldscapes of the wider setting contribute to the historic interest of the farmhouse and inform its historic agricultural landscape context, albeit that the contribution to significance is reduced somewhat on account of some boundary loss within the setting.</p> <p>The sensitivity of the landscape to change is reduced on account of the modern buildings and existing low voltage overhead lines to the east, north and north-west, and the presence of a large modern lake/ reservoir to the north-east. Overall, the contribution made by setting to the significance of the farmhouse is considered to be in the range poor to moderate, being strongest to the east and north-east, where there is good visual relationship with the farmhouse and weakest to the south where there is poor visual relationship between the historic buildings and the historic landscape. Contribution of setting to significance is considered medium.</p>	<p>Overall, the change to the setting will impact the significance of the listed farmhouse but the designed route, distance and form of the proposed electrical infrastructure is such that the magnitude of impact would not cross the threshold into moderate.</p> <p>Refer to Historic Environment Viewpoint 22.</p> <p>MoE: Minor – upper end SoE: Slight/Moderate NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
<p>HER 00927 Montgomery Canal</p>	<p>The Montgomery Canal, a branch of the much larger Ellesmere Canal system, was constructed from the late 18th to 20th centuries for the transportation of industrial commerce.</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/com mon/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html#MSA651</p>	<p>Significance of the asset The Montgomery Canal is a non-designated asset of medium significance by virtue of being a regional transport link between the Shropshire Union Canal at Frankton Locks and the industrial settlement of Newtown in Montgomeryshire. The canal primarily derives its significance from the historic interest of its built fabric (e.g. locks, aqueducts, cottages, culverts, mileposts etc). The extant section of the canal derives some of its significance from its present-day amenity value. The canal also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset Landscape is a major influence on the viability, route and character of canals and determines the engineering works required. This intimate relationship gives canals the potential for extensive setting. The westernmost section of the Montgomery Canal which is over-sailed by the Proposed Overhead Line is bordered by mature trees on both sides and by woodland to the southeast. Consequently, views in and out of the canal are restricted and setting does not extend far into the surrounding landscape. For canal users and visitors, views of the Proposed Overhead Line would be filtered and screened by intervening hedgerows and back-clothed against woodland. The easternmost section of the canal is dismantled and survives as a linear earthwork in an open agricultural landscape.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The historic fieldscapes which surround the canal contribute to the historic interest and appreciation of the canal and therefore contribute to the asset’s significance. This contribution is medium and low for the extant section and disused section of the canal, respectively.</p>	<p>Crossing the Montgomery Canal is unavoidable for the Proposed Development. A short section of the canal is over-sailed at two locations (north of Woodhouse and north of Lower Hordley). In both crossings, setting would be visibly altered locally, but the appreciation and understanding of setting would not be significantly impaired due to the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line.</p> <p>North of Woodhouse MoE: Minor – upper end SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p> <p>North of Lower Hordley MoE: Minor – lower end SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>HER 00935 Roman Camp</p>	<p>Cropmark of Roman marching camp at Lower Hordley</p>	<p>Significance of the asset The marching camp is a non-designated asset of medium significance by virtue that it is one of a limited number of camps which were used by the Roman army during the subjugation of the Marches. The camp primarily derives its significance from the historic interest of its buried archaeological remains.</p>	<p>The Proposed Overhead Line passes within 220m to the north of the asset. The poles would be skylined on account of the open</p>

	<p>HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/common/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html#MSA18721</p>	<p>It also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The setting is the floodplain of the River Perry. The landscape is open and there is little intervening vegetation.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The contribution of setting to the asset's significance is medium.</p>	<p>landscape. Impacts on setting would be combined with distant views of a 400kv overhead line.</p> <p>Setting would be visibly altered locally. Appreciation and understanding of setting would be impaired.</p> <p>Refer to Historic Environment Viewpoint 11.</p> <p>MoE: Minor – upper end SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>HER 02449 Roman Camp</p>	<p>Cropmark of Roman marching camp at Perry Farm</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/common/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html</p>	<p>Significance of the asset The marching camp is a non-designated asset of medium significance by virtue that it is one of a limited number of camps which were used by the Roman army during the subjugation of the Marches. The camp primarily derives its significance from the historic interest of its buried archaeological remains. It also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The setting is the floodplain of the River Perry. Views of the Proposed Overhead Line would be filtered and screened by intervening hedgerows, mature trees and woodland.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The contribution of setting to the asset's significance is medium.</p>	<p>The Proposed Overhead Line passes within 540m to the south of the asset. Setting would be visibly altered locally, but the appreciation and understanding of setting would not be significantly impaired due to the distance and visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line.</p> <p>MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>HER 07644 Woodhouse Park</p>	<p>A later 18th century park of about 50 hectares surrounding a Grade II* listed country house (LB 1054231) and Grade II listed stable block, pump, basin and wall, of the same period.</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/common/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html</p>	<p>Significance of the asset Woodhouse Park is a non-designated asset of medium significance by virtue of being a well-preserved example of a late 18th century park with later alterations, associated with Woodhouse country house of the same period and thereby potentially having regional importance. The park primarily derives its significance from the historic interest of its built fabric, parkland features (e.g. specimen trees) and buried archaeological remains. It also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Its historic interest arises from the pleasure grounds, woodland walks, walled kitchen gardens, small lake, subway and former bathhouse to the west of house; parkland forming an arc to the east; drives to east and south; and lodges and estate houses. It has associative historic interest through its reputed association with the lesser known landscape designer, Thomas Leggett.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The park setting is defined to the north by the River Perry, to the south and east by a public road (Woodhouse Drive) and to the west by the Montgomery Canal. The setting might arguably extend westwards beyond the canal to Berry Wood and southwards to Rednal common. The northern setting is agricultural fields defined by robust hedgerows with frequent mature trees, and woodland. Views to/from the park and its northern setting are blocked/screened or filtered by intervening hedgerows, mature trees</p>	<p>The Proposed Overhead Line would cross the park's northern setting for c.1.5km (12 poles) between the canal to the northwest and the River Perry to the north east, passing at its nearest by 270m from the asset.</p> <p>Despite the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line, setting would be visibly altered locally and the appreciation and understanding of setting would be impaired.</p> <p>Refer to Historic Environment Viewpoint 12.</p>

		and woodland. Contribution of setting to significance The park is generally disconnected from its northern setting on account of the extent of dense woodland along its northern perimeter which serves to block views to/from the north. The contribution of setting to the asset's significance is therefore considered low.	MoE: Minor – upper end SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
HER 08444 Shrewsbury & Chester Railway	The Shrewsbury & Chester Railway was built in the late 19th century. HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/common/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html#MSA18721	Significance of the asset The Shrewsbury & Chester Railway is a non-designated asset of medium significance by virtue of being a regional transport link between the Shrewsbury and Chester. The railway primarily derives its significance from the historic interest of its built fabric. It also derives some significance from its setting. Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The section of the railway which is over-sailed by the Proposed Overhead Line is in a cutting bordered by mature trees on both sides. Consequently, views to/from the railway are restricted and setting does not extend far into the surrounding landscape. The crossing point coincides broadly with the B5009. Contribution of setting to significance The railway cuts across the historic fieldscapes and the contribution of setting to the asset's significance is therefore low.	The Shrewsbury & Chester Railway is unavoidable by the Proposed Development. A short section of the railway is over-sailed. Setting would be visibly altered locally, but the appreciation and understanding of setting would not be significantly impaired due to the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line. MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
HER 15588 Rednal Mill	Site of former post-medieval watermill. No surviving evidence of former water management system. HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/common/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html	Significance of the asset Rednal Mill is a non-designated asset of medium significance by virtue of being one of a small number of regional watermills which were powered by the River Perry. The mill site primarily derives its significance from the historic interest of its built fabric and buried archaeological remains. The mill site is marked on the 1837 tithe map for Rednal Township in West Felton. The mill also derives some significance from its setting. Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The mill's setting is limited to the land occupied by the mill buildings, the adjacent public road from Woodhouse to Hordley and the River Perry. The asset is enclosed on its north and east side by mature trees and on its west side by modern barns. There are views to/from the asset and the agricultural land to the south. There are distant views of an existing 400Kv overhead line and LV overhead line to the north. Contribution of setting to significance Rednal Mill's setting is limited and therefore the contribution of setting to the asset's significance is considered low.	The Proposed Overhead Line skirts to the north side of Rednal Mill, passing within 20m at its nearest point Setting would be visibly altered locally. Appreciation and understanding of setting would be impaired but the impact would not cross the threshold to moderate on account of the limited setting of the asset, its enclosed northern setting and the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line. MoE: Minor – upper end SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
HER 26708 Stanwardine Grange	19 th century farmhouse, loose courtyard with farm buildings on two sides. HER listing can be found at:	Significance of the asset Stanwardine Grange is a non-designated asset and is considered to be of medium significance by virtue of being listed in the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project and potentially having regional importance. The building is located c.800m to the northeast of Stanwardine Hall. The two buildings were once part of the Petton Estate until they were sold as separate 'lots' in 1920. Stanwardine Lodge primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric. The	Access to the Proposed Development is via a trackway passing at c.60m to the south of the farmhouse. The Proposed Overhead Line crosses the asset's wider setting at a nearest

	<p>https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA30370&resourceID=1015</p>	<p>building also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting is the farmyard, the associated farm buildings and access track. The wider setting takes in the adjacent lane and agricultural land on both sides. The visual connection of the farmhouse with the surrounding landscape is weak on account of the immediate setting being relatively enclosed on the south and west by barns and on the north by mature trees. The aspect of the farmhouse is to the east. There is no inter-visibility with Stanwardine Hall or with any other important local assets. Views of the farmhouse are mainly from the lane and land to the east. Views to/from the farmhouse of the surrounding landscape are limited on account of intervening built-form and views are otherwise filtered by hedgerows and mature trees. LV overhead lines cross the setting to the southwest of the farmhouse.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The historic fieldscapes which surround Stanwardine Grange contribute to the historic interest and appreciation of the building and therefore contribute to the asset's significance, but the contribution is low.</p>	<p>distance of c.220m.</p> <p>Views of the Proposed Overhead Line to the south and southwest would be skylined but these would be glimpsed from first floor only. The Proposed Overhead Line will be visible in views to the southeast of the farmhouse, albeit partially filtered by hedgerows and mature trees. However, the Proposed Overhead Line is unlikely to be dominant in the landscape on account of its visual permeability. It would provide only slight visual distraction from appreciation of the house and understanding of its setting.</p> <p>Refer to Historic Environment Viewpoints 14-17.</p> <p>MoE: Minor – lower end SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>HER 22237 Dandyford Farm</p>	<p>19th century farmstead with later alterations, regular courtyard, L plan Listed in the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project.</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA24732&resourceID=1015</p>	<p>Significance of the asset Dandyford Farm is a non-designated asset of low significance by virtue of being recorded in the Shropshire HER and not being recognised as having regional or higher significance. The farmhouse primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric. The building also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting is the farmstead. The wider setting includes the surrounding historic fieldscapes. The visual connection of the asset to its setting is low.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of Dandyford Farm contributes to the appreciation of the historic building and its landscape context, but the contribution to the asset's significance is low.</p>	<p>Access to the Proposed Development is via a trackway immediately adjacent to the southern side of the asset. The Proposed Overhead Line passes within c.150m of the asset at its nearest point.</p> <p>Setting would be visibly altered locally, but the appreciation and understanding of setting would not be significantly impaired due to the distance and visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line.</p> <p>MoE: Minor – lower end SoE: Neutral/ Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>HER 22285</p>	<p>19th century farmstead recorded by the Historic</p>	<p>Significance of the asset Tophouse Farmhouse is a non-designated asset of low significance by virtue of being recorded in the</p>	<p>The Proposed Overhead Line passes within c.150m of the asset</p>

<p>Tophouse Farm</p>	<p>Farmsteads Characterisation Project from OS mapping as a regular courtyard comprising an L- Plan range with detached buildings to the third side of the yard.</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/common/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html</p>	<p>Shropshire HER. The farmhouse primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric. The building also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting is the farmstead. The wider setting includes the surrounding historic fieldscapes. The visual connection of the asset to its setting is medium.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of Tophouse Farm contributes to the appreciation of the historic building and its landscape context. The contribution to the asset's significance is low to medium.</p>	<p>at its nearest point.</p> <p>Setting would be visibly altered locally but appreciation and understanding of setting would not be significantly impaired due to the distance, the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line and intervening vegetation.</p> <p>MoE: Minor – lower end SoE: Neutral/ Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>HER 22286 Kenwick Lodge Farm</p>	<p>19th century farmstead recorded by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project from OS mapping as an L- Plan.</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/common/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html</p>	<p>Significance of the asset Kenwick Lodge Farm is a non-designated asset of low significance by virtue of being recorded in the Shropshire HER. The farmhouse primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric. The building also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting is the farmstead. The wider setting includes the surrounding historic fieldscapes. The visual connection of the asset to its setting is medium.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of Kenwick Lodge Farm contributes to the appreciation of the historic building and its landscape context. The contribution to the asset's significance is low to medium.</p>	<p>The Proposed Overhead Line passes within c.175m of the asset at its nearest point.</p> <p>Setting would be visibly altered locally but appreciation and understanding of setting would not be significantly impaired due to the distance, the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line and intervening vegetation.</p> <p>MoE: Minor – lower end SoE: Neutral/ Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>HER 26668 The Pools Farm</p>	<p>19th century farmstead recorded by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project from OS mapping, as a loose courtyard with buildings on four sides.</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Res</p>	<p>Significance of the asset The Pools Farm is a non-designated asset of low significance by virtue of being recorded in the Shropshire HER. The farmhouse primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric. The building also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting is the farmstead. The wider setting includes the surrounding historic fieldscapes. The visual connection of the asset to its setting is medium.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of The Pools Farm contributes to the appreciation of the historic building and its landscape context. The contribution to the asset's significance is low to medium.</p>	<p>The Proposed Overhead Line passes within c.190m of the asset at its nearest point.</p> <p>Setting would be visibly altered locally but appreciation and understanding of setting would not be significantly impaired due to the distance, the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line and intervening vegetation.</p>

	ults_Single.aspx?uid=MSA29048&resourceID=1015		<p>MoE: Minor – lower end SoE: Neutral/ Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>HER 26703</p> <p>Coppice Farm</p>	<p>19th century farmstead recorded by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project from OS mapping, as a loose courtyard with farm buildings on two sides of the yard</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/common/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html#MSA29083</p>	<p>Significance of the asset Coppice Farm is a non-designated asset of low significance by virtue of being recorded in the Shropshire HER. The farmhouse primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric. The building also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting is the farmstead. The wider setting includes the surrounding historic fieldscapes. The visual connection of the asset to its setting is low.</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of Coppice Farm contributes little to the appreciation of the historic building and its landscape context. The contribution to the asset’s significance therefore is low.</p>	<p>The Proposed Overhead Line passes within c.250m of the asset at its nearest point.</p> <p>Setting would be visibly altered locally but appreciation and understanding of setting would not be significantly impaired due to the distance, the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line, intervening vegetation and the low contribution of setting to the significance of the asset.</p> <p>MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/ Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>HER 26707</p> <p>Stonehill</p>	<p>19th century farmstead recorded by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project from OS mapping as Linear.</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/common/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html</p>	<p>Significance of the asset Stonehill is a non-designated asset of low significance by virtue of being recorded in the Shropshire HER. The farmhouse primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric. The building also derives some significance from its setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting is the farmstead. The wider setting includes the surrounding historic fieldscapes. The visual connection of the asset to its setting is low</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of Stonehill contributes little to the appreciation of the historic building and its landscape context. The contribution to the asset’s significance is low.</p>	<p>The Proposed Overhead Line passes within c.120m of the asset at its nearest point.</p> <p>Setting would be visibly altered locally but appreciation and understanding of setting would not be significantly impaired due to the distance, the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line, intervening vegetation and the low contribution of setting to the significance of the asset.</p> <p>MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/ Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>HER 27554</p> <p>The Moors</p>	<p>19th century farmstead recorded by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project from OS mapping, as a</p>	<p>Significance of the asset The Moors is a non-designated asset of low significance by virtue of being recorded in the Shropshire HER. The farmhouse primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric. The building also derives some significance from its setting.</p>	<p>The Proposed Overhead Line passes within c.230m of the asset at its nearest point.</p> <p>Setting would be visibly altered</p>

<p>1.4.18</p>	<p>dispersed cluster within a paddock (no coherent plan).</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MSA25994&resourceID=1015</p>	<p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting is the farmstead. The wider setting includes the surrounding historic fieldscapes. The visual connection of the asset to its setting is low to medium</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of The Moors contributes to the appreciation of the historic building and its landscape context. The contribution to the asset's significance is low to medium.</p>	<p>locally but appreciation and understanding of setting would not be significantly impaired due to the distance, the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line, intervening vegetation and the low contribution of setting to the significance of the asset.</p> <p>MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/ Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>
<p>GROUP</p> <p>HER 42347-42358</p> <p>Paradise/ Lower Lee, Farmhouse, Ice-house, Cartsheds, Cowhouse, Shelter-shed, Loose Box, Cow Houseshed</p>	<p>19th century farmstead at Paradise/Lower Lee first recorded by the Farm Buildings Survey and then classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project from OS mapping. Originally part of an estate. Isolated farm dating to 18th century. Entrance facing away from yard; Large modern sheds on the site of the historic farmstead.</p> <p>HER listing can be found at: file:///P:/active/NSR/common/reference/heritage%20assets/Shropshire%20HER/04%20-%204th%20May%202018/IR1017MonumentRecords.html</p>	<p>Significance of the asset Paradise/ Lower Lee farmstead is a non-designated group of 12 assets of low significance by virtue of being recorded in the Shropshire HER. Their significance is enhanced as an associated group. The farmstead primarily derives its significance from the historic, architectural and artistic interest of its built fabric. The buildings also derive some significance from their setting.</p> <p>Setting: Physical surroundings and experience of the asset The immediate setting is the farmstead group. The wider setting includes the surrounding historic fieldscapes. The visual connection of the asset to its setting is medium to good</p> <p>Contribution of setting to significance The setting of the Paradise/ Lower Lee farmstead group contributes to the appreciation of the historic buildings and their landscape context, and the contribution to the asset's significance is medium.</p>	<p>The Proposed Overhead Line passes within c.80m of the asset group at its nearest point.</p> <p>Setting would be visibly altered locally. Appreciation and understanding of setting would be impaired. Despite the visual permeability of the Proposed Overhead Line, the impact would cross the threshold to moderate on account of the enhanced group value and the contribution of the northern setting to the asset's significance.</p> <p>MoE: Moderate - lower end SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT</p>

1.4.19 The remaining high significance assets are located at distances which are too great from the Proposed Development to experience magnitude of effects that are greater than negligible.

Wem Substation Works

1.4.20 This section identifies, describes and assesses likely effects on heritage assets and their settings potentially generated by the works at Wem Substation at the east end of the Proposed Development. The assessed effects are considered below under the headings 'Construction', and 'Operation'. The results are presented in a series of summary tables, ordered by designated

and then non-designated assets.

Construction

1.4.21 Direct physical impacts are predicted for one non-designated heritage asset of low significance, as presented in Table A8.2.6:

Table A8.2.6 – Wem Substation Works: Likely direct physical effects on heritage assets arising from construction				
Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance	Effects	
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS				
HER 28265 Ridge and furrow	An area (815m by 512m) of earthwork remains of ridge and furrow of possible medieval date, visible on EA LiDAR data	Low	Magnitude of Effect: Negligible Significance of Effect: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT	

1.4.22 Significant effects on the settings of heritage assets are not predicted on account that the construction activities are short-term.

Operation

1.4.23 Direct physical or indirect impacts are not predicted.

1.4.24 Effects on the settings of heritage assets are predicted for one non-designated heritage asset of low significance, as presented in Table A8.2.7:

Table A8.2.7 – Wem Substation Works: Potential effects on the setting of heritage assets arising from operation		
STEP 1	STEP 2	STEP 3
Identifying which heritage assets and their settings are affected	Assessing whether, how and to what degree setting makes a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s)	Assessing the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s)
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS		
HER 26668 Pools Farm		Proposed Development is 301m from the asset. Slight change will occur to setting locally but the effects on the significance of the asset will be negligible on account of b) the existing electrical infrastructure within the asset's setting on the edge of Wem town, and b) distance from the asset. Magnitude of Effect: Negligible Significance of Effect: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT

Access Tracks and Temporary Laydown Areas

1.4.25 This section identifies, describes and assesses likely effects on heritage assets and their settings potentially generated by the access tracks and temporary laydown areas. The assessed effects are considered below under the headings ‘Construction’, and ‘Operation’. The results are presented in a series of summary tables, ordered by designated and then non-designated assets.

Construction

1.4.26 Direct physical impacts are predicted for 214 non-designated heritage assets of low significance, as presented in Table A8.2.8:

Table A8.2.8 – Access tracks and Temporary Laydown Areas: Likely direct physical effects on heritage assets arising from construction			
Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance	Effects
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
HER 00927 Montgomery Canal	The Montgomery Canal (Lower Hordley crossing) is disused and reinstated to agricultural land. The proposed crossing point of this section of the former canal is an existing track. Refer to Table 8.2.5.	Medium	MoE: No Change SoE: Neutral
DBA:DH, Building	Building visible on aerial photograph	Low	MoE: Major SoE: Slight/Moderate NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:MN, DBA:PB, DBA:PY, Field boundaries	Field boundaries visible on historic map		
DBA:DI, DBA:DS, Ponds	Ponds visible on historic map		
HER 22285, Top House Farm	Farmstead first identified and classified by the Historic Farmsteads Characterisation Project		
DBA:BM, DBA:CS, DBA:CW, DBA:JH, DBA:KZ, DBA:LL, DBA:LX, DBA:MA, DBA:MI, DBA:ML, DBA:MM, DBA:MP, DBA:NG, DBA:NO, DBA:PF, DBA:QL, DBA:RH, DBA:RM, DBA:RR, DBA:SF, DBA:UM, DBA:WF, DBA:WV, DBA:XE, DBA:XR, Boundaries/ ditches	Field Boundaries, Ditches, Drains visible on historic maps and field survey	Low	MoE: Moderate SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:CL, DBA:CO, DBA:DX, Ponds	Ponds visible on historic maps	Low	MoE: Minor SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:ER, Indeterminate cropmark	Indeterminate cropmark visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:BC, DBA:BE, DBA:BF, DBA:BG, DBA:BI, DBA:BQ, DBA:CR, DBA:FO, DBA:FP, DBA:GD, DBA:IQ, DBA:IR, DBA:IS, DBA:IT, DBA:IW, DBA:IX, DBA:JA, DBA:JC, DBA:JF, DBA:JG, DBA:JI, DBA:JM, DBA:JT, DBA:JV, DBA:JY, DBA:KC, DBA:KG, DBA:KP, DBA:KX,	Field Boundaries, Ditches, Drains visible on historic maps and from field survey	Low	MoE: Minor SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT

Table A8.2.8 – Access tracks and Temporary Laydown Areas: Likely direct physical effects on heritage assets arising from construction

Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance	Effects
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
DBA:LC, DBA:LD, DBA:LH, DBA:LK, DBA:LN, DBA:LV, DBA:ME, DBA:MF, DBA:MG, DBA:MH, DBA:MQ, DBA:MS, DBA:MU, DBA:MW, DBA:MX, DBA:MY, DBA:NE, DBA:NF, DBA:NI, DBA:NK, DBA:NN, DBA:NP, DBA:NR, DBA:NS, DBA:NT, DBA:NV, DBA:OA, DBA:OB, DBA:OE, DBA:OF, DBA:OH, DBA:OM, DBA:OQ, DBA:OT, DBA:OW, DBA:PG, DBA:PH, DBA:PL, DBA:PM, DBA:PN, DBA:PO, DBA:PQ, DBA:PR, DBA:PX, DBA:QB, DBA:QF, DBA:QG, DBA:QH, DBA:QK, DBA:QV, DBA:QY, DBA:RC, DBA:RO, DBA:RP, DBA:RQ, DBA:RX, DBA:SE, DBA:SI, DBA:SM, DBA:SN, DBA:SP, DBA:TA, DBA:TG, DBA:TJ, DBA:TK, DBA:TQ, DBA:TS, DBA:UC, DBA:UD, DBA:UE, DBA:UO, DBA:US, DBA:VB, DBA:VV, DBA:VW, DBA:VZ, DBA:WA, DBA:WG, DBA:WJ, DBA:WL, DBA:WN, DBA:WP, DBA:WZ, DBA:XH, DBA:XJ, DBA:XQ Boundaries/ ditches			
DBA:EG, DBA:EH, DBA:EJ, DBA:EP, DBA:ES, DBA:EY, DBA:FQ, DBA:GW, DBA:GX, DBA:HL, DBA:HN, DBA:HX, DBA:IE, DBA:IG, DBA:II, DBA:IJ Ridge & Furrow	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks or soilmarks visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:BY, DBA:DV, FSU:002, Ponds	Ponds visible on historic maps and pond hollows recorded by field survey		
DBA:AM, DBA:CQ, DBA:CT, Woodland	Woodland recorded on historic maps		
DBA:EQ, DBA:FC, DBA:FL, DBA:GH, DBA:GK, DBA:GS, DBA:HA, Cropmarks	Cropmarks of enclosures, trackways, pits, fishpond visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:GI, DBA:GQ, Features of uncertain origin?	Possible natural geological features visible on aerial photographs		
HER 02435, Cropmarks of a rectangular enclosures	Cropmarks of a single ditched rectangular enclosure and field system to SE of probable Iron Age to Roman date.		
DBA:GP, Palaeochannel	Palaeochannel visible on aerial photograph		

Table A8.2.8 – Access tracks and Temporary Laydown Areas: Likely direct physical effects on heritage assets arising from construction			
Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance	Effects
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
DBA:YG, Farm	Farmstead depicted on tithe map		
DBA:FS, Quarrying	Area of possible quarrying visible on aerial photograph		
DBA:AK, DBA:BD, DBA:BS, DBA:IM, DBA:JD, DBA:KN, DBA:KO, DBA:LP, DBA:LT, DBA:MZ, DBA:OG, DBA:SH, DBA:SS, DBA:UK, DBA:VN Boundaries/ ditches	Field Boundaries, Ditches, Drains visible on historic maps and field	Low	MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:EA, DBA:EE, DBA:EF, DBA:FX, DBA:FY Ridge & Furrow	Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks or soilmarks visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:HQ, DBA:HB, DBA:HP Palaeochannels	Cropmarks of possible palaeochannels seen as soilmarks on aerial photographs		
DBA:GB, DBA:GF, Trackways	Cropmarks of possible trackways seen on aerial photographs		
HER 31645, Enclosure	Possible cropmark enclosure (177m by 155m), SE of Oswestry		
HER 08357, Peat deposits	Extensive area (c100ha) of relict mire peat deposits, sampled by the North-West Wetlands project, up to 1.25m of surviving peats which have been severely truncated by arable cultivation.		
NMR 1049377, Enclosure	Cropmarks of a possible rectangular enclosure. N.B. Precise location of the asset is undetermined and therefore the potential impact is unknown. However, the assumed location in relation to the Proposed Development means that only a small part of the asset could be crossed – hence the assessed impact is negligible.		

1.4.27 Significant visual effects are not predicted on account that the construction activities are short-term.

Operation

1.4.28 Direct physical or indirect impacts are not predicted.

1.4.29 Significant visual effects are not predicted.

Lower Voltage Diversions

1.4.30 This section identifies, describes and assesses likely effects on heritage assets and their settings potentially generated by the Lower Voltage Diversions along the course of the Overhead Line. The assessed effects are considered below under the headings ‘Construction’, and ‘Operation’. The results are presented in a series of summary tables, ordered by designated and then non-designated assets.

Construction

1.4.31 Direct physical impacts are predicted for 32 non-designated heritage assets of low significance as presented in Table A8.2.9:

Table A8.2.9 – Lower Voltage Diversions: Likely direct physical effects on heritage assets arising from construction			
Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance	Effects
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
DBA:AS, Ditch	Drainage ditch visible on tithe map	Low	Magnitude of Effect: Major Significance of Effect: Slight/Moderate NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:DD, DBA:DZ, Ponds	Ponds depicted on OS maps		
DBA:EF, Ridge & furrow	Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs		
DBA:LR, DBA:SA, DBA:TQ, DBA:WA, DBA:XC, Field Boundaries	Field boundaries depicted on historic maps and visible on aerial photographs.	Low	MoE: Moderate SoE: Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:EK Ridge & furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:NT, DBA:PX, DBA:SF, DBA:UL, DBA:VQ, DBA:WU, Field Boundaries	Field boundaries depicted on historic maps and visible on aerial photographs.	Low	MoE: Minor SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:EG, DBA:II, Ridge & Furrow	Ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:AR, DBA:AT, Ditches	Drainage ditches visible on tithe map		
DBA:DP, Marsh	Area of marsh visible on OS map	Low	MoE: Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
DBA:RT, DBA:SD, DBA:SE, DBA:SV, DBA:SZ, DBA:TF, DBA:VO, DBA:WM Field Boundaries	Field boundaries depicted on historic maps and visible on aerial photographs.		
DBA:EJ, DBA:IJ	Ridge and furrow visible on aerial photographs		
DBA:DR, Furze	Area of furze depicted on OS map		

1.4.32 Significant effects on the settings of heritage assets are not predicted on account that the construction activities are short-term.

Operation

1.4.33 Direct physical or indirect impacts are not predicted.

1.4.34 Beneficial effects on the settings of heritage assets are predicted for six non-designated heritage assets of which two are of medium significance and four are of low significance as presented in Table A8.2.10:

Table A8.2.10 – Lower Voltage Diversions: Potential effects on the setting of heritage assets arising from operation			
Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance and Contribution of Setting	Effects
NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS			
HER 00927 Montgomery Canal (Lower Hordley crossing)	Refer to Table 8.2.5	The Montgomery Canal is a non-designated asset of medium significance. Refer to Table 8.2.5	The proposed undergrounding would remove c.310m of the existing LV overhead line from the canals setting locally. The change would occur in a section where the canal is dismantled and would have little impact on its significance. Magnitude of Effect: Beneficial Negligible Significance of Effect: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
HER 15588 Rednal Mill	Refer to Table 8.2.5	Rednal Mill is a non-designated asset of medium significance. Refer to Table 8.2.5	The proposed undergrounding would remove c.140m of the existing LV overhead line from the farm's setting at a distance of 0-61m on the east side the watermill site. The change will be beneficial, but will have little impact on the mill's significance locally given the views of the 400Kv overhead line in the same direction and will be insufficient to cross the threshold to being a minor beneficial impact. MoE: Beneficial Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
HER 22237 Dandyford Farm	Refer to Table 8.2.5	Refer to Table 8.2.5	The proposed undergrounding would remove c.310m of the existing LV overhead line from the farms setting. The change would occur in an area that is not well connected to the farm (on account of intervening modern barns) so although beneficial, the change will have little impact on the farm's significance. MoE: Beneficial Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
HER 26668 The Pools Farm	Refer to Table 8.2.5	Refer to Table 8.2.5	The proposed undergrounding would remove c.210m of the existing LV overhead line from the farms setting at a distance of 160-210m to the southeast of the farm. The farm is relatively enclosed but nevertheless it is reasonably well connected to the surrounding landscape. The change will be beneficial, and might be sufficient to cross the threshold to being a minor beneficial impact. MoE: Beneficial Minor (lower) SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT

Table A8.2.10 – Lower Voltage Diversions: Potential effects on the setting of heritage assets arising from operation			
Reference	Description and Key Attributes	Significance and Contribution of Setting	Effects
HER 26703 Coppice Farm	Refer to Table 8.2.5	Refer to Table 8.2.5	The proposed undergrounding would remove c.315m of the existing LV overhead line from the farm’s setting at a distance of 260-510m to the south-southeast of the farm. The change would occur in an area that is not well connected to the farm (on account of intervening modern barns) so although beneficial, the change will have little impact on the farm’s significance. MoE: Beneficial Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT
HER 27554 The Moors (Moor House Farm)	Refer to Table 8.2.5	Refer to Table 8.2.5	The proposed undergrounding would remove c.315m of the existing LV overhead line from the farm’s setting at a distance of 0-315m to the north-northeast of the farm. The farm is relatively enclosed and not well connected to the surrounding landscape. The change will be beneficial, but will have little impact on the farm’s significance locally and will be insufficient to cross the threshold to being a Minor beneficial impact. MoE: Beneficial Negligible SoE: Neutral/Slight NOT SIGNIFICANT

MITIGATION MEASURES

1.4.35 This section provides a description of measures for mitigating the adverse effects of the Proposed Development on heritage assets. Mitigation measures for addressing direct physical impacts are considered first, followed by those for effects on the settings of heritage assets.

Measures Addressing Direct Physical Effects during Construction

1.4.36 The assessment has identified 342 heritage assets and 88 ‘historic’ boundaries, of which 64 incorporate an Important Hedge, and which lie fully within or extend into the Order Limits, and are potentially subject to direct impact by the Proposed Development.

1.4.37 The direct physical impacts will be within the footprint of cable trenches, around the pole sites of the Overhead Line, along access tracks and within laydown areas where the installation of the poles and concomitant traffic movement could impact earthworks and sub-surface archaeology.

1.4.38 Standard mitigation measures, which could be applied, are discussed below.

1.4.39 Minor flexibility in the design of the Proposed Development allows for the positions of the identified heritage assets to be taken into account, and thereby achieve a considerable reduction in the assessed impact on the assets. The tolerances inherent within the Limits of Deviation, for instance, allow for a degree of flexibility in relation to the siting of the poles, and there is further flexibility in defining working areas, lay-down areas and access routes in the Order Limits.

1.4.40 It would therefore be premature, in general, to recommend archaeological mitigation by intrusive investigation at this stage. Only in instances where the impact of the project on an identified asset proves to be unavoidable, would site-specific archaeological investigations be considered appropriate. This should be kept under active consideration throughout the final design process.

1.4.41 The primary mitigation response, where feasible and desirable, will be preservation in situ. The positions of all heritage assets will be taken into account when defining working areas and lay-

down areas in the Order Limits and, as necessary when micro-siting wood pole positions.

1.4.42 Other measures could include:

- Archaeological observation, investigation and recording (i.e. a watching brief) for targeted assets where preservation in situ cannot be achieved; and
- Archaeological observation, investigation and recording (i.e. a watching brief) for targeted sections of the Proposed Development, should there be potential for previously undiscovered archaeology of potential significance.

1.4.43 Likely indirect effects (not significant) are predicted for below ground, waterlogged archaeological deposits, including peat. Measures to reduce effects (although not identified as significant) could include:

- Avoidance of dewatering during construction;
- The use of low permeability barriers which limit the lateral extent of the zone of dewatering influence;
- Artificial recharge in the event of accidental dewatering; and
- Application of in situ conservation techniques to prevent/reduce degradation of exposed waterlogged remains

1.4.44 Should it be required archaeological observation, investigation and recording, as outlined above, is considered to be a proportionate mitigation response to offset adverse direct effects, taking account of the value of the assets, the predicted magnitude of effect and, in particular, the absence of significant effects.

Measures Addressing Effects on the Settings of Heritage Assets during Operation

1.4.45 Likely effects on the settings of heritage assets are predicted for designated, registered and undesignated assets. These predicted effects are not significant in EIA terms and no mitigation measures are required.

1.5 CUMULATIVE EFFECTS

1.5.1 The other developments considered within the inter-project cumulative effects assessment are as identified in Section 4.8 of Chapter 4 ‘Approach and General Methodology’ (DCO Document 6.4). From the identified projects three have been identified as having the potential to create cumulative effect as presented below in Table A8.2.11:

Table A8.2.11 – Proposed Development: Likely Cumulative Effects					
Reference/ Name	Historic Environment Significance of Effect (considering all elements of the Proposed Development as detailed in this Appendix)	18/01990/FUL Development Land SE Of Whittington Primary School Station Road Whittington	13/04954/OUT (18/02681/REM) Proposed Residential Development Land To The East Of Llwyn Road Oswestry Shropshire	17/06025/OUT Proposed Residential Development Land To The South Of Middleton Road Oswestry	Cumulative Significance of Effect
DESIGNATED ASSETS					

Table A8.2.11 – Proposed Development: Likely Cumulative Effects

Reference/ Name	Historic Environment Significance of Effect (considering all elements of the Proposed Development as detailed in this Appendix)	18/01990/FUL Development Land SE Of Whittington Primary School Station Road Whittington	13/04954/OUT (18/02681/REM) Proposed Residential Development Land To The East Of Llwyn Road Oswestry Shropshire	17/06025/OUT Proposed Residential Development Land To The South Of Middleton Road Oswestry	Cumulative Significance of Effect
SM 1014899 Oswestry Hillfort and two sections of Wat's Dyke	Neutral/Slight	none	Neutral/Slight	none	Neutral/Slight
SM 1020562 Wat's Dyke SM 1020618 Wat's Dyke SM 1020619 Wat's Dyke HER 01001b Wat's Dyke	Neutral/Slight	none	none	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight
SM 1019450 Whittington Castle	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	none	none	Neutral/Slight
LB 1178307 Whittington Castle	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	none	none	Neutral/Slight
DBA:AG Whittington Conservation Area	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight	none	none	Neutral/Slight
LB 10542733 Barn LB 1177306 Pool Farmhouse LB 1367358 Middleton Farmhouse	Neutral/Slight	none	none	Neutral/Slight	Neutral/Slight

1.5.2 The cumulative effects for all the heritage assets listed in Table A8.2.11 do not pass the threshold into a higher level of significance because views of the Proposed Development are distant and barely recognisable and the quality of settings is reduced by existing electrical infrastructure or built form and so it is not an important contributor to this cumulative effect. The cumulative effects remain not significant.

1.6 RESIDUAL EFFECTS

1.6.1 The working practices / mitigation outlined above, if implemented, would lessen the predicted direct physical effects of the Proposed Development on the 342 heritage assets and 88 'historic' boundaries within the Order Limits.

1.6.2 Residual effects of the Proposed Development primarily relate to the predicted effects on the settings of heritage assets discussed above in Tables A8.2.2, A8.2.5, A8.2.7 and A8.2.10.

1.6.3 A summary of the numbers of residual effects for the Proposed Development is presented below in Table A8.2.12, with each receptor assessed as experiencing a slight adverse effect or

greater listed in Table A8.2.13.

Table A8.2.12 – Proposed Development: Summary of Residual Effects		
Significance of Effect	Count of Physical Effects on Heritage Assets	Count of Effects on Settings of Heritage Assets
Large/Very Large (Significant)	0	0
Large (Significant)	0	0
Moderate/Large (Significant)	0	0
Moderate (Significant)	0	0
Slight/Moderate	0	2
Slight	0	34
Neutral/Slight	0	13
Totals	0	1786

Table A8.2.13 – Summary of Assets with a Slight Adverse Residual Effect or Greater					
Reference	Description	Significance	Likely Residual (Adverse) Effects	Easting	Northing
Designated Sites					
LB 1054231	Woodhouse country house, C17 - 1773-4, grade II*	High	Slight	336417	328835
LB 1055938	Farmhouse, C17, grade II	High	Slight	342852	327683
LB 1056039	Malt Kiln Farmhouse, C18, grade II	High	Slight / Moderate	345540	328116
LB 1056054	The Shayes Farmhouse, C18, grade II	High	Slight / Moderate	347824	328345
LB 1176127	Stanwardine manor house, 1588, grade II*	High	Slight	342746	327806
LB 1177779	Walls and outbuildings, C18, grade II	High	Slight	336323	328840
LB 1177780	Pump and basin, C19, grade II	High	Slight	336420	328929
LB 1212453	Burlton Grange Farmhouse, c. 1700, grade II	High	Slight	345894	327276
LB 1212502	Mill Farmhouse, c. 1830, grade II	High	Slight	345880	327244
LB 1236569 (SM264550)	Sundial, C18, grade II	High	Slight	349638	329351

Table A8.2.13 – Summary of Assets with a Slight Adverse Residual Effect or Greater					
Reference	Description	Significance	Likely Residual (Adverse) Effects	Easting	Northing
LB 1264550	The Ditches Hall Farmhouse, 1612, grade II*	High	Slight	349618	329351
LB 1289496	Ruewood Farmhouse, Wem, C16, grade II	High	Slight	349722	327696
LB 1289526	Woodgate House, C18, grade II	High	Slight	346410	328624
LB 1308013	Sundial, C19, Early Modern, grade II	High	Slight	342752	327786
LB 1366554	Terraces, walls - and gatepiers, C18, grade II	High	Slight	342760	327759
LB 1367378	Stable block and wall, C18, grade II*	High	Slight	336410	328925
SM 1014899	Old Oswestry Hillfort and two sections of Wat's Dyke	High	Slight	329643	331346
SM 1017240	Stanwardine moated site and fishpond	High	Slight	342704	327641
Non-Designated Sites					
HER 00927	Montgomery Canal (x2)	Medium	Slight (x2)	340978	327830
HER 00935	Roman marching camp	Medium	Slight	335023	330330
HER 07644	Woodhouse Park	Medium	Slight	336404	328787
HER 15588	Rednal Mill	Medium	Slight	337326	329363
HER 26708	Stanwardine Grange	Medium	Slight	343262	328411
HER 42347	Paradise/Lower Lee	Low	Slight	337936	329164
HER 42348	Farmhouse	Low	Slight	337947	329184
HER 42349	Cartshed	Low	Slight	337912	329176
HER 42350	Cartshed	Low	Slight	337924	329169
HER 42351	Stable and Cowhouse	Low	Slight	337922	329158
HER 42352	Cartshed, converted to Loose Box	Low	Slight	337960	329146
HER 42353	Cowhouse, converted to Loose Box	Low	Slight	337956	329146
HER 42354	Cowhouse, converted to Loose Box	Low	Slight	337950	329147
HER 42355	Shelter Shed	Low	Slight	337960	329163
HER 42356	Cartshed and Cowhouse	Low	Slight	337952	329163
HER 42357	Loose Box or Feed Preparation Area	Low	Slight	337943	329149
HER 42358	Ice house	Low	Slight	337922	329190

1.7 CONCLUSION

1.7.1 The identification, description and assessment of known heritage assets within the Study Area, supplemented with targeted research and field surveys, has enabled this historic environment chapter to present the comprehensive understanding of the present state of archaeological knowledge of the area crossed by the Proposed Development. The methods used are considered to have been appropriate, proportionate and successful.

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- 1.7.2 A degree of uncertainty persists, especially with regard to sub-surface archaeology. The residual risk of damage and disturbance to heritage assets can be managed and minimised by the implementation of an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation during final design and construction of the Proposed Development. This should ensure that any deleterious direct physical effects from the Proposed Development are unlikely to be significant.
- 1.7.3 Effects on the settings of heritage assets are predicted to arise during operation of the Proposed Development, but these, though relatively long-term, would be temporary, lasting for the operational life but being completely removed once the Proposed Development had been decommissioned.
- 1.7.4 The predicted effects of the Proposed Development are not significant in EIA terms.