

The Great Grid Upgrade

Chesterfield to Willington

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 1: Chapter 8 Historic Environment

March 2026

nationalgrid

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8. Historic Environment

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 This chapter reports the preliminary assessment of the likely significant historic environment effects that could result from the Chesterfield to Willington Project ('the Project') during construction and operation and describes:

- relevant legislation and planning policy context;
- consultation and engagement undertaken to date;
- methodology for assessment;
- relevant baseline information;
- potential effects of the construction phase;
- potential effects of the operation phase;
- potential additional mitigation measures; and
- residual effects.

8.1.2 This chapter covers effects during construction and operation on non-designated heritage assets and designated heritage assets comprising:

- World Heritage Sites;
- scheduled monuments;
- listed buildings;
- registered parks and gardens; and
- conservation areas.

8.1.3 This chapter should be read in conjunction with:

- **Chapter 4 Description of the Project.**
- **Chapter 5 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report.**
- **Chapter 6 Landscape and Visual.** This chapter includes elements relating to landscape and planting.
- **Chapter 9 Hydrology and Land Drainage.** This chapter includes elements relating to land drainage, which could impact buried archaeology.
- **Chapter 10 Geology and Hydrogeology.** This chapter includes elements relating to geology which can indicate suitability for early settlement, and potential depth of remains.
- **Chapter 11 Agriculture and Soils.** This chapter includes elements relating to agricultural land resource and soils.
- **Chapter 12 Traffic and Transport.** This chapter includes any changes to traffic numbers and roads, which may impact the settings of heritage assets.

- **Chapter 14 Noise and Vibration.** This chapter includes any changes in noise and vibration which may impact heritage assets.
- **Chapter 15 Socio-economics, Recreation and Tourism.** This chapter considers sites that are used for recreation and tourism.
- **Chapter 17 Cumulative Effects.** This chapter includes details of other proposed schemes which may have cumulative impacts on some heritage assets.

8.1.4 This chapter is supported by the following figures in **Volume 2** and appendices **Volume 3**:

- **Figure 8.1 Historic Environment Study Areas and zones;**
- **Figure 8.2 Designated Heritage Assets;**
- **Figure 8.3 Historic Environment Record;**
- **Figure 8.4 Remote Sensing Data;**
- **Figure 8.5 Geoarchaeology;**
- **Appendix 8A Archaeological and geoarchaeological baseline;**
- **Appendix 8B Scope of Assessment of Effects arising from change in Settings; and**
- **Appendix 8C Gazetteer of Historic Environment Assets.**

8.2 Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance Context

Legislation

8.2.1 A summary of the key legislation considered in the scope of effects on historic environment is outlined below.

Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

8.2.2 The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 ('the Act') (Ref 8.1) is important legislation for the protection of archaeological resources considered of national importance. Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State (SoS) to maintain a schedule of nationally important sites. For the purpose of the Act, a 'monument' is defined in section 61(7) of the Act as:

'(a) any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation;

(b) any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or of any cave or excavation; and

(c) any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other moveable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument as defined within paragraph (a) above,

(d) and any machinery attached to a monument shall be regarded as part of the monument if it could not be detached without being dismantled'.

8.2.3 The Act defines an ‘ancient monument’ in section 61(12) as:

‘(a) any scheduled monument; and

(b) any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it’.

8.2.4 A set of non-statutory criteria, defined as survival/condition, period, rarity, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, documentation, group value and potential, assist in the decision-making process as to whether an asset is deemed to be of national importance.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

8.2.5 Section 1(1) of the **Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990** (Ref 8.2) requires the Secretary of State to compile, or approve, lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest in England. Section 1(5) defines ‘listed building’ as meaning a building which is for the time being included in such list and provides that the following shall be treated as part of the building (save as may be specified in the list):

‘(a) any object or structure fixed to the building; and

(b) any object or structure within the curtilage of the building which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948.’

The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010

8.2.6 Regulation 3 of The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 (Ref 8.3) sets the following requirements for development consent applications:

‘(1) When deciding an application which affects a listed building or its setting, the [Secretary of State] must have regard to the desirability of preserving the listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.

(2) When deciding an application relating to a conservation area, the [Secretary of State] must have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

(3) When deciding an application for development consent which affects or is likely to affect a scheduled monument or its setting, the [Secretary of State] must have regard to the desirability of preserving the scheduled monument or its setting.’

National Policy Statements

8.2.7 **Chapter 2 Legislative, Regulatory and Planning Policy Context** sets out the overarching policy relevant to the Project including the Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 8.4) and NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 8.5). **Table 8.1** sets out the requirements of both NPSs

relevant to historic environment and how these have been considered within this chapter.¹

¹ *The updated NPSs came into force on 6 January 2026; however, this post-dated the drafting and assessment work within this chapter and so are not reflected within the relevant policy descriptions in this chapter, which are instead based on the 2023 versions of the NPSs that were in force at the time of preparing the Chapter. These sections will be updated in the ES as part of the Application; however, after initial review and consideration, it is not anticipated that the updates to the NPS will result in any material changes to the assessment methodology or the conclusions in this chapter.*

Table 8.1: National Policy Statements relevant to Historic Environment

Policy Reference	Policy Context	How It Will Be Considered
Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)		
Paragraph 5.9.11	<i>‘Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, accurate representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact.’</i>	<p>Appendix 8A Archaeological and geoarchaeological baseline provides a baseline description of archaeology within the 500 m Study Area and the preliminary assessment of effects resulting from direct disturbance during construction is included in section 8.7 of this chapter. As identified in Table 8.2 (Scoping Opinion 3.3.2) there will be no effects resulting from direct disturbance of heritage assets as a result of operational and maintenance activities. At this stage, this has been based on a desk study and targeted site walkover, with field survey to be undertaken.</p> <p>They are also listed in Appendix 8C Gazetteer of Historic Environment Assets. Those assets which may be affected by the Project as a result of change to their settings are identified in Appendix 8B Scope of Assessment of Effects arising from change in Settings, and the preliminary assessment is reported in section 8.7 of this chapter, which is supported by visualisations where required.</p>
Paragraph 5.9.24	<i>‘In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should consider the particular nature of the significance of the heritage assets and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspect of the proposal.’</i>	<p>Impacts on the heritage significance of assets arising as a result of the Project are considered in section 8.7 of this chapter. The assessment methodology is described in section 8.4, which includes the criteria for ascribing value to the heritage significance of assets within Table 8.9.</p>

Policy Reference	Policy Context	How It Will Be Considered
Paragraph 5.9.29	<i>‘Substantial harm to or loss of significance of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional.’</i>	As outlined in Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered , designated heritage features were an important consideration and avoidance a factor in route selection. Impacts on the heritage significance of designated assets arising as a result of the Project are considered in section 8.7 of this preliminary assessment. This preliminary assessment does not identify substantial harm.
Paragraph 5.9.30	<i>‘Substantial harm to or loss of significance of assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites; Registered Battlefields; grade I and II* Listed Buildings; grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.’</i>	As outlined in Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered , designated heritage features were an important consideration and avoidance a factor in route selection. Impacts on the heritage significance of designated assets arising as a result of the Project are considered in section 8.7 of this preliminary assessment. This preliminary assessment does not identify substantial harm.
Paragraph 5.9.32	<i>‘Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of the designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including, where appropriate securing its optimum viable use.’</i>	Impacts on the heritage significance of designated assets arising as a result of the Project are considered in section 8.7 of this preliminary assessment.
Paragraph 5.9.33	<i>‘In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.’</i>	Impacts on the heritage significance of non-designated assets arising as a result of the Project are considered in section 8.7 of this preliminary assessment.
National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks (EN-5)		
Paragraph 2.9.19	<i>‘[...] applicants should [...] seek to avoid altogether internationally and nationally designated areas of the highest amenity, cultural or scientific value by the overall planning of the system connections.’</i>	As outlined in Chapter 3 Main Alternatives Considered , designated heritage features were an important consideration, and their avoidance factored into route selection. This preliminary assessment does not identify substantial harm.

Other National Policy

- 8.2.8 Paragraph 5.9.3 of NPS EN-1 states that terms used in this section, including the term 'Designated Heritage Asset', are defined in Annex 2 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 8.6).
- 8.2.9 Paragraph 4.1.11 of NPS EN-1 confirms that the energy NPSs have taken account of the NPPF and the Planning Practice Guidance (Ref 8.7) for England.

Regional and Local Policy

- 8.2.10 **Chapter 2 Legislative, Regulatory and Planning Policy Context** sets out relevant regional and local policy considered for this Project.
- 8.2.11 Relevant local policy, specific to the historic environment, includes:
- North East Derbyshire Local Plan 2014-2034 (Ref 8.8):
 - Policy SS1: Sustainable Development;
 - Policy SS9: Development in the Countryside;
 - Policy SDC5: Development within Conservation Areas;
 - Policy SDC6: Development affecting Listed Buildings;
 - Policy SDC7: Scheduled Monuments and Archaeology;
 - Policy SDC8: Registered Parks and Gardens; and
 - Policy SDC9: Non-designated Local Heritage Assets.
 - The Bolsover District Local Plan 2020, Adopted 2020 (Ref 8.9):
 - Policy SS1: Sustainable Development;
 - Policy SC2: Sustainable Design and Construction;
 - Policy SC8: Landscape Character;
 - Policy SC16: Development within or Impacting upon Conservation Areas;
 - Policy SC17: Development affecting Listed Buildings and their Settings;
 - Policy SC18: Scheduled Monuments and Archaeology;
 - Policy SC19: Bolsover Area of Archaeological Interest;
 - Policy SC20: Registered Parks and Gardens; and
 - Policy SC21: Non-Designated Local Heritage Assets.
 - Amber Valley Borough Local Plan 2006, Adopted 2006 (Ref 8.10):
 - Policy EN7: Landscape Character;
 - Policy EN23: Demolition of Listed Buildings;
 - Policy EN24: Alterations and Development affecting Listed Buildings;
 - Policy EN25: Change of Use of Listed Buildings;

- Policy EN26: Demolition in Conservation Areas;
- Policy EN27: Development within and adjacent to Conservation Areas;
- Policy EN30: Protection of Nationally Important Archaeological and Heritage Features;
- Policy EN31: Archaeological sites of less than National Importance; and
- Policy EN32: Registered Historic Parks and Gardens.
- Erewash Borough Local Plan Saved Policies 2005 (Amended 2014), Adopted 2014 (Ref 8.11):
 - Policy EV5: Conservation Areas - Development Control;
 - Policy EV6: Listed Buildings;
 - Policy EV7: Buildings of Local Interest;
 - Policy EV8: Registered Historic Parks and Gardens;
 - Policy EV9: Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Significance;
 - Policy EV14: Protection of Trees and Hedgerows;
 - Policy EV16: Landscape Character; and
 - Policy EV19: World Heritage Site and Buffer Zone.
- Erewash Core Strategy 2011-2028, Adopted 2014 (Ref 8.12):
 - Policy 11: The Historic Environment; and
 - Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space.
- South Derbyshire Local Plan 2011-2028, Part 1, Adopted 2016 (Ref 8.13) and Part 2, Adopted 2017 (Ref 8.14):
 - Part 1 Policy BNE2: Heritage Assets;
 - Part 1 Policy BNE4: Landscape Character and Local Distinctiveness;
 - Part 2 Policy BNE7: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows; and
 - Part 2 Policy BNE10: Heritage.

8.2.12 There is also Amber Valley Borough Emerging Local Plan for the period 2022-2040 (Ref 8.15) which includes policies on heritage assets.

Guidance

- 8.2.13 Relevant guidance specific to the historic environment, which has informed this Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) and will inform the assessment within the Environmental Statement (ES), includes the following:
- Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment (Ref 8.7). This guidance provides advice on the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage.
 - Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2 (GPA 2): Managing Significance in decision-taking in the Historic Environment (Ref 8.16). This document provides

guidance and information to assist in implementing cultural heritage policy and ensuring compliance with NPPF fundamentals.

- Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (GPA 3): The Setting of Heritage Assets (Ref 8.17). Sets out guidance on managing change within the settings of heritage assets and five steps to follow to ensure an appropriate level of assessment is achieved.
- Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (Ref 8.18). This document provides guidance for cultural heritage practitioners in regard to the principles of cultural heritage impact assessments. These are:
 - understanding cultural heritage assets; and
 - evaluating the consequences of change.
- Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Ref 8.19). This Historic England advice note covers the NPPF requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance to help local planning authorities make decisions on the impact of proposals for change to heritage assets.
- Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment (Ref 8.20). Sets out Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards for producing archaeological desk-based assessments.
- CIfA Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment (Ref 8.21). Sets out standards for the provision of consultancy advice in the historic environment.

8.3 Scoping Opinion and Consultation

Scoping Opinion and Stakeholder Engagement

- 8.3.1 A Scoping Report (Ref 8.22) was prepared and submitted by National Grid to the Planning Inspectorate in October 2024. The Planning Inspectorate provided a Scoping Opinion (Ref 8.23) on behalf of the Secretary of State (SoS) for the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) in December 2024. Comments from the Planning Inspectorate in relation to the historic environment, and how these requirements will be addressed by the applicant, are set out in **Table 8.2**.

Table 8.2: Summary of Planning Inspectorate’s Scoping Opinion comments in relation to historic environment

Scoping Opinion ID	Planning Inspectorate’s comments	Response
3.3.1	<p>Physical impacts on designated archaeological remains – construction: <i>‘The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that the Proposed Development has been developed and would continue to be developed, to avoid designated archaeological on Scheduled Monuments; therefore, there is unlikely to be direct and indirect physical impacts on the designated assets within the Scoping Boundary. Provided that commitments to siting construction activities most likely to cause de-watering away from Scheduled Monuments are demonstrably secured (for example through the project description or through the CoCP), the Inspectorate is content to scope out this matter’.</i></p>	<p>Scheduled monuments which intersect with the draft Order Limits do so in order to allow for diversion and undergrounding of existing overhead lines (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) 1007028) or to accommodate maintenance access on an existing track (NHLE1019060). These are activities which would be planned to be undertaken without disturbance to associated archaeological remains so far as reasonably practicable, but as the draft Order Limits intersect with scheduled monuments, this is scoped into this assessment.</p> <p>Chapter 4 Description of the Project provides a description of the project and Chapter 10 Geology and Hydrogeology provides an assessment of effects on the groundwater regime and outlines appropriate mitigation measures which have been incorporated into the design of the Project. Chapter 9 Hydrology and Land Drainage outlines appropriate mitigation measures in relation to surface water drainage for the Project.</p> <p>Appendix 4A Draft Outline Code of Construction Practice identifies measure GH06, which outlines that any temporary dewatering activities or abstraction from watercourses during construction would be undertaken in accordance with relevant guidance. These would also be limited to the depth and time required to facilitate the required construction activities. Therefore, effects to scheduled monuments resulting from de-watering during construction have been scoped out.</p> <p>Through engagement with relevant consultees including Derbyshire County Council (DCC) and Historic England, it will be possible to determine any planned changes to the boundaries of scheduled monuments potentially impacted by the</p>

Scoping Opinion ID	Planning Inspectorate's comments	Response
		Project and appropriately consider this through its design.
3.3.2	<p>Physical impacts on designated and non-designated archaeological remains – operation: <i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that no physical impacts on archaeological remains are likely to occur as a result of operational and maintenance activities. Any repairs and modifications of sub-surface features, such as pylon foundations and underground cables, would be localised in nature and likely limited to areas of ground previously disturbed by the Project.</i></p> <p><i>The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely and that this matter can be scoped out of the ES'.</i></p>	This is noted. Physical impacts on designated and non-designated archaeological remains during operation are scoped out.
3.3.3	<p>Physical impacts to designated historic buildings – construction: <i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that direct and indirect physical impacts on designated historic buildings are not anticipated during the construction phase.</i></p> <p><i>Paragraph 8.5.13 states that the locations of locally listed buildings has not been ascertained; therefore, the proximity of all designated historic buildings to the Proposed Development are not currently known. As such, the Inspectorate does not consider sufficient justification has been provided at this stage to demonstrate that there would be no indirect effects on designated historic buildings. The potential for indirect impacts on designated historic buildings should be further considered once the final route and siting of the</i></p>	<p>The locations of all designated heritage assets are shown on Figure 8.2 Designated Heritage Assets.</p> <p>There are no locally listed buildings within the area covered by North East Derbyshire District Council, Bolsover District Council, Amber Valley Borough Council and South Derbyshire District Council. These councils have not prepared a list of locally listed buildings.</p> <p>Erewash Borough Council has identified locally listed buildings and those which are in the Study Area are included in Appendix 8C Gazetteer of Historic Environment Assets.</p> <p>The design of the Project as set out in Chapter 4 Description of the Project will ensure that there will be no direct or indirect physical impacts on designated historic buildings or locally listed buildings.</p>

Scoping Opinion ID	Planning Inspectorate's comments	Response
	<p><i>substation is defined and any likely significant effects assessed within the ES.</i></p> <p><i>Alternatively, the ES should provide evidence of agreement with relevant consultation bodies that significant effects are not likely'.</i></p>	<p>Physical impacts on designated and non-designated historic buildings or locally listed buildings during the construction phase are scoped out.</p>
3.3.4	<p>Physical impacts to historic buildings and Conservation Areas – operation: <i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that direct and indirect physical impacts to historic buildings (both designated and non-designated) and Conservation Areas are not anticipated, and that maintenance activities would be localised in scale and nature.</i></p> <p><i>The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely and that this matter can be scoped out of the ES'.</i></p>	<p>This is noted and acknowledged.</p> <p>Physical impacts to historic buildings and conservation areas during the operation phase are scoped out.</p>
3.3.5	<p>Physical impacts to designated historic landscapes including Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and Registered Parks and Gardens – construction: <i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that no designated historic landscapes lie within the Scoping Boundary.</i></p> <p><i>The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely and that this matter can be scoped out of the ES'.</i></p>	<p>This is noted and acknowledged.</p> <p>Physical impacts to designated historic landscapes including Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site and Registered Parks and Gardens during the construction phase are scoped out.</p>
3.3.6	<p>Physical impacts to designated and non-designated historic landscapes – operation: <i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that there is not anticipated to be any direct or indirect physical impacts to designated and non-</i></p>	<p>This is noted and acknowledged.</p> <p>Physical impacts to designated and non-designated historic landscapes during the operation phase are scoped out.</p>

Scoping Opinion ID	Planning Inspectorate's comments	Response
	<p><i>designated historic landscapes arising from the operational phase and maintenance activities.</i></p> <p><i>The Inspectorate agrees that significant effects are not likely and that this matter can be scoped out of the ES'.</i></p>	
3.3.7	<p>Impacts to the setting of Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site – construction and operation:</p> <p><i>'The Applicant proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that the Scoping Boundary lies on average between 2-7 km away from the 'core area' of the World Heritage Site and 1-6 km from its 'buffer zone'. The Scoping Report considers that, given this distance and as the designation predominantly covers the base and lower slopes of the valley of the River Derwent outside the Scoping Boundary, plus intervening landform, housing and vegetation intervisibility between the designated site and the Proposed Development is likely to be prevented.</i></p> <p><i>The Inspectorate has commented on the Historic Environment study area at ID 3.3.8 below. The World Heritage site core area is located within 5km of the scoping boundary.</i></p> <p><i>In the absence of a ZTV, the Inspectorate does not agree that sufficient evidence has been provided to demonstrate that significant effects on the World Heritage Site are not likely. The ES should provide an assessment of effects on setting of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site or provide evidence of agreement with relevant consultation bodies that significant effects are not likely'.</i></p>	<p>A preliminary assessment of effects on the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is included within section 8.7 of this chapter.</p> <p>Impacts to the setting of Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site during the construction and operation phases are scoped in. The zone of theoretical visibility (ZTV) indicates some theoretical visibility of the proposed overhead line from parts of the buffer zone.</p> <p>The ZTV provided to support the PEIR (Figure 8.2 Designated Heritage Assets) shows any area where the top of a pylon may be visible as falling within the ZTV at its maximum extent. It therefore includes areas of potentially very minor visibility of the Project that would not result in impacts through change to setting.</p>

Scoping Opinion ID	Planning Inspectorate's comments	Response
3.3.8	<p>Study area: <i>'Section 6.4 of the Landscape and Visual Chapter notes that significant LVIA effects are most likely within 5km of the Scoping Boundary. As such, the Inspectorate does not consider sufficient justification has been provided for the Historic Environment wider study area of 2km to encompass setting impacts (although it is noted that the study area may be increased in certain locations using the ZTV).</i></p> <p><i>The study area should be of sufficient extent to ensure that potential receptors which are located on elevated points in the landscape, are appropriately accounted for within the assessment. Similarly, assets located outside of the study area but with settings that extend into the study area should be included within the assessment, where significant effects are likely. The Applicant is advised to agree the study area with relevant consultation bodies'.</i></p>	<p>The Study Area has been discussed with relevant consultees. This has included the completion of a review of those assets which are considered to have the potential to be significantly affected by the construction and operation of the Project as a result of change in their settings, and which therefore require further assessment. This has included all designated assets in the 2 km Study Area, but also assets beyond this where required, such as in the case of assets in elevated positions where longer distance views may contribute to their heritage significance. This has been completed on the basis of a review of the ZTV, further site visits and a review of designation descriptions. The results of this are set out in Appendix 8B Scope of Assessment of Effects arising from change in Settings, which comprises Step 1 of the assessment process, as set out in GPA 3 (Ref 8.17).</p> <p>A preliminary assessment of assets identified as requiring assessment is included within section 8.7 of this chapter.</p>
3.3.9	<p>Receptors: <i>'Several consultation bodies have identified receptors which they consider have been omitted from the environmental baseline presented in the Scoping Report. The Applicant is advised to review all responses to ensure that all relevant receptors within the final study area are identified and any likely significant effects assessed'.</i></p>	<p>All known heritage assets within the Study Areas are shown on: Figure 8.2 Designated Heritage Assets Figure 8.3 Historic Environment Record Figure 8.4 Remote sensing data Appendix 8A Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Baseline provides a baseline description of archaeology within the 500 m Study Area and the preliminary assessment of effects resulting from direct disturbance during construction is included in section 8.7 of this chapter.</p> <p>They are also listed in Appendix 8C Gazetteer of Historic Environment Assets. Those assets which may be affected by the Project as a result of change to their settings are identified in Appendix 8B Scope of Assessment of Effects arising from change in Settings.</p> <p>The preliminary assessment is included in section 8.7 of this chapter. There is ongoing consultation with relevant consultees.</p>

8.3.2 **Table 8.3** provides a summary of the consultation feedback from specific stakeholders as part of the Scoping Opinion which is related to historic environment.

Table 8.3: Summary of stakeholder Scoping Opinion responses in relation to historic environment

Consultee	Summary of Consultee Comment	Response
Alfreton Town Council	<p>Alfreton Town Council stated that '<i>Serious omissions from the schedule including that of one of the most important historic buildings and sites in the country – Wingfield Manor - Grade I - and Parks.</i></p> <p><i>Remains of a Roman Fort & road passing through South Wingfield, Oakerthorpe & Chesterfield.</i></p> <p><i>Non designated Heritage Assets should be included when considering the HIA in accordance with the provisions of the NPPF (December 2023 -para 209).</i></p> <p><i>Conservation Areas - do not appear to have been considered and are not scheduled.</i></p> <p><i>A plan showing all designated heritage assets, non-designated heritage assets and conservation areas likely to be impacted by the proposal should be clearly shown and identified on a map to the appropriate scale'</i></p>	See response to Planning Inspectorate comment 3.3.9.
Ault Hucknall Parish Council	Ault Hucknall Parish Council stated that ' <i>Historical buildings such as Hardwick Hall and its grounds and surrounding area should be avoided...</i> '	<p>The presence of heritage assets has been considered in the design evolution of the proposed route alignment and will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project.</p> <p>The preliminary assessment of effects on Hardwick Hall is included within section 8.7.</p>

Consultee	Summary of Consultee Comment	Response
Barrow Upon Trent Parish Council	<p>Barrow Upon Trent Parish Council stated that <i>‘There are a number of Heritage assets in our immediate vicinity which are likely to be detrimentally impacted by the Pylons that are currently being proposed Namely, Elvaston Castle and Country Park and also Swarkestone Causeway. This definitely needs to be taken into consideration.’</i></p>	<p>The presence of heritage assets has been considered in the design evolution of the proposed route alignment and will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project.</p> <p>The proposed route alignment has been located to the east of Ambaston and to the north of Swarkestone to avoid the Grade II* Elvaston Castle Registered Park and Garden (NHLE1000404) and Country Park, as well as the Swarkestone Bridge scheduled monument (NHLE1007076).</p>
Bolsover District Council	<p>Bolsover District Council highlighted concern over effects on the setting of Bolsover Castle Grade I listed building (NHLE1108976) and Grade I Registered Park and Garden (NHLE1000674).</p> <p>Bolsover District Council also noted that the council does not have a list of locally listed buildings, but that unlisted buildings of merit are identified in conservation area appraisals.</p>	<p>The setting of Bolsover Castle has been considered in the design of the Project, and the proposed route alignment is 4.5 km away from the castle.</p> <p>It is noted that there are no locally listed buildings in Bolsover District. Conservation area appraisals have been referred to where relevant within the preliminary assessment of effects in section 8.7.</p>
Canal & River Trust	<p>The Canal & River Trust noted that the Trent and Mersey Canal is a designated heritage asset and contains a number of other assets that are separately listed. Effects on these assets should be considered in the design and any harm quantified.</p> <p>This should include direct physical impacts, effects as a result of vibration during construction and effects on setting.</p>	<p>The Trent and Mersey Canal has been considered in the design evolution of the Project. The proposed route alignment would cross the canal at a single point, with the canal protected through the set back of the pylons to either side, as well as the erection of temporary scaffolding protection to facilitate the overhead line stringing works during the construction phase.</p> <p>The preliminary assessment of effects on the Trent and Mersey Canal is included within section 8.7.</p>
Historic England	<p>Historic England noted that the Scoping Report reflected previous engagement on the Project.</p>	<p>Noted. Engagement with Historic England will continue as the Project progresses.</p>

Consultee	Summary of Consultee Comment	Response
Horsley Parish Council	Horsley Parish Council noted that the assessment should consider conservation areas within the parish, being Rykniel Street Roman Road and Horsley Castle.	The presence of these heritage assets has been considered in the design evolution of the proposed route alignment and will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project. The proposed route alignment is required to cross the Horsley Conservation Area and there may be diversion and undergrounding of existing overhead lines within the Horsley and Coxbench Conservation Areas. These assets will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project.
Morley Parish Council	Morley Parish Council noted that there appeared to be omissions in the list of heritage assets identified in the Scoping Report.	See response to Planning Inspectorate comment 3.3.9.
North East Derbyshire District Council	<p>North East Derbyshire District Council stated that <i>‘Embedded mitigation in relation to heritage assets should include undergrounding in the most sensitive locations, smaller height pylons adjacent to the setting of any heritage assets would need to be fully justified through the evidence provided in the Environmental Statement.’</i></p> <p><i>‘The details of mitigation (once the design has evolved further) and Proposed Assessment Method should be the focus of consultation with District Conservation Officers, prior to the submission of the DCO.’</i></p> <p><i>‘Locally listed/non-designated heritage assets/historic landscapes should not be assumed to be of low value; this will need to be evidenced through the Heritage Impact Assessment that will form part of the Environmental Statement’</i></p> <p><i>‘It is not clear whether the impact on the character and appearance of Conservation Areas (in addition to setting) can be scoped out at this stage – further information is required in this regard.’</i></p>	The presence of heritage assets has been considered in the design evolution of the proposed route alignment and will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project.

Consultee	Summary of Consultee Comment	Response
Ockbrook and Borrowwash Parish Council	Ockbrook and Borrowwash Parish Council stated that the EIA should consider ' <i>Heritage assets, including the Derby-Sandiacre Canal within the parish, but also the impacts on Elvaston Castle Country Park....</i> '	<p>The route of the Derby-Sandiacre Canal has been considered in the design evolution of the Project. The proposed route alignment would cross the canal at a single point, with the pylons set back either side to minimise impact to the canal. The erection of temporary crossing protection would also be used during stringing works.</p> <p>The proposed route alignment has been located to the east of Ambaston to avoid the Grade II* Elvaston Castle Registered Park and Garden (NHLE1000404).</p>
Smalley Parish Council	Smalley Parish Council stated that ' <i>The pylons threaten not only the landscape but also the heritage of the area, specifically Horsley Park—a site listed on the Derbyshire Historic Environmental Record.</i> '	The preliminary assessment of effects on Horsley Park is included in section 8.7 of this chapter.
South Derbyshire District Council	<p>South Derbyshire District Council noted that the Project may '<i>[...] have a direct impact upon Non-Designated Heritage Assets and an impact upon the setting of Designated Heritage Assets</i>'.</p> <p>It further identified potential routeing and design mitigation measures that it would like to see considered, including using existing overhead line routes, avoidance of scheduled monuments and consideration of undergrounding.</p>	The presence of heritage assets has been considered in the design evolution of the proposed route alignment and will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project.
South Wingfield Parish Council	South Wingfield Council noted that there appeared to be omissions in the list of heritage assets identified in the Scoping Report.	See response to Planning Inspectorate comment 3.3.9.
Stanley and Stanley Common Parish Council	Stanley and Stanley Common Parish Council stated that Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site should be included in the assessment.	See response to Planning Inspectorate comment 3.3.7.

8.3.3 **Table 8.4** provides a summary of the consultations undertaken to inform the historic environment assessment to date.

Table 8.4: Summary of stakeholder engagement in relation to historic environment

Date and Method of Consultation	Consultee	Summary of Key Topics Discussed and Key Outcomes
Meetings June 2024 April 2025 June 2025 August 2025	Historic England	<p>Introductions and general updates to the Project were provided. The methodology for the EIA, as set out in the Scoping Report, was discussed. Other areas discussed included the design evolution of the proposed route alignment, fieldwork and setting assessment and next steps.</p> <p>The sources of data discussed within the meeting have been used as discussed and described in section 8.4. Further engagement with Historic England will be ongoing throughout design of the Project.</p>
Meetings August 2024 May 2025	Derbyshire County Council (Archaeology, Heritage and Conservation Officers)	<p>Meetings have been held with the Archaeology and Built Heritage Officers. Introductions and general updates to the Project were provided. The methodology for the EIA, as set out in the Scoping Report, was discussed. Other areas discussed included the design evolution of the proposed route alignment, fieldwork and setting assessment and next steps.</p> <p>The sources of data discussed within the meeting have been used as discussed and described in section 8.4. Further engagement with Officers at Derbyshire County Council, including the archaeology officer, will be ongoing throughout the design of the Project.</p>
Meetings June 2024 Sept 2024 Jan 2025 April 2025 August 2025 September 2025	National Trust	<p>Introductions and general updates to the Project were provided. The methodology for the EIA, as set out in the Scoping Report, was discussed. Other areas discussed included the design evolution of the proposed route alignment relevant to Hardwick Hall, setting study for Hardwick Hall review, undergrounding, landscape and next steps.</p> <p>Meetings held to discuss consultation responses. The preliminary assessment of effects on Hardwick Hall is included within section 8.7. Further engagement with the National Trust will be ongoing throughout the design of the Project.</p>
May 2024 February 2025 September 2025	Canal & River Trust	<p>General updates to the Project were provided following Non-Statutory Consultation and receipt of the Scoping Opinion.</p> <p>Update on Project progress, including design evolution and progress on surveys.</p> <p>Further engagement with the Canal & River Trust will be ongoing throughout design of the Project.</p>

8.3.4 **Table 8.5** provides a summary of the Stage 1 (non-statutory) consultation responses relating to historic environment, together with a response by National Grid.

Table 8.5: Summary of Stage 1 (non-statutory) consultation in relation to historic environment

Consultee	Summary of Key Topics Raised	National Grid's Response
Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site (Heritage Co-Ordinator)	Notes the proximity of the Project to the World Heritage Site Buffer Zone to the east of Belper and recommends that an impact assessment be undertaken, taking account of views across the Derwent Valley	A preliminary assessment of effects on Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is included within section 8.7. Further consideration of effects on the World Heritage Site will be ongoing throughout design of the Project and an assessment in line with International Council on Monuments and Sites guidelines included with the ES.
Historic Houses	Concern over effects on the setting of the Grade II* listed Ogston Hall (NHLE1087805) within the River Amber valley.	Design evolution has moved the proposed route corridor away from the River Amber valley. Consequently, the proposed route alignment would be sited approximately 3.5 km from Ogston Hall and therefore its setting will not be affected.
Mansfield District Council	Noted that heritage assets are at sufficient distance from Mansfield District that they would not be affected.	Noted and agreed.
National Trust	Noted concerns over the setting of Hardwick Hall.	Further engagement with National Trust has been undertaken, as summarised in Table 8.4 . The preliminary assessment of effects on Hardwick Hall is included within section 8.7. Further engagement with the National Trust will be ongoing throughout the design of the Project.
Derbyshire County Council Archaeology Officer	Identified a need for detailed desk-based assessment, including the identification of relevant data sources.	Desk-based assessment has been undertaken, and the sources of data are described in section 8.4. Further engagement with Officers at Derbyshire County Council will be ongoing throughout the design of the Project.
Derbyshire County Council	Noted the presence of a range of designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Emerging Preferred Corridor.	The presence of heritage assets has been considered in the design evolution of the proposed route alignment and will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project.

Consultee	Summary of Key Topics Raised	National Grid's Response
South Derbyshire District Council	Noted that designated and non-designated heritage assets should be considered in the design of the Project.	The presence of heritage assets has been considered in the design evolution of the proposed route alignment and will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project.
CPRE Derbyshire	Commented on overhead line route. Included concern over effects on heritage assets including the Grade II* listed Ogston Hall and the Grade I listed Wingfield Manor.	The presence of heritage assets, including listed buildings, has been considered in the design evolution of the proposed route alignment and will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project.
The Country Land and Business Association Limited	Noted concern over effects on heritage properties.	The presence of heritage assets, including listed buildings, has been considered in the design evolution of the proposed route alignment and will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project.
Derbyshire Archaeological Society	Noted a specific interest as landowners of the Morley Park furnaces scheduled monument (NHLE1007039) and Grade II* listed building (NHLE1108984). Commented that the design should avoid the immediate curtilage of the monument and respect its setting.	The site of the Morley Park furnaces has been avoided in the design of the Project. The preliminary assessment of effects on Morley Park furnaces is included within section 8.7.
Historic England	Noted the presence of a range of designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Emerging Preferred Corridor. Identified a need for detailed desk-based assessment, including the identification of relevant data sources.	The presence of heritage assets has been considered in the design evolution of the proposed route alignment and will continue to be considered in the ongoing design of the Project. Desk-based assessment has been undertaken, and the sources of data are described in section 8.4. Further engagement with Officers at Historic England will be ongoing throughout design of the Project.
North East Derbyshire District Council	Noted concern over effects on designated heritage assets associated with the railway line in the River Amber valley. Also noted concern over effects on the Grade I listed Wingfield Manor (NHLE1109156), Grade II* listed Ogston Hall (NHLE1087805), the Grade II* listed Crich Stand (NHLE1072594) and Higham Conservation Area, within River Amber valley.	Design evolution has moved the proposed route corridor away from the River Amber valley. Consequently, proposed route alignment would be sited approximately 3.5 km from Ogston Hall and 4.8 km from Crich Stand respectively. The settings of these will therefore not be affected. Design evolution has also moved the proposed route alignment away from designated heritage assets associated with the railway line in the River Amber valley. The preliminary assessment of effects on Wingfield Manor is included within section 8.7.

8.4 Assessment Methodology

8.4.1 **Chapter 5 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report** sets out the overarching approach used in developing the preliminary environmental information. This section describes the technical methods used to determine the baseline conditions, receptor sensitivity and magnitude of change. This section also identifies further surveys and assessment that will be undertaken and reported in the ES.

Study Area

8.4.2 The Study Areas for historic environment and cultural heritage are presented in **Figure 8.1 Historic Environment Study Areas and Zones**, **Figure 8.2 Designated Heritage Assets** and **Figure 8.3 Historic Environment Record**. These Study Areas are presented for the Project inclusive of both the proposed route alignment, overhead lines and associated works.

8.4.3 The Study Areas are the areas within which historic environment assets may experience effects as a result of the Project. Effects to heritage assets may arise during construction or operation as a result of physical impacts to their fabric or through changes to their setting, and the Study Areas have been defined according to the sensitivity of the receiving environment and the potential impacts of the Project. The Study Area for all designated and non-designated historic environment assets extends to 500 m from the draft Order Limits. This is deemed to be an appropriate distance from the Order Limits to describe the historical and archaeological baseline, and to undertake an assessment of archaeological potential.

8.4.4 For the purposes of the archaeological assessment, the proposed route alignment has been divided into four distinct zones to reflect variations in historic landscape character and archaeological potential along its route:

- Zone 1: Chesterfield Coalfield;
- Zone 2: Lower Derwent;
- Zone 3: South Derbyshire Coalfield; and
- Zone 4: Trent Valley Washlands.

8.4.5 An extended Study Area is also identified in the Scoping Report to consider the likelihood of changes to the setting of heritage assets. Based on the nature of the Project, the character of the surrounding landscape and the asset types, this has been defined as being 2 km from the Order Limits. While there may be a change within the visual influence of assets outside this area, it is considered unlikely that such changes would result in significant effects, except for a number of identified assets beyond this area, such as in the case of assets in elevated positions where longer distance views may contribute to their heritage significance.

8.4.6 Heritage assets within the extended 2 km Study Area, and those beyond it where deemed to be appropriate, have been assessed for their potential to be affected by the Project and the results of this are described in **Appendix 8B Scope of Assessment of Effects arising from change in Settings**. Where an asset has been identified as being potentially affected by the Project, the preliminary assessment is included in section 8.7 of this chapter. This staged approach is consistent with current Historic England guidance (Ref 8.17). Consultation in the refinement of the Study Areas to be used in the ES will continue with relevant heritage stakeholders in the drafting of the ES.

Scope of Assessment

Identification of receptors

- 8.4.7 The principal historic environment receptors that have been identified as being potentially subject to significant effects are summarised in **Table 8.6**.

Table 8.6: Historic environment receptors subject to potential significant effects

Receptor	Reason for Consideration
Designated heritage assets and non-designated historic buildings	Potentially significant effects arising from the construction and operation of the Project could include change to setting resulting from visibility of the overhead line. Noise and other perceptual change arising from the construction of the Project could result in perceptual change of the setting of heritage assets.
Buried archaeological remains	Potentially significant direct effects arising from the construction of the Project could include the disturbance or removal of archaeological remains by intrusive groundworks and the disturbance or dewatering of deposits of palaeoenvironmental or geoarchaeological interest.
Historic landscape character	Change may arise to historic landscape character in areas of construction of new infrastructure as a result of the loss or modification of landscape features, the introduction of new features, or a change to the perception of the use or appearance of parts of the landscape.

Potential effects considered within this assessment

- 8.4.8 The effects on historic environment receptors which have the potential to be significant and which have been taken forward for detailed assessment, are summarised in **Table 8.7**.

Table 8.7: Historic environment receptors scoped in for further assessment

Phase	Impact	Receptor	Likely significant effects
Construction	Direct disturbance during construction	Designated heritage assets (archaeological remains and conservation areas)	<p>It was anticipated during preparation of the Scoping Report that the Project would continue to be developed to avoid designated archaeological remains such as scheduled monuments. However, the draft Order Limits do intersect with scheduled monuments to allow for diversion and undergrounding of existing overhead lines which already pass through a heritage asset (in the case of monument NHLE1007028) or to accommodate maintenance access on an existing track (in the case of monument NHLE1019060). These are activities which would be planned to be undertaken without disturbance to associated archaeological remains where practicable, but this is scoped into this assessment.</p> <p>Proposed temporary works involving direct disturbance would take place within Horsley Conservation Area.</p> <p>There is also potential for works involving the diversion of an existing overhead line within both Horsley Conservation Area and Coxbench Conservation Area.</p>
Construction	Direct disturbance during construction	Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological remains)	Direct physical damage and truncation of archaeological remains, or physical impacts due to changes to groundwater regimes.
Construction	Direct disturbance during construction	Non-designated heritage assets (historic buildings)	Potential for direct physical disturbance to non-designated historic buildings could not be fully ruled out in the Scoping Report and this remains the case.
Construction	Direct disturbance during construction	Historic landscape character	There is potential for physical impacts to non-designated historic landscapes to arise during the construction phase. This includes landscape features such as field boundaries and areas of ridge and furrow.

Phase	Impact	Receptor	Likely significant effects
Construction	Impacts on the setting of heritage assets	Designated and non-designated heritage assets	<p>Construction activities including an increase in noise and dust have the potential to adversely impact the setting of heritage assets.</p> <p>A review has been completed of those assets which are considered to have the potential to be significantly affected by construction of the Project as a result of change in their settings. The results of this are set out in Appendix 8B Scope of Assessment of Effects arising from change in Settings.</p>
Operation	Impacts on the setting of heritage assets	Designated and non-designated heritage assets	<p>The presence of the new infrastructure during the operation phase of the Project has the potential to adversely impact the setting of heritage assets.</p> <p>A review has been completed of those assets which are considered to have the potential to be significantly affected by operation of the Project as a result of change in their settings. The results of this are set out in Appendix 8B Scope of Assessment of Effects arising from change in Settings.</p>

Baseline Data Gathering Methods

Desk study

8.4.9 A summary of the organisations that have supplied data, together with the nature of that data, is outlined in **Table 8.8**.

Table 8.8: Data sources used to inform the historic environment assessment

Organisation	Data source	Data provided
Historic England	National Heritage List for England (NHLE)	Information on statutorily designated heritage assets.
Derbyshire County Council	Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER)	Information on non-designated heritage assets, including outputs from the National Mapping Programme (NMP).
Local councils and Historic England	Derbyshire conservation areas data	Information on conservation areas. Information (limited) on locally listed buildings.
Historic England	Regional Research Framework East Midlands: Updated Framework 2012	Information on the significant archaeology in the East Midlands.
Groundsure	Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping	Information on historical mapping.
Historic England	Historic England's Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer; Historic England Archive Service for aerial photograph data	Information on aerial photographs.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Survey Data Download	LiDAR 1 m DTM (digital terrain model) data.
Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS)	PAS database	Information on archaeological find spots.

8.4.10 The assessment has also referred to published sources and existing reports including management plans, conservation area appraisals and journal articles where relevant. These are listed in References.

Site visits

8.4.11 The baseline presented in this preliminary assessment chapter has been supported by site walkovers and setting appraisal, where land access has been available.

- 8.4.12 A large proportion of the site visits were undertaken in June and July 2025 to guide design evolution and inform the preparation of the preliminary assessment. The visits were not intended to survey the ground conditions or to identify or record previously unrecorded archaeological remains and were limited to publicly accessible areas and public rights of way. They were conducted to gain an understanding of topography and to assess the setting of the most relevant designated and non-designated heritage assets which could be impacted by and/or constrain the Project's development. Assets of the highest significance (i.e., World Heritage Sites, Grade I and II* listed buildings and registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields, and scheduled monuments) and those assets on prominent landforms or in close proximity to the draft Order Limits were prioritised for the walkover survey. Where relevant, the findings of the survey have been incorporated into the preliminary assessment within this chapter.
- 8.4.13 Several land parcels with known archaeological features could not be visited at this time as access was not available.

Further data to be collected to inform the ES

- 8.4.14 In addition to the data collected for this preliminary assessment chapter, the ES will be informed by the following reports:
- further Historic Environment desk-based assessment;
 - further site visits, including visits to assets where access allows, as part of the assessment of effects resulting from change to settings;
 - geophysical surveys;
 - further Geoarchaeological Assessment; and
 - intrusive archaeological investigation.

Assessment Methodology

Overview

- 8.4.15 The generic project-wide approach to the assessment methodology is set out in Volume 1, Part 1, **Chapter 5: Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report**, and specifically in sections 5.4 to 5.6. However, whilst this has informed the approach that has been used in this historic environment assessment, it is necessary to set out how this methodology has been applied and adapted as appropriate, to address the specific needs of this historic environment assessment. Details are provided below.

Heritage value

- 8.4.16 The heritage significance of a heritage asset is the product of the value it holds for this and future generations resulting from its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interests:
- historical interest – through association with past events or past people; or where a heritage asset is illustrative of a particular asset type, theme or period;
 - archaeological interest – through the potential to hold evidence about the past that can be retrieved through specialist investigation; and
 - architectural/artistic interest – through value derived from contemporary appreciation of a heritage asset's aesthetics.

- 8.4.17 Significance in a heritage policy context is defined in the NPPF (Annex 2) (Ref 8.6) as:
‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.’
- 8.4.18 The term ‘heritage significance’ is used throughout this chapter where referring to this meaning.
- 8.4.19 NPS EN-1 (Ref 8.4) notes that setting contributes to an asset’s heritage significance and at footnote 231 states that:
‘The setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which it is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset and may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.’
- 8.4.20 For the purposes of the historic environment and archaeology assessment, the heritage significance or value of an asset will be assigned to one of four classes, with reference to the heritage interests described above and professional judgement informed by policy and guidance. In particular, NPS EN-1 distinguishes between the heritage significance of designated and non-designated assets. To align with other workstreams in this assessment, heritage significance is referred to as a receptor’s ‘heritage value’ in **Table 8.9**.

Table 8.9: Criteria for assessing the value of heritage assets

Asset Heritage Value	Asset Categories
Very high	World Heritage Sites. Other heritage assets of recognised international importance. Assets that can contribute significantly to acknowledged international research objectives. Other buildings of recognised international importance. Historic landscapes of international value, whether designated or not. Extremely well-preserved historic landscapes with exceptional coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.
High	Scheduled monuments (including proposed sites). Non-designated assets of clear national importance. Grade I and Grade II* ² listed buildings. Grade I and Grade II* ³ registered parks and gardens.

² Buildings can be listed at Grade II (special interest), II* (more than special interest) or I (exceptional interest)

³ Registered parks and gardens can be Grade II, II* or I

Asset Heritage Value	Asset Categories
	<p>Grade II listed buildings, Grade II registered parks and gardens, and conservation areas that can be shown to have exceptional qualities in their fabric, or historical associations not adequately reflected in the listing grade.</p> <p>Registered battlefields.</p> <p>Non-designated historic landscapes of outstanding interest, high quality and importance, and of demonstrable national value.</p> <p>Well preserved historic landscapes exhibiting considerable coherence, time-depth or other critical factors.</p> <p>Assets that contribute significantly to acknowledged national research agendas.</p>
Medium	<p>Most Grade II listed buildings.</p> <p>Most conservation areas.</p> <p>Most Grade II registered parks and gardens.</p> <p>Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, park, gardens, or landscapes), or locally listed buildings, that can be shown to have demonstrable regional importance.</p> <p>Averagely preserved historic landscape character areas, exhibiting reasonable coherence, time-depth, or other critical factor(s).</p> <p>Historic townscapes with historic integrity in that the assets that constitute their make-up are clearly legible.</p>
Low	<p>Locally listed buildings.</p> <p>Non-designated heritage assets (archaeological sites, historic buildings, monuments, park, gardens, or landscapes) that can be shown to have demonstrable local importance.</p> <p>Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.</p> <p>Historic landscape character areas whose value is limited by poor preservation and/or poor survival of contextual associations.</p>
Negligible	<p>Assets identified on national or regional databases, but which have no archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic value.</p> <p>Assets whose values are compromised by poor preservation or survival of contextual associations to justify inclusion into a higher grade.</p> <p>Landscapes with no or little significant historical merit.</p>

Magnitude of impact

8.4.21 The assessment of the magnitude of impact (i.e. change) is the identification of the degree of the impact of the Project on the heritage assets. There is no standard scale of comparison against which the severity of potential effects on heritage assets may be judged, because of the great variety of resources and assets, but it is based on the deviation from baseline conditions. The assignment of a magnitude of impact is a matter of professional judgement and is summarised in **Table 8.10**.

- 8.4.22 The magnitude of impact can be influenced by several factors:
- the permanence of the impact (temporary, permanent, or reversible);
 - physical changes caused by the impact (positive or adverse); and
 - the extent of the asset or its setting that would be affected and contribution of that part to its heritage significance.

Table 8.10: Factors influencing the assessment of magnitude of impacts

Magnitude of Impact Rating	Description of Impact
Major	Change such that the heritage value of the asset is totally altered or destroyed, or that heritage value central to its significance is lost. Comprehensive change to elements of setting that would result in harm to the asset and our ability to understand and appreciate its heritage significance.
Moderate	Change such that the heritage value of the asset is significantly altered or modified. Change such that the setting of the asset is noticeably different, affecting significance and resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the heritage value of the asset.
Minor	Change such that the heritage value of the asset is slightly affected. Changes to the setting that have a slight impact on significance resulting in changes in our ability to understand and appreciate the heritage value of the asset.
Negligible	Changes to the asset that hardly affect heritage value. Changes to the setting of an asset that have little effect on significance and no real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the heritage value of the asset.
No change	No change

Significance of effects

- 8.4.23 The classification of the significance of an impact is judged by the relationship of the magnitude of change to the assessed heritage significance of an asset (**Table 8.11**).
- 8.4.24 It is generally accepted that major and moderate impacts are considered to be significant, while minor and negligible impacts are considered to be not significant. However, professional judgement will be applied, and this may be amended as appropriate.
- 8.4.25 All assessments will be presented as narrative descriptions that set out the significance of a heritage asset, including, where appropriate, the contribution of its setting to significance, anticipated magnitude of change to significance, and a resulting significance of effect.

Table 8.11: Assessment of significance of effect

		Asset value				
		Very high	High	Medium	Low	Negligible
Magnitude of Impact	Major	Very Large	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Slight/ Moderate	Slight
	Moderate	Large/ Very Large	Moderate/ Large	Moderate	Slight	Neutral/ Slight
	Minor	Moderate/ Large	Moderate/ Slight	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight
	Negligible	Slight	Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral/ Slight	Neutral
	No change	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

8.4.26 The PEIR reports on the significance of effect in EIA terms. Very Large, Large and Moderate effects are considered to be significant. Within NPS EN-1, impacts affecting the value of heritage assets are considered in terms of harm and there is a requirement for the decision maker to determine whether the level of harm amounts to ‘*substantial harm*’ or ‘*less than substantial harm*’. There is no direct correlation between the significance of effect which will be reported in the final ES and the level of harm caused to heritage significance. A major magnitude of impact on a high or very high value heritage asset would, however, more often be the basis by which a decision maker would determine that the level of harm to the significance of the asset would be substantial. A moderate magnitude of impact is unlikely to meet the test of substantial harm and would therefore more often be the basis by which a decision maker would determine that the level of harm to the significance of the asset would be less than substantial. A minor or negligible magnitude of impact would still amount to a less than substantial harm, however, a neutral effect is classified as no harm. In all cases, determining the level of harm to the significance of the asset arising from development impact will be determined by professional judgement.

Preliminary Assessment Assumptions and Limitations

8.4.27 The information provided in this PEIR is preliminary. The final assessment of potentially significant effects will be reported in the ES.

8.4.28 This assessment is based on preliminary desk-based research and site visits to assess potential effects caused by changes to key designated heritage assets. It cannot, therefore, be taken as a definitive statement of the potential presence and significance of archaeological remains within the draft Order Limits. Baseline analysis is ongoing, and further surveys are proposed to refine the assessments made through existing knowledge and to allow informed assessment of the potential effects of the Project. These include, but are not limited to, desk-based geoarchaeological assessment, geophysical survey and intrusive archaeological investigation where deemed appropriate.

8.5 Baseline Conditions

Zone 1: Chesterfield Coalfield

General description

- 8.5.1 Zone 1: Chesterfield Coalfield covers 19 km of the draft Order Limits from Chesterfield to Oakerthorpe. It is within the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire Coalfield National Character Area. The area is predominantly countryside with distinct pockets of settlement.

Geology and topography

- 8.5.2 The geology of the Zone 1 Study Area comprises interbedded mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone with coal seams, which underlie most of the area. Superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel (Holocene alluvium) are sparse in the area. The network of alluvial-filled channels found in the northern part of Zone 1 are associated with the River Rother, and with the River Amber in the south.
- 8.5.3 The topography through Zone 1 is hilly with average elevation being 139 m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and maximum elevation being 185 m AOD near Hardstoft Road. The topography is characterised by extensive upland with deep valleys. The River Rother flows through Chesterfield, northward to the west of the proposed overhead line along Zone 1 and is the primary watercourse in the area. Its tributary, the River Doe Lea, also flows northward along the eastern side of Zone 1.

Geoarchaeology

- 8.5.4 Geoarchaeological potential in Zone 1 is limited to the Head deposits. Head is typically sterile but has low potential to contain Palaeolithic archaeological remains or to bury past land surfaces. The full extent and distribution of Head cannot be determined due to the quantity, distribution and quality of BGS borehole records. There is a lack of mapped data in certain sections of the zone (for example on gentler slopes), and information is limited by the age, method and aim of ground investigation. Evidence of quarrying in the north of Zone 1 suggests alluvial deposits have been removed. Quarrying would have also had adverse impacts on the geoarchaeological preservation potential of nearby deposits.

Designated assets

- 8.5.5 The draft Order Limits intersect with three conservation areas to allow for access along existing tracks and roads. These are Heath Village, Alfreton and Hardstoft. There are no other designated heritage assets within the draft Order Limits for Zone 1.
- 8.5.6 There are 165 designated heritage assets within the 2 km Study Area. These include two scheduled monuments, one Grade I listed registered park and garden, 146 listed buildings, and 17 conservation areas. Many of the listed buildings are grouped within conservation areas, with others comprising more isolated residential houses, farmhouses and associated buildings and churches. The two scheduled monuments are Sutton Scarsdale Hall (NHLE1007035) and Stainsby defended manorial complex including site of chapel (NHLE1015890). The Grade I listed registered park and garden is Hardwick Hall, which falls partially within the 2 km Study Area. It also contains several listed buildings such as Hardwick Hall itself which fall outside the Study Area, but which, due to the nature of their heritage significance, will be included within this report.

Non-designated assets

- 8.5.7 There are 20 features recorded on the HER and finds locations within the draft Order Limits (see **Appendix 8A Archaeological and geoarchaeological baseline**) including the site of three medieval parks (MDR12114, MDR5869, MDR5876), the site of five railway or tram lines (MDR11055, MDR10948, MDR12415, MDR8651, MDR11624), the site of a quarry (MDR13824), three collieries (MDR14100, MDR9596, MDR9597), a turnpike road (MDR 11649) and an iron foundry (MDR 11578). Within the 500 m Study Area there are a further 90 records included on the HER, including a railway, two toll cottages, 32 extant buildings in Heath, four roads, railway cottages and colliery housing, two religious buildings, two brickyards, a quarry and an iron foundry.

Historic landscape

- 8.5.8 The historic landscape for Zone 1 is dominated by opencast mining, combined with enclosed land containing large irregular fields, large regular fields, very large post-war fields and small irregular fields.

Zone 2: Lower Derwent

General description

- 8.5.9 Zone 2: Lower Derwent covers 18 km from Oakerthorpe to Morley Smithy. It is a transitional area between the Peak District National Park to the west and the largely urban Derbyshire Coal Measures to the east.

Geology and topography

- 8.5.10 The geology of the Study Area consists of a mix of Carboniferous mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone with coal seams. The scattered network of branching alluvial channels of superficial clay, silt and sand (Holocene alluvium) are associated with the River Derwent, River Amber and Bottle Brook. Superficial deposits comprising Glacial Till and Head deposits are also present within this area.
- 8.5.11 The topography through Zone 2 is hilly with average elevation of 111 m AOD. This ranges from a minimum elevation of 62 m, south east of Watering Lane, Belper, to the maximum elevation of 148 m, north of Upper Hartshay, Belper. The River Derwent flows southward, 3.5 km west of the proposed overhead line and is the primary watercourse in the area. The River Erewash, a tributary of River Trent, traverses southward 6.2 km east of the proposed overhead line.

Geoarchaeology

- 8.5.12 Till is the main superficial geological deposit mapped in Zone 2 with limited areas of alluvium and Head outside the area. The Till is a Mid Pleistocene glacial deposit with low or negligible geoarchaeological (paleoenvironmental and archaeological) potential. The lack of BGS boreholes coinciding with mapped Pleistocene prevents clear description of the lithology for this Zone. Similarly, mapped alluvium cannot be correlated using available borehole data and geoarchaeological potential is assessed as low. Selected boreholes (e.g. SK34SE19) indicate that the alluvium is mostly composed of clay, silt, sand and gravel units.

Historic landscape

- 8.5.13 The historic landscape in Zone 2 is dominated by fields and enclosed land of both small and large fields, regular and irregular, with a small pocket of former opencast mining near Kilburn.

Designated assets

- 8.5.14 There are five designated heritage assets within the draft Order Limits. These include four conservation areas (Kilburn, Holbrook, Horsley and Coxbench), as well as one Grade II listed building (War Memorial (NHLE1382028)).
- 8.5.15 There are a further 245 designated heritage assets within the 2 km Study Area. These include five scheduled monuments, 230 listed buildings and nine conservation areas. The five scheduled monuments are Castle Hill Camp (NHLE 1007046), Wingfield Manor (NHLE1014829), Horsley Castle Tower Keep Castle (1009293), Ryknield Street section of Roman Road south of Ticknall Hill (NHLE1007036) and Morley Park Works (NHLE1007039).
- 8.5.16 The Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site is also partially within the 2 km Study Area.
- 8.5.17 The listed buildings within the 2 km Study Area are mainly grouped within the conservation areas, forming part of groups of historic buildings within historic village cores. Other listed buildings mainly consist of residential houses, farmhouses and associated buildings and churches.

Non-designated assets

- 8.5.18 There are 32 features and find spots recorded on the HER within the draft Order Limits in Zone 2 (see **Appendix 8A Archaeological and geoarchaeological baseline**). These include four railway or tram lines, six sites of mills, four assets associated with Horsley Grange, two deer parks, two post-medieval industrial sites, two sections of Roman road and a canal. There are a further 96 features recorded on the HER within the 500 m Study Area, ranging from the Prehistoric to modern periods.

Zone 3: South Derbyshire Coalfield

General description

- 8.5.19 Zone 3 covers approximately 7.5 km of the South Derbyshire Coalfield from Morley Smithy to Ockbrook. The landform consists of a plateau with unrestricted views of shallow valleys and gentle ridges that become less pronounced in the south due to a layer of Glacial Till.

Geology and topography

- 8.5.20 The geology within the South Derbyshire Coalfield Zone is characterised by interbedded Carboniferous mudstone, siltstone, and sandstone, with coal seams underlying most of the northern part of this zone. Triassic mudstone and siltstone predominantly underlie the southern part of the zone. Superficial deposits comprise alluvium associated with the River Erewash in the north east, and of the River Derwent in the south, as well as Glacial Till deposits.

- 8.5.21 The topography of Zone 3 comprises a gentle to moderately sloped terrain. The overall average elevation is 97 m AOD, with a minimum elevation of 54 m north of Nottingham Road in Borrowash and a maximum elevation of 138 m south of the Old Water Tower near Brick Kiln Lane in Ilkeston. The River Derwent flows west of the proposed overhead line. The River Erewash, a tributary of the River Trent, traverses southward, east of the proposed overhead line.

Geoarchaeology

- 8.5.22 The superficial deposits in Zone 3 mostly comprise glaciofluvial deposits with limited areas of Head. Glaciofluvial deposits likely derive from outwash at the end of the two glacial episodes. Holocene alluvium is mapped along Stanley Brook, Sow Brook and Golden Brook east of the Study Area, and Boosemoor Brook, Lees Brook and Ock Brook flowing west. The lack of BGS boreholes coinciding with the mapped extents of the glaciofluvial deposits or Head makes it difficult to ascertain the extent and distribution of these deposits within Zone 3. Only one borehole (SK43NW51) was found to coincide with the mapped alluvial deposits, although the age and nature of the investigation offer limited lithological detail for a geoarchaeological assessment. As a result, it is not possible to comment fully on the geoarchaeological properties of these deposits.

Historic landscape

- 8.5.23 The historic landscape in Zone 3 is dominated by fields and enclosed land of both small and large fields, regular and irregular, with small pockets of opencast mining south of Morley, with some planned enclosure towards the south of the zone.

Designated assets

- 8.5.24 There are no designated heritage assets within the draft Order Limits of Zone 3.
- 8.5.25 There are 87 designated heritage assets within the 2 km Study Area. These include four scheduled monuments, one registered park and garden and six conservation areas. The scheduled monuments are Motte south-west of Morley House Farm (NHLE1011447), Medieval iron working remains at Stanley monastic grange (NHLE1019633), Dale Abbey (NHLE1007061) and Hermitage 170 m south east of All Saints Church (NHLE1019632) and the registered park and garden is Locko Park (NHLE1000681). There are 77 listed buildings, which are predominantly grouped within the six conservation areas, with others comprising more isolated residential houses, farmhouses and associated buildings and churches. The conservation areas are Ockbrook Village, Ockbrook Moravian Settlement, Morley, Stanley, Spondon and Dale Abbey.

Non-designated assets

- 8.5.26 There are 29 features recorded on the HER within the draft Order Limits of Zone 3 (see **Appendix 8A Archaeological and geoarchaeological baseline**). These include 12 artefact scatter areas belonging to the Roman period, three medieval parks, two collieries, two enclosures or fields, a railway and tramway, a preceptory, an area of ridge and furrow and some earthworks. There are a further 53 features recorded on the HER within the 500 m Study Area, dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period.

Zone 4: Trent Valley Washlands

General description

- 8.5.27 Zone 4 covers approximately 17 km of the Trent Valley Washlands from Ockbrook to Willington, comprising the river flood plain corridors of the middle reaches of the River Trent's catchment in the heart of England.

Geology and topography

- 8.5.28 The bedrock geology in the Trent Valley Washlands Zone is dominated by mudstone, siltstone and sandstone units (fluvial, lacustrine, and marine origin), overlain by superficial clay, silt, sand, and gravel (Holocene alluvium), Head, river terrace deposits, lacustrine, glaciofluvial, diamicton and Glacial Till deposits. Alluvium associated with the River Derwent covers a large area in the northern part of the zone. In southern part of the zone the alluvium derives from the River Trent. River terrace deposits (gravels) flank the River Derwent, and scattered sand and gravel, with minor clay and silt lenses from the Trent Valley Formation are mapped.
- 8.5.29 The extensive coverage of alluvium associated with River Derwent in the Study Area may potentially preserve organic materials and archaeological remains that could indicate human settlement pattern.
- 8.5.30 The topography through Zone 4 comprises relatively flat to gently sloped terrain with a minimum elevation of 34 m west of River Derwent near Ambaston Lane, average elevation of 45 m AOD, and a maximum elevation of 66 m between Chellaston Lane and the A50 trunk road. The River Derwent intersects the northern part of Zone 4, while the River Trent runs closely parallel to the southern part of Zone 4.

Geoarchaeology

- 8.5.31 Geoarchaeological potential within Zone 4 is mostly limited to the River Trent gravel terrace deposits. From the Bronze Age onward, the river became less energetic, resulting in an increase in the number of primary archaeological sites preserved within alluvium on the valley floor. Glaciolacustrine deposits within Zone 4 over Till (Thrussington Till and Oadby Till) are assessed as being of low archaeological potential with rare finds of Palaeolithic archaeological remains. If present, undisturbed deposits may exist in isolated pockets, such as within the Elvaston Channel, and may overlay earlier sediments with Lower Palaeolithic potential. The zone coincides with Hemington Terrace deposits and alluvium in the valley bottom where it crosses the River Derwent and towards Willington. These are areas where the sudden flooding and abandonment of sites may increase the potential for archaeological remains, with material from buried structures left *in situ* and not reclaimed.

Historic landscape

- 8.5.32 The historic landscape in Zone 4 is dominated by fields and enclosed land, with large post-World War II fields dominating the south of the area, close to the A50. This area was allotted for Parliamentary Enclosure on the plan of 1788 and would have been enclosed shortly after. A few internal field boundaries have since been lost, and the construction of the A50 to the north has also resulted in boundary loss. There is also an area of drained wetlands near Ambaston.

Designated assets

- 8.5.33 There are six designated heritage assets within the draft Order Limits, these are: Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery (NHLE1019060), Settlement site and enclosures (NHLE1007028); the Twyford Conservation Area, and the Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area; as well as two Grade II listed buildings, being the Nooning Lane Bridge (NHLE1417622) and Milepost at SK 414 315 south of Thulston Grange (NHLE1203884).
- 8.5.34 There are a further 263 designated heritage assets within the 2 km Study Area. These include three scheduled monuments, eight conservation areas, two registered parks and gardens and 250 listed buildings. The scheduled monuments are: Settlement site (NHLE1007024), Heavy Anti-Aircraft Gunsite 340 m South East of Gardens Farm (NHLE1019871), and Twyford Henge and Round Hill Bowl Barrow (NHLE1011436). The conservation areas are Swarkestone, Barrow on Trent, Stanton by Bridge, Draycott, Shardlow Wharf, Repton, Aston-on-Trent and Milton. The registered parks and gardens Elvaston Castle and Swarkestone Old Hall are both Grade II* listed. The 250 listed buildings are predominantly grouped within the conservation areas and registered parks and gardens, with others comprising more isolated residential houses, farmhouses (and associated buildings) and churches.

Non-designated assets

- 8.5.35 There are 59 features recorded on the HER within the draft Order Limits within Zone 4 (see **Appendix 8A Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Baseline**). These include a railway, a roman road, a fish pond, a prehistoric landscape, a cursus (neolithic monument), a round barrow, a field boundary, 13 areas of ridge and furrow, nine areas of cropmarks, five assets connected to the canals, and three assets connected to iron age or Romano-British settlements. There are a further 143 features recorded on the HER, within the 500 m Study Area. The majority of these belong to further ridge and furrow, earthworks and cropmarks.

Future Baseline

- 8.5.36 The future baseline relates to known or foreseeable changes to the current baseline in the future, against which the effects of the Project during construction and operation can be assessed. Specifically, it accounts for anticipated changes including those caused by changing climatic conditions, policy, legislation and by other confirmed development projects which would be complete prior to construction of the Project.
- 8.5.37 Large parts of the Study Area comprise arable land and some degradation of extant earthworks. Therefore, shallowly buried archaeological deposits may be expected to occur as a result of continuing agricultural activities, although the condition of any remains is unlikely to be significantly altered before the start of the construction period.
- 8.5.38 Other than any degradation due to ongoing agricultural activities, the future baseline for historic environment is not expected to change within the timeframe of the Project, during construction and operation, which is assumed to be approximately 80 years. It is assumed that any man-made changes (for example due to new developments) would be appropriately permitted and operated to prevent or limit adverse impacts as a result of direct disturbance to heritage assets or changes to settings.

8.6 Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation Measures

8.6.1 As set out in **Chapter 5 Approach to Preliminary Environmental Information Report**, mitigation measures fall into one of three categories: design embedded mitigation measures, good practice measures, and additional mitigation measures. Those measures relevant to the assessment of historic environment effects are set out below.

Design Embedded Mitigation Measures

8.6.2 The design of the Project has sought to avoid areas of known archaeological interest where possible, with the routeing also designed to minimise effects on the settings of assets where possible.

Good Practice Mitigation Measures

8.6.3 A range of standard good practice mitigation measures for the Project would be adopted. **Appendix 4A Draft Outline Code of Construction Practice in Volume 3** presents the likely good practice mitigation measures relevant to the historic environment. These include but are not limited to:

- Wherever possible, heritage assets and archaeological remains identified through desk-based assessment and field evaluation will be avoided by the Project design. Where avoidance has not been possible, archaeological mitigation measures comprising a programme of archaeological investigation will be implemented. This programme of archaeological works will be secured through the DCO and will be undertaken in areas of impact to ensure buried archaeological remains are preserved by record, proportionate to their importance. The results of this will be presented in written reports and any other formats to be agreed and made available to the public. The scope of this will be set out in the OWSI for archaeology as part of the ES. The exact methodology at each site will be discussed with the relevant stakeholders but may include archaeological excavation or areas of controlled strip or trenching, map and record.
- HE02: The Project would limit ground disturbance within the Order Limits to only that required to construct, operate and maintain the Project to minimise disturbance to buried archaeology.
- HE03: Where practicable, measures would be employed to minimise disturbance to identified archaeological remains within the Order Limits. The location of such archaeological remains would be signposted/fenced off to avoid unintentional damage, and these would be identified on plans within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- HE04: The use of ground protection measures would be considered for temporary access within areas of archaeological interest, where possible and appropriate, to minimise or avoid disturbance or compaction of archaeological deposits.
- HE05: Where a previously unknown heritage asset has been discovered, or a known heritage asset has proven to be more significant than foreseen at the time of application, the Project would inform the local planning authority and discuss a solution that protects the significance of the new discovery, so far as is practicable within the Project parameters.

- HE06: Where practicable, the Project would maintain elements within the landscape such as vegetation and hedgerows (including reinstating hedgerows, fences and walls).
- HE07: A suitably qualified and experienced archaeological contractor would be appointed to undertake archaeological mitigation measures. Prior to construction, a suitably qualified and experienced (or team of suitably qualified and experienced) Archaeological Clerk of Works (ACoW) would be appointed to support with implementation of archaeological mitigation.

8.7 Preliminary Assessment of Effects

- 8.7.1 This section first identifies the potential effects that could occur as a result of the construction and operation of the Project. The effects have been assessed with the environmental measures detailed in section 8.6 taken into account.
- 8.7.2 As set out in the scope of the assessment described in **Table 8.7**, impacts presented in this section are:
- construction phase effects arising from the physical impact upon heritage assets; and
 - effects arising from change on the setting of heritage assets.
- 8.7.3 The preliminary assessment of effects arising from direct disturbance during construction is based on available information on heritage assets within the draft Order Limits. The assessment is presented below, with effects in each of Zones 1-4 described in turn.
- 8.7.4 The effects arising from change in the setting of heritage assets has been completed for those assets identified in **Appendix 8B Scope of Assessment of Effects arising from change in Settings**. Each asset or asset group included in the assessment is dealt with in turn, arranged in a generally north to south direction.
- 8.7.5 Full detail of assets can be found in **Appendix 8C Gazetteer of Historic Environment Assets** and shown on **Figure 8.2 Designated Heritage Assets**, **Figure 8.3 Historic Environment Record** and **Figure 8.4 Remote Sensing Data**. Asset numbers provided throughout this chapter are either numbers from the Historic Environment Record (e.g. MDR11578), from the Project's analysis of LiDAR (e.g. RSply_ID_527) or from the National Heritage List for England (e.g. NHLE101917).

Effects Arising from the Physical Impact Upon Archaeological Remains

Zone 1: Chesterfield Coalfield

- 8.7.6 LiDAR data analysis and cropmark data provided by Derbyshire County Council indicates the presence of field boundaries within the draft Order Limits for Zone 1, some of which are not shown on historic mapping (RSply_ID_241, RSply_ID_242, RSply_ID_561, RSply_ID_554, RSply_ID_551, RSply_ID_549, RSply_ID_246, RSply_ID_247, RSply_ID_252, RSply_ID_248, RSply_ID_255, RSply_ID_254, RSply_ID_540, RSply_ID_537, RSply_ID_535, RSply_ID_536, RSply_ID_534). This potentially indicates that at least some of the identified former boundaries pre-date the advent of detailed mapping in the later post-medieval period. The remains

have limited archaeological and historic interest for the information they contain about medieval and post-medieval field patterns. They are considered to be of low heritage value as, although they are a common component in the landscape, they have the potential to contain evidence of earlier agricultural activity. The draft Order Limits would cross the field boundaries, but they would not be completely removed by construction of the Project. In some cases, disturbance during the construction phase would be limited to the narrow width of the haul road, whilst other former boundaries may be subject to somewhat greater disturbance as a result of construction of the pylons or establishment of construction compounds. Extant field boundaries may also be reduced in height along the proposed overhead line route, though this would not affect any below ground archaeological remains. Overall, the impact during the construction phase upon these assets would be permanent and the magnitude of impact would be minor. On assets of low value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.7 There are a number of fragmentary areas of former ridge and furrow within the draft Order Limits, most of which have been identified through LiDAR data analysis (RSply_ID_550, RSply_ID_249, RSply_ID_257). Ridge and furrow represents the remains of former ploughing and is generally attributable to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Whilst the visibility on LiDAR indicates the presence of low earthworks, none of the areas of ridge and furrow within Zone 1 are readily identifiable as earthworks on the ground. Together with their fragmentary nature, this indicates that they are of negligible heritage value with limited potential to contain evidence of earlier agricultural activity. Though within the draft Order Limits, they would not be completely removed by construction of the Project. In some cases, disturbance during the construction phase would be limited to the narrow width of the haul road, whilst other areas of ridge and furrow may be subject to somewhat greater disturbance as a result of construction of the pylons or establishment of construction compounds. Overall, the impact during the construction phase upon these assets would be permanent and the magnitude of impact would be minor. On assets of negligible value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.8 There are a number of possible mounds and pits within the draft Order Limits, most of which have been identified through LiDAR data analysis (RSply_ID_243, RSply_ID_244, RSply_ID_245, RSply_ID_552, RSply_ID_258). These may include former extraction pits, possibly for clay, or in some cases may relate to former coal workings. As small scale former extraction pits of probably relatively recent origin, these are of negligible heritage value with limited potential to contain evidence of earlier extractive industries. Though within the draft Order Limits, they would not be completely removed by construction of the Project. In some cases, disturbance during the construction phase would be limited to the narrow width of the haul road, whilst other areas may be subject to somewhat greater disturbance as a result of construction of the pylons or establishment of construction compounds. Overall, the impact during the construction phase upon these assets would be permanent and the magnitude of impact would be minor. On assets of negligible value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.9 A possible former enclosure has been identified on aerial imagery, which appears to represent below ground archaeological remains (RSply_ID_190). This is sub-rectangular in form, measuring approximately 50 m by 50 m. The nature of this feature is not known, but it does not correspond to any modern field boundaries so a later prehistoric or Romano-British date cannot be ruled out. If so, it could be of medium heritage value. The feature may be partially lost as a result of construction but subject to the results of further survey, the extent of disturbance may be

minimised. With the provision for archaeological recording as mitigation, the overall magnitude of impact to this asset would be minor. On this asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.10 The HER data note the remains of iron foundry (MDR11578), which is marked on early 19th century maps but is no longer present by 1880. Any surviving remains would have archaeological and historical interest for evidence of technology and techniques used in iron foundries at this time and in this area, and any remains of the foundry would be considered of low heritage value. The area of the iron foundry shown on historic mapping is only partially within the draft Order Limits, and no pylon is proposed to be sited in this area, with construction limited to a length of haul road. Therefore, the magnitude of impact to this asset would be likely to be negligible. On this asset of low value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.11 The HER data note the remains of Bond's Main Colliery (MDR14100). It is the site of a late 19th century colliery to the north east of Bond's Main, which started out as an associated workers' village. Any surviving remains would have archaeological and historical interest through their ability to provide more information on the evolution of the colliery and workers' housing, covering the period from the late 19th century until 1949 when it was closed. Bond's Main Colliery appears on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 but is not present on the 1st edition map of 1880. By the 3rd edition map of the early 20th century, Bond's Main workers' village had been constructed to the south west. The M1 has since been built to the south west. Mining Remediation Authority data indicate that this area has subsequently been subject to opencast mining, and the site of the former colliery is now a large field largely occupied by a solar farm. Any surviving remains of the colliery would be considered of low heritage value. The area of Bond's Main Colliery is only partially within the draft Order Limits, and Pylon 4CW8 is likely to be sited within this area. The magnitude of impact upon the asset is negligible and would be permanent as the asset would be affected by the construction of the pylon. On an asset of low value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.12 The HER data note the remains of Great Central Railway, Derbyshire Main Line (MDR11055). This was the route of the main line of the Great Central Railway through Derbyshire, fully open in 1892, since dismantled. Any remains would have historical value as the remains of a late 19th century railway line and are considered to be of low heritage value. The line of the railway is only partially within the draft Order Limits. However, Pylon 4CW11, and the corresponding haul road and working area required for construction, to the north of the A617 are likely to be sited on the former route of the railway, and it would also be crossed by the haul road between Pylons 4CW33 and 4CW34 to the south east of Pilsley. As this would affect only a short length of the route of the former railway, the magnitude of impact upon the asset is negligible and would be permanent as the asset would be affected by the construction of the pylon. On an asset of low value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.13 The HER records the presence of possible earthworks at Tibshelf Road (MDR5871) which were described as probable debris of unknown origin but noted as not being present in an observation of 1966. Based on this description, these appear to be of negligible heritage value and though Pylon 4CW44 to the north west of the B6025 would be within this location, there would be no change. On an asset of negligible heritage value, the effect would be neutral (**not significant**).

- 8.7.14 The HER records a rectangular enclosure identified on aerial photographs east of Meadow Farm, Dam Lane (MDR5889). This is considered to be an asset of likely low heritage value. Though the draft Order Limits extend into the area of the recorded features, there would be no pylons in this location and the haul road would be likely to cross to the south and so there would be no change. On an asset of low heritage value, the effect would be neutral (**not significant**).
- 8.7.15 The HER data note the suggested extent of medieval parkland at Shirland (MDR5869). The park was one of the chief hunting grounds of medieval England. It differed from the other major medieval hunting grounds in its relatively small size and in being securely enclosed in order to retain deer. The enclosure of the park may have consisted of a combination of a substantial earth bank topped with a fence of cleft oak stakes. Any remains would have archaeological and historical value, and any remains of the park boundary would improve knowledge of the area covered by the park in the medieval period. There are no known archaeological remains associated with the park, including of a former boundary bank, and this area has been subject to considerable change since the medieval period, particularly through the establishment of modern farms, land enclosure, settlements and roads. A number of possible banks have been identified through LiDAR analysis within the suggested extent of medieval parkland, but these may post-date its use as a hunting park. Any surviving remains of the park would be considered of medium heritage value. The park is only partially within the draft Order Limits. However, Pylons 4CW47 to 4CW52, north west of Alfreton, are likely to be sited within this area, as well as associated haul roads. The magnitude of impact upon the asset is negligible and would be permanent as the asset would be affected by the construction of the pylons and access tracks. On an asset of medium value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.16 The HER data identify the presence of Highfield Colliery (site of), South Wingfield (MDR9596), and Tramway (route of), Oakerthorpe, South Wingfield (MDR11624), located within land between South Wingfield and Alfreton. The site of Highfield Colliery is described as a mid-19th century colliery with surviving spoil heaps in scrub woodland and consisting of the ruins of various mid-19th century small brick structures. These were identified in a site visit in 1972 and included a bank of six small flues of which the outer two were intact, and there was also a small stationary boiler. The colliery is shown as 'Disused' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880. Any surviving remains would have archaeological and historical value as the preserved remains of a mid-19th century colliery and would be considered to be of up to medium heritage value. The area of the colliery is only partially within the draft Order Limits, and the working area for Pylon 4CW59, south west of Alfreton Golf Course may extend only slightly into the site of the former colliery. The route of the tramway would be crossed by the overhead line but would not be physically impacted. The magnitude of impact upon the asset would therefore be negligible and would be permanent as the asset would be affected by the construction of the pylon. On an asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.17 The draft Order Limits also cross the recorded site of Alfreton Park (MDR5876), but this is for a maintenance access only, which would use an existing track and so there would be no physical impact.
- 8.7.18 There will be no effects arising from the physical impact upon archaeological remains during the operation phase as any disturbance to archaeological remains within the

draft Order Limits would have occurred, following appropriate mitigation, during the construction phase.

Zone 2: Lower Derwent

- 8.7.19 LiDAR data analysis indicates the presence of former field boundaries within the draft Order Limits within Zone 2 (RSply_ID_527, RSply_ID_190, RSply_ID_512, RSply_ID_511, RSply_ID_507, RSply_ID_508, RSply_ID_498, RSply_ID_484-488, RSply_ID_480, RSply_ID_470, RSply_ID_190), some of which are not shown on historic mapping. This potentially indicates that at least some of the identified former boundaries pre-date the advent of detailed mapping in the later post-medieval period. The remains have limited archaeological and historic interest for the information they contain about medieval and post-medieval field patterns. They are considered to be of low heritage value as, although they are a common component in the landscape, they have the potential to contain evidence of earlier agricultural activity. The draft Order Limits would cross the field boundaries but the field boundaries would not be completely removed by construction of the Project. In some cases, disturbance during the construction phase would be limited to the narrow width of the haul road, whilst other former boundaries may be subject to somewhat greater disturbance as a result of construction of the pylons or establishment of construction compounds. Extant field boundaries may also be reduced in height along the proposed overhead line route, though this would not affect any below ground archaeological remains. Overall, the impact during the construction phase upon these assets would be permanent and the magnitude of impact would be minor. On assets of low value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.20 There are a number of fragmentary areas of former ridge and furrow within the draft Order Limits within Zone 2, most of which have been identified through LiDAR data analysis (RSply_ID_529, RSply_ID_528, RSply_ID_524, RSply_ID_525, RSply_ID_513-516, RSply_ID_509-510, RSply_ID_500, RSply_ID_502, RSply_ID_503, RSply_ID_505-506, RSply_ID_496, RSply_ID_307, RSply_ID_261, RSply_ID_260, RSply_ID_259, RSply_ID_264, RSply_ID_263, RSply_ID_265, RSply_ID_266, RSply_ID_298, RSply_ID_293, RSply_ID_271, RSply_ID_269, RSply_ID_267, RSply_ID_296, RSply_ID_268, RSply_ID_299, RSply_ID_300, RSply_ID_308, RSply_ID_307, RSply_ID_489, RSply_ID_311, RSply_ID_312, RSply_ID_314, RSply_ID_313, RSply_ID_320, RSply_ID_317, RSply_ID_320, RSply_ID_319, RSply_ID_321, RSply_ID_483, RSply_ID_327, RSply_ID_325, RSply_ID_482, RSply_ID_481, RSply_ID_180, RSply_ID_469, RSply_ID_468). Ridge and furrow represents the remains of former ploughing and is generally attributable to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Whilst the visibility on LiDAR indicates the presence of low earthworks, none of the areas of ridge and furrow within Zone 2 are readily identifiable as earthworks on the ground. Together with their fragmentary nature, this indicates that they are of negligible heritage value with limited potential to contain evidence of earlier agricultural activity. Though within the draft Order Limits, they would not be completely removed by construction of the Project. In some cases, disturbance during the construction phase would be limited to the narrow width of the haul road, whilst other areas of ridge and furrow may be subject to somewhat greater disturbance as a result of construction of the pylons or establishment of construction compounds. Overall, the impact during the construction phase upon these assets would be permanent and the magnitude of impact would be minor. On assets of negligible value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.21 There are a number of possible mounds and pits within the draft Order Limits, most of which have been identified through LiDAR data analysis (RSply_ID_472, RSply_ID_180, RSply_ID_181, RSply_ID_182, RSply_ID_497). These may include former extraction pits, possibly for clay, or in some cases may relate to former coal workings. As small-scale former extraction pits of probably relatively recent origin, these are of negligible heritage value with limited potential to contain evidence of earlier extractive industries. Though within the draft Order Limits, they would not be completely removed by construction of the Project. In some cases, disturbance during the construction phase would be limited to the narrow width of the haul road, whilst other areas may be subject to somewhat greater disturbance as a result of construction of the pylons or establishment of construction compounds. Overall, the impact during the construction phase upon these assets would be permanent and the magnitude of impact would be minor. On assets of negligible value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.22 The projected route of Ryknield Street Roman Road (MDR10207, 4958) crosses the draft Order Limits in this area. Ryknield Street comprised a north to south route through the Midlands, with a length of the road between Derby and Chesterfield. Parts of the road are well preserved and designated as a scheduled monument (e.g. SM1007036) whilst at other points the presence of the below ground remains of the road have been identified during previous investigations, and a part has also been identified on LiDAR data (RSply_ID_471). Elsewhere, the route is projected to link the confirmed parts, and the precise route is not confirmed, or it may have occupied the route of modern roads and there may be no surviving remains of the Roman road. Within this zone, the route of Ryknield Street Roman Road is crossed by the draft Order Limits at five locations. It would be crossed by the line of the haul roads associated with Pylon 4CW62 west of Millstone Lane, Pylon 4CW64 west of Bacon Lane, and at two locations in the area of Pylons 4CW71 to 4CW74 west of the A38, but this includes two locations where the route of the road has been previously affected by opencast mining. The working area for Pylon 4CW103, north west of Morley Hayes Golf Club, also extends across an approximately 70 m length of the road. Surviving remains of the Roman Road could be of up to medium heritage value depending on the degree of preservation, though many parts will be poorly preserved or lost. Any disturbance as a result of construction of the haul road or Pylon 4CW103 would affect only short lengths of the road and so overall the magnitude of impact upon the asset would be negligible and permanent. On an asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.23 The HER data note the site of mill earthworks and gritstone pillars (MDR15105) south of Pentrich. A millstone was also found in the area in 1867, suggesting it was the site of a mill or a dam and sluice without a mill site. During a walkover in June 2025 no earthworks were noted; however, the grass was very long at the time, which hampered views. Any remains would have archaeological value and would be considered of low heritage value. The majority of the potential remains are within the draft Order Limits, although no pylons would be sited in this area and it would be crossed by a length of haul road only. Therefore, the magnitude of impact upon the asset would be negligible and permanent. On an asset of low value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.24 The HER data note Hartshay medieval deer park (MDR14250). The local place-name of Buckland Hollow suggests Hartshay was an enclosure for breeding deer. The western boundary of the park has been projected along a field boundary to Ripley Road, though no obvious signs of the park were seen during a walkover in June 2025. Any remains would have archaeological and historical value and in particular,

remains of the park boundary would improve knowledge of the area covered by the park in the medieval period. Whilst the projected extent of Hartshay medieval deer park has been heavily affected by 20th century opencast mining, any surviving remains of the park could be considered to be of medium heritage value. The park is only partially within the draft Order Limits. However, pylons 4CW71 to 4CW75, located between Lower and Upper Hartshay, would be sited within it, as well as associated haul roads, though much of this is within the extent of the former opencast mine. The magnitude of impact upon this asset is therefore negligible and would be permanent as the asset would be affected by the construction of the pylons and access tracks. On an asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.25 The HER data note Morley Deer Park and possible coal mines, Ripley (MDR4687). Morley Park appears to have been created from the waste of Heage and Belper manors, probably in the early 14th century. Fieldwork discussed in the HER record was carried out to determine the extent of the park, three miles in circuit, which was hampered by the creation of the A38 trunk road, effectively bisecting the area. Although no remains of the park pale (boundary) have been identified, long hedge boundaries can be traced in some places, and the names of fields, farms and roads provide clues as to the park's former extent. Historic coal mining activities have also been noted within the boundaries, although the exact locations of sites are unknown and there is little visible evidence remaining. Coal mining in the area was first noted in 1363, but activity may have dwindled from the 1500s onwards after the opening of the ironworks, which later became Morley Park Ironworks (MDR4677). However, the projected extent of Morley Deer Park has been heavily affected by 20th century opencast mining. Any surviving remains of the park or early coal mining would have archaeological and historical value, with any remains of the park boundary having potential to improve knowledge of the area covered by the park in the medieval period. Any surviving remains of the park would be considered of up to medium heritage value. The Park is only partially within the draft Order Limits, although Pylons 4CW76 to 4CW81 running adjacent to the A38 between Upper Hartshay towards Belper, would be sited within it, as well as associated haul roads, though much of this is within the extent of former opencast workings. The magnitude of impact upon this asset is therefore negligible and would be permanent as the asset would be affected by the construction of the pylons and access tracks. On an asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.26 The draft Order Limits crosses the western and southern edges of Horsley Conservation Area. The conservation area is centred on Horsley village, comprising the village green at the west side of the village and settlement along Church Street. The boundary of the conservation area also encompasses a large amount of agricultural land to the south and west of the villages containing recorded archaeological remains which contribute to its heritage value. The western part of the conservation area comprises a series of enclosed fields and contains the recorded possible site of Horsley Grange (MDR4766). The HER also records the presence of Fishponds (site of), west of Horsley Grange, Horsley (MDR4767) within this area. This feature comprises earthworks which have been identified in the valley to the south of Horsley village during an archaeological survey of Amber Valley District by Trent Valley Archaeological Research Committee. They lie between a break in the lower slope of the north-facing side and a brook about 25 m below. Two sets of ponds are linked by a ditch approximately 0.15 m deep, running eastwards across the slope. In the late 12th century Roger de Buron granted to the canons of Darley Abbey at Horsley two mills and a fishpond 'with water course and toft below'. Another

source mentions the '*whole furlong called John's Lea at the head of the canon's fish pond*' (Ref 8.24). The location of the ponds on the edge of blocks of ridge and furrow, one of which may have been the furlong known as 'John's Lea', could indicate that these were the canon's ponds. The HER also records a further area of former fishponds located south of Coxbench Road and known as Fishponds (site of), Parkgate Farm, Horsley (MDR4781). These were also identified during an archaeological survey of Amber Valley District and comprise the remains of rectangular fishponds contained within a bank, together with a hollow way and indistinct platforms. Any remains would have archaeological and historical value as further investigation into the area could expose further evidence relating to the ponds and dating evidence which could back up source evidence. Surviving earthwork remains of the fishponds and grange would be considered of medium heritage value. Whilst these identified assets are within the draft Order Limits, no pylons would be located within any of the features recorded on the HER that are associated with the medieval fishponds and grange within Horsley Conservation Area. A section of haul road would cross the fishponds south of Coxbench Road (MDR4781) and Pylon 4CW97 is located just within the southern boundary of the conservation area. The scope of diversion and undergrounding of the existing overhead line is yet to be finalised but may involve a new underground cable within the roadside in the conservation area. As a result of this, the magnitude of impact upon this asset is minor and would be permanent, as the asset would be affected by the construction of the access tracks and Pylon 4CW97. On an asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

8.7.27 Coxbench Conservation Area comprises the village of Coxbench which is dispersed along the line of Horsley Lane, as well as the junction of Coxbench Road and Alfreton Road. The conservation area also continues to the south east to incorporate Castle Wood and Horsley Castle scheduled monument (NHLE1009293). As a conservation area containing a number of Grade II listed buildings, Coxbench Conservation Area is considered to be of medium heritage value. The draft Order Limits intersect with the conservation area boundary in order to accommodate diversion and undergrounding of the existing overhead line which crosses the conservation area at Coxbench Road. The scope of diversion and undergrounding of the existing overhead line is yet to be finalised but may involve installation of a new Cable Sealing End (CSE) structure (pylon or wood pole) within the conservation area. This would involve only a limited extent of ground disturbance and so the magnitude of impact upon this asset is therefore negligible and permanent. On an asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

8.7.28 The HER identifies the presence of the conjectured extent of Horsley Park, Horsley (MDR4744). This is identified as a medieval deer park and the extent is indicated by place-name evidence and parish boundaries. South and east of the village of Horsley the place-names reflect the former use of the area: Parkgate Farm, Horsley Lodge, Horsley Park Farm, Brackley Gate, Park Brook and The Warren. The park seems to have covered a large area in the south of the parish. The southern boundary can be followed on the public bridleway through Horsley Carr woods, and a slight bank has been recorded along the north eastern boundary. The land use within the parkland extent has altered considerably and now comprises enclosed agricultural fields and part of the projected extent of the park has been affected by 20th century opencast mining. Any remains of the park would be considered of medium heritage value with archaeological and historical value as further investigation into the area could expose further evidence relating to the park limits and dating evidence which could back up source evidence. The park is only partially within the draft Order Limits. However,

Pylons 4CW97 to 4CW100 running east of Sandy Lane, would be located within it, as well as associated haul roads. Part of the draft Order Limits within the former parkland has been included to allow for planned diversion and undergrounding of an existing lower-voltage lattice pylon overhead line which currently crosses it. As a result of this, the magnitude of impact upon this asset is minor and would be permanent as the asset would be affected by the construction of the access tracks. On an asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.29 There will be no effects arising from the physical impact upon archaeological remains during the operation phase as any disturbance to archaeological remains within the draft Order Limits would have occurred, following appropriate mitigation, during the construction phase.

Zone 3: South Derbyshire Coalfield

- 8.7.30 LiDAR data analysis indicates the presence of former field boundaries within the draft Order Limits within Zone 3 (RSply_ID_154, RSply_ID_155, RSply_ID_156, RSply_ID_151, RSply_ID_451, RSply_ID_452, RSply_ID_127, RSply_ID_123, RSply_ID_124, RSply_ID_122, RSply_ID_121, RSply_ID_118, RSply_ID_111, RSply_ID_110, RSply_ID_114), some of which are not shown on historic mapping. This potentially indicates that at least some of the identified former boundaries pre-date the advent of detailed mapping in the later post-medieval period. The remains have limited archaeological and historic interest for the information they contain about medieval and post-medieval field patterns. They are considered to be of low heritage value as, while they are a common component in the landscape, they have the potential to contain evidence of earlier agricultural activity. The draft Order Limits would cross the field boundaries, but they would not be completely removed by construction of the Project. In some cases, disturbance during the construction phase would be limited to the narrow width of the haul road, whilst other former boundaries may be subject to somewhat greater disturbance as a result of construction of the pylons or establishment of construction compounds. Extant field boundaries may also be reduced in height along the proposed overhead line route, though this would not affect any below ground archaeological remains. Overall, the impact during the construction phase upon these assets would be permanent and the magnitude of impact would be minor. On assets of low value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.31 There are a number of fragmentary areas of former ridge and furrow within the draft Order Limits, most of which have been identified through LiDAR data analysis (RSply_ID_174, RSply_ID_175, RSply_ID_178, RSply_ID_466, RSply_ID_166, RSply_ID_161, RSply_ID_157, RSply_ID_143, RSply_ID_138, RSply_ID_139, RSply_ID_137, RSply_ID_130, RSply_ID_136, RSply_ID_448). The HER notes that some ridge and furrow is visible in several fields to the north east of Ockbrook (MDR12336) on aerial photographs taken in 1971. The HER also notes an area of ridge and furrow located 100 m north of Locko Grange Farm (MDR5505), which is described as broad, slightly sinuous ridge and furrow running east to west. Ridge and furrow represents the remains of former ploughing and is generally attributable to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Whilst the visibility on LiDAR indicates the presence of low earthworks, none of the areas of ridge and furrow within Zone 3 are readily identifiable as earthworks on the ground. Together with their fragmentary nature, this indicates that they are of negligible heritage value with limited potential to contain evidence of earlier agricultural activity. Though within the draft Order Limits,

they would not be completely removed by construction of the Project. In some cases, disturbance during the construction phase would be limited to the narrow width of the haul road, whilst other areas of ridge and furrow may be subject to somewhat greater disturbance as a result of construction of the pylons or establishment of construction compounds. Overall, the impact during the construction phase upon these assets would be permanent and the magnitude of impact would be minor. On assets of negligible value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.32 There is a single recorded possible former extraction pit within the draft Order Limits identified through LiDAR data analysis (RSply_ID_153). As a small-scale former extraction pit of probably relatively recent origin, this is of negligible heritage value with limited potential to contain evidence of earlier extractive industries. Though within the draft Order Limits, this is unlikely to be physically affected. Overall, there would be no impact during the construction phase upon this feature.
- 8.7.33 The HER notes the suggested extent of a medieval parkland in Morley parish, known as Morley Park (site of) (MDR14261). A deep hollow way leads to Park Farm from Church Lane in Morley, though it is unclear if this was part of a boundary bank and ditch to the former park. The suggested extent of the former parkland has been heavily modified and now comprises enclosed agricultural fields. Any remains of the former parkland, such as a boundary bank (constructed originally to keep the deer enclosed, which could then be used to provide hunting and meat) would have archaeological and historical value. The Park is only partially within the draft Order Limits, although Pylons 4CW106 to 4CW108 north east of the village of Morley, would be sited within it, as well as associated haul roads. Any remains of the park would be considered of medium heritage value. Overall, the magnitude of impact upon the asset during construction would be minor, due to the limited extent of ground disturbance in comparison to the extent of the former parkland, and would be permanent. On an asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.34 The HER notes the presence of Stanley Footrill Colliery (MDR5474) and the associated Stanley-Chaddesden Footrill Tramway, Derby (MDR4581), part of which was also identified on LiDAR data (RSply_ID_169). The tramway was operated by a continuous-rope haul system between Stanley Footrill Colliery and a coal wharf at Roe Farm, Chaddesden. It was opened 1894 and closed 1918. Any remains of the tramway would be considered to be of low heritage value with some historical value as the remains of a late 19th century colliery tramway. The line of the tramway is only partially within the draft Order Limits, and it would be unlikely to be directly affected by construction of pylons or the associated haul roads. This area has also been partially affected by former opencast workings. The magnitude of impact upon the asset would therefore be negligible and on an asset of low value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.35 The HER notes the presence of the former Lockhay medieval deer park, Dale Abbey (MDR14258). It is described as a deer park with land also used as a leper enclosure. The mention of deer on the land does not come until the 19th century; however, it is likely that the park was used by the medieval manor for deer hunting as well. The suggested extent of the former parkland has been heavily modified and now comprises enclosed agricultural fields though any remains would have archaeological and historical value as further investigation into the area could reveal evidence of the medieval leper enclosure. Any remains of the park would be considered to be of medium heritage value. The Park is only partially within the draft Order Limits. However, Pylons 4CW116 to 4CW118, north west of Locko Park Registered Park

and Garden would be sited within it, as well as an associated haul road. The magnitude of impact upon the asset is negligible and would be permanent as the asset would be affected by the construction of the pylons and haul road. On an asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.36 The Preceptory of the Knights of St. Lazarus (site of), Locko Park, Dale Abbey (MDR15032) was built for the relief of leprosy as part of a network of preceptories established in the medieval period. Only documentary evidence indicates the presence of the preceptory at Locko Park, with no known physical remains to indicate its extent. Any remains of the preceptory would have archaeological and historical value, as further investigation into the area could expose further evidence of its extent and nature. Any remains of the preceptory would be considered of medium heritage value. The identified potential extent of the preceptory is only partially within the draft Order Limits, and while Pylon 4CW117 would be just inside the identified area, there are no known associated remains which would be affected. As a result of this, the asset would not be affected.
- 8.7.37 The HER notes the presence of Bardolf's Park, Dale Road, Ockbrook (MDR12679) as the possible extent of a medieval park created by Thomas Bardolf soon after 1166, which would have been used to enclose deer. A banked boundary is visible on the west side whilst the northern and eastern boundaries are uncertain. The suggested extent of the former parkland has been heavily modified and now comprises enclosed agricultural fields, though any remains would have archaeological and historical value, and further investigation into the area could reveal evidence relating to the park limits and dating. The park is only partially within the draft Order Limits, and Pylons 4CW123 to 4CW124 north-east of Moor Lane, would be sited within it, as well as associated haul tracks. Any remains of the park would be considered of medium heritage value. The magnitude of impact upon the asset is negligible and would be permanent. On an asset of medium value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.38 The draft Order Limits also include the location of artefact scatters located east of Spondon Wood Farm (MDR5507, MDR5508, MDR5512), which includes Romano-British and medieval pottery identified during fieldwalking. The artefact scatters may represent agricultural activity (such as manuring) in the area rather than settlement and so are considered to be of low heritage value. This area has been identified for potential diversion and undergrounding of an existing 132 kV overhead line, between 4CW121 and 4CW122 (west of the A6096) and so it is considered that this may result in an impact of minor magnitude as a result of construction activities. On an asset of low value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.39 There will be no effects arising from the physical impact upon archaeological remains during the operation phase as any disturbance to archaeological remains within the draft Order Limits would have occurred, following appropriate mitigation, during the construction phase.

Zone 4: Trent Valley Washlands

- 8.7.40 LiDAR data analysis indicates the presence of former field boundaries within the draft Order Limits within Zone 4 (RSply_ID_190, RSply_ID_109, RSply_ID_405, RSply_ID_103, RSply_ID_406, RSply_ID_102, RSply_ID_398, RSply_ID_396, RSply_ID_230, RSply_ID_391, RSply_ID_228, RSply_ID_227, RSply_ID_388, RSply_ID_225, RSply_ID_085, RSply_ID_223, RSply_ID_221, RSply_ID_571, RSply_ID_212, RSply_ID_209, RSply_ID_190, RSply_ID_369, RSply_ID_208, RSply_ID_365, RSply_ID_210, RSply_ID_206, RSply_ID_363, RSply_ID_202,

RSply_ID_024, RSply_ID_027, RSply_ID_359, RSply_ID_579, RSply_ID_075, RSply_ID_199, RSply_ID_189, RSply_ID_030, RSply_ID_028, RSply_ID_186, RSply_ID_191, RSply_ID_187, RSply_ID_048, RSply_ID_185, RSply_ID_011), some of which are not shown on historic mapping. This potentially indicates that at least some of the identified former boundaries pre-date the advent of detailed mapping in the later post-medieval period. The remains have limited archaeological and historic interest for the information they contain about medieval and post-medieval field patterns. They are considered to be of low heritage value as, although they are a common component in the landscape, they have the potential to contain evidence of earlier agricultural activity. The draft Order Limits would cross the field boundaries, but they would not be completely removed by construction of the Project. In some cases, disturbance during the construction phase would be limited to the narrow width of the haul road, whilst other former boundaries may be subject to somewhat greater disturbance as a result of construction of the pylons or establishment of construction compounds. Extant field boundaries may also be reduced in height along the proposed overhead line route, though this would not affect any below ground archaeological remains. Overall, the impact during the construction phase upon these assets would be permanent and the magnitude of impact would be minor. On assets of low value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.41 There is extensive former ridge and furrow throughout the Trent Valley extending across most of the area and extensively covering land within the draft Order Limits. These have been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs and also through LiDAR data analysis. The HER also records the presence of ridge and furrow at a number of locations. These comprise:
- an area located south west of Hall Farm, Draycott (MDR5628) as earthworks identified on aerial photographs;
 - an area south east of Ambaston, Elvaston (MDR5620) which has since been subject to 20th century sand and gravel extraction;
 - extensive ridge and furrow at Elvaston (MDR14650) which was identified from aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1989;
 - ridge and furrow south of Ambaston Lane, Elvaston (MDR14651) which was identified as a mixture of cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1971;
 - ridge and furrow north of Aston-on-Trent (MDR8048) identified as a mixture of cropmarks and earthworks on aerial photographs taken between 1945 and 1971;
 - ridge and furrow field system at Weston Fields Farm, Weston upon Trent (MDR7329). These were identified as being of post-medieval date and have been seen as an interrupted random, rectilinear ridge and furrow system, with 'blocks' of on average 200 m by 130 m mapped using good quality aerial photographs; and
 - ridge and furrow to the south west of Swarkestone Lowes (MDR8114). The earthwork ridge and furrow are of medieval date and identified as earthworks on aerial photographs in several fields to the west and south west of Swarkestone Lowes.
- 8.7.42 Ridge and furrow represents the remains of former ploughing and is generally attributable to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Whilst the visibility on LiDAR indicates the presence of low earthworks, none of the areas of ridge and furrow

within the draft Order Limits are readily identifiable as earthworks on the ground and most of the ridge and furrow survive as below ground archaeological remains only. This indicates that they are of low heritage value with limited potential to contain evidence of earlier agricultural activity. Though within the draft Order Limits, they would not be completely removed by construction of the Project. In some cases, disturbance during the construction phase would be limited to the narrow width of the haul road, whilst other areas of ridge and furrow may be subject to somewhat greater disturbance as a result of construction of the pylons, or establishment of construction compounds. Overall, the impact during the construction phase upon these assets would be permanent and the magnitude of impacts would be minor. On assets of low value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.43 Swarkestone Lows barrow cemetery and field system comprises the scheduled and non-scheduled remains of a barrow cemetery of Bronze Age date and the buried remains of Bronze Age occupation and part of an Iron Age aggregate field system. The scheduled monument is known as Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system 300m north west of The Lowes Farm (NHLE1019060) and the HER also records a wider extent of the field systems extending to the south (MDR4378). The remains within the scheduled monument are of high heritage value, whilst field systems outside the scheduled area may be of medium heritage value. The monument has historic and archaeological value as the Bronze Age barrow cemetery is the only known example to survive in the Trent Valley. Although parts of the site have been denuded by ploughing, significant remains will survive beneath the present ground surface. The earthwork and buried remains will have considerable potential to add to knowledge and understanding of Bronze Age beliefs, social organisation and the impact these monuments had on the wider landscape both during and after the Bronze Age period. The survival of the stratigraphic relationship between the barrow cemetery, Bronze Age occupation area and Iron Age boundary ditch and field system is relatively rare. Such a relationship provides important information about the continuity and change of settlement and land use over time.
- 8.7.44 The scheduled monument is largely outside the draft Order Limits though a short section of tracks identified to be used for maintenance crosses a corner of the scheduled area, where it would use an existing field access track and so would not physically affect the monument.
- 8.7.45 To the south of the scheduled area, the draft Order Limits cross through the southern part of the area identified on the HER as the Swarkestone Lowes Barrow Cemetery and Field System (MDR4378). Pylons 4CW164 to 4CW166 east of Lowes Lane, to the south of the A50, would be constructed within this area, as well as associated haul roads. This will have the potential to disturb any remains of the wider prehistoric field system, which are considered to be of medium heritage value. The magnitude of impact upon the asset would be moderate and permanent. On assets of medium value, this results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.
- 8.7.46 The HER records the presence of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, west of Lowes Lane, Barrow upon Trent (MDR4371), which have been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. The area identified on the HER includes a round house (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age), enclosure (Iron Age), settlement (Early Iron Age to Roman), ditch (Early Iron Age to Roman), ridge and furrow (medieval), and a lynchet (post-medieval). The area has been subjected to several excavations in the 1990s in advance of construction of the current A50 and for a gas pipeline and these uncovered substantial settlement remains. The area of the settlement recorded

on the HER, although partially excavated, is partially within the draft Order Limits. In particular Pylon 4CW168 east of Moor Lane is located within it, though not within the principal area of recorded cropmarks. However, a section of associated haul road would cross an area of identified cropmarks including an enclosure and possible former field boundaries. The magnitude of impact upon the asset is considered to be moderate due to the potential for disturbance to identified archaeological remains and would be permanent. On an asset of medium value, this results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

8.7.47 To the west of Deep Dale Lane and east of Twyford, the draft Order Limits pass through an area of the Trent Valley containing an extensive area of cropmarks which for the most part comprises a series of linear features likely to have formed part of former field systems of later prehistoric or Romano-British date, but which also include other features including ring ditches. The cropmarks have been plotted from aerial photographs and areas identified on the HER generally extending to modern field boundaries. Cropmark areas identified on the HER within the draft Order Limits are as follows:

- Cropmarks, East of Merry Bower Farm, Barrow upon Trent (MDR4321) which consists of a series of linear features and a possible ring ditch visible on aerial photographs. The identified remains have archaeological value due to their ability to shed light on the nature and date of the earthworks present. As they comprise linear features which are likely to have formed part of former field systems, any remains would be considered of low heritage value. The cropmarks are partially within the draft Order Limits, with Pylons 4CW173 to 4CW175 being sited within it, along with the associated haul road. This would result in disturbance to relatively short sections of a number of the linear features.
- Cropmarks 300 m north of Poplars Farm, Barrow upon Trent (MDR4322) comprising a double-ditched droveway and linear features, two small ring ditches, part of a large, curved enclosure ditch and a pit alignment. Due to the nature of these features, they are considered to be of potential medium value. Whilst this area is within the draft Order Limits, effects to identified cropmarks would be limited to the haul road crossing a small number of linear features.
- Cropmarks, north east of Old Hall Farm, Barrow upon Trent (MDR4363), consisting of a series of linear features and a possible ring ditch which are visible on aerial photographs. They comprise linear features likely to have formed part of former field systems, and any remains would be considered of low heritage value. The cropmarks are partially within the draft Order Limits, with Pylon 4CW176 being sited within it, along with the associated haul road. This would result in disturbance to relatively short sections of a number of the linear features.
- Cropmarks, north of Old Hall Farm, Twyford and Stenson (MDR4313). This comprises a complex of cropmark features which were interpreted as representing late prehistoric/Roman boundary ditches, field boundaries, an enclosure and a later prehistoric pit alignment. Any remains have archaeological value due to their ability to shed light on the nature and date of the associated activity. Due to their form, any remains would be considered of medium heritage value. The cropmarks are partially within the draft Order Limits, with Pylon 4CW177 being sited within the field included in the HER record, though outside the area of the cropmark complex.
- Cropmarks 200 m NNE of Ivy Cottage, Twyford (MDR4327), consisting of a series of linear features which are visible on aerial photographs. They comprise linear

features which are likely to have formed part of former field systems, and any remains would be considered of low heritage value. Though this area extends into the draft Order Limits, the identified cropmarks would not be affected.

- Linear cropmarks south east of Stenson (MDR4328), consisting of cropmarks of two parallel lines which may have been a former trackway likely to have formed part of a former field system, and any remains would be considered of low heritage value. Though this area extends into the draft Order Limits, this would be required for access to an existing overhead line for earthing works only.
- Cropmarks, south of Stenson (MDR14481), consisting of cropmarks of later prehistoric/Romano-British boundary ditches, an enclosure, and a circular enclosure. Though it extends into the draft Order Limits, this area would be required for diversion and undergrounding of an existing overhead line only.
- Cropmarks 300 m north of Poplars Farm, Barrow upon Trent (MDR4322). The identified cropmarks consist of two small ring ditches and part of a large, curved enclosure ditch 100 m to the north east. Additional aerial photography shows linear features and a pit alignment. The features were dated from the Neolithic to late Bronze Age. Any remains have archaeological value due to their ability to shed light on the nature and date of the earthworks present. Any remains would be considered of medium heritage value. The cropmarks are partially within the draft Order Limits including a maintenance access and a short section of haul road, though these would not affect any of the identified cropmark features.

8.7.48 These therefore comprise cropmark remains of low to medium heritage value. Overall, construction effects will result in disturbance only to relatively limited parts of these. Therefore, the impact upon these assets during the construction phase would be permanent and the magnitude of the effect would be minor. On assets of low to medium value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

8.7.49 Cropmark remains MDR4327 and MDR4328 are within the draft Order Limits but would not be physically disturbed and so there will be no change to these assets. On assets of low heritage value, this would be a neutral (**not significant**) effect.

8.7.50 The HER notes a prehistoric landscape, Frizams Lane, Twyford and Stenson (MDR4303). This is an area of cropmarks which includes the scheduled monument known as '*Cursus and mini henges, of Neolithic date, round barrows of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, and settlements, enclosures and fields of late Iron Age/Romano-British date, immediately East of Willington either side of the A5132*' (NHLE1007028). However, the area identified on the HER extends beyond the scheduled area including a series of extensive linear features identified as cropmarks which are located to the east of the scheduled area. These appear to form part of a wider area of field systems within this part of the Trent Valley and have archaeological value due to their ability to shed light on the nature and date of agricultural activity outside the area of the scheduled monument. Therefore, with the inclusion of the scheduled monument, remains in this area are considered to be of high heritage value. The cropmarks are partially within the draft Order Limits where Pylons 4CW179 and 4CW180 and associated haul roads and a temporary construction compound are sited, though the pylon locations are wholly outside the scheduled area. There would also be diversion and undergrounding of the existing 132 kV overhead line which passes through this area. The 132 kV overhead line includes pylons within the scheduled monument, and whilst the scope of diversion and undergrounding is yet to be confirmed, this includes removal of existing pylons and replacement with CSE structures and an underground cable, which would

include works within the scheduled area. The magnitude of impact upon the asset would be minor and permanent. On assets of high heritage value, this results in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

- 8.7.51 The HER notes pit alignments north east of Power Station (MDR4311). They consist of cropmarks of two pit alignments intersecting diagonally, visible on aerial photographs. Any remains have archaeological value due to their ability to shed light on the nature and date of the earthworks present and are considered to be of low heritage value. The cropmarks are partially within the draft Order Limits, with Pylons 4CW182 and 4CW183 and associated haul road sited here too. The magnitude of impact upon the asset is minor and would be permanent. On an asset of low value, this results in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.52 There will be no effects arising from the physical impact upon archaeological remains during the operation phase as any disturbance to archaeological remains within the draft Order Limits would have occurred, following appropriate mitigation, during the construction phase.

Effects Arising from Change on the Setting of Heritage Assets

Sutton Scarsdale Conservation Area

- 8.7.53 Sutton Scarsdale Conservation Area comprises the village of Sutton Scarsdale as well as associated agricultural land to the north of the village. The village of Sutton Scarsdale is generally open with no definable core, except for the junction between Sutton Lane and Hall Drive, near to which the Grade II listed Garden Walls and Gate Piers at Sutton Scarsdale Country Club (NHLE1108916) is located. Hall Drive also forms the access to Sutton Scarsdale Hall (NHLE1007035). As a conservation area containing a number of Grade II listed buildings, Sutton Scarsdale Conservation Area is considered to be of medium heritage value overall. Although the Grade II* listed Church of St Mary is of high heritage value, its setting is contained within the conservation area and therefore does not add to the wider setting of the conservation area. It is also outside the ZTV and would not be individually affected by the Project. The setting makes a notable contribution to this, though the settings of individual listed buildings within the conservation area are generally restricted to within the village. Overall, the topography and form of the village means that the views out to the north and east form an important part of the setting of this asset, and this is reflected in the inclusion of the open agricultural fields of this area within the conservation area boundary. The proposed overhead line would be visible at a distance of approximately 1.2 km from the southern edge of the conservation area but would not be visible from most of it, and generally not from north of Palterton Lane or east of Sutton Lane. It would therefore be seen in outward views to the south, though these views already include an existing overhead line on the National Electricity Transmission system, and this is not in view from the important views out to the north and east. There are also existing overhead lines to the north and east that are in a closer proximity than the proposed route alignment. Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.54 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Sutton Scarsdale Hall

- 8.7.55 Sutton Scarsdale Hall is a scheduled monument (NHLE1007035), and a Grade I listed building. The scheduled monument extends to include not only the site of the hall but also extends to the garden walls and attached ha-ha (a type of sunken fence that was commonly used in landscaped gardens and parks in the 18th century) which are also a Grade II listed building (NHLE1311680). The hall was built in 1724 for Nicholas, Earl of Scarsdale and is of sandstone and brick construction. It is now in an unroofed state as the hall's interiors were dismantled and shipped to America in 1919. However, the outer walls are substantially intact, as are most of the internal walls. The main front faces to the east and features a pediment above four Corinthian half columns. As a scheduled monument and Grade, I listed building, this is of high heritage value. The setting makes a considerable contribution to this heritage value as the hall is positioned on an area of locally high ground, which presents expansive outward views to the north and east. This is clearly a deliberate part of the design of the hall, as demonstrated by the positioning of the ha-ha which was designed to ensure that views were not impeded by a wall or fence. Outward views to the south and west are more constrained by built development and mature trees. The overhead line would not be visible in the important views out to the north and east, with minimal potential visibility of the overhead line from the western side of the hall.
- 8.7.56 Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of high heritage value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.57 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of high heritage value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

High House Farmhouse

- 8.7.58 High House Farmhouse (NHLE1335459) is a Grade II listed building of medium heritage value. It was built in the early 18th century of coursed sandstone, with sandstone dressings, a tile roof with stone coped gables. It therefore has architectural interest as an historic farmhouse built of local material within a retained agricultural setting. The setting of the farmhouse is the more modern farm buildings that surround it, and the farmland it is historically associated with. The listed farmhouse is located on an area of locally high ground at an elevation of approximately 166 m AOD and is enclosed by mature planting to three sides, with farm buildings and a farmyard to the north. The principal elevation of the house faces to the south, though is enclosed by planting. Its setting is primarily defined by the farm complex in which it is located, in the context of the large regular fields which slope down to the A617 to the south. The field to the south is crossed by an existing overhead line on the distribution network comprising steel lattice pylons, which is approximately 180 m south of the farmhouse. A further existing overhead line on the National Electricity Transmission System approximately 800 m to the north, is also prominent in the landscape.
- 8.7.59 The listed building is enclosed by, but excluded from the draft Order Limits. The proposed overhead line will lie to the south and west, with the nearest pylon (4CW13) located approximately 50 m to the south west. There would also be a section of haul road located approximately 650 m south of the farmhouse during the construction period. The land north of High House Farmhouse is included in the draft Order Limits for the existing overhead line in this area, which would involve replacing a section of it with underground cable. The new overhead line would add new elements into the setting of the house during the construction and operation phases, though there is already an existing overhead line which would be modified. Overall, the impact

arising from change in the setting during the construction phase on the asset would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

- 8.7.60 The impact arising from change in the asset's setting during the operation phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Heath Village Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.61 Heath Village Conservation Area comprises the village of Heath as well as associated agricultural land which surrounds the village. The village of Heath is linear in form with no definable core. It was arranged along the Chesterfield to Mansfield Turnpike Road, which continues on past the Hardwick Estate. Like many villages in this area, it has a long association with Hardwick, with some buildings within the conservation area still being owned by the estate of the Dukes of Devonshire. This indicates that the principal views out of the village were once towards the south east towards the Hardwick Estate. However, any such views are now contained by the A6175 and A617 which enclose the conservation area to the north and south. There is also an existing 132 kV overhead line on lattice pylons to the north and east of Heath within the conservation area and the M1 is located approximately 150 m from the conservation area to the east. The conservation area boundary includes agricultural land to the west and east of the village and in particular the narrow 'strip' fields immediately behind the streetfront properties that could originate in the medieval or post-medieval period and therefore contribute to the historic character of the conservation area. The larger rectangular modern fields further away from the centre of the village to the west do not make this contribution to historic character.
- 8.7.62 The conservation area contains two Grade II listed buildings and also a number of non-designated historic buildings recorded in the HER and is considered to be of medium heritage value as a historic linear village with associated historic 'strip' fields. The setting makes some contribution to this where it includes agricultural land, though this is contained by the A6175, A617 and development west of Slack Lane. The settings of individual listed buildings within the conservation area are generally restricted to within the village. At its closest point, the draft Order Limits are 50 m to the east, with the nearest proposed pylon location at a distance of approximately 150 m. This would be at the edge of the agricultural land designated within the conservation area; therefore, it would be visible from the conservation area. Pylons 4CW15 to 4CW17 will be positioned within modern regular shaped fields, avoiding any impact to the older strip fields which adjoin the village. Overall, the impact arising from change in the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.63 The impact arising from change in the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Stainsby Conservation Area and defended manorial complex including site of chapel

- 8.7.64 Stainsby Conservation Area lies due south east of the scheduled Stainsby defended manorial complex (NHLE1015890) which survives as earthworks. The present-day village dates mainly from the 18th and 19th centuries, with 20th century development in the form of large agricultural buildings, extensions to some traditional properties

and the conversion of others. The village retains its character as a traditional agricultural hamlet with the undulating pastoral landscape a significant component.

- 8.7.65 The conservation area boundary has been drawn to include the present-day village and surrounding fields together with the former settlement, which covers around a quarter of the conservation area and is designated as a scheduled monument. The village has a long association with the close by, and visible, Hardwick Hall, an Elizabethan country house. The wider landscape forms an important aspect of the setting of Hardwick Hall, forming a key element of significant views to the west from both Hardwick Hall and Hardwick Old Hall, and from the western terrace of Hardwick Hall. It is notable that some of the finest and most dynamic views of the halls can be had from within the locality of Stainsby including from within the village itself. The conservation area appraisal identifies significant views from within the conservation area to the south east, the east and to the north.
- 8.7.66 The overhead line would be positioned to the west of the conservation area and manorial complex, and therefore not within the significant views from the conservation area, as identified in the conservation area appraisal (Ref 8.25), although the rolling pastoral and wooded character of the landscape in outward views from the conservation area towards the Project affords highly picturesque views from within the village which contribute significantly to its character. The overhead line would possibly be visible from this asset. However, it is not in the important views out to the south and east towards Hardwick Hall. Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.67 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

The Hardwick Hall group of assets

- 8.7.68 The Hardwick Hall group comprises a 16th century country house and earlier ruined hall which are set within gardens and parkland which also incorporate a range of historic structures. This is covered by a range of heritage designations with the principal designations being:
- Hardwick Hall Grade I listed building (NHLE1051617);
 - Hardwick Old Hall Grade I listed building (NHLE1052337) and scheduled monument (NHLE1015889);
 - Hardwick Hall Grade I registered park and garden (NHLE 1000450); and
 - Hardwick and Rowthorne Conservation Area.
- 8.7.69 Hardwick Hall and Old Hall and associated park and gardens therefore comprise an asset group of high heritage value. Hardwick Hall is one of the finest Elizabethan buildings in the country. The Renaissance style home was built between 1590 and 1597 for Bess of Hardwick to a design of the architect Robert Smythson. Hardwick Hall is constructed in sandstone ashlar and takes the form of two connected crosses, with two-bay towers at the end of three arms of each cross. The crosses are linked by a six-bay block with a loggia at ground floor and large windows to each floor. The towers project upwards into six tower rooms or ‘turrets’ creating a distinctive silhouette when viewed from all sides. Large expanses of the wall surface are taken up by vast leaded windows, which led to the coining of the phrase ‘*Hardwick Hall*,

more glass than wall'. The Old Hall was built in the early 16th century of coursed rubble sandstone and ashlar to a height of four and five storeys. The fabric of the Old Hall largely dates from between 1587, when Bess of Hardwick began to re-model the older building and 1597. Though the Old Hall is now unroofed, the outer walls survive to their full heights and remains of internal decorative plasterwork also survive. The associated gardens include walled enclosures on each side of the hall comprising a series of enclosed spaces laid out as formal gardens. A walled courtyard on the west side of the hall forms an entrance to the gardens. The parkland extends beyond the gardens and on the west side. This slopes down steeply and is well wooded, with a series of ponds at the base of the slope. On the east side an area of grassland is enclosed by a double lime avenue in a wineglass shape, with area of pasture beyond. The Hardwick Hall assets are primarily of architectural and historic interest.

- 8.7.70 A review of the setting to Hardwick Hall conducted by the National Trust (Hardwick Setting Study, Ref 8.26) notes that the leaded roofs create a platform with 360-degree views across the surrounding countryside. The setting study identifies a number of outward and inward views of the hall which are a product of its prominent location on the scarp edge ensuring it can be seen from surrounding areas and in some cases at a considerable distance. In particular, views from and toward a ridge line to the west marked by the line of the B6039 are identified as important and the inward and outward views, a feature of the design of the hall, contribute to its heritage significance. There are also negative features within the setting of the hall, most obviously the M1 which adjoins the boundary of the registered park and garden, and which can be seen and heard from within it, as well as existing overhead lines visible in the outward views.
- 8.7.71 Inward looking views toward the hall relevant to this assessment which are identified in the setting study are:
- views of Hardwick Hall from the west (Viewpoints 5a and b in the Hardwick Setting Study);
 - views of Hardwick Hall from the north west (Viewpoint 16 in the Hardwick Setting Study); and
 - views of Hardwick Hall from the east (Viewpoint 13 in the Hardwick Setting Study).
- 8.7.72 Outward looking views from the hall relevant to this assessment which are identified in the setting study are:
- views from the hall roof (Viewpoint 1 in the Hardwick Setting Study);
 - views from the west terrace (Viewpoint 3 in the Hardwick Setting Study, illustrated in the photomontage from Viewpoint 10); and
 - views from the Old Hall (Viewpoint 2 in the Hardwick Setting Study).
- 8.7.73 Views of Hardwick Hall from the west (Viewpoint 5a in the Hardwick Setting Study) and views to the west and north west from Hardwick (e.g. Viewpoints 2 and 3 in the Hardwick Setting Study) are noted as contributing to its heritage significance and visibility of the overhead line in these views would affect this.
- 8.7.74 The ZTV does indicate theoretical visibility of pylons from the west terrace (Viewpoint 3 in the Hardwick Setting Study) and also from parts of the west facing slopes within parkland. Pylons would also be visible from the hall roof (Viewpoint 1). The pylons would be visible, though filtered at a distance of just under 3 km to the west with some of the pylons likely to break the skyline in this view. The proposed overhead

line would not be visible in views from the east of the hall (Viewpoint 13), whilst identified inward views on the western side (Viewpoints 5 and 16) are on the eastern side of the proposed route alignment, so it would not feature in these.

- 8.7.75 The presence of pylons would therefore introduce a new element in outward views from the western side of Hardwick Hall and Old Hall. Due to the importance of the extensive views from the west terrace and roof of the hall, the impact arising from change on the settings during the construction phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.
- 8.7.76 During the operation phase, the impact arising from change on the settings would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Astwith Conservation Area and listed building

- 8.7.77 The Astwith Conservation Area boundary was established to recognise the special historic and architectural interest of the area but highlights the contribution of the rural and relatively undeveloped setting of the conservation area. There is one Grade II listed building within the conservation area, known as Manor Farm Cottage (NHLE1455443), though the setting of the listed building is restricted to within the village. Overall, the conservation area is inward looking, primarily comprising an estate farming community of 18th and 19th century origin. The roads and lanes are bordered by hedgerows and stone boundary walls, intermittent gaps allow fleeting views of the wider countryside, with longer views similar to Stainsby Conservation Area, towards the Hardwick Estate, with which the village has a long-standing association. The conservation area appraisal (Ref 8.27) identifies important outward views from the eastern edge of the conservation area towards Hardwick Hall and to the north. Therefore, it is the views to the north and east which are the principal views from the conservation area, and not the views west towards the proposed overhead line.
- 8.7.78 A part of the conservation area to the west of the B6039 is close to the proposed overhead line. However, the buildings within that principally face the road to the east and important views identified in the conservation area appraisal are contained within Branch Lane and Astwith Lane. The overhead line would likely be visible from this asset but would not be visible in the important views. Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed building during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.79 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed building during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Hardstoft Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.80 Hardstoft Conservation Area covers an area of 23 hectares and extends beyond the confines of Hardstoft village itself. The boundary of the conservation area encompasses the hamlet of Hardstoft, an area of built development to the north west on Hardstoft Common, and extends to include The Fields, an isolated property on the southern boundary of the conservation area. Much of the conservation area lies in

the parish of Ault Hucknall, apart from the southern tip which extends into the parish of Tibshelf.

- 8.7.81 The settlement lies on a sandstone ridge which is characteristic of the gently undulating coal measures landscape. The eastern slope of this ridge faces towards Hardwick Hall which is perched on the escarpment and dominates views to the east. Much of the land in between is agricultural and forms part of the Hardwick Estate managed by the National Trust. The ridge rise is opposite the conservation area's west boundary, which may likely conceal views towards the proposed route alignment.
- 8.7.82 There are two Grade II listed buildings within this conservation area, Former Sunday School (NHLE1335390) which is located on the B6039 but whose setting is constrained by high hedgerows; and Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE1052326), whose setting is contained within the cluster of buildings around The Green.
- 8.7.83 As stated in the Hardstoft Conservation Area Appraisal (Ref 8.28) the conservation area's important outward views are generally to the east, linking Hardstoft with the Hardwick estate to which it has historically been associated. A visibility splay associated with proposed construction access points off Hardstoft Road, intersect the conservation area to the north of Hardstoft Road and the overhead line would be intermittently visible though the hedgeline from the conservation area to the west border of the B6039 (Chesterfield Road) but would not be visible in the identified important views out to the east. Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.84 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Shirland Lodge Farmhouse

- 8.7.85 Shirland Lodge Farmhouse (NHLE1108887) is a Grade II listed building of medium heritage value. It was built in the mid-17th century with 18th century additions and 20th century alterations. It is constructed in red brick with sandstone foundations, dressings and quoins. It is of architectural interest. The setting of the farmhouse is primarily defined by its farmyard and associated farm buildings. These buildings and the mature planting surrounding the property screen any views out towards the draft Order Limits and the proposed route alignment, which will lie approximately 420 m to the north and west. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.86 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Shirland Park Farmhouse

- 8.7.87 Shirland Park Farmhouse (NHLE1311279) is a Grade II listed building of medium heritage value. It was built in the early 19th century and constructed in coursed squared sandstone with painted dressings and sandstone quoins. It is of architectural interest. The setting of the farmhouse is primarily defined by its farmyard and

associated farm buildings. These buildings and the mature planting surrounding the property screen any views out towards the proposed overhead line which will lie approximately 540 m to the west. An access point is proposed on Park Lane to the front of the property, but, as the road already exists, it will have little effect on the farmhouse other than a temporary effect arising from its use by construction traffic. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.88 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Alfreton Hall

- 8.7.89 Alfreton Hall is a Grade II listed building (NHLE1109028) of medium heritage value. This is on the site of what was once a much larger country house, since demolished, which was constructed in 1724. The remaining part extant today was constructed in 1898. It is ashlar constructed with a hipped slate roof and rear external, corniced ashlar stacks. It is of architectural interest. Alfreton Hall was once the main house to Alfreton Park, part of which comprise ornamental gardens (MDR5876) which were laid out in the 18th century and situated to the south of the house, which would have once looked out over them. These would have formed its original setting. This original setting has now been altered with encroaching modern buildings and carparking, limiting the extent to which its setting contributes to its heritage value. However, the ornamental gardens to the south are retained as a public park and form a positive element to the setting of the hall.
- 8.7.90 The proposed overhead line would be approximately 1 km to the west and views towards this would be limited by intervening mature woodland belts. There would therefore be no change to the setting of the Hall, and the impact arising from the construction phase would be no change on an asset of medium value, resulting in a neutral (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.91 The impact arising from the operation phase would be no change on an asset of medium value, resulting in a neutral (**not significant**) effect.

Alfreton Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.92 Alfreton Conservation Area covers the historic core of Alfreton towards the east of the town. It is focussed on the junction of King Street and Church Street/High Street and also extends to include the Grade II* Church of St Martin (NHLE1335406). There are several Grade II listed buildings, and the conservation area is considered to be of medium value, although the Church of St Martin (NHLE1335406) is of high value.
- 8.7.93 The rural setting to the west of the conservation area makes a notable contribution to its setting; however, the settings of individual listed buildings within the conservation area are generally inward looking towards the streetscape of the town.
- 8.7.94 There would be intermittent views toward the overhead line from the western boundary of the conservation area beyond the church at a distance of 1 km, between tree plantations in the middle distance. A proposed maintenance access will use an existing agricultural track heading westward which passes adjacent to the Church of St Martin to the west and south, outside the immediate setting of the church.

- 8.7.95 Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.96 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Amber Mill and Toad Hole Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.97 Amber Mill and Toad Hole Conservation Area and listed buildings comprises two areas either side of the River Amber. They are focused on Amber Farm with four Grade II associated listed buildings on the west side of the river and Grade II listed Amber House and Mill, some associated buildings and a further two Grade II listed buildings on the east side of the river. There are also two Grade II listed bridges, one over the course of the River Amber and the other crossed by the Midland Main Line railway, the latter forming a major transportation link which bisects the centre of the conservation area. Containing a number of Grade II listed buildings, Amber Mill and Toad Hole Conservation Area is considered to be of medium value overall. The conservation area is of historic value as it preserves a group of early 19th century industrial and agricultural structures.
- 8.7.98 The rural farmland setting, the river and railway make a notable contribution to the setting of the conservation area which adds to its heritage value. The majority of the listed buildings do not have outward views towards the proposed overhead line. However, the overhead line would be visible at a distance of approximately 1 km from the eastern edge of the conservation area but would not be visible from all of the conservation area. It would therefore be seen intermittently in outward views to the east. Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.99 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

South Wingfield Conservation Area (Holme Lane and All Saints Church) and listed buildings

- 8.7.100 South Wingfield Conservation Area comprises the village of South Wingfield, the Grade I listed building (NHLE1109156) and scheduled monument (NHLE1014829) Wingfield Manor to the south of the village, as well as associated agricultural land to the west, south and east. As a conservation area containing a number of Grade II listed buildings as well as two Grade II* listed buildings and a scheduled monument, South Wingfield Conservation Area is considered to be of medium heritage value overall, although the Grade II* listed Church of St Mary is of high heritage value. The setting makes a notable contribution to this, though the settings of individual listed buildings within the conservation are generally restricted to within the village. Overall, the topography and form of the village mean that the views out to the north and east form an important part of the setting of this asset, and this is reflected in the inclusion of the open agricultural fields of this area within the conservation area boundary.

- 8.7.101 The overhead line would be visible at a distance of approximately 1 km from the eastern edge of the conservation area but would not be visible from all of the conservation area. It would therefore be seen intermittently in outward views to the east. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.102 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Wingfield Hall and associated listed buildings

- 8.7.103 Wingfield Hall (NHLE1109154) is a Grade II listed small country house of medium value. It was built in the late 18th and early 19th century and is constructed in ashlar sandstone rising from a shallow plinth with quoins, with a shallow pitched slated roofs with intermediate and end brick stacks. It has an irregular plan and is sited on sloping ground, with the main front to the garden elevation facing to the south where the ground slopes down to the south before rising steeply toward Wingfield Manor. It is of architectural interest as a historic country house built of local materials. Wingfield Hall is set within its own gardens, with several associated listed buildings, including stables (NHLE1109155), garden walls (NHLE1187159), and outbuildings (NHLE1298841, 1335343), all Grade II listed.
- 8.7.104 The proposed route alignment would be approximately 2 km to the east and would not feature in the principal views of the house facing toward Wingfield Manor to the south. Due to this and the distance to the proposed overhead line the overall impact arising from change on its setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.105 The overall impact arising from change on its setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Wingfield Manor

- 8.7.106 The ruins of South Wingfield Manor House, incorporating Manor Farmhouse and an Aisled Outbuilding to the south, is a scheduled monument (NHLE1014829) incorporating Grade I listed Wingfield Manor (NHLE1109156). They are of high heritage value.
- 8.7.107 The fortified medieval manor house was built between 1439-1453, by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, who was Lord Treasurer between 1433 and 1443. It is constructed of massive ashlar and rubble gritstone, with some tiled roofs. There is a double courtyard plan, with outer entrance gateways to the south east corner of the south courtyard, offices and quarters for the household in the south, east and west ranges. To the north, a cross range divides inner and outer courtyards, with the central gateway flanked by superior lodgings with hearths. It is of architectural interest as a prominent historic country house and the hall also has a historic connection with Mary Queen of Scots who was imprisoned here for a short period.
- 8.7.108 The manor house is prominently located on a spur of high ground at an elevation of approximately 130 m AOD, with the land dropping away steeply to the north, west and east. The spur of high ground continues to the south before sloping down to a watercourse which drains into the River Amber. The surrounding slopes and lower

ground are largely wooded, with the taller elements of the manor house rising above the woodland. The HER identifies an extensive area of land to the south of the manor house and to the west of the River Amber as the extent of the medieval deer park of South Wingfield (MDR14189), within which the manor is set. It is noted that the former park boundary survives in some places but elsewhere the boundary of the park is conjectural. The majority of the manor is contained within its own grounds with views into the courtyard. However, the range to the north east, which contains the banqueting hall, has extensive long outward views to the north and east. These longer distance outward views contribute to the significance of the asset, as does the association with the former parkland and the prominence of the manor house.

- 8.7.109 The proposed route alignment would lie 1.8 km to the east at its nearest point and will be visible in those long distance outward north easterly views. Whilst the overhead line would be visible, it would be to the east of the River Amber and Midland Main Line railway, meaning it would not extend into the conjectured extent of the parkland and would not reduce the prominence of the manor house in views toward it. A photomontage (Viewpoint 28) from immediately south of the manor and within the extent of the medieval deer park illustrates the view from the higher ground on which the manor is located, towards the proposed overhead line. This shows that although the line will be visible from the area of the manor house, it will also be partially screened by mature planting, but would be seen by crossing the far side of the River Amber valley in the principal view to the east. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.110 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Pear Tree Cottage

- 8.7.111 Pear Tree Cottage (NHLE 1045809) is a Grade II listed building of medium heritage value. The house, formerly house and cottage, was built around 1740 of coursed rubble coal measures sandstone with quoins, a coped west gable, with moulded kneelers and a plain gable to east. It is of architectural interest. The house is set within its own grounds, with its principal views to the south. There is extensive mature planting to the east. The proposed overhead line will lie approximately 500 m to the east but would not fall within the main outward views from the house. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.112 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Castle Hill Camp

- 8.7.113 Castle Hill Camp is a Roman camp comprising an almost square earthwork situated in a commanding position on a ridge-top. As a scheduled monument (NHLE1007046) it is an asset of high value and of archaeological interest. The camp was likely built with views over Ryknield Street Roman Road, approximately 100 m to the east, in mind. The proposed route alignment is beyond the route of Ryknield Street, approximately 480 m to the east, and is likely to be visible from the scheduled monument and in an important viewpoint. The camp survives as low earthworks only and there are also cropmarks of potentially associated enclosures located to the east and south (MDR4971, 4972), which are outside the draft Order Limits.
- 8.7.114 As the earthwork remains in their present condition are low, they do not appear in long distance views towards the asset, as was originally intended. As such, the earthworks and the associated cropmark enclosures would not be affected. The impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value, which is considered to result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.115 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value, which is considered to result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Coneygrey Farmhouse

- 8.7.116 Coneygrey Farmhouse (NHLE1109150) is a Grade II listed building of medium value. It is constructed of coursed rubble coal measures sandstone. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The farmhouse is set within a farm complex including the farm buildings which surround it, and the adjoining enclosed fields with which it is historically associated. It is situated on the rise of a hill with principal views to the west, down into the valley towards the B6013 (Pentrich Road). The proposed overhead line to the east would be visible in views in that direction, with the nearest pylon at a distance of approximately 350 m. This would result in some change in outward views from the asset but would not impact the heritage value of the farmhouse as it primarily relates to the farm complex and the immediately adjoining fields. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.117 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Tag Farmhouse

- 8.7.118 Tag Farmhouse (NHLE1108992) is a Grade II listed building of medium heritage value. It dates from the early 19th century, constructed of coursed squared sandstone with stone dressings, flush quoins and a plain tile roof. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The setting of the farmhouse is primarily defined by the gardens that surround it and the farmland it was historically associated with. The proposed route alignment would be approximately 1.2 km to the west, with the line of the A38 between this and the farmhouse. However, the overhead line will be visible in distant views from the farmhouse, although not within the farmland historically associated with it. Overall, the impact arising from change in the setting during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.119 The impact arising from change in the setting during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Church of St Matthew

- 8.7.120 The church of St Matthew (NHLE1109151) is a Grade I listed building located in the centre of the village of Pentrich. It is an Anglican Church dating to the 12th century with extensive remodelling, with additions dating to the late 14th and early 15th centuries. It was fully restored in 1859. As a Grade I listed building it is of high value. It is primarily of architectural interest, with some historic interest as a historic church and focal point within the village. The church is well contained within its surrounding graveyard, which provides the setting for the church. There is mature planting to the rear, which blocks the majority of views out towards the proposed overhead line to the west, with broader views out to the lower ground to the east. The proposed overhead line will not alter the heritage value of the church or an appreciation of it within its churchyard and village setting and there would be no change to the setting of this asset. On an asset of high heritage value, the effect would be neutral (**not significant**).

Amberley Farmhouse

- 8.7.121 Amberley Farmhouse (NHLE1109148) is a Grade II listed building of medium value. It was built in the mid-18th century and remodelled in the early 19th century. It is constructed of coursed rubble coal measures sandstone rising from a broad plinth of massive ashlar, with a slate roof. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. Its associated farm buildings form a courtyard which principally define the setting of the house, located in the south east corner of the farmyard. The proposed overhead line lies approximately 645 m to the east of the farmhouse, with outward views towards the overhead line being greatly restricted by roadside hedgerows and a rise in the topography on the opposite side of the B6013. The proposed overhead line will not alter the heritage value of the farmhouse. The impact arising from any change in the setting during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.122 The impact arising from any change in the setting during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Yew Tree Farmhouse

- 8.7.123 Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE1108990) is a heritage asset of medium value. It is constructed of coursed squared stone with painted stone dressings, a slate roof and brick gable stacks. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The setting of the farmhouse is primarily defined by the farm buildings which surround it and the remainder of the settlement of Upper Hartshay. The principal views of the farmhouse are south east towards the proposed overhead line, but the presence of intervening buildings is likely to block views. An existing farm track directly behind the farm to the north would be used for operational maintenance. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.124 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Hartshay Hall and adjoining wall

- 8.7.125 Hartshay Hall (NHLE1108988) and two pairs of gates and the adjoining wall at Hartshay Hall (NHLE1335425) are both Grade II listed buildings of medium value. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials, with the gates giving the building a sense of local prominence. The setting of the hall is defined by the grounds within which it sits and associated farm buildings directly to the west and south of the property as well as its location on Upper Hartshay and views into the field to the immediate north. The listed gate posts and wall form an entrance from the hall onto the B6374. The principal views from the frontage of the hall are to the east towards the proposed overhead line. However, the local topography, surrounding residential properties and intervening mature planting restrict any views in that direction. There would be no change to the setting of the hall, gate piers or walls. The impact arising from the construction and operation phases would be no change to an asset of medium value, resulting in a neutral (**not significant**) effect.

Furnaces at Morley Park Iron Works, Morley Park (NHLE 1108984)

- 8.7.126 The scheduled monument (NHLE1007039) and Grade II* listed (NHLE1108984) furnaces at Morley Park are of high heritage value. They consist of a pair of coke iron furnaces dated to approximately 1780 and 1818 with restoration taking place in 1986. They are constructed of coursed squared gritstone with ashlar dressings and quoins with fire brick linings. They are two tall tapering towers, square in plan and each partly built into the hillside. They are of historic and architectural interest as early and well preserved examples of iron furnaces, representing historic industrial activity in the area. The original setting of this asset was an industrial landscape defined by the presence of coal and other mineral workings and associated spoil mounds and tracks. This setting has now been lost and was removed by later opencast workings. The setting is now an agricultural landscape, with the A38 to the immediate east. The furnaces were constructed for industrial purposes, for which views from them were not important, though they can still be seen as a historic feature of former industrial uses. The overhead line would be visible at a distance of approximately 180 m to the east, though these views already include an existing wood pole overhead line, and as discussed, views from the furnaces are not an important part of its heritage value. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. Taking account of the industrial nature of this asset, it would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.127 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. Taking account of the industrial nature of this asset, it would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site

- 8.7.128 Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site comprises an 'industrial landscape' along the Derwent Valley which was instrumental in the development of cotton and other textile industries during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is associated with a number of important industrial innovators of the period, most notably Richard Arkwright, who oversaw the mechanisation of powered mills and therefore played a key role in the development of the model of factory production. The World Heritage Site stretches

over a 24 km length of the Derwent Valley and contains a series of mills that pioneered water-powered cotton spinning as well as associated workers' housing and other buildings of the four principal industrial settlements of Cromford, Belper, Milford, and Darley Abbey. The role of industrial production in this area was closely tied up with the availability of water power provided along the River Derwent, with the advent of steam power leading to the focus of industrial activity moving away from the valley. This led to the preservation of many buildings at a point in time and also provides a clear focus and association for the World Heritage Site along the Derwent Valley.

8.7.129 Features of the Outstanding Universal Value identified in the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site Management Plan 2020-2025 (Ref 8.29) are:

- *'Criterion (ii): The Derwent Valley saw the birth of the factory system, when new types of building were erected to house the new technology for spinning cotton developed by Richard Arkwright in the late 18th century.*
- *Criterion (iv): In the Derwent Valley for the first time there was large-scale industrial production in a hitherto rural landscape. The need to provide housing and other facilities for workers and managers resulted in the creation of the first modern industrial settlements.*
- **Integrity** - *The relationship of the industrial buildings and their dependent urban settlements to the river and its tributaries and to the topography of the surrounding rural landscape has been preserved, especially in the upper reaches of the valley, virtually intact. Similarly, the interdependence of the mills and other industrial elements, such as the canals and railway, and the workers' housing, is still plainly visible. All the key attributes of the cultural landscape are within the boundaries. The distinctive form of the overall industrial landscape is vulnerable in some parts to threats from large-scale development that would impact adversely on the scale of the settlements.*
- **Authenticity** - *Although some of the industrial buildings have undergone substantial alterations and additions in order to accommodate new technological and social practices, their original forms, building materials, and structural techniques are still intact and easy to discern. Restoration work on buildings that have been in a poor state of repair has been carried out following detailed research on available documentation and contemporary built architectural examples, and every effort has been made to ensure that compatible materials are used. In those cases where buildings have been lost through fire or demolition, no attempt has been made to reconstruct. The overall landscape reflects well its technological, social and economic development and the way the modern factory system developed within this rural area on the basis of water power.'*

8.7.130 The management plan additionally identifies a number of attributes of the World Heritage Site:

- the use of natural energy to drive machines to increase production and quality of goods;
- the creation of new, dense industrial settlements in a formerly rural area;
- the dissemination of new technologies to other areas;
- the introduction of new forms of transport; and
- a relict industrial landscape still seen within an otherwise rural context.

- 8.7.131 The heritage significance of this asset is therefore drawn from the presence of a range of mill structures, associated housing and other structures which formed early industrial settlements, benefiting from key technological advances in the 18th century. Its location along the River Derwent is essential as this provided the source of power and helps to define its historic character.
- 8.7.132 The character of the World Heritage Site has driven the definition of its boundaries which identify a narrow area along the River Derwent, opening out to accommodate the historic cores of the associated industrial settlements to include the mills and workers' housing within them. A buffer zone around the World Heritage Site has generally been drawn to include the rising ground to either side of the valley (in some locations adopting a 'skyline to skyline' approach) with the edges of the buffer zone also following field boundaries, watercourses or roads. This means that the buffer zone typically measures around 2-3 km across the valley, though it widens out at some locations, including within Belper, where an area of later 20th century residential development is located on the gently rising west facing slope.
- 8.7.133 The proposed route alignment follows the A38 corridor to the east of Belper and so the draft Order Limits are approximately 2 km to the east of the World Heritage Site at its closest point. The draft Order Limits will also adjoin the buffer zone to the World Heritage Site at this location, where the proposed route alignment is within the narrow gap between the eastern edge of Belper and the A38. The draft Order Limits extend into the buffer zone at some locations where this is required to provide maintenance access during the operational phase.
- 8.7.134 The ZTV indicates some theoretical visibility of the proposed route alignment from parts of the buffer, though this is generally within areas occupied by later 20th century residential development. There would also be some visibility from parts of the buffer zone on the western side of Derwent Valley, at a distance of approximately 3.5 km. The ZTV indicates that the proposed route alignment would generally not be visible from within the World Heritage Site itself due to its location within the valley.
- 8.7.135 As a World Heritage Site, the Derwent Valley Mills is an asset of very high heritage value. The draft Order Limits are immediately east of the expansive buffer zone of the World Heritage Site and there may be some limited visibility of the proposed route alignment from some parts of the buffer zone. This would not notably affect an appreciation of the historic structures and industrial settlements that make up the site, nor harm the identified Outstanding Universal Value or other identified attributes. Overall, therefore, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be considered a negligible magnitude of change. On an asset of very high value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.136 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be a negligible magnitude of change. On an asset of very high value, this would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Kilburn Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.137 Kilburn Conservation Area comprises an area in the west of the current settlement of Kilburn, centring on Church Street and also including agricultural land to the west. Its western boundary is therefore formed by Derby Road (B6179), which was a Toll Road. The conservation area contains four listed buildings of which one is Grade II* listed, however, this is contained within the conservation area with no outward views towards the Project. Overall, the conservation area is of medium heritage value.

- 8.7.138 Although Kilburn Conservation Area contains land within the draft Order Limits, the proposed route alignment would be 400 m from the western edge of the conservation area. There will be some visibility of the proposed route alignment from within the conservation area, particularly from within the agricultural land on its western side. However, there are also two roads between the conservation area and the proposed route alignment: the A38 and the B6179. Where the draft Order Limits are included within the conservation area boundary, this is to allow for possible diversion and undergrounding of an existing overhead line along Church Street, which would not affect the character or setting of the conservation area. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.139 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Holbrook Moor Conservation Area

- 8.7.140 Holbrook Moor Conservation Area was designated in March 1997. It lies to the north of Holbrook Village. Holbrook's rapid shift to industrialisation in the early 19th century contributed most to its present form and the influence of local mill owners, Arkwright and Strutt, in the neighbouring villages of Belper, Cromford and Milford, encouraged the growth of framework knitting which began to take over more traditional forms of employment. Holbrook Moor Conservation Area is characterised by workers' cottages of the late 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. The conservation area contains no listed buildings and is of medium heritage value.
- 8.7.141 The proposed route alignment would lie approximately 540 m from the eastern edge of conservation area. The conservation area contains the historic core of Holbrook Moor, which is now contained within more modern development, with no outward views east towards the proposed route alignment, which is confirmed by the Holbrook and Holbrook Moor: Conservation Area Character Statement (Ref 8.30). There would therefore be no change to the setting of Holbrook Moor Conservation Area, and the impact arising from the construction phase would be no change on an asset of medium value, resulting in a neutral (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.142 The impact arising from the operation phase would be no change on an asset of medium value, resulting in a neutral (**not significant**) effect.

Holbrook Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.143 Holbrook Conservation Area comprises the village of Holbrook as well as associated agricultural land to the south of the village, likely to have once been the associated grounds to the Grade II* listed Holbrook Hall (NHLE1335333). The two main streets of Church Street and Town Street run in parallel and give a linear layout to the village centre. Holbrook has medieval origins as an agricultural village, though its current character owes much to the development of industry in the early 19th century, with the growth of framework knitting within distinctive workshops. As a conservation area containing a number of Grade II listed buildings, Holbrook Conservation Area is considered to be of medium heritage value overall. The Grade II* listed Holbrook Hall is of high heritage value, although its setting is contained within its own grounds and does not contribute to the wider setting of the conservation area. The rural setting of the conservation area makes an important contribution to its heritage and historic

value due to its hilltop setting, though many historic properties are tightly clustered in the village core. The principal views out of the conservation area are into the valley to the east (Ref 8.30), although the majority of the listed buildings are generally contained within the village and this defines their individual settings. Views to the east from the edge of the conservation area already include an existing 33 kV lattice pylon overhead line as well as the A38. The exception to this is Nether Cottage and attached outbuildings (NHLE1158262), located on the eastern edge of the conservation area, which would afford it some views over the proposed route alignment.

- 8.7.144 The proposed route alignment would be visible at a distance of approximately 300 m from the eastern edge of the conservation area. Its position in the valley in the principal views to the east means it will be very visible from the eastern side of the conservation area. Horsley Conservation Area sits on the eastern side of the valley. The Church of St Clement (NHLE 1109138) in particular is visible and as a medieval church it may have once been the principal place of worship for both areas; therefore, its prominence in the eastern views would have been of some importance. The proposed route alignment will be prominent within this landscape between the two conservation areas. However, it is anticipated that the Project will involve the removal and undergrounding of a section of the existing 33 kV overhead line in this area and this would mitigate the effect of the new infrastructure to some degree. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.145 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Horsley Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.146 Horsley village has three main focal points: the village green at the west side of the village containing the Grade II listed Sophia Water Fountain (NHLE1158300), the crossroads of The Dovecote, French Lane and Church Street containing the Grade II listed Old Post Box (NHLE1335336), and the junction of Church Street, Lady Lea Road and Smalley Mill Road (known locally as 'the triangle'). The Grade I listed Church of St Clement (NHLE1109138) is located within a churchyard to the west of the village green. The boundary of the conservation area encompasses a large amount of agricultural land to the south, including two non-designated heritage sites of probable medieval date; the site of a medieval grange (MDR4766); and some earthworks to the west of Horsley Grange (MDR4767) which have been interpreted as two sets of ponds. These contribute to the historic interest of the village as an agricultural settlement with medieval origins and suggest the village may have been more extensive or that its original focus was to the south, and these fields form an important part of the setting of the conservation area. There are limited views out to the southern part of the conservation area from Church Street and the individual settings of the two Grade II listed buildings here are very much contained within the village. The Grade I listed Church of St Clement is also well contained within its own graveyard with mature planting to its borders restricting any views out from the edges of the graveyard to the south. However, as previously noted, the spire of the church ensures that it is readily visible in inward views, including from across the valley to the west. The conservation area is of medium value. The proposed route alignment will cross part of the conservation area to the south. The rolling pastoral landscape

that the proposed route alignment would cross affords picturesque views from behind the village which contribute to its character. The overhead line will have a direct setting impact to this and will be a prominent feature though this landscape, including in views of the Church of St Clement from the west. However, it is anticipated that the Project will involve the removal and undergrounding of a section of the existing 33 kV overhead line which passes through Horsley Conservation Area, including the removal of existing pylons and this would mitigate the effect of the new infrastructure to some degree. Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the construction phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

- 8.7.147 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Coxbench Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.148 Coxbench Conservation Area comprises the village of Coxbench, which is dispersed along the line of Horsley Lane, as well as the junction of Coxbench Road and Alfreton Road, and the conservation area also continues to the south east to incorporate Castle Wood and Horsley Castle scheduled monument (NHLE1009293). There are four Grade II listed buildings within the conservation area, and the boundary also includes associated agricultural land to the north and south of Horsley Lane. Derby Road and the A38 run through the conservation area. The conservation area therefore covers a somewhat dispersed and varied area including historic settlement, woodland and major modern infrastructure. An existing 33 kV overhead line also crosses the eastern edge of the conservation area. As a conservation area containing a number of Grade II listed buildings, Coxbench Conservation Area is considered to be of medium heritage value overall. However, the scheduled monument of Horsley Castle (described below) is of high heritage value. It is noted, however, that this asset is within woodland and is heavily overgrown, so it does not contribute to the wider setting of the conservation area. The setting makes a notable contribution to this value, though the settings of individual listed buildings within the conservation area are generally closely confined due to the area being well wooded. All of the roads through the conservation area are also well wooded with few outward facing views. The exception to this is the area to the front of Castle Wood. The draft Order Limits include the eastern end of the conservation area at Coxbench Road. However, the proposed route alignment would be located approximately 20 m to the east, where it would cross over Coxbench Road.
- 8.7.149 The overhead line would therefore be visible from locations within the conservation area at a minimum distance of approximately 20 m but would not be visible from most of it and generally not from west of the A38 or Derby Road. The nearest listed building within the conservation area would be at a distance of approximately 480 m from the proposed route alignment. It is also anticipated that the Project will involve the removal and undergrounding of a section of the existing 33 kV overhead line in this area. Discussions are ongoing with the distribution network operator regarding the detailed design of this, however, it may involve the installation of a new CSE structure (pylon or pole) within, or near to the boundary of Coxbench Conservation Area. Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.150 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Horsley Castle tower keep castle

- 8.7.151 Horsley Castle tower keep castle (NHLE1009293) is a scheduled monument of high heritage value. The monument includes part of the remains of the 12th century tower keep castle known variously from documents as Horsley Castle and Horeston Castle. These remains include the keep, the defensive ditch which extends round the north and east sides of the outcrop on which the keep is situated, and the counterscarp bank which flanks the outer edge of the ditch. It is of primarily archaeological interest, with some historic interest as it will contain below ground archaeological remains. The remains are now covered in woodland which detract from its heritage value as it makes an appreciation of the scale and setting of the castle difficult in views from and of the monument. Views from the edge of the wooded area towards the Project area are obscured by the local topography. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be no change to an asset of high value, resulting in a neutral (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.152 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be no change to an asset of high value, resulting in a neutral (**not significant**) effect.

The Croft

- 8.7.153 The croft (NHLE 1205831) is a Grade II listed asset of medium heritage value. The asset consists of a pair of cottages dating to the 17th century, with alterations from the 19th century. They are constructed of coursed squared gritstone with gritstone dressings and a plain tile roof. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The cottages are contained within their own garden, with principal outward views to the south. The wider setting is the rural landscape which surrounds them.
- 8.7.154 The proposed route alignment lies approximately 200 m to the east, and will be visible in outward views, although not the principal views of the listed building. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.155 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Morleymoor Farmhouse

- 8.7.156 Morleymoor Farmhouse (NHLE1280448) is a Grade II listed building of medium heritage value. It was built in 1823 of brick and gritstone, with a plain tile roof. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The setting of the farmhouse is primarily defined by the farm complex comprising the more modern farm buildings to the south and gardens to the east, as well as the immediately surrounding agricultural land within which it sits. The proposed route alignment would be 150 m to the east and therefore would not be in outward views towards this from the farmhouse itself due to the presence of the intervening farm buildings. However, the proposed route alignment will pass through agricultural land which historically

belonged to the farm. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.157 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Quarry Farmhouse

- 8.7.158 Quarry Farmhouse (NHLE 1280451) is a Grade II listed heritage asset of medium value. It is constructed of red brick with stone dressings and a plain tile roof. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The setting of the farmhouse is primarily defined by the farm buildings which surround it and the immediately surrounding paddocks and fields with which it is historically associated. The principal frontage of the farmhouse faces across the paddocks to the south. Although the proposed route alignment is approximately 280 m to the east, extensive planting along the Quarry Road will partially screen the views in that direction from the asset. The asset also has other overhead lines to the west and east. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.159 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Morley Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.160 Morley Conservation Area focuses on the historic centre of the village which is clustered around the Grade I listed St Matthew's Church. There are also two Grade II* listed buildings in close proximity to the church, which are the Mausoleum, west of St Matthew's Church (NHLE1205888) and the Recreation Room, Tithe Barn and Dovecote (NHLE1140415). The conservation area boundary includes agricultural land around the village area, some of which contains remains of house platforms representing an area of medieval settlement (MDR4819) and agricultural remains associated with medieval settlement (MDR4817). To the west the conservation area also includes the Grade II listed Morley House Farm (NHLE1280445) and the scheduled motte south-west of Morley House Farm (NHLE1011447). Although the conservation area contains heritage assets of high value, the conservation area as a whole is of medium heritage value as a nucleated rural settlement containing earthwork remains with evidence of settlement originating in the medieval period. The setting of the conservation area is its rural setting; it has far reaching outward views to the north and east. The proposed route alignment would be approximately 400 m to the north and east of the conservation area, from parts of which it will be visible in the landscape. However, the overhead line will be unlikely to be directly visible from the individual listed buildings within it. Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.161 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Stanley Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.162 Stanley Conservation Area is a small conservation area centred on the village of Stanley. The boundary of the conservation area is defined tightly around the village comprising properties along Morley Lane and Station Road with the exception of two large fields in the north. As a conservation area containing three Grade II listed buildings, Stanley Conservation Area is considered to be of medium heritage value overall as a rural upland settlement characterised by modest 18th–19th century stone farmhouses, terraced cottages and converted barns. All the listed buildings are within the eastern part of the conservation area, on Station Road. The proposed route alignment would be approximately 850 m from the west end of the conservation area, though due to the enclosed nature of the conservation area it would likely be visible from only the western edge. Due to the distance and intervening topography, the overhead line would not be seen from the listed buildings within the eastern part of the conservation area. There is also an existing 132 kV overhead line present in the surrounding landscape approximately 250 m to the east of the conservation area. Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the construction phase would be no change to an asset of medium value, resulting in a neutral (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.163 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be no change to an asset of medium value, resulting in a neutral (**not significant**) effect.

Locko Park Registered Park and Garden and listed buildings

- 8.7.164 Locko Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE1000681) contains several listed buildings including the Grade II* listed Locko Park House (NHLE1140431) and its associated buildings. Overall, this is a heritage asset of high value as a prominent 18th century country house within a designed landscape. The gardens date from the mid-19th century and were designed by Henry Stevens of Derby, incorporating elements of a layout which probably originated in the early to mid-18th century. The main house is late 17th or early 18th century with mid-18th century to mid-19th century additions. It is built of ashlar and rendered brick. There is parkland on all sides of the house which consists largely of open pasture with scattered trees and clusters of trees. The park is sheltered on the west side by Birch Wood in the north west corner and a band of planting extending from it to the south along the west boundary, continuing across the south end of the site. Woodland in the south east corner of the park south of the east lodge is called Crow Wood and is shown on the 1766 map. Locko House itself and the majority of its associated buildings are nestled in the head of a shallow valley feature, with gently rising ground of the parkland to either side defining the principal views from the house towards the ornamental lake to the south. This also defines the principal outward views of the house, as it is approached from the south.
- 8.7.165 The proposed route alignment will pass to the north and east of the registered park and garden, with the draft Order Limits adjoining the boundary of the designated area at a number of locations. However, it will do so primarily behind sections of mature woodland which are located around the edge of the registered park and garden. Therefore, there will only be sporadic views of the overhead line from the north of the park, and there are not expected to be views out towards the overhead line from the house itself. Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the registered park and garden and listed buildings during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. This would be considered to result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.166 The impact arising from change on the settings of the registered park and garden and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. This would be considered to result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Little London Farmhouse

- 8.7.167 Little London Farmhouse (NHLE1334826) is a Grade II listed building of medium value. It was built as a threshing barn in the early 17th century with 19th century additions and 19th and 20th century alterations. It has square panel timber framing with corner braces and queen post trusses, set on a stone plinth and infilled with brick nogging; it also has a 19th century brick extension to east. The roof is steeply pitched with a 20th century concrete tile roof on original trusses with three brick ridge stacks. It is of architectural interest as a historic agricultural building. The setting of the farmhouse is primarily the original farmyard in which it is located, and associated buildings within the wider context of historically associated agricultural land. As it was originally built as a threshing barn, it was constructed for its functionality, so there are no designed outward views, which contribute to its significance. The proposed route alignment would be situated approximately 700 m to the south west and may be visible from the farmhouse. However, because of the enclosed nature of the farmyard, and some lines of mature planting in the outward views in that direction, any outward views are likely to be intermittent. It is therefore considered that there would be no change to the significance of this asset with the limited degree of change not affecting appreciation of the agricultural origins of this building, resulting in a neutral (**not significant**) effect.

Farm building at Manor Farm

- 8.7.168 The farm building at Manor Farm (NHLE1087967) is a Grade II listed building of medium value. Originally a farmhouse and attached farm buildings, it is now all farm buildings. They were built in the early 19th century, with some minor later alterations. They are constructed of whitewashed brick on a brick plinth with plain tile roofs and one brick ridge stack, and are L-shaped in plan. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The setting of the building is primarily the original farmyard in which it is located and associated modern farm buildings which surround it on three sides, and within a wider context, the agricultural land with which it is historically associated. The principal elevation faces to the south east.
- 8.7.169 The proposed route alignment will lie approximately 490 m to the west and may be visible, though with intervening farm buildings and mature plantations surrounding the buildings, this would be limited. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.170 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Draycott House and cottage

- 8.7.171 Draycott House (NHLE1334836) is a Grade II listed building of medium value. It was built in the 18th century with minor 20th century alterations and additions. It is constructed of red brick with stone dressings, and with a hipped graduated slate roof. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The house

is set within a farm complex which includes a range of associated farm buildings to the north and the Cottage at Draycott House (NHLE1204152) to the west. The cottage was once the stable block and coach house to Draycott House and is now a house in its own right. It was built in the 18th century and converted to a house in 1950. It is constructed in brick with stone and gauged brick dressings and hipped plain tile roof. The setting of the cottage is primarily Draycott House and other associated buildings. The principal elevation to Draycott House is southward and this comprises the principal outward view over agricultural land which contributes to its heritage significance.

- 8.7.172 The proposed route alignment would be approximately 800 m to the west and is likely to be visible from the area of the house, but not within its principal outward view to the south. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.173 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of negligible magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Elvaston Castle Registered Park and Garden and listed buildings

- 8.7.174 The formal gardens and pleasure grounds (NHLE1000404) of Elvaston Castle comprise a Grade II* registered park and garden incorporating Grade II, II* and I listed buildings and an asset group of high heritage value. The parkland was laid out in 1830-51 by William Barron for the fourth Earl of Harrington. The principal building is the Grade II* listed Elvaston Castle, which was built in 1633 and altered during the early 18th century. The park and gardens cover approximately 80 ha on level land within the flood plain of the River Derwent. The boundaries to the parkland are mostly fenced and enclosed by woodland belts with the exception of Elvaston Avenue which runs across open fields, extending from the eastern edge of the parkland for a distance of approximately 1.2 km and terminating west of the village of Ambaston. The line of Elvaston Avenue continues through woodland into the central part of the park and is aligned with the eastern frontage of Elvaston Castle. The line of the avenue is shown on a map of 1839, suggesting that some 18th century planting survived at that time. It was probably augmented and replanted by William Barron, who cleared away all trees and hedgerows in the line of the avenue for a distance of approximately 10 km so that uninterrupted views could be obtained along it. The historic entrance to the park is via the Grade II listed London Road Lodge Entrance Gates (NHLE1334604), from which a southern drive on a straight alignment leads directly to the south frontage of Elvaston Castle over approximately 1.2 km. This drive has belts of woodland to either side and the parkland is mostly wooded except for an open field in the north. The location of Elvaston Castle and its associated listed buildings is generally enclosed by woodland, with an ornamental lake to the north.
- 8.7.175 The proposed route alignment would be located to the east and south of Elvaston Avenue at a minimum distance of approximately 600 m to the south and a distance of 800 m to the east, continuing along the line of Elvaston Avenue. Although, as detailed above, there were once uninterrupted views for 10 km from here, this is no longer the case and views from the avenue toward the overhead line would be restricted by vegetation and the village of Ambaston. The overhead line will likely be visible from the area of the avenue but would be unlikely to feature in the view along the avenue itself from its western end. The proposed overhead line would not be visible from any of the listed buildings within the central part of the parkland.

At the southern end of the park are the London Road Lodge Entrance Gates (NHLE1334604) and the proposed route alignment would be approximately 100 m to the south. However, any views from here are blocked by mature planting to the south of London Road.

- 8.7.176 Overall, the impact arising from change on the settings of the registered park and garden and listed buildings during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.177 The impact arising from change on the settings of the registered park and garden and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Ambaston Grange Farmhouse

- 8.7.178 Ambaston Grange Farmhouse (NHLE1281577) is a Grade II listed building of medium heritage value. It was built in the late 18th century, with mid-19th century additions and 20th century alterations. It is of red brick construction with a 20th century concrete tile roof, brick external gable stacks and a sawtooth eaves band. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The setting of the farmhouse is primarily the farmyard, in which it is located, and associated buildings, within a wider context of the agricultural land with which it is historically associated. The extensive modern farm buildings are generally arranged to the north and east of the farmhouse and the house itself faces to the south west.
- 8.7.179 The proposed route alignment will lie approximately 450 m to the north, with a maintenance access which will pass through the fields to the west of the farm to join the farm track which leads to Ambaston Lane. The principal views of the farmhouse are to the south west and not towards the proposed route alignment. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of a minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.180 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of a minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Thurlaston Grange

- 8.7.181 Thurlaston Grange (NHLE1334628) is a Grade II listed building of medium value. The house was built in the early 18th century with 1765 additions. It was remodelled and enlarged in approximately 1800, with minor 20th century alterations. The building is of two storeys and constructed in red brick with a hipped concrete tile roof. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The house is set in its own extensive grounds containing associated buildings, all of which contribute to the asset's value. The associated farm buildings are arranged to the north, and the farm complex is generally enclosed by mature trees. However, the main frontage of the house faces to the south and there is a break in the tree line which affords views across a paddock which is also to the south. The proposed overhead line would be clearly visible from the house, with Pylon 4CW148 located at a distance of approximately 150 m from the house. The pylon would be to the south east of the house, but the proposed overline line would cross over the paddock to the south of Thurlaston Grange and there would be temporary scaffolding located within it during

the construction phase to facilitate the overhead line stringing works for the crossing over the B5010. These will add new elements into the setting of the house during the construction and operation phases. The impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

- 8.7.182 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Settlement site

- 8.7.183 Settlement site (NHLE1007024) is a scheduled monument of high heritage value. It consists of below ground archaeological remains which were identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs and consists of a complex of overlapping circles and linear features with a scatter of possible pits. There is an element of doubt in the interpretation as to the nature of the site and whether it represents an enclosed settlement. It may be a complex multi-phase site with overlapping archaeological features that continue in a large area around the scheduled area. It is of archaeological interest, with below ground archaeological remains having potential to yield information on prehistoric settlement of this area. The uncertainty in the nature of the scheduled monument makes its original setting difficult to determine and there are no visible features associated with this monument at ground level. However, it is located on slightly elevated ground at approximately 70 m AOD, rising above the Trent Valley to the south, and this location may have made it a favourable location for settlement in the prehistoric period. The proposed route alignment would pass to the south of the monument, with the nearest pylon being 4CW159 approximately 240 m to the south and an area of temporary scaffold protection 150 m to the south east. However, the A50 lies between the proposed route alignment and the asset. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. As a monument comprising below ground archaeological remains, this is considered to result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.
- 8.7.184 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system 300 m north west of The Lowes Farm

- 8.7.185 Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system 300 m north west of The Lowes Farm (NHLE1019060) is a scheduled monument of high heritage value. The monument includes earthworks and buried remains of Swarkestone Lows, the only known Bronze Age round barrow cemetery to survive in the Trent Valley. The monument also includes the buried remains of Bronze Age occupation and part of an Iron Age aggregate field system and there is further evidence of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement west of the monument (MDR4371). It is of archaeological interest for the information it contains about prehistoric burials and Iron Age/Roman settlement patterns. It is situated on the crest of a narrow east to west ridge of Triassic Mercia Mudstone which rises approximately 15 m above the River Trent to the south affording outward views in that direction. The monument is visible as a series of earthworks and cropmarks. Four barrows are visible as upstanding earthworks, the largest and most prominent measuring

approximately 91.5 m in diameter and 3.6 m in height. This barrow is under pasture and is situated towards the western end of the monument, whilst the other barrows are under arable and are much lower in height. The original setting is the barrows' prehistoric landscape. They were built on a ridge to be seen from some distance, perhaps within view of other prehistoric sites close by, such as the multi-period prehistoric site (NHLE1007028) 4 km to the west, along the River Trent. The A50 dual carriageway is located immediately beyond the northern boundary of the monument, and two local high pressure gas pipelines pass through the monument broadly following the line of the A50. The proposed route alignment would pass to the south of the monument, with the nearest pylon being 4CW165 at a distance of approximately 140 m to the south, within the wider prehistoric landscape of Swarkestone Lowes Barrow Cemetery and Field System (MDR4378), increasing the setting impact. An existing field access in the south west corner of the monument is also proposed to be used as a maintenance access off Lowes Lane to Pylons 4CW164, 4CW165 and 4CW166, though this would not affect the monument itself. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. This is considered to result in a moderate adverse effect which would be **significant**.

- 8.7.186 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. This is considered to result in a moderate adverse effect which would be **significant**.

Swarkestone Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.187 Swarkestone lies in the Trent Valley on the north bank of the River Trent. The conservation area itself is an asset of medium heritage value with architectural and historic interest as a riverside settlement retaining medieval origins and structures from the Georgian and Victorian periods. Its existence here is largely due to the presence of an ancient and important river crossing, possibly dating from the pre-Conquest period. The conservation area has two distinct areas of character, unified by single estate ownership but very different in appearance; the sandstone historic buildings, gardens and parkland associated with the former and now ruinous Swarkestone Hall (described further below), and the red-brick estate buildings of the 19th century. Both were developed at different times by the land-owning Harpur family (Harpur-Crewe from 1808), who still own much of the land in the village today. The setting of both parts of the conservation area is dominated by the River Trent. Immediately south of the conservation area is the scheduled monument of Swarkestone Bridge (NHLE 1007076), which is within Stanton by Bridge Conservation Area as it crosses the river. Swarkestone Conservation Area has a distinct riverside setting and also a wider rural agricultural setting.

The proposed route alignment would be 390 m from the northernmost boundary of the conservation area. The Swarkestone Conservation Area Character Statement (Ref 8.31) defines important views of the conservation area from the south across the river which illustrate its riverside setting, and from Derby Road to the north, illustrating the open land on the eastern side of the conservation area. None of these are outward views towards the north where the overhead line would be situated, although it will be visible in that direction. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value. This is considered to result in a moderate adverse effect which would be **significant**.

- 8.7.188 The impact arising from change on the settings of the conservation area and listed buildings during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Swarkestone Old Hall – Registered Park and Garden and associated listed buildings

- 8.7.189 Swarkestone Old Hall is a Grade II* registered park and garden (NHLE1000685) of high heritage value with architectural and historic interest as a garden and pleasure grounds with a fine example of a pavilion. It consists of an early 17th century pavilion, a walled enclosure, and walled gardens relating to Swarkestone Old Hall. Swarkestone Hall lies immediately east of the village of Swarkestone in an area which is rural and agricultural. The approximately 2.5 ha registered park and garden is on level land and the boundaries are formed by walls and fences separating the site from fields. Included within the boundary of the registered park and garden is a set of 17th century gate piers (NHLE1334664) on the south side of the A514 Swarkestone Road and the track leading from them to the site. The gardens are associated with the Grade II* Swarkestone Old Hall, and fall into two areas, the former gardens enclosed by walls attached to the ruins of the Old Hall, and a Grade I listed pavilion or banqueting house called The Grandstand (NHLE1088345) and its attached walls, which lies approximately 170 m north of the Old Hall.
- 8.7.190 The proposed route alignment would be 520 m from the gates at the northernmost point of the registered park and garden. The majority of the gardens are walled, suggesting the outward views were not an important part of the setting, with internal views being favoured. Therefore, the proposed overhead line, although visible from the park in some places will not detract from its heritage value. The impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of high value. This is considered to result in a moderate adverse effect which would be **significant**.
- 8.7.191 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Swarkestone Bridge

- 8.7.192 Swarkestone Bridge is a scheduled monument (NHLE1007076) and Grade I listed building (NHLE1088337) of high heritage value. It consists of a bridge and causeway 1200 m long. A bridge is first referred to in this spot in 1204. The present causeway dates from the late 13th or early 14th century, although the bridge itself was destroyed by floods in 1795 and replaced 1795-7 by a new bridge. There were several stages of repairs and widening in the 19th century, including blue brick strengthening to the arches in 1899. It is of architectural and historic interest as a medieval bridge. The setting of the bridge and causeway is primarily defined by the River Trent and the floodplain it crosses. The Swarkestone Conservation Area Character Statement (Ref 8.31) states the important outward views from the bridge are the long views towards the Crewe and Harpur Arms, and the oblique views of the red brick 19th century housing to the east, strung out along the northern bank of the river, with the broad expanse of the river dominating the scene. The proposed route alignment would be approximately 730 m from the north end of the bridge and will be visible in distant outward views. However, this would be beyond the more localised views identified which illustrate the historic riverside character of this asset. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. This would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.193 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. This would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Lowes Farmhouse and attached Farm Buildings

- 8.7.194 Lowes Farmhouse and attached farm buildings (NHLE1088349) forms a group of Grade II listed buildings of medium heritage value. They were built in the early 19th century, with minor later alterations and are constructed of red brick with stone dressings. It is of architectural interest as a historic farmhouse built of local materials. The buildings form an L shape, with a large farmhouse facing south and the barn and stables joining it at a right angle facing east. The draft Order Limits encompass the farm on three sides, with the proposed route alignment approximately 130 m to the south and temporary routes identified for maintenance access to the west and east. The setting of the farmhouse is primarily defined by its immediate grounds and other associated farm buildings, as well as the frontage of the listed farm buildings onto Lowes Lane. The wider setting comprises the arable farmland which surrounds and is historically associated with it. An element of this is that the farmhouse itself has principal views towards the south, although somewhat filtered by a tree line around the perimeter of the farm complex. The proposed route alignment will be to the south of the farmhouse and will pass through its historic farmland and feature within its principal outward views. The use of maintenance access tracks to the east and west will have little effect on the heritage assets. The impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.
- 8.7.195 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Barrow-on-Trent Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.196 Barrow-on-Trent is situated in the Trent Valley on the northern bank of the River Trent about 1.5 km from Swarkestone and just south of the A5132. It has two distinct areas of character: the open river frontage development along Church Lane, and the tight-knit settlement fronting Twyford Road and clustered around the junction of Chapel Lane, Brookfield and Church Lane.
- 8.7.197 As a conservation area containing a number of Grade II listed buildings, Barrow-on-Trent Conservation Area is considered to be of medium heritage value overall with architectural and historic interest as a riverside settlement which appears to have developed alongside a historic crossing point over the River Trent. The Grade I listed Church of St Wilfrid is of high heritage value, however, the church is positioned on the south side the conservation area, away from the proposed route alignment, and would not be individually affected by the Project.
- 8.7.198 The Barrow-on-Trent Conservation Area Character Statement (Ref 8.32) states that the character of the village is dominated by its river frontage setting and by the relationship between the buildings, grouped in clusters along the lanes, the spaces between them, the continuous enclosure along the streets and the very striking contribution made by mature trees within gardens. Within the village, views are restricted to the more intimate relationships between buildings, and the main emphasis of views is outward, across the floodplain south towards the river. Where Church Lane meets the river, the space opens out and views widen to take in the

southern riverbank, emphasising the historic interests of Barrow-on-Trent as a riverside village located near to a fording point which would have allowed access to pasture on both sides of the river. The proposed route alignment will be located approximately 850 m to the north and will not be seen from everywhere within the conservation area, and not within the important views as identified in the character statement. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.199 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.200 The character statement for the Trent and Mersey Canal (Ref 8.33) states the canal is of national importance as part of the country's industrial heritage, and therefore the conservation area is of high heritage value. The canal stretches from Shardlow in Derbyshire, where it meets the confluence of the rivers Trent and Derwent, to Preston Brook in Cheshire, where it meets the Bridgewater Canal. There are fourteen miles of the canal that fall within South Derbyshire and the whole of this stretch falls within the Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area.
- 8.7.201 The Derbyshire section of the canal follows the course of the River Trent and lies within the flood plain with limited outward viewpoints. Like many early canals, its course meanders, following the contours of the landscape with many bends. This meandering route gives rise to short-range vistas, and occasionally surprising views where a group of buildings or a bridge comes into view, from either the towpath or the water. The majority of the listed buildings along the canal are associated canal infrastructure such as locks and canal bridges, which were built to fulfil a function, with their setting being restricted to the canal itself. This relationship between the canal and its associated structures, rather than any longer distance outward views, primarily defines the setting of the conservation area. Other listed buildings within the conservation area, Grade II listed Stenson House (NHLE1374149), Stenson Lock Cottage (NHLE1374146), Arleston House Farmhouse (NHLE1096557) and The Green Man (NHLE 096519) within the Study Area also have no long outward views.
- 8.7.202 The proposed route alignment would broadly follow the corridor of the canal in a westerly direction from around Pylon 4CW163 and would cross over the canal and therefore the conservation area between Pylons 4CW171 and 4CW172, close to the Grade II listed Trent and Mersey Canal Deep Dale Bridge Number 17 (NHLE 1096882). Temporary netted scaffold protection would also likely be required to facilitate the overhead line stringing works across the canal and so would be present during the construction period. Within this section of the canal, the proposed route alignment is located south of the line of the A50 to the north and a railway line to the south before it crosses to the north of the former Willington power station. The canal conservation area therefore already exists within an area containing modern infrastructure within this area. It is also already crossed by multiple 132kV overhead lines on the distribution network on their approach to Willington Substation from the north east, north and north west.
- 8.7.203 The overhead line will, however, be visible and introduce a new element into shorter range views from parts of the conservation area and from some of the listed buildings within it. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the

construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. This is due to the size of the conservation area and its linear nature. The limited impact of the overhead line on the conservation area's heritage value would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.204 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. This would result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Twyford henge and Round Hill bowl barrow

- 8.7.205 Twyford henge and Round Hill bowl barrow (NHLE1011436) is a scheduled monument of high heritage value. The monument includes a henge and the bowl barrow known as Round Hill. The henge does not survive as an upstanding feature, but its construction ditch has been identified from aerial photographs and survives as a buried feature beneath modern horticultural land. The original setting is the prehistoric landscape in this place, with the monument set on a slight rise within the Trent Valley. This may have been with the intention of being seen in the landscape with from other prehistoric sites close by such as the multi-date prehistoric site (NHLE1007028) 1.2 km to the north west along the Trent Valley. The proposed route alignment lies approximately 780 m to the north, and due to the topography of the land the proposed overhead line will be visible in outward views from the monument. As the monument does not survive as an upstanding feature, overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. This is considered to result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

- 8.7.206 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value, this is considered to result in a slight adverse (**not significant**) effect.

Twyford Conservation Area and listed buildings

- 8.7.207 Twyford Conservation Area is an asset of medium value overall although it does contain two assets of high value: the Grade II* listed Old Hall Cottage (NHLE1096517) and the Grade I listed Church of St Andrew (NHLE1039117). It is of architectural and historic interest as a riverside settlement which developed alongside a historic crossing point over the River Trent. The hamlet is grouped into two distinct historic areas: the river frontage settlement, which was established along with the church and was part of the medieval settlement; and development around the village green. The village green is an open space which straddles the main road (A5132) that runs through the village, edged on its west side by the Twyford Brook that winds its way down to the River Trent. The boundary of the conservation area includes the area around the Grade I listed Church of St Andrew, the village green and continues north to include Grade II* listed Old Hall Cottage. Old Hall Cottage is the oldest standing dwelling built on the northern edge of the village green. The existing building on the site has an unusual orientation, placed so that its front elevation faces north east, away from the road and the settlement, overlooking a field. The Twyford Conservation Area Character Statement identifies 'Principal' views within the conservation area in the south across the River Trent and internal views within the conservation area from the village green. As the principal views as set out in the Conservation Area Character Statement are internal and not towards the proposed route alignment, the setting of the high value assets therefore does not add to the wider setting of the conservation area.

- 8.7.208 The land within the hamlet is very low-lying and regularly floods but the houses sit above the water level and there is evidence that in places the ground was artificially raised. The setting is predominantly flat, rural and agricultural.
- 8.7.209 The draft Order Limits marginally extend to within the conservation area boundary at its western and northern edge, primarily resulting from visibility splays required for proposed access points to the construction swathe of the local road network which are essential to ensure road safety in accordance with relevant design standards. Subject to conditions along the local road network, a degree of vegetation management along the highway boundary may be required as part of the creation and maintenance of the visibility splays. The positioning of access points and the extent of the visibility splays will continue to be evaluated as part of the design development including liaison with the relevant local highway authority. There would be a temporary construction compound to the immediate north west during the construction period and the proposed route alignment would be approximately 100 m from the northernmost boundary of the conservation area. Due to the proximity, there will be intermittent views from within the conservation area, but in particular from areas north of the church, whilst the area around the River Trent would be affected to a much lesser degree. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.
- 8.7.210 The impact arising from change on the setting during the operation phase would be of moderate magnitude on an asset of medium value, resulting in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

Neolithic date cursus and mini henges

- 8.7.211 This monument comprises an extensive and complex group of below ground archaeological remains which have been identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs. It is known as '*Cursus and mini henges, of Neolithic date, round barrows of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, and settlements, enclosures and fields of late Iron Age/Romano-British date, immediately east of Willington either side of the A5132*' (NHLE1007028). This is a scheduled monument of high heritage value and is of archaeological interest as an important group of below ground archaeological features representing a focus of religious and settlement activity. The remains of this multi-period site survive as a series of buried archaeological features including ditches, pits, gullies and slots with associated deposits. A cursus is an elongated rectilinear earthwork, built in the Neolithic period as a religious or ceremonial monument, and is a rare feature type. This example comprises a pair of intermittent parallel buried ditches, oriented north east to south west, with the ditches being approximately 900 m long and 70 m wide. Previous investigations have confirmed that the ditches have a maximum width of 3.5 m and depth of 1.2 m. Other features within the scheduled area comprise the remains of an Iron Age/Romano-British settlement and field-system and early Bronze Age round barrows. Taken as a whole, the identified below ground remains represent a long history of religious or ceremonial, funerary and settlement use of this part of the Trent Valley during the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. Further cropmark evidence for later prehistoric or Romano-British field systems also extends beyond the scheduled area within the Trent Valley.
- 8.7.212 The original setting is the prehistoric landscape of this place, with cropmark and earthwork evidence of prehistoric activity along the Trent Valley. The cursus has a clear group value with the nearby scheduled cursus at Aston-on-Trent, suggesting

that these were foci of ceremonial and religious activity associated with settlement along the valley. The late prehistoric and Romano-British settlements are also examples of continuing settlement in this area, with further evidence for associated field systems extending along the Trent Valley. The archaeological interest of this asset is wholly represented by below ground archaeological remains and being located to the east of the former Willington power station, there are a number of overhead lines which are already visible from the area of the monument.

- 8.7.213 The draft Order Limits include land within the scheduled area which has been included for the diversion of an existing 132 kV overhead line which crosses directly through the scheduled area and has pylons sited within it, though the precise scope of the diversionary works has yet to be finalised. The proposed route alignment would be approximately 20 m north of the scheduled monument boundary at its closest point, with the nearest Pylon 4CW180 120 m to the east. A section of proposed haul road for construction access may also cross a corner of the scheduled area but could potentially be micro-sited further away during ongoing design development and further survey work. A maintenance access for Pylon 4CW180 using existing agricultural routes available through the scheduled area is also proposed. Overall, the impact arising from change on the setting during the construction and operation phases would be of minor magnitude on an asset of high value. Whilst the precise scope of diversionary works to the existing 132 kV overhead line is yet to be determined, this is considered to result in a moderate adverse (**significant**) effect.

8.8 Potential Additional Mitigation Measures

- 8.8.1 Details of the design embedded and good practice mitigation measures that will be employed for the Project are set out in section 8.6 above.
- 8.8.2 Additional mitigation comprises measures over and above any embedded and standard mitigation measures, for which assessment within this PEIR has identified a requirement to further reduce significant environmental effects. The preliminary assessment reported in this PEIR has not identified any additional mitigation at this stage, over and above the embedded or control and management measures identified. This will continue to be reviewed as the assessment progresses and the preliminary design develops further.

8.9 Monitoring

- 8.9.1 No further monitoring beyond the mitigation detailed above is required.

8.10 Residual Effects

- 8.10.1 As there are no identified additional mitigation measures, the preliminary assessment of residual effects listed in **Table 8.12** is unchanged from the preliminary assessment of effects identified in section 8.7.

8.11 Summary

- 8.11.1 **Table 8.12** summarises the preliminary assessment of effects, potential additional mitigation measures and residual effects.

Table 8.12: Summary of residual effects for historic environment

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Former field boundaries within the draft Order Limits identified on LiDAR	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Areas of former ridge and furrow within the draft Order Limits (MDR5628, MDR5620, MDR14650, MDR14651, MDR8048 MDR7329, MDR8114)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Possible mounds and pits within the draft Order Limits identified on LiDAR	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Possible former enclosure identified on aerial imagery (RSply_ID_190)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Site of various former industrial features including 19 th century collieries (MDR14100, MDR9596, MDR11624, MDR9596, MDR9597, MDR11624, MDR5474, MDR4581), iron foundry (MDR11578), railway (MDR11055)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Possible earthworks at Tibshelf Road (MDR5871)	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Enclosure identified on aerial photographs east of Meadow Farm, Dam Lane (MDR5889)	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Projected extent of former medieval deer parks (MDR5869, MDR14250, MDR4687, MDR4744, MDR14261, MDR14258, MDR12679)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Alfreton Park (MDR5876)	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Ryknield Street Roman Road (MDR10207)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Mill earthworks and gritstone pillars south of Pentrich (MDR15105)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Horsley Conservation Area	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Coxbench Conservation Area	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Possible site of Preceptory of the Knights of St. Lazarus (MDR15032)	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Enclosures and field systems and pottery scatters of likely late prehistoric or Romano-British date identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs (MDR5507, MDR5508, MDR5512, MDR4321, MDR4322, MDR4363, MDR4313, MDR4327, MDR4328, MDR14481, MDR4322)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Swarkestone Lowes Barrow Cemetery and Field System (MDR4378).	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Iron Age/Romano-British settlement, west of Lowes Lane, Barrow upon Trent (MDR4371)	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Field systems of likely late prehistoric or Romano-British date identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs (MDR4327, MDR4328)	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Prehistoric landscape, Frizams Lane, Twyford and Stenson (MDR4303)	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
Physical impact upon archaeological remains	Pit alignments (MDR4311)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Sutton Scarsdale Conservation Area	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Sutton Scarsdale Hall (NHLE1007035)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	High House Farmhouse (NHLE1335459)	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
		Operation	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Heath Village Conservation Area and listed buildings within it	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Stainsby Conservation Area and defended manorial complex including site of chapel (NHLE1015890)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	The Hardwick Hall group of assets (NHLE 1051617, 1052337, 1015889, 1000450)	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
		Operation	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	and Hardwick and Rowthorne Conservation Area				
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Astwith Conservation Area and listed building within it	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Hardstoft Conservation Area and listed buildings within it	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Shirland Lodge Farmhouse (NHLE1108887)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Shirland Park Farmhouse (NHLE1311279)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Alfreton Hall (NHLE1109028)	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
		Operation	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Alfreton Conservation Area and listed buildings within it	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Amber Mill and Toad Hole Conservation Area and listed buildings within it	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	South Wingfield Conservation Area and listed buildings within it	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Wingfield Hall (NHLE1109154) and associated buildings	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	'The ruins of South Wingfield Manor House, incorporating Manor Farmhouse and an Aisled Outbuilding to the south' is a scheduled monument (NHLE1014829) incorporating Grade I listed Wingfield Manor (NHLE1109156)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Pear Tree Cottage (NHLE 1045809)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Castle Hill Camp (NHLE1007046)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Coneygrey Farmhouse (NHLE1109150)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Tag Farmhouse (NHLE1108992)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	The Church of St Matthew (NHLE1109151)	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
		Operation	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Amberley Farmhouse (NHLE1109148)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Yew Tree Farmhouse (NHLE1108990)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Hartsay Hall (NHLE1108988) and the adjoining wall at Hartsay Hall (NHLE1335425)	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
		Operation	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Furnaces at Morley Park Iron Works, Morley Park (NHLE 1108984)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Kilburn Conservation Area and listed buildings	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Holbrook Moor Conservation Area	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
		Operation	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Holbrook Conservation Area and listed buildings	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Horsley Conservation Area and listed buildings	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
		Operation	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Coxbench Conservation Area and listed buildings	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Horsley Castle tower keep castle (NHLE1009293)	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
		Operation	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	The Croft (NHLE 1205831)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Morleymoor Farmhouse (NHLE1280448)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Quarry Farmhouse (NHLE 1280451)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Morley Conservation Area and listed buildings	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Stanley Conservation Area and listed buildings	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
		Operation	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Locko Park Registered Park and Garden (NHLE1000681)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Little London Farmhouse (NHLE1334826)	Construction	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
		Operation	Neutral (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Neutral (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Farm building at Manor Farm (NHLE1087967)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Draycott House (NHLE1334836) and Cottage at Draycott House (NHLE1204152)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Elvaston Castle Registered Park and Garden and listed buildings (NHLE1000404)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Ambaston Grange Farmhouse (NHLE1281577)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage assets	Thurlaston Grange (NHLE1334628)	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
		Operation	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Settlement site (NHLE1007024)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset		Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
	Lowes Farmhouse and attached farm buildings (NHLE 1088349)	Operation	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Swarkestone Lows round barrow cemetery and part of an aggregate field system 300 m north west of The Lowes Farm (NHLE1019060)	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
		Operation	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Swarkestone Conservation Area and listed buildings	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Swarkestone Old Hall Grade II* Registered Park and Garden (NHLE1000685)	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Swarkestone Bridge (NHLE1007076)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Barrow-on-Trent Conservation Area and listed buildings	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)

Description of the Effect	Sensitive Receptor	Phase	Significance of Effect with Design Embedded and Good Practice Mitigation	Additional Mitigation Measure	Residual Effect
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Trent and Mersey Canal Conservation Area and listed buildings	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Twyford henge and Round Hill bowl barrow (NHLE1011436)	Construction	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
		Operation	Slight (Not Significant)	None identified at this stage	Slight (Not Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Twyford Conservation Area and listed buildings	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
		Operation	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
Change on the setting of heritage asset	Neolithic date Cursus and mini henges (NHLE1007028)	Construction	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)
		Operation	Moderate (Significant)	None identified at this stage	Moderate (Significant)

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