

8 CULTURAL HERITAGE – INDIRECT EFFECTS

8.1 Introduction

This chapter assesses the impacts of the proposed Linton Wind Farm on historic assets. It has regard to national policy guidance and the publications of English Heritage, and it addresses the following historic assets, definitions of which can be found in the Glossary:

- Listed Buildings (grade I, II* and II)
- Conservation Areas
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)
- Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs) of Special Historic Interest (grade I, II* and II)

This chapter should be read in conjunction with Chapter 7, Landscape and Visual Character Assessment and the relevant Figures supplied in **Volume 2: Visualisations**.

8.1.1 Historical Background

The parish of Linton represents the territories of three adjacent settlements, Great and Little Linton, and Barham. Linton was probably settled before Roman times as the discovery of early Iron Age remains found near the Hadstock road in 1948, suggest.

Sheep and arable farming has been practised in much of Linton for centuries, with pasture closes found within the common fields which survived until inclosure in 1838. By the mid twentieth century the Linton estate farms mainly grew cereals and root-crops, while sugar-beet was being grown by the 1950s. A seed-testing station had been established by 1954 although it apparently closed c. 1970. Sheep-farming remained important after inclosure. By 1970 there was an abattoir, principally for pigs.

From the thirteenth to nineteenth century Linton had a market and fairs, and remained a local centre for retail trade well into the twentieth century. Trade in local timber and leather was important until their decline in the nineteenth century. Some new manufactures were introduced in the nineteenth century including blacksmithing, brewing, the production of whiting with materials from a neighbouring chalkpit which grew into the Linton Chalk and Whiting Co., who had works by the Hadstock Road by 1922. Many of these had declined by the early twentieth century, to be replaced by light industries, including printing and engineering and fertiliser manufacturer.

The Ordnance Surveyor's drawing (1780-1840) provided in Figure 8.1 shows the field enclosures. From this it is possible to see that, to the south west of Linton, the field boundaries have remained virtually unchanged and remain visible today. This is especially noticeable in the area to the north of *Catley Lodge* which is the site of the proposed wind farm today. The dotted line marking out the Icknield Way Path is also visible, and together, these boundaries clearly make a distinction between the various land ownerships.

8.2 Conclusion and Summary

The proposed wind farm will not directly affect any settings of any built heritage features as there are no features with settings extending to the wind farm site. It will impact upon views to and from cultural heritage features to varying degrees. Those listed buildings closest to the wind farm with clear views of the turbines will be most affected however their historical and architectural merit will not be impacted upon by the presence of wind turbines resulting in no unacceptable harm to the assets.

8.3 Assessment Methodology

The cultural heritage assessment methodology is divided into two main sections:

- i) Baseline:
 - identification of a historic asset using data from the National Monuments Record (NMR);
 - collation of primary information on that asset including the list description or other published information on the asset;
 - visit to the asset including the grounds where possible;
 - summary of its special interest, character, appearance and setting from on-site observation and information from list description/appraisal of the asset;
- ii) Assessment of impacts derived from the wind farm on the asset's special interest, character and setting.

8.3.1 Baseline

The baseline study was carried out in order to identify all of the surrounding historic assets. A five kilometre study area (from turbines) has been selected, within which all designated historic assets have been identified. From experience, it is our judgement that a study area of this extent will cover all secondary impacts that could reasonably be anticipated.⁵ In reality, the inner 2.5 kilometre range from the turbines will normally contain the majority of those historic assets where a secondary impact may be significant.

Data for all cultural heritage features was collected from the NMR and plotted onto OS maps. List Descriptions for every listed building within 5km were used as the primary source of information. Descriptions of the RPGs were sourced from the NMR and www.magic.gov.uk. Where conservation area character appraisals were available these were used to inform the primary baseline information. Other primary and secondary documentary resources were sourced from the NMR, British Library and South Cambridgeshire and Uttlesford District Councils.

Fieldwork in connection with the built environment was undertaken in November 2008 over 2 man days. The weather was wet but with fair visibility. Every historic asset within the study area was visited. It should be noted that the receptors were all viewed from public land and where receptors could not be visually assessed from nearby, largely as a result of tree cover, the assessment was made from the nearest available position.

⁵This is based on numerous examples where we have been involved with wind farms at ES and at appeal.

Consultation

Consultation was carried out through the submission of a Scoping Report to the local planning authority and English Heritage. The responses from that scoping report and any other consultation in relation to historic assets are compiled in the Table 8.1 and have been taken into consideration as part of this assessment.

Table 8.1: Summary of Cultural Heritage Consultee Responses

Consultee	Summary
Scoping Report Responses	
South Cambridgeshire District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific comments were made although they did suggest that the setting of 'important' features should be looked at including Linton, Hildersham, Great and Little Abington Conservation Areas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cumulative impacts with other wind farms consented or planned for the area surrounding the proposed development including Wadlow and West Wrattling.
Uttlesford District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The State of the proposed contents list for the EIA <i>'appears to be compendious, and should address all necessary issues'</i>.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uttlesford make no suggestions in relation to Cultural Heritage
English Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That all 'highly designated buildings' are looked at in detail.

8.3.2 Assessment of impacts

The assessment of impacts on a historic asset is twofold:

- (i) To establish the importance (or sensitivity) of the asset and its setting (see Appendix F1 for a definition of 'setting').
- (ii) To make an assessment of magnitude of change, based on the location of development in relation to the cultural heritage feature.

The assessment of effects is, as far as possible, grouped into those upon archaeological remains (predominantly covered by PPG16) and those on built heritage (predominantly covered by PPG15).

A wind farm can have two types of effect, direct and indirect;

- Direct Impacts:** A direct impact upon historic assets would involve physical alteration or destruction as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of a wind farm. Direct impacts could include the construction of turbine and crane bases, new or upgraded access tracks, substations, transformers, cables, etc.
- Indirect Impacts:** An indirect impact upon a historic asset would involve an effect on the setting of a feature or area, such as a listed

building or a conservation area. Setting is discussed in more detail at Appendix F1.

Significance Criteria

The following criteria are used in the assessment of impacts on historic assets. The significance of potential impacts is assessed by taking into account the sensitivity of the historic asset and the potential magnitude of change. Magnitude of change is a function of the nature, scale and type of disturbance, or damage to the historic asset. For example, a high magnitude of change may result in the loss of or damage to a feature of cultural heritage interest. Criteria for assessing the magnitude of predicted change are given in Table 8.3.

The sensitivity of the historic asset will depend on factors such as the condition of the site and the perceived heritage value/ importance of the asset. The sensitivity of the historic asset is defined by its importance in terms of national, regional or local statutory or non-statutory protection and grading of the asset. Table 8.2 sets out the criteria for assessing sensitivity.

Table 8.2: Criteria for assessing sensitivity of receptors

Sensitivity	Criteria
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) and Areas of Archaeological Importance ▪ Archaeological sites of schedulable quality and importance ▪ Listed Buildings and their settings ▪ Registered Parks and Gardens and their settings
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local Authority designated sites e.g. Conservation Areas and their settings ▪ Undesignated sites of demonstrable regional importance
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sites with specific and substantial importance to local interest groups ▪ Sites whose importance is limited by poor preservation and poor survival of contextual associations
No Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sites with no surviving archaeological or historical component
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Importance cannot be ascertained

Table 8.3: Criteria for assessing magnitude of change on receptors

Magnitude of Change	Definition
High	Total loss or major alteration to key elements or features of the pre-development conditions, such that its post-development character, composition or setting would be fundamentally changed.
Medium	Loss or alteration of one of the key elements or features of the pre-development conditions such that its post-development character or setting would be partially changed.
Low	Slight alteration from pre-development conditions including alteration of the setting of a cultural heritage feature.
No Change	Very slight or no change from pre-development conditions.

The sensitivity of the historic asset, together with the magnitude of change, defines the significance of the impact (Table 8.4). Impacts of 'major' or 'moderate'

significance are considered to equate to significant impacts highlighted in the context of the EIA Regulations.

Table 8.4: Criteria for assessing significance of impact

Sensitivity	Magnitude of Change			
	High	Medium	Low	No Impact
High	Major	Major	Moderate	Negligible
Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Negligible
No importance	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
Unknown	Potentially major	Potentially moderate/major	Potentially minor/moderate	Negligible

8.4 Planning Policy Guidance

This section provides a brief summary of the planning policies of relevance to historic environment, including national through to local policies. Chapter 3: Energy and Planning Policy Guidance details the overall planning policy context.

8.4.1 Legislation

Legislation protecting buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest is contained in the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Sections 16, 66 and 72 of the 1990 Act are of particular relevance. They establish that special regard must be given by the decision maker in the exercise of planning functions to the desirability of preserving a listed building or its setting and to the desirability of preserving the character, appearance and setting of a conservation area.

The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), provides for the establishment and maintenance of a schedule of monuments which are protected.

In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority is bound by the policy framework set by this legislation, government guidance, (in this instance PPG15 and PPG16), by current Development Plan policies and by other material considerations, as set out below.

8.4.2 National Policy Guidance

PPS22

National policy guidance relating to 'Renewable Energy' is set out in *Planning Policy Statement 22 (PPS22, 2004)*, it recognises the need to consider effects of renewable energy on cultural heritage features and states in Paragraph 11 that:

2 pages omitted as these planning policies are no longer current
Other superseded policies include those in 8.4.7

provide clear illustrative and technical material to allow that impact to be properly assessed.”

8.4.4 Local Plan Policy/ Local Development Framework

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2004) and South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework (2007)

The *Core Strategy Development Plan Document* (January 2007) contains an overriding objective (objective ST/j) which aims to ensure that:

‘the district’s built and natural heritage is protected and that new development protects and enhances cherished townscape assets of local urban design, cultural, and conservation importance, and character of the landscape.’

South Cambridgeshire District Local Plan

The policies which are of relevance include;

EN15 and EN16 – Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monuments
EN28 Development within the Curtilage or Setting of a Listed Building
EN30 Development affecting conservation areas

These policies should be seen against the background of policies which provide a raft of protection for listed buildings and conservation areas, including matters to do with materials, repairs, demolition, and so on. Policy EN28, relating to listed buildings, is the most specific for the purposes of this ES chapter because it stipulates that:

- (i) New development should not dominate listed buildings in scale, form, massing or appearance.
- (ii) New development should not harm the setting, well being or attractiveness of a listed building.
- (iii) New development should not harm the visual relationship between the listed buildings and their formal or natural landscape surroundings.
- (iv) New development should not harm archaeological remains importance unless *‘some exceptional, overriding need can be demonstrated, in which case conditions may be applied to protect particular features or aspects of the building and its setting’*.

South Cambridgeshire Landscape Character Areas

South Cambridgeshire District Council Local Plan Policy EN1 relates specifically to those areas which have been designated as Landscape Character Areas. Its states:

In all its planning decisions the District Council will seek to ensure that the local character and distinctiveness of these areas is respected, retained and wherever possible enhanced. While recognising that landscape is a dynamic concept, planning permission will not be granted for development which would have an adverse effect on the character and local distinctiveness of these areas.

This policy goes on to state that *‘In recent years many features of local character and distinctiveness have been lost as a result of changing practices in land management and development. This has given rise to increasing interest in the idea of seeking to*

retain remaining elements of local distinctiveness and, wherever possible, to restore them’.

South Cambridgeshire contains parts of five Character Areas (the Fens, the East Anglian Chalk, the Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands, and small parts of the Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge and the South Suffolk and North Essex Claylands). Of most relevance here is the LCA East Anglian Chalklands and this area is described below:

(iii) The East Anglian Chalklands run across the District south of Cambridge from the edge of Royston towards the Newmarket area. This is an area of smooth sloped and rolling chalk hills, broken by the valleys of the Granta and Rhee which converge just south of Grantchester to form the River Cam. Large arable fields are punctuated by small beech copses or hangers on some of the hills. The South Suffolk and North Essex Claylands, in the extreme south-east of the District, is undulating high land and is some of the highest in the County. Large arable fields form much of the landscape although there is some woodland and hedgerows, whilst earth banks are a distinctive feature along some roadsides.

Uttlesford Local Plan Policies 2005

One of the eight proposed turbines at Linton is sited within Uttlesford, as are a number of the settlements located towards the limits of the 5km study area, to the south of the site, and therefore it is necessary to consider relevant local policies.

Policy ENV2- Development affecting Listed Buildings

Development affecting a listed building should be in keeping with its scale, character and surroundings. Demolition of a listed building, or development proposals that adversely affect the setting, and alterations that impair the special characteristics of a listed building will not be permitted. In cases where planning permission might not normally be granted for the conversion of listed buildings to alternative uses, favourable consideration may be accorded to schemes which incorporate works that represent the most practical way of preserving the building and its architectural and historic characteristics and its setting.

Policy ENV3- Open Spaces and Trees

The loss of traditional open spaces, other visually important spaces, groups of trees and fine individual tree specimens through development proposals will not be permitted unless the need for the development outweighs their amenity value.

Policy ENV4 Ancient Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Importance.

Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings, are affected by proposed development there will be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation in situ. The preservation in situ of locally important archaeological remains will be sought unless the need for the development outweighs the importance of the archaeology. In situations where there are grounds for believing that sites, monuments or their settings would be affected, developers will be required to arrange for an archaeological field assessment to be carried

out before the planning application can be determined thus enabling an informed and reasonable planning decision to be made. In circumstances where preservation is not possible or feasible, then development will not be permitted until satisfactory provision has been made for a programme of archaeological investigation and recording prior to commencement of the development.

Policy ENV9 – Historic Landscapes

Development proposals likely to harm significant local historic landscapes, historic parks and gardens and protected lanes as defined on the proposals map will not be permitted unless the need for the development outweighs the historic significance of the site.

Policy ENV15 - Renewable Energy

Small scale renewable energy development schemes to meet local needs will be permitted if they do not adversely affect the character of sensitive landscapes, nature conservation interests or residential and recreational amenity.

8.4.5 Other Guidance

English Heritage published a guidance document entitled *Wind Energy and the Historic Environment* in 2005. In summary it recommends:

- the impacts of wind energy proposals on the historic environment should be evaluated in all levels of environmental impact assessments;
- consideration of the historic environment should include world heritage sites; marine, coastal and terrestrial archaeology; historic buildings and areas; designated landscapes and the historic character of the wider landscape;
- the significance of internationally and nationally designated sites should be safeguarded, and physical damage to historic sites should be avoided;
- the impact of wind energy developments on the setting and visual amenity of historic places should also be considered;
- where wind energy developments affect historic sites, national planning policies on the historic environment should be taken into account;
- consideration should always be given to the reversibility of wind energy projects.

8.4.6 Policy Implications

Listed buildings are designated as being of special architectural, historic or archaeological importance. They are categorised under three grades; in order of importance Grade I, Grade II* and Grade II. Both Grade II* and Grade I denotes outstanding architectural or historic interest, according to PPG 15. According to paragraph 3.6 of PPG 15 '*The grading of a building in the statutory lists is clearly a material consideration for the exercise of listed building control*'. Nevertheless, it notes that all listed buildings are given equal statutory protection irrespective of their grade. Listed buildings (of all grades) are considered to be of national importance.

Conservation areas are normally designated by Local Authorities, although English Heritage and the Secretary of State for National Heritage also have powers to designate conservation areas. Conservation areas are considered to be of local or regional importance. According to paragraph 4.6 of PPG 15 '*Given the nature of*

conservation area controls - essentially controls over demolition; strengthened controls over minor development; and the protection of trees - designation is not likely to be appropriate as a means of protecting landscape features, except where they form an integral part of the historic built environment and that factor needs to be taken into account in considering any planning applications which would affect them. The Courts have held that it is legitimate in appropriate circumstances to include within a conservation area the setting of buildings that form the heart of that area' and 'Designation is clearly not a proper means of controlling activities (e.g. agricultural operations) which do not fall within the definition of development.'

Non-statutory registers: **historic parks and gardens**. These are graded in the same way as statutory listed buildings, but the same level of protection is not given. According to paragraph 2.24 of PPG 15 '*no additional statutory controls follow from the inclusion of a site in English Heritage's Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest [...], but local planning authorities should protect registered parks and gardens in preparing development plans and in determining planning applications. The effect of proposed development on a registered park or garden or its setting is a material consideration in the determination of a planning application.*' Since their protection falls under the local authority, historic parks and gardens can be considered as being of local or regional importance. Those designated by English Heritage, however, are considered to be of national importance.

Other features, considered to be of lesser (local) historic interest, are not protected under legislation and as such were not covered as part of this assessment. Where development would result in the removal of features of local importance, preservation by record should be ensured at Local/Regional Authority level. Under the proposals, no upstanding features of local historic interest are to be removed.

8.4.7 Cumulative Effects: PPS 22

PPS 22 recognises the need to assess cumulative effects of wind farms. It is important to note, however, that only *landscape effects* and *visual effects* are cited - but these do not constitute *cultural heritage* and cannot be directly applied to cultural heritage assets. Paragraph 21 of PPS 22 states, under the heading '**Landscape and Visual Effects** [bold our emphasis] *of Renewable Energy Developments*' that '*Planning authorities should also take into account the cumulative impact of wind generation projects in particular areas.*'

It is clear that cumulative effects need to be assessed, although it would appear from PPS 22 that it is only considered relevant in terms of *Landscape and Visual Effects*. The *Companion Guide to Planning Policy Statement 22* notes in Paragraph 5.22 that '*Cumulative **landscape effects** and **visual effects** [bold our emphasis] should be considered separately. The former refers to effects of a proposal development on the landscape fabric, character and quality and so concerns the degree to which renewable energy development becomes a significant or defining characteristic of the landscape.*'

Paragraph 5.24 of the *Companion Guide* notes that '*Bodies such as Scottish Natural Heritage have developed considerable experience in dealing with these issues [cumulative effects] and have prepared several volumes of good practice guidance for their own and wider use*'. It goes on to state that the guidance in England is derived from the Scottish guidance. However, the Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH)

guidance⁶ on cumulative effects only covers landscape and visual impacts and cannot be directly applied to cultural heritage assets.

8.4.8 English Heritage Guidance

English Heritage's guidance (*Wind Energy and the Historic Environment, 2005*) in summary recommends that the *cumulative* as well as *specific* effects of wind energy proposals on the historic environment should be evaluated. The '*wider landscape setting*' and '*visual amenity*' of historic sites are mentioned in accordance with PPS 22, although there is no definition of these and no attempt to quantify it. Wider landscape setting and visual amenity are not cultural heritage assets. It is important to reiterate that PPS 22 does not include cumulative effects under '*National Designations*' (i.e. *cultural heritage assets*); instead it is treated under the heading '*Landscape and Visual Effects of Renewable Energy Developments*'.

The English Heritage guidance notes that *cumulative effects* should consider existing and planned renewable energy developments and their infrastructure. The document also states that '*...landscape capacity and sensitivity analysis should always include the historic dimension*' and notes that Historic Landscape Characterisations (HLC) '*...should be incorporated in the overall assessment of landscape impact*'. In addition, the '*character of the landscape*' is noted as important under cumulative effects. The guidance does not suggest a methodology or approach other than for landscape-specific references. Whilst this can be applied to historic landscapes, it is not relevant to specific assets.

The English Heritage guidance notes that when dealing with specific historic sites (including large scheduled monuments and registered parks and gardens) the extent of '*designated historic sites tend to be more limited*' (p7). Furthermore, it is of crucial importance to this statement that according to English Heritage '*Listed buildings and their curtilages generally occupy far smaller areas. It should not, therefore, be particularly onerous to avoid locating potentially damaging wind farms within nationally important historic sites...*'

This suggests that the extents of designated sites should not be interpreted as landscape-wide. It follows that, whilst useful in defining, assessing and determining the potential cumulative effects of a wind farm, the general available guidance relates to *Landscape and Visual Impacts*, but does not necessarily apply equally to cultural heritage, which '*tend to be more limited*' in extent and '*generally occupy far smaller areas*'.

8.4.9 Assessing Cumulative Effects

From the aforementioned it is clear that there is a difference between the cumulative effects relating to landscapes and that of specific assets. A significant consideration in terms of the differences between cumulative *Landscape and Visual* effects and that of *Cultural Heritage* is that landscapes can be assessed in terms of the '*character across an area*'. The SNH guidance⁷ notes that '*Two windfarms need not be intervisible – or even visible from a common viewpoint – for there to be potential for both to impact on landscape experience for those travelling through an area. It may be desirable to consider the cumulative effects of windfarms on users of scenic road routes, or long-distance routes for walkers, along their full length.*'

⁶ *Cumulative effect of Windfarms* (Version 2), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) Guidance, revised 13/04/2005

⁷ *Cumulative effect of Windfarms* (Version 2), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) Guidance, revised 13/04/2005, p6

In contrast designated cultural heritage assets, in particular listed buildings and archaeological remains (whether scheduled or not), are fixed points within a landscape which occupy limited areas and with relatively small curtilages. It follows that any cumulative effects upon these will be limited to what would be visible from them, rather than the whole or wider landscape. For example, the fact that two wind farms would be visible in the same view from a listed farmhouse may have a negligible cumulative effect on it, whilst the cumulative effects of the two wind farms upon another asset or the wider landscape may be considerable.

There is also no presumption that a number of relatively closely grouped listed buildings or structures would be sequentially visited or associated with each other. To the contrary, day-to-day experience indicates that in most instances it is unlikely that the designated status of many listed buildings and structures would attract a greater number of visitors *per se* – apart from those marketed or recognised as ‘destinations’.

It is worthy of note that in assessing the effects upon the setting of cultural heritage assets, no existing wind farm turbines were noted as forming part of the present landscape, and those proposed or under construction will be visually removed (obscured) from the assessed assets as a result of the topography of the area. The effectiveness of this ‘visual barrier’ is graphically illustrated on the ZTV. The cumulative effects upon the assessed cultural heritage were therefore considered negligible.

8.5 Existing Conditions/Baseline Environment

This section covers (i) Archaeology, (ii) Historic Landscape and (iii) Built Heritage.

8.5.1 Archaeological

Table 8.5 below sets out the SAMs found within 5km of the proposed turbines at Linton and these can be found displayed on the mapping provided at Figure 8.2.

Table 8.5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments within 5km of proposed wind turbines

SAM Ref. No.	Name	Parish	Distance from proposed turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
20688	Moated site in Paddock Wood 560m NE of Chesterford Research Park	Little Chesterford	1.6km	<p>D: Moated site of unknown date and purpose on the southern edge of Paddock Wood.</p> <p>A: The primary setting comprises the extent of Paddock Wood whilst the secondary setting is rural with a scattering of farmsteads around the site the majority located to the north, east and south. The secondary setting does not extend to the proposed turbines.</p>

SAM Ref. No.	Name	Parish	Distance from proposed turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
CB2	Brent Ditch	Pampisford	1.8 – 3.7km	D: Linear earthwork, possibly a boundary ditch of pre-conquest date. A: Today this earthwork's primary setting is established within the grounds of Pampisford Hall Park and runs SE ending south of Great Abington. The secondary setting is rural and established in the fields either side of the A11.
29399	Romano-Celtic temple, 400m S of Dells Farm	Great Chesterford	2.6km	D: Buried remains of substantial Roman-British temple complex. A: The primary setting is rural and set within defined field boundaries south of Dell's Farm. The secondary setting is rural but does take in the northern part of Great Chesterford.
24871	Roman Fort, Roman town, Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries	Great Chesterford	3.5 – 4km	D: Earthworks remain along the town's western edge – all other remains and features are below ground. A: The primary setting of this SAM is limited to the site itself bounded to the west by the M11/A11, to the north and west by the B1383 and to the south by the railway line. The secondary setting is predominantly residential.
29709	Two moated sites	Pampisford	4.2km	D: Two adjacent medieval sites, visible as clumps of trees associated with the earthworks within an agricultural field. A: The primary setting is identified by the trees which surround the earthworks, whilst the secondary setting is rural and primarily established to the N/NW of the A505.
33355	Bartlow Hill Roman Barrow Cemetery	Bartlow	4.3km	D: A group of six Roman barrows. A: The primary setting is entirely enclosed by mature woodland. The secondary setting is rural and strongest associations are with the land to the east of Bartlow. The secondary setting takes in the settlement of Bartlow to the west but is essentially rural.

SAM Ref. No.	Name	Parish	Distance from proposed turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
CB84	Roman Villa Site	Ickleton	4.3km	<p>D: Site of a Roman building indicated by surface scatter of building materials and pottery.</p> <p>A: The primary setting is limited to the immediate location of the SAM whilst the secondary setting has been compromised and today is a mixture of rural, residential and takes in the M11 and A11 which are sited directly to the south and south-east of the site.</p>
CB76	Romano-British settlement site	Hinxton	4.3km	<p>D: Site of Roman settlement indicated by surface scatter of buildings materials and pottery.</p> <p>A: The primary setting is established within the rectangular field boundary in which the settlement is located to the north. The secondary setting is residential taking in the settlements of Hinxton, Ickleton, and Duxford to the NW. It is also clearly established to the west of the A11.</p>
20690	Moated site, fishpond and enclosure at Bordeaux Farms	Little Chesterford	4.6km	<p>D: A number of rectilinear earthworks surrounded by mature vegetation.</p> <p>A: This SAM has a limited primary setting which comprises the square area of land in which it is located. The secondary setting takes in Little Chesterford but is cut short to the West by the M11.</p>
CB26	Worstead Street near Cambridge	N/A	5.0km	<p>D: Roman road running from Godmanchester to Colchester. Clearly visible as a wide Greenway which forms part of a national trail. Banks and ditches alongside the road from the Roman construction are visible in places.</p> <p>A: The primary setting of this SAM is established within the rural setting north of the A1307 beyond Little Abington, Hildersham and Linton. The secondary setting is characterised by fields and a scattering of settlements including Balsham to the NE.</p>

8.5.2 Landscape Character Areas

The wind farm site is located within South Cambridgeshire District Council's Landscape Character Area 4, East Anglian Chalk. Linton lies mainly on the chalk, overlaid by narrow beds of alluvium and valley gravels along the River Granta and on much of the higher ground by boulder clay or by glacial gravels. The historic landscape of the immediate vicinity of the surrounding area is primarily enclosure fields but with the removal of many enclosure hedgerows. Hedgerows do remain lining most roads within the area and when these reach settlements their presence creates a distinction between rural landscape and settlement.

8.5.3 Built Heritage

The following are a list of the settlements found within 5km of the proposed wind turbines.

1. *Linton 1 – 2km NE*
2. *Hildersham 1 – 2km N*
3. *Great Abington 2km NW*
4. *Hadstock 2km E*
5. *Little Abington 2.5km NW*
6. *Great Chesterford 3 – 4km SW*
7. *Little Chesterford 3.5km SSW*
8. *Hinxton 4km WSW*
9. *Bartlow 4km E*
10. *Babraham 4.5km NW*
11. *Pampisford 4.5km NW*
12. *Ickleton 4 – 5km SW*

Listed Buildings

There are 8 grade I listed buildings within 5km of the nearest proposed turbine and 27 grade II* listed buildings within the same area. Table 8.6 below, includes descriptions of all those buildings including an analysis of their setting, and the relevant mapping can be found in Figure 8.3.

There are over 400 grade II listed buildings within 5km of the proposed wind farm. Because of the large number of buildings which need to be considered, these have been included in the ES Appendices. As such the relevant mapping can be found in Appendix F2 whilst buildings are listed and described in Appendix F3. The Grade II listed buildings are grouped by location on streets and individually listed within the table.

Table 8.6: Grade I and II* Listed Buildings within 5km of proposed wind turbines

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
01	Queens House, Linton Grade II*	Linton	1.4km	<p>D: A house with a dated rainwater head 'W.C. 1731' and carved brick 'l. WEBB 1731' in rear wall, with alterations C1780-90 to street façade and incorporating as service wing an original C17 2 unit plan lobby entry building. The main façade has parapet gables and end stacks with plain parapet above, wooden eaves cornice and hung sashes rising to cornice level.</p> <p>A: Located on the southern edges of Linton's town centre this property's primary setting comprises the long rectangular plot on which it is sited (running east) whilst its secondary setting is predominantly residential but also wooded to the east. No views can be afforded over the wider landscapes to the north or south.</p>
02	Hildersham Hall, Grade II*	Hildersham	1.4km	<p>D: A country house C1807 by E Lapidge. It includes the ranges (C17 and C18 respectively) of a former farmhouse. It is constructed of C19 red brick with a timber frame and stuccoed brick detail. It has a low pitched, hipped roof of slate and comprises two storeys with attics and is of a rectangular plan of 5 and 3 bays and a north-west rear wing. The portico is raised up on stone steps with panelled corner piers and unfluted Ionic columns.</p> <p>A: Hildersham comprises a number of scattered properties along a north-south orientated road. The High Street is at the northern end. Hildersham Hall stands in a park consisting of 70 acres, well wooded and containing a piece of ornamental water. As such its primary setting extends to the park boundaries, whilst the secondary setting can be considered to take in Hildersham's High Street and associated development leading up to the Halls entrance.</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
03	Burford Farmhouse, Grade II*	Hildersham	1.5km	<p>D: Formerly a farmhouse. C17 with late C17 or early C18 addition and C19 and C20 alterations. Timber-framed and plastered, plinth of brick and flint, painted. Plain tiled hipped roofs. Tall square planned ridge stack and T-planned rear stack partly plastered. Two storeys with attics and cellar. Main east-west range with slightly projecting wing to east added to an earlier three-unit plan building now forming north-south range to rear. East elevation: Coved plastered cornice. Main entrance in angle with wing with C20 double glazed panelled doors with shallow flat roof and cornice supported on console brackets; similar garden door to left hand. Two ground floor flush-framed twelve-paned hung sash windows and four similar first floor windows.</p> <p>A: Much like The Church of the Holy Trinity below, the primary setting of Burford Farm House comprises the main plot on which the property is located as well as its associated grounds/parkland. The secondary setting of this property encompasses the High Street and other properties along it.</p>
04	The Guildhall, No. 4 Church lane, Grade II*	Linton	1.6km	<p>D: Now a house C1523 timber framed, exposed at 1st floor and plastered. Late C17 ridge stack to left hand range and tall side stack to north range. It comprises two storeys with a jetty running along the south elevation and plain tiled parallel gable roofs. First floor windows are horizontal sliding sashes, whilst three original 4 light windows remain, one restored, with moulded mullions.</p> <p>A: The Guildhall retains the same secondary setting as the church, below, located on the northern edge of the tree demarcated boundary. Its primary setting comprises the site on which it is located which is a triangular patch of land with Horn Lane to the south running east to west from Church Lane.</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
5	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Grade I	Linton	1.6km	<p>D: South aisle C1200 and part of a larger cruciform church rebuilt C13 and later. Chancel and north nave arcade C13. West tower early C14 reducing length of earlier nave by C7 feet with arcade remains in south face. The nave and aisle were re-roofed in the 19th century. Walls are constructed of flint rubble with dressings of clunch and limestone whilst the roof is of lead with red plain tiles. It also has lancet lights, gargoyles, embattled nave and aisled parapets.</p> <p>A: Set within Linton itself this church is enclosed by trees on three sides (S, E and W) at the end of Church lane. Its primary setting comprises the land on which it is sited, including the associated grave yard, all on the eastern side of the land. Its secondary setting comprises the wider area in which it is sited, marked out by trees forming a square around the church and the lower half of Church Lane. This is an enclosed site with few views into or out of it in any direction.</p>
06	Linton House, Grade II*	Linton	1.6km	<p>D: A large house (originally 2 separate dwellings) dated C17 with late C18 and late C19 alterations. Constructed of late C17 red brick with stone dressings, C19 red brick and late C18 gault brick with a C18 stucco west façade. It comprises two storeys and the main building is a U shaped plan with a hipped plain tiled roof. Hung sash windows predominate.</p> <p>A: The primary setting comprises the square, sizeable plot of land on which the property is sited whilst the secondary setting is established within the residential, predominantly 17th century, vernacular character of Linton.</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
07	79 and 81, High Street, Grade II*	Linton	1.7km	<p>D: Formerly 1 now 4 dwellings. Early C16 with late C17 and C18 alterations and additions. Timber framed and plastered with C20 pargetting replacing original. There is a large red brick ridge stack and a ridge stack to the rear rebuilt. It comprises two storeys with cellars and is an L shaped plan with a continuous jetty to the south and east. Hung sash windows can be found at ground floor along with an oriel window. At first floor are 2 cross-framed windows with casements.</p> <p>A: Located at the centre of the town, this property forms part of the general inward looking character of the High Street. The primary setting comprises the immediate plot taking in Coles Lane. The secondary setting is well established within the town where no views are afforded over the surrounding countryside.</p>
08	Mabbuts, Grade II*	Hildersham	1.7km	<p>D: Formerly a farmhouse, now a house dated to the mid C16 with late C17 alterations and additions. Timber framed and partly plastered with a hipped thatched roof and tall red brick ridge stack. Comprising two storeys with a three unit plan and cross passage behind the stack. It has a continuous jetty to the main elevation of four bays.</p> <p>A: Located in a particularly densely tree covered part of the High Street, Mabbuts is set against the road with trees to the rear and another property directly to the south. No views can be obtained over the surrounding landscape from this property. Its primary setting takes in its immediate plot and facing properties along the High Street, whilst its secondary setting extends out around the property taking in the wooded areas to the west and east.</p>
09	87 and 89, High Street, Grade II*	Linton	1.7km	<p>D: Formerly two houses C16 or earlier. Timber framed with plaster render and plain tiled roof and a painted brick plinth. The main range comprises one storey and attic a 2 storey, jettied cross wing to the east. It has modern fenestration with casement windows.</p> <p>A: Similar to the above Nos.79 – 81, now one property, has a primary setting limited to the immediate location whilst the secondary setting is clearly rooted within the</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
				town.
10	Chandlers, 93 High Street, Grade II*	Linton	1.7km	<p>D: A former hall house divided into 2 dwellings with early C15 and C17 alterations and additions. It comprises a timber framed construction with plaster render and some original pargetted panels in the street elevation. It has a plain tiled roof. The main hall range is of 1 storey and attic flanked by a 2 storey cross wing to the east and west. There is an oriel window at ground floor with shaped brackets and horizontal sliding sashes and dormers elsewhere.</p> <p>A: The primary setting is established within the immediate locality, the plot within which the building is located and the adjacent buildings, whilst the secondary setting is established within the wider Linton settlement, on the High Street.</p>
11	Church of St Botolphs, Grade I	Hadstock	1.8km	<p>D: The walls of the present nave are Anglo-Saxon in date and there is evidence to suggest that this was the minster church built by Canute after the battle of Assandun in 1016. It was built on the remains of an earlier church. The nave has 4 original C11 double splayed windows intact (originally there were 6). The north door and its stone surround with carved ornamentation on the area and imposts is of the early C11 but was rebuilt in its present position later on. The chancel was rebuilt in 1884 by William Butterfield.</p> <p>A: The primary setting comprises the rectangular area of land, bounded by trees on which the church is sited in the southern corner. The secondary setting is predominantly rural but takes in the scattering of vernacular development to the north, west and east associated with Hadstock.</p>
12	Parish Church of Holy Trinity, Grade I	Hildersham	1.9km	<p>D: The west tower dates from the C12 as does the vaulted sacristy. The nave is C13 along with the north and south aisle and clerestory (thought to be later C13). The northwest vestry is C14. Walls comprise flint rubble with limestone dressings along with limestone quoins. The roof is steeply pitched and slate with lead coverings. There is a large C19 south window. The west tower is detailed with limestone quoins and</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
				<p>lancet-lights.</p> <p>A: This church is located away from the High Street within a plot set in fields with dense tree coverage to the south stretching around to the north west. As such the church's primary setting encompasses the leafy rectangular plot on which the church is sited (to the west of the High Street), whilst the secondary setting takes in the land around the site into which the church's primary setting projects.</p>
13	Burntwood End, Grade II*	Saffron Walden	2.0km	<p>D: <i>In remote position, approx 1.7km N of Little Walden Church (not included). Early/mid C16 with C19 additions. Timber framing exposed and plastered, peg and pantiled roofs. L shaped plan. 2 storeys. Front S elevation: long jettied range, exposed framing with tension braces, central stack, half hipped roof, doorway in central chimney bay, single bay each side. 4 principal joists, 3 still with brackets, common joists under bressumer plate. Doorway original, step-stop chamfered jambs, doorhead C20 renewed, also boarded door. Windows C20 casements with glazing bars, 2 on each storey, 2-lights, 4x3 panes, also, central first floor shoulder-headed fixed light. Stack C17 or earlier of 2 conjoined blocks. Rear N elevation: all rendered with smaller C19 parallel block towards W end. 4 C20 casement windows all in rear block, 3 on ground floor, one on first floor, glazing bars, 4x3 panes. C19 stack in rear unit, central and rising from roof eaves. W end elevation: flush gable ends, rendered.</i></p> <p>A: Because of this property's isolated location its primary setting is limited to the triangular shaped area of land in which it is sited and the deciduous and evergreen trees which enclose it. The secondary setting is rural and can be considered to extend no further than 1km in any direction around the site.</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
14	Gildencroft, Grade II*	Great Abington	2.2km	<p>D: A cottage C15 with C16 and C17 alterations. Comprises a timber framed construction with a half hipped thatched roof and elevations are plastered. There are 5 windows at ground floor all of different sizes and with glazing bars. Ridge stack to the left of the centre with upper courses of gault brick. Potentially an open hall plan originally masked today by plaster, tie beam and joists.</p> <p>A: Great Abington is a sprawling settlement but the main historical core is located to the eastern side of the area. This is inward looking and densely laid out. Gildencroft is located on the north-western side of the High Street and as such its primary setting comprises the development immediately to either side, and opposite, whilst its secondary setting takes in the open fields to the rear.</p>
15	Parish church of St Mary, Grade II*	Great Abington	2.4km	<p>D: Chancel and nave C12, west tower C1225, tower arch and inserted south arcade and aisle early C14, South porch C14, windows to nave and south aisle replaced in C15. Restorations from the late 19th century visible and the early 20th century. Constructed with flint and rubble walls with clunch and limestone dressings. Slated and plain tiled roof, spire covered with lead.</p> <p>A: Located on the western side of the High Street St Mary's primary setting comprises its immediate location and associated land whilst its secondary setting takes in the wooded areas to the west and beyond open fields.</p>
16	Abington Pottery, High Street, Grade II*	Little Abington	2.5km	<p>D: Late C15 house with late C18 alterations timber framed and plastered with plain tiled roofs. Constructed of red brick with ridge stack to left hand and external stack to right hand gable. Open hall with two storey bay to NE and cross wing to SE originally jettied to the street. 4 ground floor casement windows include three with transomed lights and two-centred wooden heads, and one original six-light moulded mullioned window.</p> <p>A: Located on corner of Church Lane with the High Street the primary setting comprises the plot on which the property is located, including land to the rear. The</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
				secondary setting is residential to the south and north but takes in the open land to the east between the High Street and Cambridge Road.
17	Abington Hall, Grade II*	Great Abington	2.5km	<p>D: A country house constructed C18 and built for a Mr Mortlock incorporating an earlier building. Constructed of red brick, with tuck pointing and gauged brick dressings with limestone details. The roofs are slate with concealed chimneys. It comprises 3 storeys with a service basement. The north façade has 9 bays with the central 5 slightly recessed with giant pilastered quoins flanking the end bays. There is a continuous moulded cornice and plain parapet. The main entrance has a recessed C20 glazed door with fanlight and the portico is raised on stone steps with 4 Roman-Doric columns and entablature.</p> <p>A: Today Abington Hall is in use as a conference centre and a considerable amount of development has occurred in this area, especially to the west, including Granta Park and the associated parking and development. As such the primary setting of Abington Hall is confined to the original open land (significantly reduced in size) to the north and south of the property. The secondary setting takes in the wider landscape to the east and north-east but does not extend to the 20th century development directly to the west.</p>
18	Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Grade II*	Little Abington	2.4km	<p>D: C11 nave and base to tower, chancel early C13 and north chapel of later C13, west tower rebuilt early C14 and south porch C15. There was an 1885 restoration. The church comprises walls of flint rubble with clunch and limestone dressings, C19 plain tiled roof with patterned ridge tiles. The tower is of two stages with west angle buttresses of three stages up to belfry height.</p> <p>A: The primary setting consists of the sizeable rectangular plot, including graveyard, on which the church is centrally sited. The secondary setting is predominantly a rural one with a scattering of trees but to the north can also be considered to include the edges of Little Abington. No long views to the east can be achieved from this location.</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
19	Barham Hall, Grade II*	Linton	2.8km	<p>D: A Medieval farmhouse early C16 with C17 alterations constructed of flint rubble, red brick and with a timber frame. It has a plain tiled roof and comprises two storeys with mid C17 rear extensions including a surviving medieval wall up to first floor.</p> <p>A: Located to the South East of Linton's centre and to the east of the proposed wind farm site (around 2.5km away) Barham Hall's primary setting is clearly defined by the field enclosures which form a square around the site. The Hall's secondary setting is also rural and once would have included Linton itself, to the north, but the A1307 has now created a distinct break in the landscape.</p>
20	Old Vicarage, Grade II*	Great Chesterford	3.8km	<p>D: A late C15 timber framed house with C17 plaster details and C19 ground storey additions on the east side. It comprises two storeys and on the eastern side the upper storey has plastered panels with swags and a centre oval panel with the date 1672. The upper storey is gabled on the north front and jettied on the north and west fronts with moulded brackets on the north and a carved corner post. There are small casement windows and a C19 oriel window on the north front at ground floor. On the west side beneath the jetty is a small original window of 2 lights with carved spandrels.</p> <p>A: The primary setting includes the land directly to the rear of the building whilst the secondary setting combines the residential character of Great Chesterford's southern edge with the more rural character which dominates the south of Church Lane, taking in The Church of All Saints to the west.</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
21	Church of All Saints, Grade I	Great Chesterford	3.8km	<p>D: A flint church with stone dressings of C13 origin with C14 and C15 alterations. Restored in the C19. The west tower was destroyed in the C14-C15 and was rebuilt, it fell down in 1790 and was rebuilt in 1792. It is now faced in cement. The 2 western bays of the nave arcade and a lancet window in the chancel give evidence of the C13 origin. The rest of the nave, the south aisle, the north chapel, the crossing and transepts are of the C14-C15.</p> <p>A: This church has a similar setting to its neighbour (above). Its primary setting comprises the large rectangular plot on which it is sited, bounded on all sides by a wall and trees. Its secondary setting is predominantly rural to the south but takes in the residential character of the area directly to the north.</p>
22	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Grade II*	Little Chesterford	3.9km	<p>D: A small church with a nave and chancel together. The earliest detail is from the C13 but the church is ostensibly today a 19th century restoration. There are some early C14 lancet windows in the nave and the north porch was added in C15.</p> <p>A: This church is positioned on the edges of Little Chesterford within a small square plot which constitutes the primary setting. The secondary setting is predominantly rural but also takes in the minor development to the north.</p>
23	The Manor, Grade I	Little Chesterford	3.9km	<p>D: A rare example of an early domestic house originally a C13 manor partly rebuilt and altered in the C14 and C16. Built on an H shaped plan with gabled cross wings at the NE and SW ends projecting on the NW side. The NE wing has thick stone walls and a heavy timber floor. Two original stone doorways to the screens of the great hall exist as do the remains of C13 windows. Much of the original roof construction remains. Windows are leaded casement on the exterior and the NE wing has C16 mullioned and transomed windows.</p> <p>A: The primary setting comprises the plot on which it is sited which includes land stretching from the property southwards. The secondary setting is predominantly rural owing to the modest nature of Little Chesterford's extent of development. It does</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
				however include the other vernacular properties found within this linear settlement running east to west.
24	Hinxton Hall, Grade II*	Hinxton	4.0km	<p>D: A country house 1748-56 for John Bromwell Jones. Late C18 additions by William Vachell. Early and Mid C19 alterations and C20 additions. Constructed of red brick with tuck pointing and gauged brick window dressings and moulded limestone details. Lead and corrugated steel roofs. The original central block of 3 storeys and basement remain with 2 late C18 2 storeys wings. It has a fluted, Greek Doric portico and 12 pane hung sash windows.</p> <p>A: Located to the south of Ickleton Road Hinxton Hall is located within substantial grounds which have been altered to accommodate 20th century buildings, presumably associated with the Welcome Trust. To the south of the building is an area of hard standing used for parking and beyond this is a group of modern buildings. To the north and east the grounds remain less altered. As a result the primary setting of the Hall comprises its immediate plot and the grounds to the north and west. Its secondary setting takes in the wider landscape to the north and west of Ickleton Road. It also takes in the modern development to the south and the fields beyond. The setting does not extend to the east of the A1301 as the landscape changes and a clear distinction is created as a result.</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
25	Parish Church of St Mary and St John the Evangelist, Grade II*	Hinxton	4.1km	<p>D: Chancel, nave and west tower C12, mid C14 south chapel and chancel arch rebuilt. South porch is later C14. C15 south aisle between porch and south chapel. The roof consists of plain tiles and is leaded whilst the walls comprise flint rubble and Barnack limestone and clunch dressings. The tower is of two phases with moulded plinth and embattled parapet with lead-covered octagonal spire. The south porch has C15 trefoiled lights which the south chapel has an embattled parapet at the gable end and a C15 window of 3 cinquefoiled lights.</p> <p>A: This church's primary setting comprises the plot within which it is located and which is made up of an associated grave yard and scattering of mature trees. To the west is the A1301 but tree coverage blocks any otherwise extensive views in this direction. The secondary setting takes in Hinxton as a whole predominantly based along a High Street and including Hinxton Hall (above).</p>
26	Church of St Mary, Grade I	Bartlow	4.2km	<p>D: Comprises various phases of work from the C12, C13 and C15 and later restoration in 1879. Constructed of flint and fieldstone with clunch and limestone dressings it has a west tower, aisleless nave, north porch and chancel with a south vestry. It has a round tower constructed in two phases with an embattled parapet and chamfered plinth. The west window is C14. Mentioned by Pevsner (p.298), Buildings of England.</p> <p>A: Bartlow is a small village characterised by dense tree coverage and surrounded by open fields. The church of St Mary is in a secluded spot so-much-so that its primary setting is limited to the enclosed land on which it is located, set back from the road and enclosed by trees. Its secondary setting extends to the outer limits of the village which is inward looking.</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
27	The Tudor House (listed as The Old Manor House), Grade II*	Hinxtton	4.2km	<p>D: A Guildhall dating from the late C15 converted to a manor house C1580 with late C17 alterations. It is timber framed with a plastered and brick plinth and a red plain tiled roof. It has a late C16 ridge stack with four reduced octagonal shafts with moulded bases. It has a late C16 attic floor and a false jetty to the west. At first floor (and ground floor) there are casement windows of varying size some in original openings.</p> <p>A: Located in the heart of this linear village, orientated north-south, this property's primary setting includes those properties located on the opposite side of the High Street and the small plot on which the property is located. The secondary setting entails the wider landscape especially to the west where the visual relationship with the house is most clearly established.</p>
28	The Oak House, Grade II*	Hinxtton	4.4km	<p>D: A possible former Courthouse or woolhall converted in the late C16 or later to domestic use and restored in 1930. Close-studded timber framed construction with plastered panels and C20 red brick noggin at ground floor. It has a plain tiled roof and a ridge stack to the right of the centre. It comprises two storeys with inserted attic floors. It has 5 original bays divided by closed trusses to two rooms at each floor.</p> <p>A: Located in the heart of Hinxtton The Oak House dominates within the street but still remains essentially inward looking with no vistas or views gained over the surrounding landscape due to other development and dense tree coverage. The primary setting comprises the site on which it is located and the neighbouring properties to either side and opposite. The secondary setting takes in the extent of Hinxtton but because of limited views does not spread further than this.</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
29	Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene, Grade I	Ickleton	4.5km	<p>D: Church with a late C11 nave and arcades, clerestorey, north aisle and lower part of tower. Late C13 inserted arches to north and south of central tower. Tower heightened in 1340. Walls are constructed of field stone and rubble with Barnack limestone dressings. The roof is plain tiled with lead coverings over aisles and spire. Some reused Roman bricks evident.</p> <p>A: See below, Mowbrays. St Mary Magdalene is located within the same setting with the only long distance views obtained to the south.</p>
30	Mowbrays, No.18 Church Street, Grade II*	Ickleton	4.5km	<p>D: A farmhouse late C15 or early C16 with late C17 rebuilding and C19 alterations and additions. It is timber framed and plastered and constructed of red brick with a plain tiled roof. It comprises two-storeys and retains an original hall rebuilt C1690 flanked by two lower, unequal crosswings originally jettied. Casement and sliding sash windows are present.</p> <p>A: Bounded by Butchers Street to the north, Frogge Street to the west and Church Street to the east and south this property's primary setting is defined within these limits. The property faces south. It is from this direction that views over the landscape can be obtained and as a result its secondary setting includes the open land to the south enclosed by the railway to the east and the southern half of Frogge Street to the west.</p>
31	The School House, and Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 The Almshouse, Grade II*	Babraham	4.7km	<p>D: Comprise 2 dwellings, formerly a school and six almshouses. 1732, inscribed stone plaque 'THIS SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL WERE ERECTED AND ENDOW'D BY THE MUNIFICENCE OF MRS JUDITH BENNET DAUGHTER OF Sr LEVINUS BENNET BARc AND AUGMENTED BY LIBERALITY OF JAMES BUSH ESQre AND LEVINUS BUSH ESQre HIS SON ANNO Dmi ; 1732'. The almshouses were converted to four dwellings in 1959-60. Walls of red brick coursed in header bond with gauged brick dressings and plain tiled roofs. Symmetrical plan, two storey pedimented central block with single storey wings. Each wing originally with three one-roomed houses now converted to two. The central block has side stacks, moulded wooden eaves cornice and enrichment to pediment; gauged brick</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
				<p>band between floors and gauged brick window arches. Wooden doorcase with shallow hood supported on shaped brackets, four-flush-panelled door with stone plaque above. Two ground floor and three first floor C20 casement windows in original openings. Wings with end stacks, parapet gables, and ridge stacks.</p> <p>A: Located in this small village close to St Peter's church (below), the primary and secondary setting of these building can be considered similar.</p>
32	Parish Church of St John the Baptist, Church Lane, East Side (list description says West Side) Grade II*	Pampisford	4.7km	<p>D: Comprising various dates from C12 with the west tower added to shortened nave C1330. A wide tower arch suggests anticipation of a wider tower. Visible restoration occurred in the 1800s and at this time the south porch was also added. Walls are flint rubble with clunch and limestone dressings, the roof comprises red plain tiles, and there is a small lead covered spire.</p> <p>A: The primary setting comprises the large square plot in which the church is located, to the south-western corner. It includes a grave yard. The secondary setting is predominantly rural to the north and east but also includes the development associated with Pampisford to the west and south.</p>
33	Padcot, Grade II*	Ickleton	4.9km	<p>D: A cottage converted into 2 dwellings C1500 with early C17 and C19 alterations. Timber framed and plastered with a thatched roof with plain tiled gabled dormer window. C19 gault brick ridge stack. Comprises 1 storey and an attic it is an original two bayed aisled hall with a 2 storey, 2 bay cross wing on the left hand side.</p> <p>A: Located along Abbey Road which runs from NE to SE Padcot is located on the NW side of the road it is an inward looking property with open fields to the north and west. As a whole the village is located in the point where the M11 splits (A11 off the NE and M11 continuing NW). As such the primary setting of Padcot comprises its immediate location whilst the secondary setting takes in the wider landscape to the north and west to which Ickleton is most strongly linked.</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Description and Analysis of feature and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from List Descriptions and on-site observation.</i>
34	Parish Church of St Peter, Grade I	Babraham	4.9km	<p>D: West tower c.1200, chancel early C13, nave card north and south aisles mid C15, south porch mid C15, clerestory and north porch C16. Restoration of the tower, early C17, by enclosing east wall and building two buttresses projecting into the nave. Restorations 1770-4 rebuilding of nave roof by Robert Jones and in late C19 possibly by J.T. Michlethwaite, north aisle windows dated 1899. Walls of flint rubble with clunch and Barnack limestone dressings. Slate roofs with pantiled chancel roof. C19 panelled buttresses to south aisle and three, restored, three-light windows. South porch largely rebuilt with C15 two-centred arch with semi octagonal responds. Chancel unbuttressed with west window of two transomed trefoiled-lights with quatrefoil in plate tracery in two-centred arch; east window C15 restored of three cinque-foiled lights, (blocked lancet windows in east and north walls), priest's doorway with chamfered two-centre arch, between the windows.</p> <p>A: This part of the Babraham High Street is densely lined with trees and the field patterns and A11 to the east confine the secondary setting of this church to the western side of the A11. The church's primary setting is very much established within its immediate locality along the High Street. Babraham is a small village with limited development.</p>
35	Barn at North Abbey Farm, Grade II*	Ickleton	5.0km	<p>D: Late C13 or early C14 timber framed barn with C20 brick walls and corrugated iron roof replacing original thatch. Eight aisled bays from east to west.</p> <p>A: Located on the edge of the main development associated with Ickleton this barn is very much established in its rural location, surrounded by fields. As such its primary setting takes in Abbey Farmhouse and barn complex. Bounded by the M11 and A11 the barn's secondary setting is predominantly rural but it also has a secondary setting which takes in Ickleton village.</p>

Conservation Areas

There are 10 conservation areas located within the 5km of the proposed turbines, and 2 conservation areas (Duxford and Balsham) which fall just outside but have been considered worthy of consideration owing to their historic building stock and overall character. The closest to the wind farm site are at Hildersham and Linton, just less than 1km away. Conservation areas are designated for their character and appearance which is deemed by the local authority as being of local importance and interest and usually encompass listed buildings and features which form a group which the local authority deem appropriate to preserve. Conservation areas are **medium sensitivity** receptors. Table 8.7 gives a description of their character and appearance as well as their setting, whilst Figure 8.4 shows the location of the conservation areas in relation to the proposed turbine site.

Table 8.7: Conservation Areas within 5km of the proposed wind turbines

Name	Distance from proposed turbines	Description of Character, Appearance and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from conservation area appraisals where possible and on-site observation.</i>
Linton	0.6 km	<p>D: Linton is a village with medieval origins that has greatly expanded in size during the 20th century. The parish church of St Mary the Virgin, listed grade I, is the oldest building in the settlement, standing in Church Lane within the village core, and within the conservation area. The area's character is predominantly derived from narrow winding lanes, the church, a substantial collection of timber framed and thatched properties and the main street through the village.</p> <p>A: The historic core of Linton is self-contained, and when one enters the old village from the south one is aware of the considerable undulation in the local topography. There are good views out of the village, mainly to the north, but few significant views over or into the village from outside. The setting of Linton is, in reality, quite self-contained and in many ways introverted, and the same applies to the high concentration of listed buildings in the older part of the village.</p>
Hildersham	0.7 km	<p>D: Hildersham Conservation Area lies just to the south east of Little Abington, and to the north of the proposed wind farm. It contains a number of listed buildings, amongst which is the very fine early 13th century Church of the Holy Trinity, listed grade I, and Hildersham Hall, listed grade II*, located along in the High Street, dates from c.1807.</p> <p>A: Hildersham comprises a small linear conservation area with most listed buildings located to the NW end. Its primary setting is derived from the fact that it is based along one street orientated NE to SE and is therefore inward looking with few clear views to the S or SE. Its wider setting encompasses the settlements of Little Abington and Linton to the NW and SE respectively. The main A road running through Little Abington/ Great Abington towards Linton creates a break in what otherwise would have been an uninterrupted surrounding landscape of fields.</p>
Hadstock	1.4 km	<p>D: Small village centred on a village green on low ground. Streets rise up steeply in three directions. A number of thatched properties</p>

		<p>and church forms are distinctive of the area as are tall hedgerows and trees which line the streets.</p> <p>A: As a predominantly inward looking settlement surrounded by countryside the primary setting of this conservation area comprises the area immediately outside of its boundary. The secondary setting takes in the immediately surrounding open fields and also Linton, to the north with which there is a visual connection created by a B road running south.</p>
Little and Great Abington	1.6 km	<p>D: Little Abington and Great Abington combine in one conservation area. The 11th century Church of St Mary the Virgin at Little Abington lies outside the study area altogether and the Church of St Mary in Great Abington lies even further outside the study area. Both buildings are listed grade II*. There are two other grade II* listed buildings in this settlement, namely 82 High Street, Great Abington (a timber framed building dating from the 18th century), and Abington Hall, Great Abington, dating to 1711-1713, and 26 High Street, Little Abington (another 15th century timber framed building).</p> <p>A: The setting of Little Abington does not extend near the proposal site as it is located on the northern side of the road (A1307) which runs through Babraham in the NW and across eastwards and on past Linton. It is a small settlement with open fields to the north, the A11 to the west running north-south and fields again to the east, whilst Great Abington provides a visual block to the south. Great Abington Conservation Area's setting comprises the centre of the village which has the A11 directly to the west, the A1307 to the north and north west. To the south are open fields and to the SE is the proposed wind farm site. The village is predominantly inward looking and the majority of listed buildings, located to the eastern side of the village running north-south, are facing onto other development which prevents clear views over the landscape to the SE.</p>
Great Chesterford	3.0 km	<p>D: This is one of the few conservation areas in Uttlesford which has a conservation area appraisal document at the present time. It lies in a valley of the River Cam. It houses a mixture of built styles with flint and brick walls, rendered buildings and thatch are all common. The conservation area can be split into 3 areas. To the SW is some modern 20th century development; to the NE there is a standard 20th century development which is noted not to make a negative impact on the conservation area; and, to the S/SE is the historic core which includes 66 listed buildings.</p> <p>A: Bounded to the E and SE by the A11 and enclosed on all sides by minor roads, Great Chesterford Conservation Area's primary setting is limited to its boundary, as defined. It is an inward looking settlement as are most settlements with expanses of rural land. The rural character of the surrounding landscape to the south and NE does contribute to its wider setting but does not stretch up to the proposal site. The conservation area appraisal notes important views within Great Chesterford and no important views have been recognised over the landscape to the NE.</p>

Bartlow	3.5 km	<p>D: Bartlow Conservation Area comprises a small village with a distinctive character, surrounded by mature trees with a large number of buildings, many with distinctive plasterwork/ pargetting. Little Barham Hall stands at a distinctive location to the NW of the main core of the village.</p> <p>A: Sited to the south of the nearest main road this conservation area has a particularly rural character. However, as a small development surrounded on all sides by fields it is an inward looking settlement, and although unquestionably part of the surrounding landscape it is at the same time, distinct from it. As a result its primary setting can be considered to take in the area immediately outside the conservation area boundary, whilst its secondary setting takes in the immediately surrounding landscape.</p>
Hinxton	3.5 km	<p>D: This conservation area ostensibly covers the main street within Hinxton and as such is linear in nature. There are no dominant building styles here but it is distinctly rural in character.</p> <p>A: Much like Ickleton, immediately to the south, Hinxton Conservation Area is sited to the west of the A11 and suffers from the same loss of wider setting as a result of it being where it is. Because it is linear in nature, views open up slightly as one heads north west along the main street. The clearest views are obtained from the northern-most point. Because of the road formation, Hinxton Conservation Area's setting is defined by the triangle of roads within which it now finds itself. It is essentially inward looking however and forms a distinct change in character to the open fields which surround it.</p>
Babraham	4.0 km	<p>D: Linear village with strong rural character and no dominant building style. As with most conservation areas within this part of north Essex/ south Cambridgeshire it comprises a mixture of historic and some modern development with high hedgerows and trees lining the main roads and creating a separation between landscape and development.</p> <p>A: Located to the west of the A11 Babraham is approached from relatively high ground. Views over the landscape to the south and east can be achieved from the north of the village but again it is predominantly inward looking. Separated from Little and Great Abington by the A11 running north – south Babraham's setting is well established to the western side of this road.</p>
Ickleton	4.0 km	<p>D: The conservation area takes in the small village which draws most of its character from the use of a mixture of flint and brick, timber framed and plastered buildings.</p> <p>A: Ickleton is separated from the land that takes in Great Chesterford to the east, as a result of the A11 which runs north-south to the east of Ickleton. The creation of this road compromised the wider setting of the village considerably and as such, it is now an inward looking settlement. Views are afforded to the north, west and south but to the east the A11 junction disrupts any otherwise clear views to the north-east and east.</p>

Pampisford	4.5 km	<p>D: Comprising two distinct areas this conservation area takes in the Main Street with church and a number of thatched dwellings typical of the area. To the west of the area buildings are generally of less interest but include two listed buildings.</p> <p>A: Pampisford is a relatively isolated conservation area to the south-west of Babraham. Few views can be gained over the surrounding landscape from within the village and once again high hedgerows and a substantial number of trees are partly responsible for this. Its setting is contained to the land to the western side of the A11 with a stronger, visual connection to the landscape to the north as a result of the modern road layout.</p>
Balsham	5.5km	<p>D: Historically associated with the parish church is The Old Vicarage, in Church Lane on the northern edge of Balsham, a grade II listed building that comprises early 16th, 17th and 18th century elements with timber framed structure, plaster rendered facades and tiled roof. Like the parish church, The Old Vicarage backs onto the fields to the north, and it is a good example of a local vernacular building. Another notable grade II listed building in Balsham is Nine Chimney's House, accessed down a narrow private lane and is a striking two-storey with attic, late 16th century house with an exposed timber frame and tiled roof with dormers and red brick stack. The house was originally part of a double ended hall house. The list description suggests the house was built around 1583 for Thomas Sutton, the Master of the Ordnance to Queen Elizabeth I and it is mentioned in Pevsner's <i>Buildings of England</i>. As such the conservation area has a distinct vernacular character and is predominantly inward looking along the High Street especially.</p> <p>A: The setting of Balsham Conservation Area, and the listed buildings within it including those on the northern side of the settlement, is relatively contained. It cannot be considered to extend for more than a kilometre in any direction, and on the northern side it dies away, in terms of functional and visual connections, very quickly.</p>
Duxford	5.8 km	<p>D: Designated with a draft appraisal (2007) covering former airfield. Located outside the 5km study area Duxford Conservation Area is located to the north of the settlement and comprises the majority of the areas listed buildings.</p> <p>A: Located to the west of the A11 and north of the M11 Duxford is quite separated, in terms of setting, from the proposal site, the land to the east of the A11. Because of the nature of the majority of the conservation area, which comprises the structures found on the Duxford Airfield Site, its setting is distinct and of a different character to the surrounding landscape.</p>

Registered Parks and Gardens

There are 7 registered parks and gardens within the 10km study area. Great Wilbraham Temple lies 13km from the proposed turbines but has been assessed due to its heritage importance both locally and nationally. Associated mapping can be found at Figure 8.5.

Table 8.8: Registered Parks and Gardens within 10km of the proposed turbines

Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from proposed turbines	Description and analysis of Historic interest and setting <i>NB: descriptions taken from Historic Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest.</i>
Pampisford Hall, Grade II*	Pampisford	2.5km	<p>D: Mid 19th century pleasure ground arboretum and formal garden. Privately owned and located on a triangle of land enclosed by the A11 and A505. Farmland is to the south whilst Pampisford itself is to the west. There is one clear planned view into and out of the site which can be found along Cedar Avenue to the south-east and allows the eye to focus on the surrounding countryside.</p> <p>A: Bounded on all sides by roads, the setting of this RPG has already seen significant disruption. As such, today, its setting is limited to within the A505/A11 boundary. Vistas are limited in all but a south-easterly direction following the line of Brent Ditch.</p>
Audley End, Grade I	Saffron Walden	5.5km	<p>D: Mid 19th century garden surrounded by 18th century park designed by Capability Brown. Incorporates a number of landmark buildings and features.</p> <p>A: Because the grounds of this estate incorporate a number of structures and are quite densely populated by trees it is a predominantly enclosed site. The boundaries of this site mark the end of its primary setting. The secondary setting takes in Saffron Walden to the east and the landscape around the site. The secondary setting dies out long before it reaches the proposal site.</p>
Sawston Hall, Grade II	Sawston	5.5km	<p>D: Late 19th century grounds and woodlands to c.16th house located in the centre of Sawston and bounded to the north by Church Lane and St Mary's Churchyard, to the east and west by residential village development and to the south by West Green Plantation.</p> <p>A: Screened on all sides by woodland and surrounded by residential development this property and grounds are relatively enclosed and as such the setting is easily identified. The ground of Sawston is flat and especially low-lying towards the south. No views of vistas are available from this location as a result.</p>

Bridge End Gardens, Saffron Walden, Grade II*	Saffron Walden	5.5km	<p>D: Early Victorian town garden by Francis Gibson. Located on the north western edge of Saffron Walden and open to the public. Bounded to the north-east and north-west by farmland with playing fields to the south-east. The gardens are divided up by walls or hedges and comprise 5 main sections each with a different character.</p> <p>A: Vistas can be achieved from the northern edges of the gardens but the site is independent from the surrounding landscape by way of its walled design. These walls mark the primary setting of the garden. The secondary setting takes in a changing character of residential development associated with Saffron Walden and its rural surroundings.</p>
The Maze, Grade II	Saffron Walden	5.5	<p>D: A turf maze believed to be Medieval in origin within Saffron Walden common in the centre of the eastern boundary. <i>'It comprises a series of concentric circles cut into turf surrounded by a low bank...It is laid in a unicursal pattern formed of seventeen linked circles, and has four linked outer horseshoe-shaped bastions or 'bellows' which are, like the centre of the maze, raised up slightly above the main circular paths.</i></p> <p>A: The Common is surrounded on all sides by residential development associated with Saffron Walden. As such there are no views over the landscape surrounding this settlement from the common. The Maze is located in a relatively secluded SE spot on the common which is essentially its primary setting. The secondary setting is Saffron Walden.</p>
Shortgrove Hall, Grade II	Newport	8.5km	<p>D: Landscape Park by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown in c.18th with mid c.18th walled garden. It lies to the north of Newport in Essex and is south of Saffron Walden. The associated buildings are located towards the centre of the site which is located amongst rolling landscape bounded by farmland to the east and south; to the north by Sparrow Hill; whilst to the west the land falls away to the River Cam.</p> <p>A: Long vistas to the north cannot be obtained from the northern edges of this location owing to the land rising upwards. Views are far more prominent and clear to the west (as the land falls away) and to the east and south over farmland. The primary setting is established within the grounds of Shortgrove Hall whilst the secondary setting is rural but does not stretch to the proposal site.</p>

Wilbraham Temple, Grade II	Great Wilbraham	10km	<p>D: 19th century garden and park, containing about 22 hectares, north east of Great Wilbraham. Trees enclose the park on all sides, with dense plantations to the north and west. There is a view westwards to the church tower from the main house</p> <p>A: The RPG is contained by hedges and boundaries which make up its primary setting and which cause it to die away before it reaches the railway line and the A11 (to the south-east). The secondary setting does not extend anywhere near the proposed wind farm site. There are no designed views out toward east and no historical connection.</p>
----------------------------	-----------------	------	---

8.6 Assessment of Construction Impacts

Sources of impacts upon cultural heritage features include:

- the erection of the turbines with the use of cranes;
- the construction of a switch house at ground level;
- the construction of the access tracks (including laying of underground cabling).

8.6.1 Predicted Impacts of Construction upon built heritage assets

In the case of built heritage features construction impacts will be the same as those at the operational stage. Therefore predicted impact of construction activities on listed buildings, conservation areas and registered parks and gardens are considered in the tables in the section on Operational Impacts.

Proposed Mitigation Measures

In order to mitigate against potential impacts arising from construction activities the following measures are proposed:

- to keep construction disturbance to a minimum, contractors will work within the smallest possible area;
- the area of works will be written into the contract and will be clearly pegged;
- only the required lighting will be used during any hours of darkness i.e. only lighting areas where work is taking place rather than the whole site, and work will be scheduled to reduce the after-dark work required;
- track width will be kept to a minimum.

Residual Impacts

There will be no residual impacts after mitigation.

Cumulative Construction Impacts

The closest development is the proposed Wadlow Wind Farm approximately 8km to the north of Linton. Section 7 (Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment) considers

cumulative impacts on the wider landscape, and cumulative impacts upon views to and from settlements.

The listed buildings, conservation areas or registered parks and gardens identified within Babraham, Little Abington, Hildersham, Linton and Balsham would experience cumulative impacts upon their settings as a result of the identified schemes but these impacts are considered **Negligible**.

8.7 Assessment of Operational Impacts

The main potential impacts of the wind farm on cultural heritage once it is built will be as a result of the presence of:

- the 8 new operational turbines (including rotating blades), each turbine to include one area of hardstanding for cranes and a cabin for external transformer if required;
- a temporary construction compound;
- a switch house; and
- new cables and access tracks.

8.7.1 Predicted Impacts of Operation upon Scheduled Ancient Monuments

The proposed wind farm will have no operational impacts on any below ground archaeological remains within the site. Table 8.9 below assesses the predicted impact on scheduled ancient monuments.

Table 8.9: Predicted impacts of operation upon scheduled ancient monuments within 5km of the proposed wind turbines

SAM Ref. No.	Name	Parish	Distance from proposed turbines	Predicted Operational Impacts
20688	Moated site in Paddock Wood 560m NE of Chesterford Research Park	Little Chesterford	1.6km	<p>A: The wider setting of this moated site does not extend further than 1km in any direction therefore fading out before it reaches the proposed turbine location to the north of Chesterford Research Park to the south. Whole turbines will be seen from this location but their presence will not dominate over the established setting of the SAM whose relationship with the landscape is far greater to the S, E and W than to the N because of field patterns. As such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>

SAM Ref. No.	Name	Parish	Distance from proposed turbines	Predicted Operational Impacts
CB2	Brent Ditch	Pampisford	1.8 – 3.7km	<p>A: The setting of this SAM is established within Pampisford Hall Park and despite crossing the A11 does not continue to the proposed turbine location. As such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
29399	Romano-Celtic temple, 400m S of Dells Farm	Great Chesterford	2.6km	<p>A: The setting of the SAM does not extend further than 1km in any direction. Its closest physical relationship is linked to Great Chesterford. Whole turbines will be seen from this location but their presence will not dominate the established setting of the SAM and as such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
24871	Roman Fort, Roman town, Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries	Great Chesterford	3.5 – 4km	<p>A: The wider setting of this SAM is established within Great Chesterford. Views of whole turbines are likely from the NE edges of the site but these will have a neutral effect on the setting and as such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
29709	Two moated sites	Pampisford	4.2km	<p>A: The wider setting is limited to the western side of the A11 and predominantly contained to Pampisford. Turbines are unlikely to be seen from this location owing to tall hedgerows running along the A505. As such only blade tips are likely to be seen. The predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
33355	Bartlow Hill Roman Barrow Cemetery	Bartlow	4.3km	<p>A: The site is entirely enclosed by woodland which means that few views will be afforded from the site. The secondary setting takes in Bartlow itself but the SAM has a stronger visual relationship with the landscape to the W/SW. Turbine blades are likely to be glimpsed from this site. The predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
CB84	Roman Villa Site	Ickleton	4.3km	<p>A: The setting of this SAM has been compromised in the past by the introduction of the A11/ M11. Its setting is</p>

SAM Ref. No.	Name	Parish	Distance from proposed turbines	Predicted Operational Impacts
				established within Ickleton and does not extend over the A11 to the east. Turbine blades are likely to be seen from the eastern edges of the site. As such the predicted impact is: Negligible.
CB76	Romano-British settlement site	Hinxton	4.3km	A: The setting of this SAM is clearly established to the west of the A11 and does not extend to the proposed turbine site. Its relationship is strongest with the landscape and settlements of Hinxton and Duxford. Blade turbines are likely to be seen from this location but their presence will be neutral. The predicted impact is: Negligible.
20690	Moated site, fishpond and enclosure at Bordeaux Farms	Little Chesterford	4.6km	A: The setting of this SAM is established within Little Chesterford, SW of the railway line which runs into Cambridge. It does not extend further than 1km in any direction and therefore does not take in the proposed turbine site. Turbine blades are likely to be seen from this location. The predicted impact is: Negligible.
CB26	Worstead Street near Cambridge	N/A	5.0km	A: This SAM is established within the rural setting north of Cambridge Road beyond Little Abington, Hildersham and Linton. The wider setting is characterised by fields and a scattering of settlements including Balsham to the NE. As such the setting fades out long before reaching the proposed turbine site. Whole turbines are likely to be seen from this location but at this distance their presence in the landscape in relation to the setting of this SAM will have a predicted impact of: Negligible.

8.7.2 Predicted Impacts of Operation upon Built Heritage Assets

Listed Buildings

There will be no direct impacts on any Grade I and II* listed buildings or their primary or secondary settings. Indirect impacts on settings of listed buildings are assessed in more detail in Table 8.10.

Owing to the vast number of buildings considered, the predicted impacts upon the Grade II listed buildings have been supplied as Appendix F4.

There are no designed views or vistas identified within the baseline study which will be impacted upon by the construction of the turbines.

Table 8.10: Predicted impacts of operation upon Grade I and II* listed buildings and their settings within 5km of the proposed wind turbines

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
01	Queens House, Grade II*	Linton	1.4km	<p>A: Sited at the southern edges of Linton, but clearly established within Linton's residential heart to the north of Cambridge Road, Queens House affords no lengthy views over the landscape surrounding the settlement. As such its setting does not extend to the turbine site, despite its proximity. Turbine blades are likely to be seen. As a result the predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
02	Hildersham Hall, Grade II*	Hildersham	1.4km	<p>A: Hildersham Hall, sited to the north of Cambridge Road is set in parkland comprising 70 acres and is well wooded. Its setting is established within the limits of the park and also takes in Hildersham High Street. The setting does not extend to the turbine site and although blades are likely to be seen from certain parts of the Hall's primary setting the predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
03	Burford Farmhouse, Grade II*	Hildersham	1.5km	<p>A: Sited to the north of Hildersham Burford Farmhouse is clearly established within Hildersham's predominantly 17th century character. Views over the landscape surround the settlement, especially to the south, and are not afforded. As such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
04	The Guildhall, No. 4 Church lane, Grade II*	Linton	1.6km	<p>A: The Guildhall is located within the heart of Linton and affords no views outside of the settlement. As such the predicted impact is:</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
				Negligible.
05	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Grade I	Linton	1.6km	<p>A: As above, this church is clearly established within the heart of Linton and is enclosed by trees preventing any views outside of the immediate area. As such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
06	Linton House, Grade II*	Linton	1.6km	<p>A: As above, set within Linton itself with no views afforded outside of the settlement and with a predominantly 17th/18th century residential setting. The predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
07	79 and 81, High Street, Grade II*	Linton	1.7km	<p>A: As above, set within the heart of Linton with no views afforded over the surrounding countryside. The setting of these properties dies out long before it reaches the turbine site. As such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
08	Mabbuts, Grade II*	Hildersham	1.7km	<p>A: Located within a wooded area of the High Street and sited next to the road, no views can be afforded over the landscape surrounding the settlement although turbine blades are likely to be glimpsed from certain points. The predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
09	87 and 89, High Street, Grade II*	Linton	1.7km	<p>A: See 79 – 81 High Street above.</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
10	Chandlers, 93 High Street, Grade II*	Linton	1.7km	<p>A: Set within the heart of Linton no views are afforded outside of the settlement from this location and the setting of Chandlers does not extend to the proposed turbine site. As such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
11	Church of St Botolphs, Grade I	Hadstock	1.8km	<p>A: This church is located within a predominantly 16th century settlement surrounded by fields. It is well established within this</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
				residential, vernacular setting and enclosed by trees. As such its setting does not extend to the proposed turbine site to the east. Turbines are likely to be glimpsed from this location through trees and in gaps between buildings but the predicted impact is considered to be: Moderate.
12	Parish Church of Holy Trinity, Grade I	Hildersham	1.9km	A: Sited to the north of Hildersham this Church is surrounded by trees and affords glimpses of the landscape to the east and north. Clear views to the south towards the proposed turbine site are not gained although glimpsed views of turbine blades are likely. The predicted impact is considered to be: Negligible.
13	Burntwood End, Grade II*	Uttlesford	2.0km	A: Located in a remote position this property is located next to a substantial wooded area to the NW and positioned amongst a large number of deciduous and evergreen trees which enclose the property on all sides. Its primary setting is well established within the boundary of the associated grounds whilst its secondary setting is rural with clusters of trees. Although whole turbines will be seen from the north of this property the proposal site is outside of the Burntwood End's setting (which can be considered to extend no further than 1km in any direction) and as such the predicted impact is considered to be: Moderate.
14	Gildencroft, High Street, Grade II*	Great Abington	2.2km	A: Sited along the High Street this property is part of an inward looking road with views over the landscape to the east/ south-east obscured by other buildings and trees. Whole turbines are likely to be glimpsed from this location but do not harm the setting of the building which is well established within Great Abington's predominantly 16 th century vernacular character. As such the predicted impact is:

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
				Negligible.
15	Parish church of St Mary, Grade II*	Great Abington	2.4km	<p>A: Sited to the W of the High Street this church has a clearly defined primary and secondary setting. Glimpses of turbine blades are likely but the predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
16	Abington Pottery, High Street, Grade II*	Little Abington	2.5km	<p>A: Whole turbines are unlikely to be seen from this location but blades are likely. The setting of Abington pottery does not extend to the turbine site however and as such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
17	Abington Hall, Grade II*	Great Abington	2.5km	<p>A: Abington Hall is located SW of an area which has seen considerable development in the 20th century. As such its setting has been reduced over time. Turbine blades are likely to be seen from the Hall but its setting will not be compromised by their presence as it dies out long before it reaches the proposal site. As such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
18	Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin, Grade II*	Little Abington	2.4km	<p>A: Located to the W of Little Abington this church is located within spacious grounds and does not afford views over the landscape to the E owing to the development associated with the High Street. Blade tips are likely to be visible from here however. The predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
19	Barham Hall, Grade II*	Linton	2.8km	<p>A: Located SE of Linton to the S of Cambridge Road Barham Hall is set within a clearly defined plot of land with a scattering of trees. Views to the W are afforded but due to the inclination in the land it is unlikely that whole turbines will be visible from here. Blade tips will be visible but the setting of this building fades away long before it reaches the</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
				proposal site. Therefore the predicted impact is considered to be: Negligible.
20	Old Vicarage, Grade II*	Great Chesterford	3.8km	A: Located to the south of Great Chesterford blade tips are likely to be seen from certain points within the site. However, the church's setting is clearly established within Great Chesterford and has an overall residential character and therefore the predicted impact is considered to be: Negligible.
21	Church of All Saints, Grade I	Great Chesterford	3.8km	A: As with most of Great Chesterford, blade tips are likely to be seen, however this will not cause harm to the setting of the Church of All Saints which is located within a clearly defined primary setting and a secondary setting which is established within the residential character of Great Chesterford. As such the predicted impact is: Negligible.
22	Church of St Mary the Virgin, Grade II*	Little Chesterford	3.9km	A: Located to the SE of Great Chesterford's town centre blade tips are likely to be seen but clear views to the N/ NE are not possible owing to clumps of woodland and small settlements. As such the predicted impact is: Negligible.
23	The Manor, Grade I	Little Chesterford	3.9km	A: As above. The Manor is located next to the Church of St Mary. Negligible.
24	Hinxton Hall, Grade II*	Hinxton	4.0km	A: Located to the W of the A11 no views over the countryside around Hinxton can be achieved from this location as it is an inward looking settlement defined by a large number of trees. Blade tips are likely to be visible in the winter months when the trees drop. As such the predicted impact is: Negligible.

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
25	Parish Church of St Mary and St John the Evangelist, Grade II*	Hinxton	4.1km	<p>A: As above. This is an inward looking settlement with no clear views afforded over the surrounding landscape. Blade tips are likely to be visible in the Winter months. The predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
26	Church of St Mary, Grade I	Bartlow	4.2km	<p>A: This church is set within a compact predominantly 16th century settlement. Its setting is clearly defined and isolated within the settlement itself. No clear views of the turbines will be gained from this location although glimpses of them are likely once the trees drop in the Winter months. The predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
27	The Tudor House (listed as The Old Manor House), Grade II*	Hinxton	4.2km	<p>A: Set along the High Street in Hinxton this property affords no views over the countryside surrounding the settlement. Views are limited to neighbouring properties to the N, NW, E, SE and S. As such the predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
28	The Oak House, Grade II*	Hinxton	4.4km	<p>A: As above, located within the heart of Hinxton.</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
29	Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene, Grade I	Ickleton	4.5km	<p>A: Limited views to the NE towards the proposal site are achieved from the rear of the church. However the presence of the A11 running N limits the churches secondary setting to the W of the A11 and prevents clear views towards the turbines. As such it is likely that only blades will be seen from the eastern edges of the site and the predicted impact is therefore:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
30	Mowbrays, No.18 Church Street, Grade II*	Ickleton	4.5km	<p>A: Views from the site to the surrounding countryside are possible to the south. The A11 creates a visual break in the landscape and</p>

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
				limits the secondary setting of Mowbrays to the NE. As a result whole turbines will not be visible from this location but blades are likely to be seen. The predicted impact is: Negligible.
31	The School House, and Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4 The Almshouse, Grade II*	Babraham	4.7km	A: Blade tips are likely to be visible in the distance to the SE of these properties. However, no clear views are afforded over the landscape in any direction from within this small settlement and the setting of these properties dies out long before it reaches the proposal site. The predicted impact is: Negligible.
32	Parish Church of St John the Baptist, Church Lane, East Side (list description says West Side) Grade II*	Pampisford	4.7km	A: No clear views of the surrounding landscape can be achieved from this property and the presence of the A11 cuts short any potentially lengthy views from outside the listed building's boundary. Blade tips are likely to be seen from this location however and potentially 1 – 2 hubs are likely to be faintly visible in the distance. The setting of the Church of St John the Baptist fades out to the west of the A11 and therefore does not extend to the wind turbine site. As such the predicted impact is: Negligible.
33	Padcot, Grade II*	Ickleton	4.9km	A: Well established within Ickleton and at the very edge of the 5km study boundary no clear views can be afforded over the landscape to the NW, in the direction of the proposed turbines. The setting of this building does not extend to the E of the A11 and although blade tips are likely to be visible from this location the predicted impact is considered to be: Negligible
34	Parish Church of St Peter, Grade I	Babraham	4.9km	A: Located on the edge of the 5km study boundary to the NW of Babraham proper towards the top end of the High Street the church is

Map No.	Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
				located in an area lined by trees. As such views are not easily obtained over the landscape around the settlement and neighbouring properties limit views also. The A11 creates a break in the wider rural landscape and as such the setting of the church does not extend to the proposed turbine site and clear views of the turbines are unlikely. Blade tips are likely to be seen in the distance however. The predicted impact is considered to be: Negligible.
35	Barn at North Abbey Farm, Grade II*	Ickleton	5.0km	A: Located right on the 5km study boundary limit the setting of this barn is clearly established within the rural landscape to the S, W and SE and Ickleton itself. Clear views over the landscape to the N, W and NW towards the proposal site are not possible although it is likely that blade tips will be visible from this location. The predicted impact is: Negligible.

Conservation Areas

There will be no short term, indirect impacts derived from the construction of the wind farm on the character and appearance or setting of the 10 conservation areas within 5km of the site and the 2 conservation areas just outside of the study boundary. The wind farm does not fall within the setting of any of the conservation areas; all being located over 1km away. Taking this into account with the predicted impacts in Table 8.11 the impact identified for conservation areas during both construction and operation will be of **negligible significance**.

Table 8.11: Predicted Impacts of operation upon Conservation Areas and their setting within 5km of the proposed wind turbines

Name and Grade	Distance from proposed turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
Linton	0.6 km	The main character area of Linton is to the east of the town and this is an enclosed, inward looking area. Linton itself is separated visually and physically from the wind farm site by the A1307, which cuts across the southern edges of Linton from the east. As such the predicted impact on setting is considered to be: Negligible.

Name and Grade	Distance from proposed turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
Hildersham	0.7 km	<p>This conservation area is set some way back from the A1307 (Cambridge Road) on the northern side and is a compact, inward looking village with winding streets and therefore no vistas gained from within it over the surrounding landscape to the south. Its setting does not extend to the proposed wind farm site. As a result the predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
Hadstock	1.4 km	<p>Some views of the proposed wind farm will be afforded through gaps in hedges. However as a result of its positioning on low ground, and characteristic tall hedgerows lining the B1052 (main road into Hadstock from Linton) this conservation area is well established within the settlement and its setting does not extend to the proposal site. Turbine blades are likely to be seen from the northern edges of the conservation area. The predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
Little and Great Abington	1.6 km	<p>This conservation area gently slopes downhill to the south. It is inward looking with high hedgerows lining areas of roadside which back onto open land and block clear views towards the wind farm site. Turbines will be glimpsed from some locations towards the south-western part of the town, outside of the conservation area. The predicted impact is therefore:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
Great Chesterford	3.0 km	<p>This is an inward looking conservation area, the most vistas gained to the east. The B184 running north-west to the north of the site is lined with hedges and blocks clear views over the landscape. Some blades will be visible from the north-east of the Conservation Area but these will be quite unassuming. As such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
Bartlow	3.5 km	<p>Bartlow is located on relatively low lying land, with substantial tree coverage within the village itself which is predominantly inward looking. As such whole turbines will not be visible from the Conservation Area although glimpses of turbine blades are likely from the outer western edges of it. The setting of Bartlow Conservation area dies out before it reaches the turbine site and as such the predicted impact of the wind farm is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>

Name and Grade	Distance from proposed turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
Hinxton	3.5 km	<p>This is a very inward-looking village with no vistas afforded outside of the immediate area as a result of dense tree coverage and hedgerows (which will remain so even when their leaves drop), the winding nature of the roads and positioning of development. As such the impacts are assessed to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
Ickleton	4.0km	<p>As with Hinxton, this village is inward looking. Due to the winding nature of the streets, high wall associated with the Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene (Grade I) and the positioning of the A11 to the immediate east the predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
Babraham	4.0km	<p>No vistas are afforded to the south-east from Babraham. Although rural in nature it is located close to what is today a very busy junction of the A11.</p> <p>Negligible</p>
Pampisford	4.5km	<p>No vistas can be gained across the landscape to the east/south-east from the conservation area. One clear vista across the landscape in this location can be gained to the SE from just outside the conservation area along the A505 where turbines are likely to be seen in the far distance. Owing to their distance from the site the predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible to Minor.</p>
Balsham	5.5km	<p>Owing to its distance from the proposed wind farm, inward looking nature, and location to the north of the A1307 the potential impacts are considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
Duxford	5.8 km	<p>A: Located to the west of the A11 and north of the M11 Duxford is quite separated, in terms of setting, from the proposal site and the land to the east of the A11. As such the predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>

Registered Parks and Gardens

Table 8.12 provides the predicted impacts of operation of the wind farm on the integrity of the surrounding registered parks and gardens and the impacts upon their setting, vistas and sightlines.

Table 8.12: Predicted impacts of operation upon Registered Parks and Gardens and their setting within 10km of the proposed turbines

Name and Grade	Parish	Distance from proposed turbines	Predicted Operational Impact
Pampisford Hall, Grade II*	Pampisford	2.5km	<p>Although views towards the wind farm site are gained from Pampisford Hall grounds, the A11 provides a break in the landscape which results in the estate's primary and most important setting being contained to the western side of the road. Turbines are likely to be seen from this location on clear days but the secondary setting of Pampisford Hall dies out before it reaches the site. Therefore the predicted impact is considered to be:</p> <p>Moderate.</p>
Audley End, Grade I	Saffron Walden	5.5km	<p>This sizeable site has a clearly defined setting limited to the extent of its grounds and walled gardens. As such the setting does not extend to the turbine site. Part of the site is sited outside of the ZTV whilst the northern edges are likely to be subject to distant views of blade tips. The predicted impact is therefore,</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
Sawston Hall, Grade II	Sawston	5.5km	<p>As a result of its enclosed location and character within Sawston the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
Bridge End Gardens, Saffron Walden, Grade II*	Saffron Walden	5.5km	<p>Distant views of turbines will be possible on clear days from the northern edges of the gardens, where the landscape opens up. However any potential views of the turbines will not impact on the setting or character of the RPG which dies out before reaching the proposal site. As a result the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
The Maze, Grade II	Saffron Walden	5.5km	<p>Located in the corner of Saffron Walden Common no views are afforded towards the turbines from the site. It is a secluded site clearly established within its immediate setting and as such the predicted impact is:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>
Shortgrove Hall, Grade II	Newport	8.5km	<p>A substantial distance from the proposal site with no clear vistas afforded to the north. The predicted impact is therefore:</p> <p>Negligible.</p>

Wilbraham Temple, Grade II	Great Wilbraham	10km	Located on the outer limits of the study area separated from the proposed wind farm site by a number of roads and land boundaries the predicted impact is: Negligible.
----------------------------	-----------------	------	--

Proposed Mitigation Measures

Since the cultural heritage impacts identified are of negligible or low significance, no mitigation measures have been suggested.

Residual Impacts

With no mitigation measures the residual impacts after mitigation will remain as recorded above.

Cumulative Operational Impacts

Section 7 considers cumulative impacts upon the wider landscape, and cumulative impacts upon views to and from settlements. Viewpoints 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 would theoretically include both proposed turbine sites at Linton and Wadlow. In reality, the appearance of these turbines would appear extremely small and would be screened by ground level vegetation in most instances. Thus the cumulative impact on the character and appearance of conservations areas and the special interest of the listed buildings within the area is assessed as **negligible**.

8.8 Summary of Significant Environmental Effects

Although the proposed wind farm at Linton has been noted to have a **moderate** impact on 3 of assets within the defined study boundaries, and these are considered Significant Environmental Effects, they are considered to be acceptable. These effects will be mitigated by the sensitive design of the turbines including consideration of colour.

8.9 Glossary

Historic Asset – this is any building/ area/ feature that has been designated as being of historic importance or interest. This includes;

Listed Buildings - these are buildings or structures which are identified by the Secretary of State as being of special architectural and/or historical interest. The physical fabric of listed buildings, and their settings, are protected by Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Conservation Areas - these are areas normally designated by the local planning authority as areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Local authorities are required to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the area in question. Development proposals which are outside a conservation area, but which would affect its setting, are a material consideration in the planning process.

Registered Parks and Gardens (RPGs) - these are identified by English Heritage as being of special architectural or historic interest. In many cases an RPG will have been designed to take advantage of the topography, and views or vistas may extend beyond its immediate boundaries.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) - these are archaeological features or structures (standing or buried, or earthworks) which are identified by the Secretary of State as being of national interest. They are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Battlefields – Registered English battlefields protected for their importance in the history of the country, usually signifying a turning point in English History. The battlefields often have surviving archaeological or important topographical evidence which adds to our understanding of the events which took place on them.

World Heritage Site - A site designated by UNESCO as being of special historical, cultural or natural importance. UNESCO adds sites to the list under the World Heritage Convention adopted in 1972. These sites are often of international importance and often bring together the natural and man made world which is worthy of conservation at an international level.

Direct Impacts - A direct impact upon historic assets would involve physical alteration or destruction as a result of the construction, operation or decommissioning of a wind farm. Direct impacts could include the construction of turbine and crane bases, new or upgraded access tracks, substations, transformers, cables, etc.

Indirect Impacts - An indirect impact upon a historic asset would involve an effect on the setting of a feature or area, such as a listed building or a conservation area. Setting is discussed in more detail at Appendix F1.

14 References

Pages other than those containing the relevant topic references have been omitted.

Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines (1991)

East Herts. Council Landscape Character Assessment Draft Final Supplementary Planning Document (September 2007)

Essex Landscape Character Assessment (2001)

North Hertfordshire and Stevenage Landscape Character Assessment (April 2004)

Volume 1 of the Hertfordshire Landscape Strategy (1997)

National Landscape Character Assessment and Wind Farm Visual Assessment Guidance Documents

Countryside Agency (Landscape Character Assessment Guidance, 2002)

Countryside Commission, Countryside Character Volume 1: North East. Countryside Commission. 1988.

Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment's Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, second edition, published in 2002 (GLVIA);

Scottish Natural Heritage Commissioned Report F01AA303A Visual Assessment of Windfarms Best Practice, University of Newcastle (2002);

Visual Analysis of Windfarms: Good Practice Guide (Consultation draft 22/07/05) prepared for Scottish Natural Heritage, The Scottish Renewables Forum & the Scottish Society of Directors of Planning.

Wind Energy and the Historic Environment: English Heritage, October 2005

Section 8: Cultural Heritage – Indirect Effects

DoE/DNH., 1994, Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, Department of the Environment, Department of National Heritage, London

DoE, 1990, Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning. Department of the Environment, London

English Heritage, 2005, Wind Energy and the Historic Environment, English Heritage, London.

English Heritage, 2008, Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance (for the sustainable management of the historic environment). English Heritage, London

ODPM, 2004, PPS 22: Planning for Renewable Energy. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, London

Uttlesford District Council

South Cambridgeshire District Council

British History Online

Section 9: Archaeology

Allen M, 2008a. Intelligent Environmental Sampling Policy. L – P : Archaeology unpublished internal standards and guidance.

Allen M, 2008b. Protocols for the processing and recovery of environmental remains. L – P : Archaeology unpublished internal standards and guidance.

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 14

Brickley M And Mckinley JI 2004. Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. IFA Paper No. 7.

Department of the Environment, 1990 Planning Policy Guidance 16, Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16).

English Heritage 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects. English Heritage, <http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/guidance/map2/index.htm>

English Heritage Greater London Archaeological Advisory service, May 1999. archaeological Guidance papers (1-6).

English Heritage 2002. Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation.

EVE S 2008. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land south of Cambridge Road, Linton. Unpublished L – P : Archaeology archive report.

Institute for Field Archaeologists (IFA) 2001 By laws, standards and Policy statements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, (rev 2001), Standard and guidance; Field evaluation

Leigh D, Watkinson D (Ed.) and Neal V (Ed.) 1993. First Aid for Finds. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section

MGC 1992. Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections. <http://www.collectionslink.org.uk/assets/userfiles/index.php?file=000072.pdf>.

Spence C. (ed.) 1993. Archaeological Site Manual, 3rd edition. Museum of London.
Walker K 1990. Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

UKIC 1983 Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No. 2.