



Fosse Green Energy

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

VOLUME

3

**Appendix 7-B: Desk-Based
Assessment**

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Prepared for:

Fosse Green Energy Limited

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Appendix

- 1.1.1 This Cultural Heritage desk-based assessment (DBA) has been prepared as an appendix to the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report for Fosse Green Energy (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'), specifically to accompany **PEI Report Volume 1 Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage**. Further information on the Proposed Development is provided in **PEI Report Volume 1 Chapter 3: The Proposed Development**.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this DBA is to identify all known designated and non-designated terrestrial heritage assets located within the Site and the defined study areas (as set out in Section 3.1), and to establish the archaeological and historical background. This DBA assesses the potential for the survival of previously unknown heritage assets and archaeological remains to exist within the Site and provides an assessment of the significance of the known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains that have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development. It concludes with an assessment of potentially affected heritage assets within the Site and study area.

1.2 The Proposed Development

- 1.2.1 The Site is located approximately 9km south and south-west of Lincoln City centre and comprises an area of approximately 1,432ha, extending from Bassingham to the west, Thorpe on the Hill to the north and to just beyond Navenby in the east. The Principal Site comprises agricultural fields divided by hedges, trees and woodland which form the boundaries to the fields within the Site.
- 1.2.2 The 'Site' as defined in this DBA covers the Principal Site, which includes PV Areas, the interconnector corridors that connect these PV Areas together, BESS, the Onsite Substation, and a Cable Corridor that will connect the Onsite Substation to a new substation in the Navenby area (not part of this DCO application), approximately 10km to the southeast of the Principal Site (Figure 1).
- 1.2.3 The Ordnance Survey (OS) grid reference for the approximate centre of the Principal Site is NGR SK 95346 59782. The Principal Site comprises the area that is being considered for solar PV arrays, Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), Onsite Substation and areas for potential landscape and biodiversity mitigation and enhancement, as indicated on **PEI Report Volume 2 Figure 3-2A** and **Figure 3-2B**.
- 1.2.4 The Proposed Development would consist of solar PV panels placed on mounting structures arranged in rows, allowing for boundary landscaping, perimeter fencing and access. Solar PV panels convert sunlight into electrical current (as direct current, DC). Individual panels are typically up to 2.5m long and up to 1.5m wide and typically consist of a series of PV cells

beneath a layer of toughened glass. Other PV technologies are developing rapidly and may be available at the time of construction. The module frame is typically built from anodised aluminium. In all fixed panel options, the frames are usually supported by galvanised steel poles typically driven 1m–2m into the ground, extending up to 4m for the single axis tracker configuration depending upon ground conditions and subject to archaeological and geotechnical surveys. In archaeologically sensitive areas solar PV panels may be mounted on concrete blocks, subject to further archaeological investigation and agreement with the relevant stakeholders.

1.2.5 The Proposed Development components comprise:

- a. Solar PV panels (also known as ‘modules’);
- b. PV panel mounting structures;
- c. Battery Energy Storage System (BESS);
- d. Inverters;
- e. Transformers;
- f. Switchgear;
- g. An Onsite Substation and control buildings;
- h. Onsite cabling;
- i. Ancillary infrastructure (e.g. combiner boxes, weather stations);
- j. Electricity export and import via high-voltage Grid Connection Cable and connection to the National Electricity Transmission System;
- k. Fencing and security;
- l. Access tracks; and
- m. Landscaping and biodiversity enhancement areas.

1.2.6 Further information on the Proposed Development is provided in **PEI Report Volume 1, Chapter 3: The Proposed Development**.

1.3 Aims

1.3.1 The aims of the assessment are:

- a. To place the Site within its full historical and archaeological context through the collection of baseline information;
- b. To identify the presence of known terrestrial heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) located within the Site and study areas;
- c. To assess the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the Site;
- d. To identify the extent of previous ground disturbance which may have affected the survival of archaeological remains within the Site;
- e. To assess the significance of terrestrial heritage assets located within the Site and study area, and the likely significance of previously unrecorded archaeological remains that may be located within the Site; and

- f. To identify heritage assets and previously unrecorded archaeological remains that have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development which will be taken forward for assessment in the PEI Report.

1.4 Structure

1.4.1 This DBA is divided into the following sections:

- a. The legislative and planning policy framework is provided in Section 2 (Legislation, Policy and Guidance) which also includes an overview of Historic England policy and guidance.
- b. The study areas and the methodology for the assessment are set out in Section 3 (Assessment Methodology).
- c. A description of the archaeological and historical background of the Site and description of terrestrial heritage assets located within the Site and study areas, as well as a summary of previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the study areas, is set out in Section 4.
- d. Section 5 assesses the potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the Site and provides an assessment of the significance of known and potential terrestrial heritage assets which have the potential to be impacted by the Proposed Development (Assessment of Baseline).
- e. A summary of the results of the assessment is provided in Section 6 (Conclusions).

1.4.2 This DBA is supported by gazetteers listing known heritage assets in **PEI Report Volume 3 Appendix 7-C: Known Heritage Assets**.

1.4.3 This DBA is also supported by the following figures presented in Annex A at the end of this report:

- a. **Figure 1: Site Location Plan**
- b. **Figure 2A: Designated Heritage Assets Overview**
- c. **Figure 2B: Designated Heritage Assets**
- d. **Figure 3: Non-Designated Assets Overview**
- e. **Figure 3a: Non-Designated Assets: Prehistoric**
- f. **Figure 3b: Non-Designated Assets: Roman**
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- l. **Figure 4a: Previous Archaeological Events Overview**
- m. **Figure 4b: Previous Archaeological Events: Sheets**

- n. **Figure 5: Historic Landscape Character**
- o. **Figure 6: LiDAR and Geophysical Survey Plan**
- p. **Figure 7: Thurlby 1729 Estate Plan**
- q. **Figure 8: Thurlby 1828 Plan**
- r. **Figure 9: Thurlby Tithe Map 1838**
- s. **Figure 10: Norton Disney Tithe Map 1839**
- t. **Figure 11: Aubourn Tithe Map 1848**
- u. **Figure 12: Plan of Aubourn 1883**
- v. **Figure 13: OS Map 1886**
- w. **Figure 14: Norton Disney Plan 1891**
- x. **Figure 15: OS Map 1904**
- y. **Figure 16: OS Map 1905**
- z. **Figure 17: OS Map 1947**
- aa. **Figure 18: OS Map 1948**
- bb. **Figure 19: OS Map 1975**
- cc. **Figure 20: OS Map 1976**
- dd. **Figure 21: OS Map 1994**

2. Legislation and Planning Policy

2.1 Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)

- 2.1.1 The Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act (Ref 1) enacts a requirement to seek Scheduled Monument Consent for any works, including demolition, repair, and alteration, which may affect a designated Scheduled Monument.
- 2.1.2 There is a set of criteria laid out in the Principles of Selection (Annex 1) of the Policy Statement for Scheduled Monuments and nationally important but non-scheduled monuments (Ref 1) to assist in the decision-making process as to whether an asset is deemed of national importance, and so best managed by scheduling. The criteria list defines the following: Period, Rarity, Documentation/finds, Group value, Survival / condition, Fragility / vulnerability, Diversity, Potential.

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 2.1.3 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref 2) sets out the principal statutory provisions that must be considered in the determination of any application affecting listed buildings and conservation areas.
- 2.1.4 Section 66 of the Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. By virtue of Section 1(5) of the Act a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage.
- 2.1.5 Section 72 of the Act establishes a general duty on a local planning authority or the Secretary of State with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a Conservation Area.

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997

- 2.1.6 The Hedgerows Regulations (Ref 3), made under section 97 of the Environment Act 1995, sets out requirements for the protection of 'important' hedgerows through legislative mechanisms of the NPPF 2023 and local planning authorities. The Regulations define a hedgerow as 'important' if it has existed for at least 30 years and, for the purposes of this assessment, if it, or the hedgerows with which it is a stretch, satisfies at least one other criterion identified in Schedule 1 Part II pertaining to archaeology and history. These criteria include the following:
- The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township predating 1850;
 - The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is either under scheduled protection as per the 1979 Act already discussed, or which has been recorded as a historic monument prior to the Regulations taking effect on 27 March 1997;
 - The hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded prior to 27 March 1997 or is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor; or
 - The hedgerow is recorded in a document held at a Record Office on 27 March 1997 as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts;
 - The hedgerow is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is either substantially complete or recorded as being a key landscape characteristic by the local planning authority prior to 27 March 1997.

- 2.1.7 Other criteria relating to wildlife and landscape are set out in Schedule 1 Part II of the regulation, but these are not within the scope of this cultural heritage assessment.

2.2 National Planning Policy

The 2023 Overarching NPS for Energy (EN-1)

- 2.2.1 The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 4) sets out the government's overarching policy statement for energy. With regards to the Historic Environment, NPS EN-1 provides a series of requirements and recommendations for the appropriate level of assessment of energy proposals that have the potential to impact upon the historic environment, and decision-making policies. These align with the policies outlined in the NPPF.
- 2.2.2 Paragraph 5.9.9 of the NPS EN-1 establishes the requirement for applicants to assess the likely significant impacts on upon the above and below ground heritage and historic landscapes character as part of an environmental impact assessment. Paragraph 5.9.10 requires an applicant to *'...provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting...'*, but notes that the *'...level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance...'*.
- 2.2.3 For development sites that may include heritage assets the requirement for applicants to consult historic environment records, undertake appropriate desk-based assessment, where the desk-based research is insufficient to understand the archaeological interest of heritage assets appropriate field evaluation are established in Paragraphs 5.9.10 and 5.9.11.
- 2.2.4 The need for applicants to ensure that the impact of a proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected to be adequately understood in the application documents and for heritage assets affected by noise, vibration, light and indirect impacts to be the subject of studies proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset is set out at paragraph 5.9.12.
- 2.2.5 With regards to decision making paragraph 5.9.22 directs the Secretary of State to consider and assess *'...the significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development, including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset...'* and provides a list of relevant information that should be considered.

The 2023 NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)

- 2.2.6 The NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref 5) sets out the primary policy for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure, which in England includes solar photovoltaic (PV) developments in excess of 50 MW. Paragraphs 2.10.107 to 2.10.119 provide guidance for cultural

heritage, establishing the need for assessing the above and below ground impacts of solar developments on the historic environment and the setting of heritage assets (paragraphs 2.10.107 and 2.10.108).

- 2.2.7 Possible impacts to buried archaeological remains arising from solar developments are set out at paragraph 2.10.109 and include ‘...*disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc...*’. The NPS also highlights the positive effect solar developments can have by removing archaeological assets from regular ploughing (paragraph 2.10.110).
- 2.2.8 Of direct relevance to this DBA, and aligned with NPS EN-1, are paragraphs 2.10.112 to 2.10.115, which for sites with the potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest, establish the requirement for applicants to consult Historic Environment Records (HERs), undertake appropriate desk-based assessment and where necessary proportionate field studies (including trial trenching) to assess the impacts of any below ground disturbance.
- 2.2.9 In considering potential impacts solar developments can have on the setting of heritage assets, paragraphs 2.10.117 and 2.10.118 of the NPS directs applicants to consider conserving heritage assets and their settings in a manner appropriate to their significance and, regarding the impact of large-scale prominent solar farms, notes that these may cause substantial harm to the significance of an asset.
- 2.2.10 This National Policy Statement (NPS), taken together with the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State on applications they receive for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure defined at Section 1.6 of this NPS.

The 2023 NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5)

- 2.2.11 The NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 6) sets out the government’s policies for Electricity Networks Infrastructure. Of particular importance for heritage assets is Paragraph 2.9.25 which relates to ‘Undergrounding’ of cables and states that when the Secretary of State is considering approving development consent for underground infrastructure (over the preferred option of overhead infrastructure) they must consider (amongst other things):

‘[...] baseline characteristics of the setting of the proposed route, in particular, the impact on [...] designated heritage assets’; and

‘the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on local communities, habitats, archaeological and heritage sites, soil, geology, and, for a substantial time after construction, landscape and visual amenity.’

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.2.12 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 7) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Section 16 of the NPPF deals specifically with the historic environment. Where changes are proposed, the NPPF sets out a clear framework to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance.
- 2.2.13 The NPPF sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development proposal. Significance is defined in Annex 2 as the value of an asset because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic and can extend to its setting. The setting of a heritage asset is defined in Annex 2 as *'the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced.'* In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance (paragraph 200). Similarly, there is a requirement on local planning authorities to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal; and that they should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset (paragraph 201).
- 2.2.14 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following three points:
- a. the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - b. the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - c. the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 203).
- 2.2.15 Paragraphs 205 to 209 of the NPPF introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction, or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regards to designated assets, paragraph 205 states that great weight should be placed on its conservation, irrespective of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial. The paragraph goes further to say that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. In paragraph 206, a distinction is made in respect of those assets of the highest significance (e.g., scheduled monuments, grade I and grade II* listed buildings) where substantial harm to or loss should be wholly exceptional.

- 2.2.16 In instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss (paragraph 207). In instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal by the decision taker to provide a balanced judgement (paragraph 208).
- 2.2.17 With regards to non-designated assets, paragraph 209 states that the effect of the application on the significance of the asset should be taken into account in determining the application. A balanced judgement by the decision taker will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)

- 2.2.18 The Planning Practice Guidance (Ref 8) provides further advice and guidance that expands the policy outlined in the NPPF. It expands on terms such as 'significance' and its importance in decision making. The PPG clarifies that being able to properly assess the nature, extent and the importance of the significance of the heritage asset and the contribution of its setting, is crucial to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (paragraph 007).
- 2.2.19 The PPG states that, in relation to setting, a thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take in to account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it (paragraph 013).
- 2.2.20 The PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the asset. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (paragraph 018).
- 2.2.21 The NPPF indicates that the degree of harm should be considered alongside any public benefits that can be delivered by development. The PPG states that these benefits should flow from the Proposed Development and should be of a nature and scale to be of benefit to the public and not just a private benefit, and would include securing the optimum viable use of an asset in support of its long-term conservation (paragraph 020).

2.3 Local Planning Policy

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Adopted April 2023)

- 2.3.1 Adopted in April 2023, the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (Ref 9) contains planning policies to guide development across Central Lincolnshire. Policy S57 highlights the importance of the historic environment:

“In instances where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made by its setting, the applicant will be required to undertake the following, in a manner proportionate to the asset’s significance:

a) describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting, to determine its architectural, historical or archaeological interest; and

b) identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance and special character of the asset, including its setting; and

c) provide a clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the significance of the asset, including its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits.

Development proposals will be supported where they:

d) protect the significance of heritage assets (including where relevant their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, architectural detailing, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;

e) promote opportunities to better reveal significance of heritage assets, where possible;

f) take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting.”

- 2.3.2 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan highlights the importance of preserving archaeological remains where possible stating:

“Development affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance. Planning applications for such development should be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.

If initial assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site. Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, provision must be made for preservation by record according to an agreed written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority”.

The Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036

- 2.3.3 The Bassingham Neighbourhood Plan (2016-2036) (Ref 10) sets out its policies relating to the continuing development of the parish of Bassingham.

Policy ES3 contains the key points relating to the built heritage and historic landscape:

- a. Heritage assets and their settings will be conserved and where appropriate, enhanced, to maintain the quality of Bassingham's built heritage and historic environment. Any development proposal affecting heritage assets or its setting will be required to contribute positively to conserving and enhancing the asset.

Coleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2036

2.3.4 Coleby Parish Neighbourhood Plan (2018-2036) (Ref 11) sets out Coleby Parish's commitment to protecting its local heritage. The Neighbourhood Plan highlights the need to preserve the historic character of the parish, whilst allowing for an appropriate level of development. Policy 1 highlights:

- a. Development proposals must demonstrate that they can be carried out without negatively impacting upon the setting of the village, the character and appearance of the Conservation Area, the character, extent, setting or usage of any heritage asset, and the landscape character.

Dunstan Neighbourhood Plan 2016-2036

2.3.5 Dunston Neighbourhood Plan (2016-2036) (Ref 12) sets out Dunston Parish's commitment and policies for development within the parish. Policy 1 sets out the requirements for new developments to follow and highlights that any development must not detract from the setting of the village within the wider landscape, or the character, extent, setting and use of any heritage asset or aspect of the built environment.

2.4 Other Guidance

Historic England

- 2.4.1 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) notes, of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking (Ref 13), GPA3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (Ref 14), Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance (Ref 15) and Advice Note 15 Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (Ref 16).
- 2.4.2 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the "first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance" (paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 2.4.3 GPA3 provides guidance on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated. The document also provides advice on how views contribute

to setting. Paragraph 8 of the advice note confirms that the extent of the setting, as defined in the NPPF, is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Paragraph 9 states that although the setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, land comprising a setting may itself be designated. The concept of a 'core', 'wider' and 'extended' setting is introduced in the same paragraph (under the section on Designated Views); however, it is acknowledged that there is no formal definition for these terms, and they will only apply in certain cases.

- 2.4.4 Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF. It includes a suggested reporting structure for a 'Statement of Heritage Significance', as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset's significance and the potential degree of impact of a proposed development. The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Annex 2: Glossary); namely archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic.
- 2.4.5 Advice Note 15 explains how the historic environment should be taken fully into account during the planning and delivery of commercial renewable energy developments, in line with national policy. It reiterates the content of other advice notes in terms of understanding the significance of assets and the contribution that their setting makes to significance in order to assess impact and consider ways to minimise harm. It encourages the use of photomontages to inform assessments of potential impact on the setting of heritage assets, but also notes how Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment is different from an assessment of setting. In relation to proposed solar farm developments the guidance highlights the potential for impacts to below ground archaeological assets and impacts through change to the setting of heritage assets. It notes that mitigation measures such as consideration of different foundation designs and technologies, and the use of tree and hedge planting to screen the development should be considered.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 2.4.6 The baseline assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Ref 17) and the Code of Conduct (Ref 18).

IEMA Principles of Cultural Heritage Assessment in the UK

- 2.4.7 Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (Ref 19) is a guide to good practice in cultural heritage impact assessment published jointly by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The document provides guidance on understanding cultural heritage assets and evaluating the consequences of change.

- 2.4.8 Understanding cultural heritage assets is split into three stages: Description, Significance and Importance. The description arrives at a factual statement that establishes the nature of the asset. The heritage values of the asset are then analysed (the guidance stresses that these include but are not limited to aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values) and a statement of cultural significance given. Finally, the importance of the asset is assessed, and a conclusion drawn as to the level of protection that the asset merits in planning policy and cultural heritage legislation. The guidance notes that unlike cultural significance, importance is scaled and can be described as high, medium or low.
- 2.4.9 The process of evaluating the consequences of change is split into three stages: Understanding change; Assessing impact; and Weighting the effect. All aspects of a proposal that have the ability to change a cultural heritage asset or its setting are first explained. If these changes affect the cultural significance of the asset, the resulting impact (which could be positive or negative) and its magnitude is then assessed. The effect is a combination of the magnitude of the impact and the cultural heritage asset's importance, and the scale of the effect will determine by how much the issue should influence the design of the proposal and whether the proposal is acceptable and will be permitted.

3. Assessment Methodology

3.1 Study Area

- 3.1.1 The study areas set out below in this report were proposed in the Scoping Report and agreed through the Scoping Opinion received on 25 July 2023 (Case Reference: EN010154) and are presented on Figures 2 and 3.

Designated Heritage Assets

1km Study Area

- 3.1.2 A study area of 1km for designated assets has been applied from the boundary of the Cable Corridor where it does not overlap with the Principal Site.

3km Study Area

- 3.1.3 A study area of 3km from the Principal Site has been defined to provide historical and archaeological context to the local landscape and to identify designated heritage assets that have the potential to be affected by the Proposed Development.

Wider 5km Study Area

- 3.1.4 The settings of designated heritage assets of the highest value (i.e., World Heritage Sites, scheduled monuments, Grade I and II* listed buildings, and Registered Parks and Gardens) outside of the defined study areas will also be considered, up to 5km from the Principal Site. These assets will be

considered as the Proposed Development has the potential to result in long-term change to the settings of designated heritage assets, some of which may be located at distance from the Principal Site.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

1km Study Area

- 3.1.5 The study area for the collation of information on non-designated heritage assets is defined as a 1km radius from the boundary of the Principal Site and the Cable Corridor (refer to Figure 3), which has been judged as appropriate to identify known archaeological assets and assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the Site, given the Proposed Development's nature, size and location.

3.2 Data and Information Sources

- 3.2.1 The following sources of information have been reviewed and form the basis of this assessment:
- a. Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for information relating to non-designated heritage assets and previous archaeological investigations;
 - b. National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for data relating to designated heritage assets;
 - c. The Lincolnshire Archives for historic maps and local history information;
 - d. British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer for information on the geological conditions within the Site;
 - e. Soilscales online for information on the soil conditions within the Site;
 - f. Portable Antiquities Scheme online database for data relating to archaeological finds;
 - g. National Library of Scotland (NLS) and Envirocheck report;
 - h. A detailed assessment of aerial photography and LiDAR images; and
 - i. Archaeology Data Service for information on previous cultural heritage assessments and archaeological investigations.

3.3 Site Walkover and Survey

- 3.3.1 A walkover survey of the Site was undertaken by staff in the AECOM heritage team on the 24th and 25th July 2024. This survey targeted potentially sensitive heritage assets to assess potential impacts upon them, including their setting. The walkover was limited to access from public highways and public rights of way.
- 3.3.2 The Site walkover was undertaken to:
- a. Identify known heritage assets within the Site;

- b. Identify areas with the potential to contain any previously unidentified archaeological or historical remains;
- c. Identify and assess the setting of heritage assets within the Site and study area;
- d. Identify the location, extent and severity of modern ground disturbance and previous construction impacts; and
- e. Assess ground conditions and the suitability of the site for further evaluation.

3.4 Previous Ground Disturbance

3.4.1 The previous impact to buried archaeological remains caused by historic development has been assessed using a five-point scale of 'very high', 'high', 'medium', 'low' and 'very low', the definitions of which are set out below.

Table 1: Level of previous ground disturbance.

Magnitude of previous disturbance	Description
Very High	Deep level basement/sub-basement excavated into the underlying natural geology resulting in the removal of all subsurface archaeological deposits.
High	Extensive and deep disturbance resulting in the removal of all but the deepest archaeological deposits such as wells or quarry pits, deep foundations, quarrying and large utilities.
Medium	Moderate previous disturbance which may extend to some depth, but where there remains the potential for archaeological remains to survive either between or beneath existing impact levels such as building foundations and utility trenches.
Low	Shallow previous disturbance such as areas of car parking and surfacing where archaeological remains may survive with limited truncation beneath the level of impact.
Very Low	No known historic development impacts to subsurface archaeological remains. Potential for the survival of archaeological horizons from Prehistory to the Post-medieval period.

3.5 Archaeological Potential

3.5.1 Archaeological potential assesses the possibility that unrecorded archaeological remains may exist within the Site in addition to the known archaeological resource identified in the baseline. The potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the Site has been determined by professional judgement guided by an assessment of the existing heritage resource and the impact of previous modern development or ground disturbance within the Site.

- 3.5.2 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated ‘high’, ‘medium’, ‘low’, ‘negligible’, or ‘unknown’. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and takes into account its national, regional and local context. The rating also considers the number and proximity of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the Site and the surrounding study area.

3.6 Significance of Heritage Assets

- 3.6.1 An assessment of the heritage value of assets and the contribution made to significance by an asset’s setting has been undertaken in consideration of guidance and good practice issued by Historic England. Historic England GPA3 provides the basis of a methodology for the assessment of setting.
- 3.6.2 NPPF 2023 (Ref 8) defines significance as *‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting’*.
- 3.6.3 Significance is often established by statutory designations such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas.
- 3.6.4 Advice Note 12 (Ref 15) offers an interpretation of the various heritage interests that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Ref 7), as follows:
- a. Archaeological Interest – there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
 - b. Architectural and Artistic Interest – these are interests in the design or general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative stills, such as sculpture; and
 - c. Historic Interest – an interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record of our nation’s history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.
- 3.6.5 The terminology used in the statements of significance in this DBA relates to the terminology used by the NPPF and Historic England Advice Note 12, referring to significance in terms of heritage interest rather than heritage values.
- 3.6.6 The significance of heritage assets has been determined based on professional judgement guided by designations, national and local policies, guidance documents and research frameworks.

3.7 Consultation

- 3.7.1 A meeting was held on 2 November 2023 between AECOM and the Historic Environment Officers for Lincolnshire and North Kesteven.
- 3.7.2 AECOM presented a summary of the project background, Historic Environment Record data and results of the LiDAR and geophysical survey during this meeting.
- 3.7.3 It was agreed that a heritage DBA would be submitted to support the DCO application and this would provide further information to determine the archaeological potential of the Site.

3.8 Limitations and Assumptions

- 3.8.1 The assessment has relied upon data and records provided by third parties, and therefore it has been assumed that this information is accurate and up to date at the time of reporting.
- 3.8.2 The assessment has been undertaken using the available design for the Proposed Development and the maximum likely extents of land required for its construction, operation and maintenance. Sections of existing road highways required to facilitate Site access or fulfil traffic management requirements are not finalised at this point in the design process and therefore have not been included in relation to scoping in or out assets for potential impacts which will be assessed further during the Environmental Statement.
- 3.8.3 The baseline presented herein is preliminary, relying primarily on data gathered through desktop research, LiDAR and aerial photography analysis, geophysical survey and walkover surveys. A programme of archaeological evaluation is planned which has the potential to add to further previously unknown heritage assets to the baseline and will be detailed in an updated cultural heritage desk-based assessment prepared to support the cultural heritage chapter of the environmental statement (ES).

4. Heritage Baseline

4.1 Site Conditions

Geology

- 4.1.1 Several different geological bedrock formations underlie the Site. To the east of the Site, close to Navenby and Coleby, the Site is underlain by Lincolnshire Limestone Formation, a sandy limestone that contains substantial amounts of mudstone.
- 4.1.2 The Cable Corridor is underlain by several bedrock formations, including Whitby Mudstone Formation, Charmouth Mudstone Formation and Lower

Lincolnshire Limestone Formation. These are sedimentary formations that were formed in the Jurassic period.

- 4.1.3 The underlying bedrock between Bassingham, Thurlby and Thorpe on the Hill is Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation, a grey, calcareous mudstone formed in the Triassic period.
- 4.1.4 Superficial deposits are limited within the Site and are predominantly located close to watercourses that pass through the Site. Fulbeck Sand and Gravel Member deposits are located close to the River Brant, with Alluvium, comprised of clays, silts and sands, located adjacent to the River Witham. Balderton Sand and Gravel Member deposits are located between the River Witham and the River Brant (Ref 20).

Topography

- 4.1.5 The Site is located in a distinctly rural and agricultural landscape, one which has been altered very little since the late 19th century. The area of land within the Principal Site is typified by gentle undulating low-lying areas of land, with a low woodland coverage is relatively low, with only small defined areas of semi-natural woodland present, including Norton Low Wood. Small, nucleated settlements are present in this area of the landscape, including Aubourn, Haddington, Bassingham and Norton Disney.
- 4.1.6 The agricultural landscape in the eastern area of the Site, which is crossed by the Cable Corridor, is defined by an elevated, gently sloping plateau, which crosses over a cliff of Jurassic limestone to the east. The settlements in this area include Navenby, Coleby and Somerton, and are defined by larger and open agricultural fields than those to the west.
- 4.1.7 The landscape within the Principal Site is relatively flat at between 10m and 12m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The landscape rises gently within the area of the Cable Corridor between Aubourn and Navenby to a level of 44m aOD, before sharply rising to 75m aOD to the east of Navenby, where the Site is located on the cliff of Jurassic limestone.

4.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.2.1 A total of 225 previous archaeological 'events' have been identified within 1km of the Site (Figure 4). These events are predominantly site visits and casual field observations. The relevant archaeological investigations that may help to inform the archaeological potential within the Site are discussed below.

Norton Disney, Bassingham and Swinderby

- 4.2.2 A magnetometer survey (**ELI4009**) was undertaken by Oxford Archaeotechnics in 1994 at Norton Big Wood, approximately 570m west of the Site. The survey identified post-medieval field boundaries and Pleistocene deposits of geological origin; however, no further anomalies of archaeological potential were identified during the survey.

- 4.2.3 An archaeological evaluation (**ELI7232**) was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in 2006 at Swinderby Airfield, located approximately 700m west of the Site. The archaeological evaluation identified four undated gullies, sealed by a re-deposited silty natural, interpreted as a levelling layer for the airfield.
- 4.2.4 Several phases of archaeological investigation were undertaken at Tonge's Farm, Norton Disney by Lindsey Archaeological Services between 2000 and 2005. An archaeological watching brief identified several medieval plough furrows (**ELI6527** and **ELI5571**) and a potential Roman ditch that may have represented the edge of a Roman field system associated with Holt Hill Farm Villa. Trial trenching at Tonge's Farm (**ELI5571**) was undertaken by Lindsey Archaeological Services in 2000; the site is located adjacent to the south-western edge of the Site. Six trial trenches were excavated and identified extensive remnant medieval ridge and furrow in the fields around Norton Disney, and a medieval hedge line.
- 4.2.5 A geophysical survey (**ELI11981**, **ELI11982**, **ELI4355**, **ELI4356**) and archaeological evaluation (**ELI6580**) was undertaken by Archaeological Project Services (APS) between 1997 and 2012, on Whisby Quarry and land proposed to be used as part of the quarry. The area evaluated was located partially within the northern extent of the Site and extended to approximately 500m north-west of the Site. Magnetometry surveys highlighted several areas of likely post-medieval field systems and smaller discrete features. The evaluation identified several undated pits and ditches, with a post-medieval ditch which was identified as the remains of a small canal also recorded. A watching brief located to the east of Thorpe Lane (**ELI3176**), identified evidence of prehistoric occupation, with a pit containing burnt material identified. Several further post-medieval linear ditches were also identified during the watching brief.
- 4.2.6 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on land adjacent to Hall Wath, Bassingham by Neville Hall in 2017 (**ELI13121**); the archaeological monitoring was undertaken approximately 150m east of the Site. No archaeological deposits or features were identified during the archaeological monitoring.

Thorpe on the Hill

- 4.2.7 An archaeological watching brief (**ELI3178**) was undertaken by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (CLAU) in 1997, ahead of the construction of a Travelodge in Thorpe on the Hill, approximately 570m north-east of the Site. The archaeological monitoring identified waterlogged alluvial and peat deposits sealed by a thick clay deposit. It was suggested that this may represent a former infilled pond. No other archaeological features were identified during the watching brief.
- 4.2.8 Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical boreholes was undertaken by Lindsey Archaeological Services in 2000 (**ELI1277**), at Westcliffe Courts, located approximately 300m north of the Site. Several ephemeral features, potentially of Roman date were identified, with further structural remains of a

post-medieval farmstead building. Further remains of a yard surface, likely to be associated with the farmstead were also recorded.

- 4.2.9 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at Clubhouse, Moor Lane, Thorpe on the Hill, approximately 330m north-east of the Site by Lincoln Archaeology in 2001 (**ELI2663**). No archaeological deposits or features were identified.

Navenby

- 4.2.10 Navenby has undergone several archaeological investigations within the town centre, some of these are located just outside of the 1km study area, however several have been undertaken within the 1km study area.
- 4.2.11 Two trial trenches were undertaken on land at Green Man Lane (**ELI7704**), approximately 700m south-west of the Site by APS in 2007. No archaeological features were identified during the evaluation. Further geophysical surveys were conducted on land just to the east of Ermine Street (**ELI10385**), approximately 2km south of the Site. The geophysical survey identified no archaeological features in this area.

Coleby and Somerton

- 4.2.12 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken by PCA at land off Dovecote Lane in Coleby (**ELI13648**), approximately 550m north of the Cable Corridor. Evidence of a series of post-medieval quarry pits were recorded, with the foundations and floor of a medieval building also recorded during the monitoring activities.
- 4.2.13 A geophysical survey was undertaken on land adjacent to Somerton Castle (**ELI9352**), approximately 800m south of the Cable Corridor. The geophysical survey identified a series of rectilinear anomalies that were interpreted as structural remains, with likely internal wall divisions and potential robber trenches also identified. Other archaeological features identified included an area of rubble, several curvilinear features and a number of features associated with a garden including paths, bedding trenches and trackways.

4.3 Archaeological Investigations undertaken for the Proposed Development

Aerial Photography and LiDAR Assessment

- 4.3.1 An assessment of available aerial photographs and LiDAR and imagery coverage of the Site was undertaken by Alison Deegan in 2023 (Ref 21). The assessment studied several LiDAR sources including:
- Environment Agency LiDAR data, 1m resolution Digital Terrain Model and Digital Surface Model;
 - Google Earth imagery, data captured between 1999 and 2022;
 - The Historic England Archive collections of air photos; and

d. Historical Ordnance Survey and earlier maps were examined via the National Library of Scotland website (<https://www.nls.uk/>).

- 4.3.2 The assessment has highlighted data anomalies, potential buried archaeological features and earthworks across the Site, dating to the Iron Age/Roman period, medieval period, post-medieval period and the modern period. These are discussed in the sections below.

Iron Age/Roman

- 4.3.3 The LiDAR assessment identified relatively sparse data for Iron Age and Romano-British remains within the Principal Site. A partial Iron Age/Romano-British rectilinear enclosure was identified in PV Area 51 (LiDAR Parcel 46).
- 4.3.4 Evidence of a potential Romano-British settlement has been identified in close proximity to the River Brant and west of Broughton Lane within the Cable Corridor (LiDAR Parcel Area 160), with a ridge of higher gravel and sand displaying fragmentary cropmarks that appear to be enclosure ditches and may be potential settlement remains (**AEC001**). Cropmarks (**HER 91080**) have been previously identified in this land parcel and may be part of this settlement.
- 4.3.5 Several linear anomalies have been identified just north of the Cable Corridor boundary (Figure 6), approximately 1km west of Boothby Graffoe (LiDAR Parcel Area 166). The anomalies are linear in nature and form several rectilinear enclosures that may date to the Romano-British period (**AEC002**). Whilst they are located outside of the Site boundary, they do appear to continue on a south-eastern trajectory and may extend within the Site.
- 4.3.6 Several potential quarry pits (**AEC003**) were identified in the eastern area of the Site (LiDAR Land Parcels 177, 178 and 179) adjacent to the A15, formerly the route of Ermine Street; the LiDAR assessment highlights the potential that these may have been used in the construction of Ermine Street during the Roman period. These are located approximately 500m east of the Site boundary.
- 4.3.7 The locations of several Roman roads (**AEC23**) have been identified within the Site boundary within the interconnector corridor (LiDAR Parcel Areas 121 and 125). These are linear anomalies on a north-west to southeast trajectory and run parallel to one another. Both of these anomalies are not visible on aerial photography and have not been previously identified within the HER.

Medieval

- 4.3.8 The LiDAR assessment broadly identified several areas of possible medieval settlement activity surrounding the medieval villages of Morton, Haddington and Thurlby. In LiDAR Parcel 9 and extending outside of the Site boundary (LiDAR Parcel 101), evidence of a shallow earthwork has been identified (**AEC004**); this has been interpreted as a potential waterwork flanked by possible enclosures. These are likely associated with the medieval settlement of Morton (**HER83041**).

- 4.3.9 Several anomalies have been identified in the fields adjacent to the settlement of Thurlby (**AEC005**); these are located to the west of PV Areas 49 and 51 (LiDAR Land Parcels 143, 135 and 136) and appear to be earthworks associated with the medieval settlement of Thurlby, including several enclosures, drainage ditches, and ditches with associated banks. Several patches of ridge and furrow have also been identified in this area and align with previously identified ridge and furrow (**HER85884**).
- 4.3.10 The LiDAR assessment identified extensive areas of ridge and furrow across the survey area, however, several of the LiDAR Land Parcels within the Site contain sections of low banks that underlie plough ridges (LiDAR Parcels 50, 52, 55, 56, 108, 122, 125, 129, 139, 146, 157, 159). The assessment highlights these are likely to be headlands of ridge and furrow and identify where the land was re-organised.
- 4.3.11 Most of the ridge and furrow has been levelled across the Site, however, well preserved ridge and furrow has been identified in the area just to the west of PV Area 49 (LiDAR Land Parcel 129). This has been previously identified within the HER (**HER83438**).

Post Medieval

- 4.3.12 The LiDAR survey highlighted several post-medieval agricultural features within the Principal Site (**AEC006**); in PV Areas 59 and 63 towards the southern area of the Site (LiDAR Land Parcel 64 and 61), there is evidence of the re-organisation of field boundaries and the removal of a drove lane that linked Clay Lane to Church Farm.
- 4.3.13 In PV Area 57 (LiDAR Land Parcel 46) the remains of an unnamed cottage have been identified as a small rectangular anomaly. It is recorded on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, but by 1961 it has been demolished. In PV Area 56 (LiDAR Land Parcel 49), an L-shaped anomaly was identified, and is likely a buried wall related to Lowfield Farm (MLI119716); this wall is not identified on historical mapping (**AEC007**).
- 4.3.14 Several post-medieval ponds have been identified during the assessment (**AEC008**), with several of these identified on land north of PV Area 59 (LiDAR Land Parcel 54) and north of PV Area 49 (LiDAR Land Parcel 122). A further collection of circular shaped anomalies were identified to the east of Boothby Graffoe (176, 177 and 179). These have been interpreted as a mixture of ponds and quarry pits.

Modern

- 4.3.15 Within the Cable Corridor (LiDAR Land Parcels 157, 158, 159, 177), a series of linear, parallel ditches have been identified; these have been interpreted as anti-landing trenches (**AEC009**), used to stop enemy aircraft from landing during World War II. These would have had associated mounds and banks.
- 4.3.16 In the Cable Corridor (LiDAR Land Parcel 159) a circular bombing target has been identified with a series of small bomb craters (**AEC10**) surrounding it. These have been subsequently buried and filled in.

- 4.3.17 RAF Coleby Grange (**MLI60620**) is located just north of the Cable Corridor and the LiDAR survey has identified that one of the aircraft runways extends within the Site. This grass landing runway extends for approximately 400m, with a Beam Approach Landing System identified just to the south, outside of the Site boundary (**AEC11**).
- 4.3.18 In LiDAR Land Parcel 171, within the Cable Corridor, a radio antennae structure and associated huts have been identified (**AEC12**).

Geophysical Assessment

- 4.3.19 A detailed geophysical survey has been undertaken across the Site. Preliminary geophysical results (Ref 22) are available for PV Areas across the western areas of the Site, which includes PV Areas 1 to 66, interconnector corridors, electrical substation locations and the western section of the Cable Corridor.
- 4.3.20 The preliminary results from the geophysical survey have highlighted several areas of potential likely Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity. In PV Area 11, partial curvilinear and several linear features (**AEC16**) that may be boundary ditches have been recorded in PV Area 5.
- 4.3.21 In PV Area 4, there are several linear and curvilinear anomalies, with a partial enclosure and pit located to the north of the field. Several small circular shaped anomalies which may be pits, and several linear anomalies that are linked together have the potential to be enclosures or field boundaries (**AEC13**). Based on their typology, these are likely to date to the Iron Age or Romano-British period. Several partial rectilinear enclosures are also recorded to the west of PV Area 26 (**AEC17**), these may be part of the same prehistoric settlement that includes features **AEC13**.
- 4.3.22 A large likely prehistoric or Roman settlement has been identified to the north of PV Area 14 (**AEC14**). Two rectangular shaped enclosures are recorded to the north, with further square shaped enclosures to the south; these are on a north-south alignment. There appears to be a potential second phase of enclosures with smaller rectangular and square shaped anomalies on a north-west to south-east alignment, with several discrete features that may be pits located within these enclosures. A field boundary on a north to south alignment is located running through the potential settlement. Based upon the geophysical evidence, there may be potentially several phases of occupation within this settlement, with the shape of the enclosures typical of the Iron Age and Romano-British period.
- 4.3.23 In PV Area 14, just to the south of this likely settlement, several anomalies have been identified. A curvilinear anomaly, which may be a continuation of a north-south aligned curvilinear feature within the settlement to the north, and a linear and potential part of an enclosure have been recorded in this field and may represent the very edge of the settlement to the north.
- 4.3.24 There is evidence of potential settlement activity in PV Areas 10, 15, 25 and 28 which may be part of the larger settlement to the west (**AEC15**). A series of three adjacent, small rectangular shaped enclosure have been identified

in PV Area 10 with two circular shaped anomalies and a rectangular anomaly that may represent prehistoric settlement adjacent to an enclosure. This small settlement may extend as far south as PV Area, with a potential sub-circular anomaly recorded here that may be part of this settlement.

- 4.3.25 Several individual anomalies have been identified in PV Areas 32, 33, 35, and 36, with a small potential rectilinear enclosure identified in PV Area 36 which may date to the Iron Age / Romano-British period (**AEC19**).
- 4.3.26 To the east of PV Area 45, a series of linear anomalies overlaying one another has been recorded; these are indicative of prehistoric or Roman enclosures (**AEC18**), with several linear anomalies on a north-east to south-west alignment located within PV Area 46, which may be representative of the edge of these enclosures.
- 4.3.27 Within PV Areas 53 and 54, and the location for the adjacent substation, a number of linear anomalies with discrete features have been identified (**AEC20**). Based on their typology, these are likely to be prehistoric in origin. A single rectilinear enclosure (**AEC21**) is located in the Cable Corridor; this likely dates to the Iron Age or Romano-British Period based upon its shape and typology.
- 4.3.28 In PV Areas 59, 61, 63 (**AEC22**) and the fields to the north of these PV Areas are a series of linear anomalies, with several discrete sub-circular and irregularly shaped features. These are likely old field boundaries, with many of these visible on the 1839 Norton Disney Tithe Map.

4.4 Heritage Assets

- 4.4.1 The heritage assets discussed within this assessment, including designated and non-designated heritage assets, are identified by their unique identification numbers as assigned by Historic England in the national Heritage Listing for England (**NHLE**) for designated heritage assets, and by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for non-designated heritage assets; the latter contain the prefix **MLI**. Any additional assets identified through other sources such as historic map regression, LiDAR assessment or geophysical survey are identified in the text using the assigned prefix **AEC**. Each asset can be cross-referenced to the gazetteer and shown on Figures 2 and 3.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.4.2 There are no World Heritage Sites or registered battlefields within the Site Boundary or study areas.

Within the Site Boundary

- 4.4.3 There is one listed building within a parcel of land omitted from the Proposed Development and Site Boundary but situated within the surrounding Principal Site, namely, the Grade II listed River Farmhouse (**NHLE 1168186**).

Within 1km of the Cable Corridor

- 4.4.4 There is one scheduled monument located within the 1km study area:

- a. Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1005015**), approximately 700m south of the Cable Corridor, which includes three Grade I listed buildings Somerton Castle and Outbuilding to North-West (**NHLE 1061974**), South-West Outbuilding at Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1061975**), Orchard Outbuilding at Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1360511**).
- 4.4.5 There is one Grade II registered park and garden, namely Coleby Hall (**NHLE 1000973**), situated approximately 200m to the north of the Cable Corridor. This includes the Grade I Temple at Coleby Hall (**NHLE 1360515**) and the Grade II* Coleby Hall (**NHLE 1061979**).
- 4.4.6 Colby Conservation Area (**DLI10569**), which includes Coleby Hall Park and Garden (**NHLE 1000973**) as well as a number of Grade II listed buildings and the Grade I listed Church of All Saints (**NHLE 1164829**), extends to within approximately 300m to the north of the Cable Corridor.
- 4.4.7 Boothby Graffoe Conservation Area (**DLI10566**) extends to within 200m of the south of the Cable Corridor and includes a number of Grade II listed buildings.
- 4.4.8 Within the 1km study area in relation to the Cable Corridor, there are four grade I listed buildings, one grade II* listed buildings and 14 grade II listed buildings.

Within 3km of the Principal Site

- 4.4.9 There are four scheduled monuments within the 3km study area, namely:
 - a. Churchyard Cross, St Germain's Churchyard (**NHLE 1013082**), located within 200m of the Site Boundary to the Principal Site;
 - b. Remains of a Preceptory, Fishponds and Post-Medieval Gardens at Eagle Hall (**NHLE 1008316**), within 2km to the north west of the Principal Site;
 - c. Churchyard Cross, All Saints' Churchyard (**NHLE 1009215**), approximately 2km to the south west of the Principal Site;
 - d. Hall Close: A Medieval a Post-Medieval Hall Complex South of Dovecote Lane, with Dovecote, Gardens, Fishponds, Churchyard and Cultivation Remains (**NHLE 1021080**), abutting the Site Boundary to the Principal Site.
- 4.4.10 Within the 3km study area in relation to the Principal Site, there are three grade I listed buildings, five grade II* listed buildings and 86 grade II listed buildings.
- 4.4.11 The three grade I listed buildings within the 3km study area area:
 - a. Church of Saint Mary, Carlton Le Moorland (**NHLE 1360553**);
 - b. Church of Saint Peter (**NHLE 1360555**);
 - c. Aubourn Hall (**NHLE 1061955**).
- 4.4.12 The five grade II* listed buildings within the 3km study area are:
 - a. Church of St Michael and All Angels, Bassingham (**NHLE 1061923**);

- b. Church of St Germain, Thurlby (**NHLE 1061972**);
 - c. Church of St Peter, Aubourn (**NHLE 1360541**);
 - d. Church of All Saints, Swinderby (**NHLE 1165316**);
 - e. Church of St Michael, South Hykeham (**NHLE 1061957**).
- 4.4.13 There is one conservation area within the 3km study area, specifically, Bassingham Conservation Area (**DLI10561**).
- 4.4.14 The designated heritage assets are listed in the gazetteer in **Appendix B** and shown on Figure 2. They are described in this DBA where appropriate.

Wider 3-5km Study Area

- 4.4.15 Consideration has been given to designated heritage assets of the highest significance that are located between 3km and 5km of the Principal Site to determine potential impacts upon settings and views which may affect their significance. This includes scheduled monuments, grade I and II* listed buildings and grade I and II* registered parks and gardens.
- 4.4.16 There are two scheduled monuments within 3-5km of the Principal Site:
- a. Mound South of Sand Lane (**NHLE 1003477**); and
 - b. Roman Villa west of Hill Holt Farm (**NHLE 1005018**).
- 4.4.17 In addition, there are five grade I listed buildings and five grade II* listed buildings within 3-5km of the Principal Site:
- a. Grade I Church of All Saints (**NHLE 1164829**);
 - b. Grade I Temple at Coleby Hall (**NHLE 1360515**);
 - c. Grade I Church of St Peter (**NHLE 1061958**);
 - d. Grade I Doddington Hall (**NHLE 1164612**);
 - e. Grade I Church of St Helen (**NHLE 1302469**);
 - f. Grade II* Walls and Gates to Doddington Hall (**NHLE 1061959**);
 - g. Grade II* Folly Façade to the Jungle (**NHLE 1061998**);
 - h. Grade II* Harmston Hall Hospital (**NHLE 1317567**);
 - i. Grade II* All Saints Parish Church (**NHLE 1164892**); and
 - j. Grade II* Gatehouse to Doddington Hall (**NHLE 1360505**).
- 4.4.18 There is a single registered park and gardens within the 3-5km study area of the Principal Site:
- a. Grade II* Doddington Hall (**NHLE 1000975**).
- 4.4.19 Heritage assets within the 3-5km study area are listed in the gazetteer in **Appendix B** and shown on Figure 2.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Within the Site

- 4.4.20 There are 44 non-designated heritage assets identified within the Site boundary, these comprise:
- a. Probable Roman Settlement Site, Coleby (**MLI82135**)
 - b. Cropmark undated maculae and possible enclosures, Coleby (**MLI91080**)
 - c. Settlement of Thurlby (**MLI85878**)
 - d. The settlement of Aubourn (**MLI82078**)
 - e. Settlement of Haddington (**MLI83395**)
 - f. Medieval Field System, Thurlby (**MLI85883**)
 - g. Ridge and Furrow, Thurlby (**MLI85884**)
 - h. The settlement of Morton (**MLI83041**)
 - i. Ermine Street (**MLI60638**)
 - j. Ridge and furrow field system, east of Tunman Wood (**MLI83040**)
 - k. Medieval ridge and furrow, adjacent to A46 (**MLI83440**)
 - l. Medieval Ridge and Furrow, West of Haddington (**MLI82438**)
 - m. Medieval Ridge and Furrow, South of High Walks Farm (**MLI83439**)
 - n. Second World War Aircraft Crash Site, Thurlby (**MLI98924**)
 - o. The Fosse Way (**MLI60943**)
 - p. Settlement of Thorpe on the Hill (**MLI83011**)
 - q. Medieval Watermill (**MLI82089**)
 - r. Medieval Fishery, Haddington (**MLI82090**)
 - s. Morton Grange (**MLI83164**)
 - t. Morton Hall Park (**MLI92390**)
 - u. Undated Linear Bank and Ditch (**MLI86284**)
 - v. Late Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement (**AEC001**)
 - w. Late Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosures (**AEC002**)
 - x. Roman Quarry Pits (**AEC003**)
 - y. Earthworks associated with the settlement at Morton (**AEC004**)
 - z. Earthworks Associated with the medieval Settlement of Thurlby (**AEC005**)
 - aa. Post-Medieval Agricultural Earthworks and Droveway (**AEC006**)
 - bb. Post Medieval Agricultural Remains (**AEC007**)
 - cc. Post Medieval Ponds (**AEC008**)

- dd. World War II Anti Landing Trenches (**AEC009**)
- ee. World War II Bombing Target and Craters (**AEC010**)
- ff. RAF Coleby Grange Landing Runway (**AEC011**)
- gg. Radio Antenna Structure (**AEC012**)
- hh. Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement (**AEC013**)
- ii. Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement (**AEC014**)
- jj. Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement (**AEC015**)
- kk. Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure (**AEC016**)
- ll. Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure (**AEC017**)
- mm. Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement (**AEC018**)
- nn. Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement (**AEC019**)
- oo. Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure (**AEC020**)
- pp. Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure (**AEC021**)
- qq. Post Medieval Field Boundaries (**AEC022**)
- rr. Roman Road (**AEC023**)

- 4.4.21 There are a number of non-designated historic farmsteads located just outside of the Site Boundary of the Principal Site, some within parcels of land that have been omitted from the Proposed Development to mitigate the impact on these assets.

1km Study Area

- 4.4.22 A further 307 non-designated heritage assets are located within 1km of the Site. These non-designated assets comprise various archaeological sites, findspots and non-designated buildings dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

4.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 to AD 43)

- 4.5.1 Evidence from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period across Lincolnshire is relatively sparse. The levels of the sea reduced in approximately 9000 BC, leaving extensive peat coverage across several low-lying areas of Lincolnshire; however, much of these lower lying areas that have the potential for early prehistoric survival are located in the Fens, approximately 20km south-east of the Site. The Anglian Glaciation covered nearly the whole region of Lincolnshire from 478,000 BC until 424,000 BC, with the thawing of the ice-sheets leaving glacial till deposits across areas of the Lincolnshire Wolds. Palaeolithic finds have been found at sites in the Uplands of Lincolnshire at Risby Warren approximately 40km north of the Site, with a collection of hand-axes recorded here. Palaeolithic tools and flints have been recorded on gravel deposits within a pre-Devensian layer at Welton-Le-Wold, approximately 38km north-east of the Site. Perhaps one of

the most important sites was discovered at Kirmington, approximately 50km north-east of the Site. Over 70 flints and tools were recorded within inter-glacial deposits (Ref 23).

- 4.5.2 Whilst Palaeolithic finds are relatively rare within Lincolnshire, Mesolithic occupational sites and encampments are also rare, with less than 100 Mesolithic sites recorded within the county (Ref 24); the vast majority of Mesolithic assets identified are lithic scatters. The majority of *in-situ* Mesolithic temporary encampments have been recorded in the higher areas of land in the Fenlands, however, encampments have been recorded at Ancaster approximately 21km south-west of the Site.
- 4.5.3 Evidence for Early Prehistoric activity dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods is rare within the study areas, with small flints recorded out of context and through ploughing or fieldwalking; there are no Early Prehistoric flints recorded in primary deposition within the study areas. A Palaeolithic flint bladelet (**MLI 98516**) and a small Mesolithic blade (**MLI 88579**) were recorded close to Norton Disney, approximately 550m south and 110m west of the Site respectively in secondary depositional deposits.
- 4.5.4 A single flint core (**MLI 83416**) dating to the Mesolithic period was recorded at Haddington, approximately adjacent to the Site, and four Palaeolithic hand-axes were recorded close to Thorpe on the Hill (**MLI 60619** and **MLI 60515**), approximately 550m north and 780m east of the Site respectively.
- 4.5.5 By the Neolithic period, the emergence of farming techniques and a more sedentary lifestyle had an impact upon the landscape. The Neolithic period is characterised by the clearance of forests and the domestication of animals. Monuments and ceremonial sites began to be developed during this period, with causeways, barrows, cairns and long-enclosures identifiable in the archaeological landscape, many of which still survive today. The deforestation undertaken in the Neolithic period occurred over a wide timeframe, with areas within the Marshes being gradually deforested. The large area of forest at Thurlby, within the 1km study area was continually deforested up until the start of the Bronze Age (Ref 24).
- 4.5.6 Within Lincolnshire there are a number of identified Neolithic settlements, with excavations at Great Ponton and Tattershall Thorpe (Ref 25), Tallington and Deeping St Nicholas. Settlement evidence from the Neolithic period is often limited to flint scatters or discrete features such as pits, and postholes. However, some surviving Neolithic structures have been identified within Lincolnshire, with a particularly well-preserved site excavated at Risby Warren (Ref 26) approximately 50km north of the Site. At Deeping St James, approximately 50km south of the Site, a large flint scatter and intercutting drip gullies were recorded (Ref 27). The widespread evidence for Neolithic settlement across the county indicates a wide occupation pattern across a wide array of environments.
- 4.5.7 Archaeological investigations at Chapel Heath, Navenby indicate a likely Neolithic settlement in this area (**MLI 81672**), located approximately 700m west of the Site. The archaeological investigations uncovered a large linear ditch, a burnt oval pit and several postholes. Within the immediate area close

to this small settlement, a number of flint scatters have also been identified (**MLI 60557**). Several further enclosures indicative of a small settlement were also identified through aerial photography, with two enclosures (**MLI 91078** and **MLI 91079**) identified at Boothby Heath, approximately 650m south of the Site.

- 4.5.8 More widely, evidence of Neolithic activity is relatively contained to individual findspots, with a stone adze (**MLI 86692**) recorded just west of Sleaford Road/A15, approximately 500m east of the Site, and an Antler pick (**MLI 85725**) located approximately 210m south of the Site.
- 4.5.9 Within the wider landscape around Navenby, evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age activity is recorded to the south of the Site at Thompson's Bottom, approximately 1.5km south-east of the Site, with a cluster of Neolithic pits, several Neolithic polished stone axes and two Bronze Age socketed spearhead identified, indicating a small settlement is present.
- 4.5.10 The transition from the Neolithic into the Bronze Age occurred c. 2700-1700 BC, with a number of sites, including Risby Warren, Dragonby and Tattershall Hope all offering evidence of transitional settlement features. The prevalence of burial mounds or 'barrows' across the county has previously highlighted the extent of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age settlement across Lincolnshire, with certain geographical areas displaying a cluster of these funerary monuments. These are found, in particular, across the Witham River valleys, and on the dip slope of the Lincolnshire Wolds along the coast. This paucity of direct settlement data continues into the Iron Age, with a notable exception an Early Iron Age site located at Deeping's by-Pass, which offered Iron Age circular huts. Perhaps one of the largest Iron Age settlements was identified at Sleaford, approximately 12km south-east of the Site, in which remains of a circular enclosure within a palisade and internal divisions within the structure present (Ref 28).
- 4.5.11 Evidence of Bronze Age settlement has been identified at several locations within 1km the study area, notably at Navenby and Coleby, where archaeological investigations have identified a Late Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement. There is evidence for continuing occupation of Navenby into the Bronze Age and Iron Age, with a single Bronze Age cremation and a series of small pits located just outside of the 1km study area. Further archaeological investigations identified a large V-shaped ditch, seventeen postholes on a linear alignment and several grain storage pits. The evidence indicates a substantial Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement at Navenby.
- 4.5.12 Evidence of prehistoric occupation at Navenby is visible in the spread of small finds which have been identified in the fields to the west of Navenby, including a single flint blade (**MLI 86196**) approximately 800m south of the Site, and a scatter of flint tools (**MLI 86362**) and two worked flints (**MLI 86361**) approximately 920m west of the Site.
- 4.5.13 At Coleby, there is evidence of agricultural activity and animal husbandry, with a triple ditched feature (**MLI 91082**) located 700m north of the Site. To the north of Coleby, further prehistoric occupation and agricultural activity has been recorded, with two boundary ditches and an enclosure recorded

approximately 1.2km north of the Site with a single flint button scraper also recorded in this area. A Bronze Age round barrow is also located close to this settlement.

- 4.5.14 It has been previously noted by Steve Membrey (Ref 24) that the presence of flints recorded by fieldwalking and metal detectorists may be indicative of previously undiscovered settlements within the vicinity. Close to Bassingham, a scatter of prehistoric flints and finds have been recorded approximately 200m south-east of the Site. Evidence of continual activity has been recorded here with a Neolithic stone axe (**MLI 84060**), a Bronze Age axe (**MLI 85721**), prehistoric flint flakes (**MLI 60641**), a flint scatter (**MLI 97264**) and an antler pick (**MLI 85721**). A single Neolithic flint tool (**MLI 85718**) and an Iron Age coin (**MLI 86267**) were identified within the Site boundary. The spread of prehistoric finds within this area is suggestive of a nearby prehistoric settlement, however its exact location is unclear.
- 4.5.15 Similarly, a spread of small finds have been identified at Thorpe on the Hill and Morton, and includes a flint arrowhead (**MLI 86283** and **MLI 83017**), and Neolithic polished stone axe (**MLI 83019** and **MLI 83020**), a flint flake (**MLI 125807**) and a Bronze Age food vessel (**MLI 83022**). These were recorded between 30m and 800m north-west of the Site. Again, the spread of prehistoric finds in this area north of the Fosse Way may indicate a previously unidentified settlement within this area.
- 4.5.16 At Haddington and Aubourn, there is evidence of a potential small settlement. A double ditched enclosure (**MLI 91076**) has been identified approximately 800m north of the Site respectively. Several small finds were also recovered sporadically in this area, including a flint blade (**MLI 98923**) located within the Site boundary and a Bronze Age flint scraper (**MLI 83402**), located 240m south of the Site.
- 4.5.17 The archaeological evidence is suggestive of a number of small settlements located close to the route of Ermine Street which, based upon the large amounts of small finds found along the route of this throughfare, was a major arterial route used heavily by prehistoric people throughout the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. A multi-phased prehistoric settlement has been identified at Navenby with further evidence of potential prehistoric agricultural activity close to Coleby, and a potential small settlement at Thompson's Bottom.
- 4.5.18 A high number of prehistoric finds and cropmarks of potential enclosures have been found close to the settlement of Bassingham which is indicative of a prehistoric settlement and agricultural activity in the general area, however, no settlement has been previously identified. A further spread of prehistoric finds have been identified between the settlements at Thorpe-on-the Hill and Morton; these are also located close to the route of the Fosse Way which, like Ermine Street, was established as a route in the prehistoric period. It is likely a further prehistoric settlement is located within this area, close to the Fosse Way.

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

- 4.5.19 The Roman invasion of Britain began in AD 43, with the Roman army arriving on the shores of south-east England in Kent. The Roman armies quickly subdued or made treaties with the local British tribes and began settling across the country. Broadly, there is a division between north-west and south-east of the Fosse Way Roman Road. Evidence of military structures in the south-east of the county are relatively rare, with extensive and large-scale military installations located to the north and west of the Trent Valley (Ref 29).
- 4.5.20 The local tribe to the area within Lincolnshire were the *Corieltauvi*; it is unclear whether they were defeated by the Romans or if they allied with them (Ref 30), but it is clear by the heavy Roman presence in the area that the Romans took control over Lincolnshire by AD 58.
- 4.5.21 *Lindum Colonia*, located approximately 4 km north-east of the Site, was originally established between AD 58 and 68 as a legionary fortress, housing the Ninth legion. By AD 96 the fortress was succeeded by the Colonia, established by legionary veterans (Ref 31). The current city of Lincoln is located on the location of this *Colonia*. Roman settlements across Lincolnshire are relatively numerous, however, they are unevenly distributed across the county. While Lincoln was the largest settlement in Lincolnshire, many smaller settlements were also established across the county.
- 4.5.22 An arterial network of roads was built by the Romans, primarily to facilitate the quick movement of the armies to subdue any rebellions across England. The main throughways across Lincolnshire have been well established through historical documentation and within the archaeological record. Ermine Street is located crossing through the Site on a north to south trajectory, and was one of the most important roads linking the north of England to London. The second important road within Lincolnshire is the Fosse Way which linked Exeter in the south-west to Lincoln in the north-east.
- 4.5.23 The Fosse Way (**MLI 60943**) extended from Exeter in the south-west of England to Lincoln in the north-east. Along the route of this major arterial road, a number of small finds have been recovered including a 4th century coin (**MLI 60770**), and sherds of pottery dating to between the 2nd and 4th centuries (**MLI 83043**, **MLI 83042**, **MLI 83039** and **MLI 83038**), indicating this road was in consistent usage through until at least the 4th century AD. Approximately 670m east of the Site is a third Roman road (**MLI 86228**) which is a continuation of Mareham Lane (now known as the A15 access road), which is thought to have extended from Bourne in the north to Sleaford in the south.
- 4.5.24 A pattern of roadside settlements has been identified across the county, with roadside settlements within Lincolnshire often built upon Late Iron Age predecessors. One of the signal examples of these Iron Age settlements, expanded throughout the Roman period is Ancaster, located approximately 10km south of the Site. Close to the Site, excavations have identified a Roman settlement at Navenby; again, much like Ancaster, a prior Iron Age

settlement is believed to have existed here and was populated and expanded into the Roman period (Ref 30).

- 4.5.25 With settlement across Lincolnshire occurring from the 1st century AD, a number of villas were established across the county, however, these have not received a large amount of study, with only the villa at Winterton in North Lincolnshire having undergone extensive excavation (Ref 30). It has been noted that villas appear more prevalent in the north of Lincolnshire (Hingley 1989), however, this is now believed not to be the case. There is a paucity of villas in the Fens and fewer in the Wolds, however, in the area closer to the Site, there is certainly a good spread of these sites recorded, with the nearest villa, the scheduled Roman Villa West of Holt Hill Farm (**NHLE 1005018**), located just over 3km west of the Site. It is believed that, due to the proximity to the *colonia*, these villas may have been of a higher status than those further away (Ref 30).
- 4.5.26 A Roman settlement is known to have existed at Navenby (**MLI 60537** adjacent to Ermine Street (**MLI 60638**), acting as a stop off settlement for travellers from London to Lincoln and York. The settlement is located approximately 670m west of the Site. Archaeological investigations just outside of the 1km study area have identified several cemeteries attached to the settlement and several cist burials, dating to the 2nd century AD, indicating continual usage and occupation at the settlement.
- 4.5.27 Archaeological investigations undertaken in Navenby, approximately 1.2km to the south-west of the Site highlighted substantial Roman activity at the settlement. In 1995, PCA undertook a watching brief on Church Lane south of Chapel Lane, with the monitoring identifying several cremations including a single prehistoric cremation, and two Roman cremation pits, dated to between the mid-2nd and 3rd century AD. Located in close proximity to these cremations were a number of pits that were deemed to have a ritualistic purpose; these were filled with disarticulated horse bones (Ref 32).
- 4.5.28 An archaeological evaluation on land west of Ermine Street, Navenby was undertaken by PCA in 2001 (Ref 33). The evaluation confirmed the extent of the frontage of Ermine Street, with several walls of structures recorded adjacent to the street. Several layers of street build up and cobbling were also identified. The foundations of a hexagonal building were also identified fronting Ermine Street; this structure was interpreted as a likely temple. Four Roman inhumations were also recorded in close proximity to Ermine Street. A further archaeological trial trench was undertaken on land adjacent to Ermine Street by APS in 2003, approximately 2.2km west of the Site, however, no archaeological features were identified, indicating the potential limits of the Roman settlement at Navenby (Ref 34).
- 4.5.29 A large spread of Roman small finds including coins have been recorded surrounding the Roman settlement at Navenby, with several recorded further south at Boothby Graffoe, between approximately 50m and 650m south of the Site, (**MLI 86192**, **MLI 86189**, and **MLI 86195**), with several located within the Site boundary (**MLI 60916**, **MLI 86400**, and **MLI 86500**). A number of pottery sherds dating to between the 1st and 2nd centuries have also been identified within the Roman settlement (**MLI 86401**). A second small

settlement has also been identified within the Site boundary at Coleby (**MLI 82135**), and further Roman finds were recorded during fieldwalking close to Somerton Castle, with several sherds of Romano-British cooking pots (**MLI 86198** and **MLI 86199**) recovered, approximately 800m south of the Site.

- 4.5.30 Evidence of widespread Roman activity within the region is evident at Waddington, approximately 1.5-2km north of the Site. A spread of small finds including Romano-British greyware and samian pottery, several coins dating to the 2nd century, including a coin of Faustina II and Antoninus Pius, and a Roman bronze brooch, was also found in this area. Based on the high number of Roman finds, there is likely a small settlement or occupation evidence close to Waddington.
- 4.5.31 Evidence of Roman agricultural activity has been recorded close to Bassingham and Norton Disney, to the south-west of the Site. A Roman field system, a partial enclosure and a small cemetery (**MLI 60576**) comprising ditches and gullies was recorded at Hall Field, approximately 20m east of the Site. Further archaeological investigations identified gullies and a quern stone (**MLI 97266**) in close proximity. Finds recorded in close proximity to this occupation site include grey stoneware pottery and several coins (**MLI 60501**, **MLI 85722**, and **MLI 60705**), all located between 180m and 500m east of the Site. Several Roman brooches (**MLI 86270**) were identified within the Site boundary.
- 4.5.32 Further agricultural evidence is located to the south-west of the Site close to Norton Disney, with archaeological investigations identifying Romano-British occupation (**MLI 86071**) approximately 100m west of the Site. This has been interpreted previously as part of a large occupation site at Norton Low Wood. Within this site, several enclosure ditches were recorded and two potential graves. A further Roman ditch (**MLI 88578**) was recorded to the south of this site, approximately 90m west of the Site.
- 4.5.33 The spread of Roman small finds extends further north to Thurlby and Haddington and highlights the wide Roman presence in this area, supported by the LiDAR and geophysical evidence which has identified several likely Romano-British settlements in this area. Several small fibula brooches (**MLI 85885**, and **MLI 85886**) are recorded, within the Site and approximately 160m east respectively. A scatter of Samian pottery (**MLI 60603**, **MLI 83404**, and **MLI 83405**) and coins (**MLI 85887**) are located approximately between 50m and 350m east and north-east of the Site, close to the settlements of Haddington and Thurlby.
- 4.5.34 The presence of the *Colonia* highlights the strategic importance of Lincoln to the Romans, and indicates a high Roman presence in the surrounding area. Roman remains within the 1km study area are relatively localised, with a Roman settlement identified through archaeological investigations at Navenby, just off Ermine Street. Further settlement remains at Coleby, north of Navenby highlight the heavy Roman presence close to the existing Roman road Ermine Street.
- 4.5.35 Towards the south-western extent of the Site, several small settlements have been identified at Bassingham, and at Norton Low Wood; archaeological

investigations at both of these sites indicate small settlements that may be associated with agricultural farms or villas that have not yet been identified or may be part of the wider hinterland of the Roman Villa West of Holt Hill Farm scheduled monument (**NHLE 1005018**). There is a wide spread of Roman finds across the western area of the Site, between Bassingham, Norton Disney and Thorpe on the Hill, with LiDAR and geophysical survey data recording several potential Roman-British settlements and agricultural activity.

Early Medieval (AD 410 to 1066)

- 4.5.36 With the ending of Roman rule from 410, a power vacuum likely existed. It has been noted by some scholars that Lincolnshire in the post-Roman period was heavily populated and ‘significant’ (Ref 35). Between the 5th and early 7th centuries, the area of Lincolnshire, including the area south of Lincoln in which the Site is situated, lay within the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of *Lindissi*. The territory was fought over by the kingdoms of Mercia and Northumbria, and was eventually conquered and dissolved into the kingdom of Mercia in the late 7th century.
- 4.5.37 Green (Ref 35) highlights the continuing importance of Lincoln during the transitional period between the end of Roman rule and the emergence of the Saxon kingdoms across England. It is noted that Lincoln was a provincial capital, and the seat of one of the four Bishops, making it a regional political centre. It may have been these reasons why it was so heavily fought over by both Mercia and Northumbria between the 5th and 7th centuries. Lincoln appears to have survived more as an administrative centre during the 5th-7th centuries, rather than as an urban centre (Ref 36), however, some scholars have posited some continual settlement within the city centre based upon ‘dark earth’ occupation layers and small spreads of pottery identified within the city limits.
- 4.5.38 Scholars have argued that Lincoln was revived as an urban centre during the 9th century, with its establishment as one of the five Boroughs of the Danelaw after the area came under the control of the Danes (Ref 37). Archaeological investigations within the city at Flaxengate have shown the development of the south-eastern area of the city, with rectangular wooden buildings dating to the 9th and 10th century identified (Ref 38).
- 4.5.39 With the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain, Germanic and Scandinavian settlers landed in coastal areas, such as Kent and Lincolnshire, moving further inland over the next few centuries and integrating into the local population in many areas. Within Lincolnshire, there was a clear and early settlement into the county. Between the 4th and 10th centuries, a number of small settlements were established across Lincolnshire, some of which developed from the remnants of Romano-British settlements abandoned following the end of Roman rule. The archaeological evidence shows that social organisation across Lincolnshire altered during the centuries after the Roman withdrawal.
- 4.5.40 Smaller excavations, such as at Cherry Willingham also identified settlement remains and pottery dating throughout the early medieval period indicating

continual occupation throughout the period. Albone suggests that, based upon cremation and burial evidence across Lincolnshire, no substantial Anglo-Saxon settlement occurred before the 5th century (Ref 36).

- 4.5.41 Within the 1km study area, there is clear evidence of early medieval occupation of the landscape to the south of Lincoln, with numerous small hamlets and villages established in this period. There is evidence that Anglo-Saxon settlement occurred along the route of Ermine Street, with some of these settlements continuing to be occupied from the early medieval transitional period, a key example being Navenby, close to Ermine Street, which continued to be settled into the early medieval period. The earliest evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement within Navenby is a small Anglo-Saxon cemetery recorded close to Church Lane, just outside of the 1km study area, with five inhumations recorded that dated to the 7th century. It is likely that the initial settlers that migrated to Lincolnshire in the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries were formed of smaller tribal groups, and it is possible the cemetery at Navenby is representative of a smaller tribal settlement. To the north of Church Lane gullies, pits and ditches were recorded along with a scatter of mid to late Saxon pottery.
- 4.5.42 Further broad evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation along Ermine Street was recorded approximately 803m north of the Site, with archaeological investigations in the 19th century identifying an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (**MLI 82104**) of at least 80 inhumations. Several small finds within the area include a sherd of Torksey greyware (**MLI 82433**) recorded approximately 80m south-west of the Site, and a small Anglo-Saxon pin (**MLI 86521**) recorded approximately 920m west of the Site.
- 4.5.43 The settlement at Coleby (**MLI 607761**), just north of Navenby and located approximately 350m north of the Site, is known to have been established by the early 10th century, being known at that time as *Colebi*, which means 'Koli's farmstead', or 'village'. Archaeological monitoring of a pipeline within the settlement of Coleby recovered several sherds of 9th to 10th century pottery indicating the settlement was likely established prior to the 11th century. Archaeological monitoring of a new water pipeline in the churchyard of St Germain's Church approximately 40m south of the Site identified two north-south aligned ditches, with pottery dating between the 6th and 8th centuries and several postholes (**MLI 97346**). The features may have a potential ecclesiastical origin, possibly part of an Anglo-Saxon minster. Within the Church of St Germain is a 10th century grave cover built into the north exterior wall, which may have been re-used during the reconstruction of the church in 1820 (**MLI 60405**).
- 4.5.44 A small village was established at Boothby in the early medieval period, with its name derived from old Danish as 'the village of the booths'. It was merged sometime in the early medieval period with the settlement at Graffoe to become the settlement of Boothby Graffoe (**MLI 60774**). The Domesday census identifies it as a well-established settlement by this period with a population of 43. The settlement is located approximately 70m south of the Site.

- 4.5.45 Whilst there is clear evidence of settlement close to Ermine Street, a wide spread of dispersed settlements have also been recorded in the area south of the Fosse Way. To the west of the Site, an early medieval settlement has been identified at Norton Disney (**MLI 84044**), located approximately 240m south-west of the Site. Norton Disney's name is thought to derive from the Old English words 'north' and 'tun', meaning 'the north village or farmstead'. The name is likely related to Norton Disney's relationship with the small settlement of Stapleford approximately 1.2km south of Norton Disney, and likely developed from a farmstead into a small settlement throughout the early medieval period.
- 4.5.46 A potential Anglo-Saxon settlement was identified just to the south of Norton Disney, approximately 670m south of the Site. Several rubbish pits containing pottery sherds dating to between the 5th and 9th century and animal bone were present. It has been highlighted that these pits may be located on the periphery of a small settlement. A small Anglian vessel was also recorded approximately 600m south of the Site (**MLI 85917**), located approximately 750m south-west of the settlement at Norton Disney. Further evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation and land usage was recorded just south of Norton Disney, approximately 960m south-west of the Site. Several Anglo-Saxon pits (**MLI 97897**) containing burnt clay and pottery dating from 5th-9th centuries were recorded.
- 4.5.47 Bassingham (**MLI 60611**), located 20m south of the Site, is recorded in the Domesday Book, however, likely has earlier Anglo-Saxon origins. Archaeological investigations have identified spreads of 10th century pottery along Newark Road, with further Anglo-Saxon pottery recorded at Water Lane. Further pottery dating between the 7th and 10th centuries (**MLI 89351**, **MLI 84015** and **MLI 60577**) has been recorded widely across Bassingham between 70m and 1km south of the Site. A watching brief along Bassingham High Street (**MLI 82767**) identified an Anglo-Saxon ditch, a series of postholes and pottery dating to the 7th and 8th centuries. During the restoration of the Church of St Michael at Bassingham, earlier fragments of Anglo-Saxon mouldings and stonework were discovered (**MLI 60385**), indicating an earlier Anglo-Saxon church structure and likely central point for the original early medieval village. The church is located approximately 120m east of the Site. The associated burial ground (**MLI 126084**) likely dates to the early 11th century.
- 4.5.48 Further small settlements were established in close proximity to one another to the north, including Thurlby, Haddington (**MLI 83395**) and Thorpe on the Hill (**MLI 83011**). Thurlby is recorded in the Domesday Book (**MLI 85878**), its name meaning 'Thorulf's farmstead or village' from the Old Danish personal name Thorolf, and Old Danish 'by'. The settlement is located partially within the Site. Evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity and settlement is recorded via a grave cover (**MLI 60412**) located 60m south of the Site and dating to the late Anglo-Saxon period. Thorpe on the Hill was moderately sized by the 11th century, with the Domesday Book recording 31 people living in the village. 'Thorpe' is Old Danish, and probably means dependant farm belonging to a settlement, which in this case may be Doddington.

- 4.5.49 The settlements at Haddington and Aubourn, much like those at Thurlby, Bassingham and Norton Disney are recorded in the Domesday Book and are located adjacent to one another. Robert de Todei, owned both villages during the 10th century. The placename Aubourn ('Aburne' in Domesday) is derived from the Old English '*alr-burna*', meaning 'the stream where alders grow'. Trial trench evaluations within Auburn identified rubbish pits and drainage ditches dating to the 10th century, indicating late Anglo-Saxon activity in the area. The Anglo-Saxon settlement of Aubourn (**MLI 82078**) extends slightly into the Site.
- 4.5.50 The evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement that has been identified within the 1km study area has highlighted a wide dispersal of early Anglo-Saxon settlement patterns south of Lincoln. Archaeological investigations within Navenby have indicated that this settlement was continually used throughout the post-Roman transitional period, with a small settlement also established at Coleby close to Ermine Street. Both of the settlements have exhibited Anglo-Saxon settlement remains and cemeteries indicating substantial sized settlements. Further small settlements have been identified also at Wellingore and Harmston, which show widespread occupation and settlement in this area close to Ermine Street.
- 4.5.51 Settlement close to the Fosse Way towards the western area of the Site has also been identified, with archaeological investigation identifying occupation evidence at Bassingham, Norton Disney, Thurlby, Thorpe on the Hill and Aubourn.

Medieval (1066 to 1540 AD)

- 4.5.52 England fell under the control of William the Conqueror and the Norman lords from 1066 onwards. Lewis highlights this period as one of intensification that builds upon the earlier Anglo-Saxon foundations (Ref 40). For example, Lincoln was expanded during this period, with the town walls rebuilt, along with other major cities such as Northampton and Leicester, consolidating Norman power across these large settlements. Evidence of this continuing consolidation of power is evident at Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1005015**), located 600m south of the Site.
- 4.5.53 Across south Lincolnshire, the population increased throughout the medieval period with many of the nucleated settlements expanding until the mid-13th century. Lincolnshire in particular, was built upon previous and complex periods of land use (Ref 41), with its legacy of Roman infrastructure and settlement which were expanded upon by the Anglo-Saxon migrant settlers still present across the region. This is evident as many of the settlements within the study area south of Lincoln continued to be settled and inhabited throughout the medieval period.
- 4.5.54 Archaeological investigations at Navenby have shown continual occupation into the medieval period, with remains including a ground surface, the walls of several small dwellings and an assemblage of medieval pottery from the 13th and 14th centuries all recorded just outside of the 1km study area.

- 4.5.55 Whilst Harmston and Waddington were settled and established in the early medieval period, evidence suggests these continued to in use throughout the medieval period, with a spread of small finds identified within the settlement and in the nearby surrounding fields, including medieval pottery (**MLI 81999** and **MLI 82438**) dating to the 13th and 16th centuries. These are located between 80m and 1km north of the Site.
- 4.5.56 The settlement at Somerton (**MLI 86179**), located approximately 950m south of the Site, was recorded in the Domesday census as a very small settlement of ten individuals with the manor recorded as being owned by Alfred of Lincoln. The settlement was assessed as part of the lands of Boothby Graffoe by the mid-12th century, with Somerton Castle eventually built on the location of Somerton Manor. Again, a selection of small finds located within and surrounding Navenby and Boothby Graffoe suggest continual occupation and activity at these settlements, including a coin (**MLI 86406**), and belt buckle (and **MLI 60919**), located between 250m and 920m east of the Site. A single belt buckle (**MLI 60917**) was identified within the Site boundary.
- 4.5.57 The Fosse Way continued to be utilised throughout the medieval period, and as such, the nearby villages continued to expand and grow during this period in close proximity to this important and well-used arterial roadway. The settlements at Bassingham, Thurlby and Haddington are all grouped closely together, and much like those at Navenby, Harmston and Boothby Graffoe to the east, continued to be inhabited throughout the medieval period. There is a large number of small finds identified within Bassingham, which suggests a heavy medieval presence within the settlement. These finds include pottery (**MLI 60525**), a silver seal (**MLI 85720**), a silver penny (**MLI 85719**) and a brooch (**MLI 60524**) between 80m and 350m east of the Site. A single medieval silver coin (**MLI 86266**) was recorded within the Site boundary.
- 4.5.58 By the 13th and 14th centuries, there was an increase in moated manor sites, with these becoming more fashionable with social elites (Ref 40). These were often associated with large formal gardens or deer parks that provided land for royal hunts. One of the signal examples from Lincolnshire was the manor of Bullington, 20km north-east of the Site. Manorial sites of this period, varied greatly in size and complexity. The manor of Bullington, for example, was developed into a castellar form, whilst the manor of Whitwell was much more modest in scope, with a timber hall building (Ref 42). It has been noted by Everson (2006), that whilst manorial sites were important social structures, they are relatively poorly understood within Lincolnshire.
- 4.5.59 Examples of these manorial sites include the scheduled monument Hall Close, which includes Haddington Hall (**NHLE 1021080**), a 17th century manor house and its associated gardens which incorporates two manor houses that date to the late 16th centuries. Some of the garden features may still survive as earthworks. The Hall is located approximately 230m east of the Site. A moated site that incorporates a series of extensive earthworks, some of which are related to Haddington Hall, extends partially into the Site. It has been suggested that these earthworks are part of church land originally, and consist of a large, moated area approximately 40m by 30m

surrounded by multiple ditches and containing several fishponds. A separate platform of approximately 100m by 100m is believed to have been part of an older manorial estate. A small chapel (**MLI 83420**) was located at Haddington, approximately 200m east of the Site and dedicated to St Nicholas. The chapel is first recorded in 1234 and was extant until the late 19th century when it was demolished. Archaeological evidence supports the idea that fishing and exploitation of the River Witham occurred at Haddington. A watermill (**MLI 82089**) and a fishery (**MLI 82090**) are both located within the boundary of the Site.

- 4.5.60 A second moated manorial site has been identified at Bassingham (**MLI 60578**), approximately 25m east of the Site. The site appears to have been a manor house, with investigations identifying a large rectangular structure surrounded by a large, deep moat. Cropmarks also indicate a dovecote adjacent to this manorial structure. These buildings were abandoned in the 15th century. A third moated manor site was identified at Boothby Graffoe (**MLI 60271**), approximately 550m south of the Site.
- 4.5.61 Throughout the medieval period, agriculture was the primary occupation for villagers and farmers within the area. During the medieval period, the open-field system became more normalised, with Lewis suggesting that this became apparent around the 12th century (Ref 40). Remnants of medieval field systems and ridge and furrow cultivation are still visible in LiDAR data and as cropmarks and extant earthworks. Everson highlights that whilst ridge and furrow cultivation is ubiquitous across Lincolnshire outside of the Fens, much of the ridge and furrow earthworks within Lincolnshire were eroded throughout the 20th century through arable farming (Ref 41).
- 4.5.62 The archaeological evidence and analysis from aerial photography highlights that agriculture was one of the predominant occupations for those living in these villages, with remnants of ridge and furrow identified surrounding these villages. Ridge and furrow has been identified at multiple locations within the 1km study area and in particular close to Bassingham approximately 520m south of the Site (**MLI 85936** and **MLI 85935**) and 900m south of the Site (**MLI 85747**).
- 4.5.63 Ridge and furrow has been widely identified across the eastern area of the Site, surrounding the settlements of Navenby, Boothby Graffoe and Harmston. These have been identified approximately 240m south of the Site at Boothby Graffoe (**MLI 86210** and **MLI 86211**).
- 4.5.64 A large amount of surviving ridge and furrow has been identified in the fields between Bassingham and Thurlby, located between approximately 70m and 170m east of the Site (**MLI 80311**, **MLI 126943** and **MLI 81137**), with several areas located approximately 50m south of the Site (**MLI 60554**) and adjacent to the Site (**MLI 85589** and **MLI 85589**), with surviving field systems (**MLI 85883** and **MLI 85884**) partially extending into the Site. Archaeological evidence also suggests that the village of Haddington, just north of Thurlby and Bassingham, was well established moving into the medieval period, and had several industries, such as milling and fishing, throughout this period. Further remnants of ridge and furrow are located within the Site boundary (**MLI 83438**, **MLI 83439** and **MLI 83440**). A medieval pre-enclosure field

boundary was identified close to Bassingham (**MLI 60789**), approximately 580m south of the Site.

- 4.5.65 The early medieval settlement at Norton Disney continued to be occupied throughout the medieval period, with the Church of St Peter and its associated churchyard (**MLI 126084**) dating to at least the 13th century, located approximately 400m south-west of the Site. By the 13th century, the d'Isigny family owned the land surrounding Norton Disney. Traces of the moated manor (**MLI 60284**) owned by the family have been identified approximately 550m south of the Site, with the southern and eastern moat visible on aerial photography. The current manor house was constructed in the 18th century. Much like the nearby settlements during this period, there are several areas of well surviving remnant ridge and furrow within the fields close to the settlement. Ridge and furrow (**MLI 80560**) has been observed within Hawdin's and Norton Big Woods (**MLI 60415**), approximately 850m west of the Site. Further areas of ridge and furrow have been identified south of Norton Disney (**MLI 81207**, **MLI 125630**, **MLI 125629**), immediately adjacent to the Site. Several plough furrows (**MLI 86083**) dating to the medieval period have also been identified approximately 120m west of the Site.
- 4.5.66 To the north of Fosse Road are several small settlements such as Thorpe-on-the Hill and Morton. Much like the other settlements in the area, these display surviving ridge and furrow with some remnants (**MLI 83040**) located within the Site boundary and other extant remains (**MLI 87483**) extending approximately 350m north of the Site. Morton (**MLI 80341**) was likely established in the late 12th or early 13th century with its first mention in the Book of Fees in 1242, and likely started as a small farmstead, growing in size over the 13th and 14th centuries. Morton Grange (**MLI 83164**) is located adjacent to the settlement of Morton, and whilst the current structure dates to the 17th century, it is likely that it is built on an earlier medieval grange. Both the settlement of Morton and Morton Grange are located partially within the Site boundary. A small settlement known as Bracken Hamlet (**MLI 86285**) have been identified within the grounds of Morton Hall, located approximately 310m west of the Site. Tunman and Housham Woods (**MLI 60416**) are located within the Site boundary. These woods date to at least 1774 and are believed to have been used as a crossing point for the Knights Templar at Temple Bruer.

Post Medieval (1540 to 1900 AD)

- 4.5.67 The post-medieval period is characterised by a move from the feudal medieval system to one of technological advance. Lincolnshire, and more broadly the East Midlands, is characterised by larger county towns surrounded by an abundance of smaller market towns and small settlements (Ref 43). Field has identified that within much of the urban centres across the East Midlands, the surviving evidence is largely derived from standing structures from this period. There is, however, a wealth of archaeological evidence dating to the post-medieval period that is linked to the varying industries across Lincolnshire.

- 4.5.68 Indeed, it has been noted (Ref 43), that there is distinct lack of previous study into the post-medieval period across Lincolnshire, and specifically within the smaller settlements with very few archaeological investigations occurring within these towns. This is supported by Courtney (Ref 44) who suggests much of the study of post-medieval period in Lincolnshire has been historically focused on building recording. It has been suggested (Ref 44) that the economic success of the settlements across Lincolnshire was largely dependent upon their location to the major trade routes. The locations of Navenby and Coleby, for example, thus experienced economic success throughout the post-medieval period.
- 4.5.69 Navenby has received more archaeological investigations than some of the nearby settlements south of Lincoln. The town of Navenby grew in size during this period, with archaeological investigations outside of the 1km study area and within the town highlighting its industrial expansion in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Evidence for this industrial expansion includes two schools that were built in the early 19th century as mixed schools for boys and girls, a fire station, the location of a former blacksmith and a gas works identified within the settlement core. Several windmills to the south of Navenby, including Wellingore Mill (**MLI 86415** and **MLI 86212**), indicate that milling was part of the local economy during this period.
- 4.5.70 Further indicators of post-medieval activity around Navenby include small finds recorded within and close to Navenby, between 300m and 910m south-west of the Site, indicating settlement and daily usage at the settlement. These include a shoe buckle (**MLI 86407**), a 16th century buckle and a lead tag (**MLI 86404**).
- 4.5.71 Within the settlement of Coleby, evidence of post-medieval development of the town has been recorded in the form of a dovecote (**MLI 124887**) approximately 100m north of the Site. The remains of Coleby Mill (**MLI 182443**) are located in the agricultural fields to the east of Coleby, approximately 680m north of the Site.
- 4.5.72 Post-medieval industrial activity is evident across the landscape of south Lincolnshire, with evidence of quarrying identified through archaeological investigations in the area close to Navenby, Wellingore and Metherringham. Quarry pits (**MLI 86213**) were identified approximately 600m south and 100m west of the Site respectively. Evidence of a series of extraction pits (**MLI 81143**) was recorded approximately 900m south-west of the Site, these were likely used to extract sand for construction.
- 4.5.73 The settlement at Bassingham, much like Navenby and Harmston to the east, experienced an expansion during the 18th and 19th centuries. Its location close to the main arterial road, The Fosse Way, provides an explanation for its continuing expansion as a settlement close to a main trading route. Much like the nearby settlements, there is surviving evidence of industrial structures, including a flour mill (**MLI 85734**) located on the periphery of Bassingham, approximately 170m south of the Site, and a blacksmith (**MLI 85730**), located approximately 180m east of the Site. A series of quarry pits (**MLI 60787**) were recorded at Water Lane at Bassingham, approximately 130m east of the Site.

- 4.5.74 The small settlement at Aubourn continued to be occupied throughout the medieval period into the post-medieval period, with the site of a blacksmith (**MLI 82088**) and a Methodist Chapel (**MLI 83421**) both located 760m north of the Site, along Chapel Lane. Aubourn Bridge (**MLI 83422**) is located over the River Witham, just west of Aubourn and is located approximately 520m north-east of the Site. A pewter spoon (**MLI 83419**) was recovered from Aubourn mill, located within the Site boundary.
- 4.5.75 To the north of the Fosse Way, the settlement at Thorpe on the Hill developed during the 18th and 19th centuries, with evidence of a school (**MLI 83036**), two Methodist chapels (**MLI 83034** and **MLI 83035**), The Pinfold (**MLI 83037**) and a public house (**MLI 91532**) all developing within the settlement core, between 180-650m north of the Site. The settlement became more industrialised in the latter half of the 19th century, with Thorpe Railway station (**MLI 83033**), opened in 1846, connecting Thorpe on the Hill to Lincoln. It is located approximately 880m north of the Site.
- 4.5.76 Population decline started with the Black Death in the 15th century and continued until the 17th century. With this population decrease much of the land was turned over to pasture, and much of this land was owned increasingly by a few large landowning families, with much of the land converted into enclosed fields. The evidence for agricultural farming across the study area is high, with areas of particularly dense patterns of farmsteads.
- 4.5.77 One such area of post-medieval farmsteads is located surrounding the settlements of Thurlby, Bassingham and Haddington. These farmsteads all date to the 19th century and include Moor Lane Farm (**MLI 119767**) located adjacent to the Site, Greengate Farm (**MLI 119762**), Lakeside House (**MLI 119763**) located approximately 350m west of the Site, and Church Farm (**MLI 119769**) and River Farm (**MLI 119767**) both located within the Site boundary to the south of Thurlby. Four farmsteads (**MLI 83443**, **MLI 116957**, and **MLI 116959**) are located close to the settlement of Aubourn, between 100m and 900m north of the Site, with a further two farmsteads, Greengate Farm (**MLI 119762**) and Lakeside House (**MLI 119763**) located west of Thurlby, approximately 250m west of the Site.
- 4.5.78 Two unnamed farmsteads have been identified within the settlement of Bassingham (**MLI 119724**, and **MLI 119726**), with a third unnamed farmstead (**MLI 119729**) located approximately 900m south of the Site. A single farmstead, Firholt Farm (**MLI 119756**) is located at Witham, approximately 900m west of the Site.
- 4.5.79 A second spread of farmsteads have been identified between Thorpe on the Hill and Morton, and include Housham Grange (**MLI 86044**), Housham Wood Farm (**MLI 126096**) and Housham Farm (**MLI 83432**), all located within the Site boundary. Two farmsteads are located within Thorpe on the Hill, including Glebe Farm (**MLI 119648**) and an unnamed farmstead (**MLI 119649**), located approximately 60m and 10m north of the Site, with a further two farmsteads, Whitewell Farm (**MLI 119673**) and Crossing Farm (**MLI 119669**), both located between 330m and 900m north of the Site.

- 4.5.80 A small settlement evolved throughout the medieval period at Norton Disney, with several of the farmsteads located along Main Street, including Twin Tree Farm (**MLI 60654**), Manor House Farm (**MLI 125631**) and associated outbuilding (**MLI 125640**), Bledisloe (**MLI 119775**), Field House (**MLI 119776**), and Fir Tree Farm (**MLI 119777**). These are all located between 300m and 960m south-west of the Site. A small Methodist chapel (**MLI 84089**) was also located along Main Street during this period, located approximately 500m south of the Site.
- 4.5.81 Further evidence of agricultural practices in the fields surrounding Norton Disney have been identified through archaeological investigations. A series of post-medieval ditches (**MLI 86085**) recorded approximately 270m west of the Site, and a large area of land with identified ditches and field boundaries (**MLI 90679**) at Norton Low Wood (**MLI 88553**), lie between approximately 150m and 350m west of the Site. Further evidence of industrial activity is recorded in the form of a windmill (**MLI 85763**), located approximately 770m south of the Site, to the east of Norton Disney.
- 4.5.82 Across the East Midlands, the establishment and development of estate houses occurred from the 17th century onwards, with the sale and purchase by wealthy gentry of Royal forests serving as a catalyst for the construction of new estate houses within these landscapes (Ref 45) Baddeley offers the example of the sale of Sherwood Forest in Nottingham as an example of this expansion of estates and associated parklands in the 17th and 18th centuries. Whilst many of these estates have a functional purpose, such as agrarian gardening for example, many of these estates are often displays of wealth and ostentation (Ref 46).
- 4.5.83 Several defined areas of parkland are located close to Navenby, including parkland associated with Boothby Graffoe Hall Park (**MLI 92367**), which dates to 1880 and is located approximately 130m south of the Site. Coleby Hall was built in the 18th century, with an associated parkland developed in the 18th century (**MLI 60634**), located approximately 700m east of the Site.
- 4.5.84 Three quarry pits are also located just south of Heath House Farm (**MLI 82783**, **MLI 82782** and **MLI 82784**) and are located between approximately 600m and 700m north of the Site. Further evidence of post-medieval quarrying has been identified approximately 100m north of the Site, just to the east of Coleby (**MLI 82450** and **MLI 82451**). Morton Manor (**MLI 125485**) and its associated parkland (**MLI 92390**) are located within the Site.
- 4.5.85 Cartographic evidence of the parishes of Norton Disney, Thurlby and Aubourn show the development of these areas from the late 18th century into the 20th century, and are described below to determine if any further heritage assets can be identified.
- 4.5.86 The earliest plan depicting the parish of Thurlby (**Figure 7**) dates to 1729 by William Arden. The plan depicts the small settlement at Thurlby, recording The Moor Lane which linked Thurlby to Witham St Hughs. The road has not been fully constructed by this period, with it extending across a large area of moorland known as 'The Moor'. Several established trackways extend across the moorland linking Witham St Hughs to Norton Disney and to

Thurlby. The agricultural fields in this period are a mixture of much smaller enclosures surrounding Thurlby, and much larger open fields to the west of the parish towards Norton Disney, with several plots noted on the plan such as 'Killbuck Close' and 'The Great Plott'.

- 4.5.87 The 1828 Plan of Thurlby by T.S Padley (**Figure 7**) shows Thurlby to have remained the same during this period, with no expansion of the settlement. The agricultural landscape has altered considerably by this period, however, with the large area of moorland and the larger plots of open field land converted into small, enclosed fields. Several small farmsteads are also identified on the plan and would have served the local fields including Church Farm and Skelmire Farm. Moor Lane links Thurlby to Carlton Le Moorland to the south and is established by this period. By this period the trackway linking Witham St Hughs to Norton Disney had been fully established and is recorded as part of Swinderby Road.
- 4.5.88 The Thurlby Tithe map dated to 1838 (**Figure 8**), shows very little change across the area in the intervening ten years, with no changes to the field enclosures in this period. A small pond is noted on this plan, adjacent to the settlement of Witham St Hughs within the Site boundary. Several farms are noted on this plan adjacent to Swinderby Road including Bell Lane Farm, Norton Lane Farm and Oakhill Farm.
- 4.5.89 The 1883 Plan of Aubourn (**Figure 11**) depicts the small settlement and associated lands to the south and east. There is very little change from the 1838 Aubourn tithe map, with the fields unchanged from the mid-19th century. Several fields that contain ridge and furrow are noted in the fields east of Aubourn, with the primary landowners of the fields to the south of Aubourn being the Bell family and the Howard and Reynolds families. The Ordnance Survey plan of 1885-6 shows large, enclosed fields to the south of Aubourn extending towards Coleby and Navenby, within the Cable Corridor.
- 4.5.90 The 1884 Plan of the Thorold Estate covers Aubourn, Haddington, Harmston and Waddington. The fields between Harmston village and Aubourn village are clearly depicted on the plan and highlight the fields owned by Daniel Smith, Son and Oakley. The field boundaries on this plan are broadly the same for the Thurlby tithe map, with a few of the larger enclosed fields subdivided further. Blackmoor Farm is depicted on this plan and was established by this period to serve the surrounding fields.
- 4.5.91 The 1885 Manor Estate Plan of Carlton Le Moorland and Bassingham highlights land owned by Lord Middleton just to the south of Ley Lane and adjacent to Glebe Farm, just east of the small settlement of Carlton Le Moorland. The plan highlights the establishment of the church and inn, with only a few small dwellings within the settlement; it is likely, however, that these are representative of the settlement and not an actual depiction of the settlement pattern.
- 4.5.92 The Welbourn Estate Plan dates to 1885 and presents Welbourn as a small established settlement, with a church at the north-west of the settlement and small parcels of land along the southern edge of the village owned by Colonel Reeve and Miss Disbrowe. A large area of fifteen agricultural fields

are present to south of Dycote Lane; these fields were owned by George Foster.

- 4.5.93 The 1886 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 12**) shows the settlement at Bassingham well established and becoming more industrialised, with many cottages located along the High Street and the Church of St Michael located. Industrial buildings within Bassingham include a windmill at the southern extent of the High Street, a Brewery and several schools. The Ordnance Survey 1885-6 mapping around Thurlby and Bassingham shows an expansion of the agricultural fields in this area, with the much smaller, enclosed fields, enlarged and amalgamated into single, larger fields. These are present in the landscape between Thurlby, Bassingham and extend across the Cable Corridor towards Coleby and Navenby to the east. The 1886 Ordnance Survey plans depict the land to the north and east of Navenby and south of Coleby as large and regularly apportioned field systems. These are thin and located adjacent to one another, and are potentially remnants of medieval strip fields, bounded by Heath Lane to the north and Ermine Street to the east. Ordnance Survey mapping was not available for the south-eastern area of the Site, located east of Navenby.
- 4.5.94 The 1891 Parts of Kesteven plan of Norton Disney (**Figure 13**) displays the small settlement of Norton Disney to the south-west of the Site; St Peter's Church and a Methodist chapel are identifiable on this plan. Several small dwellings and cottages are recorded along Main Street, with Clay Lane linking the settlement to Bassingham in the east. The plan shows the largely agricultural landscape that surrounds Norton Disney and Bassingham as a mixture of moderate and large enclosed fields. Eighteen individual landowners are identified on the plan, with the largest landowning families in this period the Booth Harding and Peacock families. Whilst much of the land is arable, several large, enclosed fields to the south-west and west of Norton Disney are identified as roughland.

Modern (1901 to Present)

- 4.5.95 The 1905 Ordnance Survey plan (**Figure 14** and **Figure 15**) shows very little alteration between 1886 and the early 20th century. No alterations to the fields surrounding Bassingham, Thorpe on the Hill, and Thurlby have occurred, with the same field boundaries and trackways present on the 1880s Ordnance Survey maps. The 1905 Ordnance Survey map also shows no alteration to the field systems within the Cable Corridor, or those south of Coleby and north-east of Navenby. The Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1940s and 1960s (**Figures 16-20**) shows no further alterations to the field systems around Bassingham, Thurlby, Coleby and Navenby.
- 4.5.96 All the non-designated assets identified within the 1km study area are part of the World War II defence of Britain and date to between 1939-1945. The area to the south of Lincoln was a central and important county for the Royal Air Force's (RAF) defence of Britain. Three military airfields are located within 1km of the Site.
- 4.5.97 RAF Coleby Grange (**MLI 60620**) is located approximately 120m north of the Site and was constructed in late 1938 initially as a relief landing ground for

RAF Cranwell, but by 1941 had become a satellite field for RAF Digby approximately 4km east of the Site. Earthworks identified to the east of Somerton Castle (**MLI 86209**), approximately 600m south of the Site have been interpreted as landing obstructions.

- 4.5.98 RAF Waddington (**MLI 80900**) is located approximately 880m north of the Site. Opened in 1916, it was used extensively throughout World War I. During World War II, the airfield housed an extensive number of bombing squadrons throughout the war. It remains an active RAF base.
- 4.5.99 RAF Swinderby (**MLI 83152**) is located approximately 270m west of the Site, encompassing a large expanse of land west of the town of Witham. The airfield encompasses a large airfield, opened in 1940. Most of the airfield is still extant with the Battle HQ (**MLI 25567**) still extant. Some modern cropmarks, likely associated with the airfield are located within the airfield (**MLI 91260**) approximately 920m west of the Site. More widely in the landscape, RAF Wellingore is located approximately 1.6km south-west of the Site.
- 4.5.100 Fragments of aircraft debris thought to derive from the wreckage of an Avro Manchester aircraft (**MLI98924**) which crashed near Thurlby during the Second World War were recorded during archaeological monitoring works east of the Swinderby Sewage Treatment Works
- 4.5.101 Within the town of Bassingham, a prisoner of war camp (**MLI 90554**) was located approximately 300m east of the Site on the eastern edge of the town. A World War II searchlight and battery have also been identified within the town (**MLI 85746**), 260m east of the Site.
- 4.5.102 Four war memorials have been identified at Aubourn (**MLI 99513**), located approximately 420m north of the Site, at Boothby Graffoe (**MLI 115946**), located approximately 400m south of the Site, at Coleby (**HER 116045**), 320m north of the Site, and at Bassingham (**MLI 85729**), approximately 180m south of the Site.

Undated

- 4.5.103 Within the town of Navenby, archaeological investigations have identified a number of undated features located approximately 900m and 1km west of the Site. To the west of Grantham Road, a potential kiln (**MLI 97763**) has been identified. An undated burial was also recorded west of Grantham Road. The burial of a child (**MLI 86190**) was recorded during construction works at Boothby Graffoe, approximately 190m north of the Site.
- 4.5.104 To the east of Grantham Road, at Boothby Graffoe, a potential kiln (**MLI 97761**), was identified approximately 950m east of the Site. A small pit (**MLI 60793**) was located at Coleby, approximately 730m north of the Site.
- 4.5.105 Archaeological investigations within and close to the town of Bassingham have identified potential occupational and agricultural features, including linear ditches (**MLI 89350** and **MLI 97265**), pits (**MLI 83384** and **MLI 91797**), a ploughed out earthen mound (**MLI 60527**), and several small finds including a small clay object (**MLI 83386**) and a lead weight and button (**MLI**

60701). These are located between approximately 20m and 180m east of the Site.

- 4.5.106 Several undated features have been identified close to the settlement of Norton Disney, including a series of undated pits and linear features (**MLI 91912**), located approximately 880m south of the Site.
- 4.5.107 In the fields to the north of Norton Disney, approximately 400m west of the Site an undated enclosure identified as cropmarks (**MLI 81209**), a ditch (**MLI 86078**) and potential drainage ditches (**MLI 81208**) have been recorded. In addition, to the west of Witham, approximately 950m west of the Site, a series of potential kilns and ditches (**MLI 89337**) have been identified. A further undated ditch (**MLI 60653**) was recorded along Main Street in Norton Disney, located approximately 340m south-west of the Site.
- 4.5.108 Two undated linear ditches were recorded at Westcliffe Court at Thorpe on the Hill (**MLI 80757**), approximately 80m east of the Site. Several undated cropmarks (**MLI 80479**) identified through aerial photography, and undated pits and ditches (**MLI 99373**) have been recorded close to Eagle Hall Wood, north of Morton and approximately 780m north-west of the Site. Eight undated inhumations (**MLI 83068**), were identified approximately 800m west of the Site close to the settlement of Morton.
- 4.5.109 Two undated linear ditches (**MLI 86282**, and **MLI 86284**) were identified close to the settlement of Thorp-on-the-Hill, with one ditch located 5m north of the Site, and the other (**MLI 86282**) extending within the Site boundary.

4.6 Historic Landscape Character Assessment

National Character Areas 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge

- 4.6.1 The Site lies within two National Character Areas; the Cable Corridor area of the Site, which includes the settlements of Navenby, Boothby Graffoe and Coleby are located within Area 47: Southern Lincolnshire Edge (Ref 47). The Principal Site, which includes the settlements of Aubourn, Norton Disney, Basingham and Thorpe on the Hill, are all located within Area 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales.
- 4.6.2 The landscape of the Southern Lincolnshire Edge is one defined by an elevated, gently sloping plateau, that is defined on its western boundary by a cliff of Jurassic limestone where it meets the Trent and Belvoir Vales. Across the Southern Lincolnshire Edge landscape, there are very few trees, and a wide, open agricultural landscape. The agricultural land has a dense network of ditches, with very few natural ponds or lakes across this area. Within the Southern Lincolnshire Edge, much of the area was cleared of trees during the Neolithic period, and this open, agricultural character has remained throughout the centuries. However, there are substantial visible reminders of prehistoric and Roman settlement, with burial mounds, Roman roads and linear boundary ditches all still visible within the landscape.
- 4.6.3 The placenames of much of the settlement are derived from Anglo-Saxon or Scandinavian, reflecting heavy settlement during the post-Roman period.

The area was used extensively for cattle grazing before much of the land became enclosed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Enclosure resulted in movement of the field networks away from the smaller villages, and farmsteads were established, particularly in the 19th century, to tend these fields.

- 4.6.4 During the 20th century, the area became extensively used by the RAF with many bomber bases established such as RAF Waddington to the north-east of the Site and RAF Swinderby to the south-west of the Site.
- 4.6.5 In the latter half of the 20th century, intensification of arable farming and expansion of the major settlements have encroached on and fragmented the historic landscape features include pre-20th century field boundaries, drystone walls and earthworks.

National Character Area 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales

- 4.6.6 The western area of the Site that encompasses the settlements of Aubourn, Haddington, Thurlby, Bassingham and Norton Disney is located within the Trent and Bevoir Character Area (Ref 48), typified by gently undulating low-lying areas of land, with a fertile clay soil. Much like the Southern Lincolnshire Edge to the east, woodland coverage is relatively low, with small defined areas of semi-natural woodland present. Within this area, early prehistoric settlement was largely focused on the gravel terraces close to the rivers, however, there is evidence of Iron Age settlement within the area, with notable sites identified at South Muskham and Cromwell.
- 4.6.7 During the Roman period, a major settlement was established at Lincoln, and with their arrival the landscape was altered, with several important roads such as the Fosse Way and Ermine Street established and further woodland clearance undertaken, creating a heavy agricultural landscape.
- 4.6.8 With the departure of the Romans, the Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian settlers arrived, and this is evident through the names of the villages across the area. The pattern of nucleated villages and large, open agricultural fields was developed in the early medieval period with these large fields farmed by each of these settlements. By the 14th century, many of these settlements had become abandoned, or had substantially declined due to the Black Death.
- 4.6.9 The enclosure of agricultural fields occurred at pace during the late 18th century and by 1800, less than 10% of the agricultural fields remained unenclosed. Many of the existing extant hedgerows date to the early 19th century, with some remnant of earlier field boundaries and hedgerows dating to the 18th century. Many of the existing farmsteads were established in early 19th century to serve these enclosed field systems.
- 4.6.10 During World War II, much like the rest of Lincolnshire, a heavy RAF presence is visible, with several airbases built in the wider area, including RAF Swinderby and RAF Syerston.

Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation

Table 2: Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Character Types

Character Zone	Character Broad Area	Zone Name
SCL1	The Southern Cliff	The Southern Cliff
TVL3	The Trent Valley	The Valley Fens
TVL2	The Trent Valley	The Fosse Way

SCL1 The Southern Cliff

- 4.6.11 The eastern edge of the Site lies within The Southern Cliff character area and includes the settlements of Navenby, Wellingore, Boothby Graffoe and Coleby. These settlements are a series of nucleated villages that follow the limestone scarp line on a north to south trajectory. Whilst Navenby was initially established in the prehistoric period as a settlement along Ermine Street, the other settlements were established in the early medieval period, with all displaying a historic core that expanded throughout the late 19th and 20th centuries.
- 4.6.12 The agricultural landscape within this character area displays regimented field systems with linear and straight field boundaries. The medieval landscape within this area was largely open fields located adjacent to these nucleated settlements with evidence of areas of surviving ridge and furrow located across the character zone. Very little ridge and furrow has been recorded by the LiDAR and aerial imagery assessment within this area, with a few remnants of former medieval field boundaries identified close to Green Man Road, east of Navenby and to the south-west at Gorse Hill.
- 4.6.13 During the late 18th and 19th centuries, the medieval field systems were enclosed, and in contrast to the enclosed field systems close to Aubourn, Haddington and Bassingham, these were larger and much more regimented, with rectilinear field systems typifying the 19th century landscape west of Coleby, Navenby and Boothby Graffoe.
- 4.6.14 The landscape was altered in the 20th century with the development and establishment of several RAF airfields within the character area, including RAF Coleby Grange to the north, RAF Digby to the east and RAF Wellingore to the south of the Site. Remnants of these World War II sites have been identified by the LiDAR assessment within the local landscape.
- 4.6.15 No tithe mapping from the mid-19th century is available for this area of the Site, and therefore a historic hedgerow assessment and ancient woodland assessment for this eastern area of the Site has not been undertaken at this time.

TVL3 The Valley Fens

- 4.6.16 The central area of the Site, which encompasses primarily the Cable Corridor, is located within the Valley Fens character area. The landscape of the character area is largely located around the River Till, and its tributary

the River Brant. Very few nucleated settlements are located within this character area, with the area largely agricultural with small, dispersed farmsteads located between the fields. Earthworks associated with the deserted medieval village of Skinnand is located within the character area, with a number of dispersed farmsteads located between the 19th century enclosed fields. Somerton Castle and buried earthworks associated with a potential earlier settlement are still visible within the landscape.

- 4.6.17 Several farmsteads are still visible within the landscape, including Lowlands Farm, Meadow Farm, and Standacre and several other unnamed farmhouses. The agricultural fields within this character area are a mixture of small and medium sized enclosed 19th century fields and are largely similar in regimented pattern, similar to those identified in the Southern Cliff character area.
- 4.6.18 LiDAR assessment has highlighted substantial areas of medieval ridge and furrow within the fields just south of Haddington, with smaller, isolated areas of ridge and furrow located further east towards Coleby and Boothby Graffoe. These small areas of ridge and furrow indicate that the enclosure of the fields in the 19th century divided up much larger and open medieval fields within this area.
- 4.6.19 No tithe mapping from the mid-19th century is available, and therefore a historic hedgerow assessment and ancient woodland assessment for this central area of the Site has not been undertaken for this section of the Site.

TVL2 The Fosse Way

- 4.6.20 The western area of the Site is located within The Fosse Way character area and incorporates the settlements of Morton, Thorpe on the Hill and Witham St Hughs. Existing pre-20th century settlements within this area have typically seen very little modern development and expansion throughout the 20th century, and it is notable that Thorpe on the Hill and Morton have altered very little throughout the 19th and 20th century, with Ordnance Survey mapping and estate plans highlighting no significant expansion of these settlements into the wider agricultural landscape. Witham St Hughs was established in the 20th century, originally developed as housing for staff working at RAF Swinderby.
- 4.6.21 The landscape of this character zone is typified by a mixture of arable and enclosed rectilinear field systems with small isolated and dispersed farmsteads located between these fields. Farmsteads that are still extant within the landscape within this zone include Morton Grange and Firholt Farm. The enclosed fields within this zone are particularly small and the fields located between Aubourn, Haddington and Thurlby are in particular small and irregular in shape.
- 4.6.22 The 1839 Norton Disney tithe map shows the fields between Norton Disney and Bassingham to be a mixture of small and moderately sized fields, which were slowly opened and amalgamated over the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with the 1893 and 1903 Ordnance Survey maps showing several of these fields amalgamated to create larger, more open fields. By the late

20th century, these fields had become further enlarged to create much larger field systems, with many of the original field boundaries removed and destroyed. A single hedgerow (**H1**) runs on a curvilinear trajectory, north to south and may be indicative of an earlier medieval field boundary that has now been mostly removed through repeated re-organisation of the field systems in this area (Figure 6). The LiDAR assessment (Deegan 2023) has highlighted post-medieval ridge and furrow in this area of the Site, with LiDAR analysis highlighting that the ridge and furrow is of post-medieval date.



Plate 1: LiDAR plan showing historic Hedgerow H1 and a potential medieval remnant field boundary

- 4.6.23 The 1838 Thurlby tithe map shows the field systems in this area to be very small, rectangular in shape and compartmentalised; these were interspersed with a few larger fields. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow is recorded in the fields immediately adjacent to the settlement of Thurlby with the field boundaries remaining the same as those recorded on the 1838 tithe map. Throughout the 20th century the small, compartmentalised fields were gradually enlarged and amalgamated, however, many of the post-medieval field boundaries still remain visible in the landscape. A single hedgerow (**H2**) field boundary is located to the south of Moor Road (Figure 6), and appears to be L-shaped, indicating that the field may have an earlier medieval origin and has been enclosed and incorporated into a post-medieval field system.



Plate 2: LiDAR plan showing medieval ridge and furrow around the settlement of Thurlby and potential medieval historic hedgerow (H2) fields boundary to the south

- 4.6.24 Evidence of remnant medieval ridge and furrow and a likely medieval field boundary (**H3**) are located to the south of Hall Close scheduled monument (**NHLE 1021080**) and may have some association with the hinterlands of this manorial site (Figure 6).



Plate 3: LiDAR plan showing medieval ridge and furrow, and a medieval field boundary to the south of Hall Close scheduled monument (NHLE 1021080)

- 4.6.25 There are several areas of 19th century woodland located in this landscape area including Norton Big Wood, Firholt Plantation, Tongue Plantation and New Close, and can be viewed on the Bassingham and Thurlby tithe mapping and OS mapping of the mid-20th century. All of these areas of woodland were developed in the 19th century on previous agricultural land and are not considered historic.
- 4.6.26 LiDAR Assessment has identified a heavy presence of ridge and furrow in the fields to the south of Thorpe on the Hill and between Bassingham and Aubourn. The extents of these areas of ridge and furrow do not always fully extend to the edges of the current field boundaries or extend across multiple fields, for example in PV Areas 2, 21, 22, 28, 29, 30 and 31. This is indicative of much larger open fields during the medieval period within the fields between these settlements.
- 4.6.27 During the 20th century the landscape of this character zone was altered with the introduction of RAF Swinderby to the west and with some realignment and alteration of the field boundaries.
- 4.6.28 Tunman Wood, located adjacent to the Site, close to the settlement of Morton has been identified as Ancient Woodland that predates the mid-19th century. Stocking Wood extends into the Site and is located adjacent to Tunman Wood; this is not recorded on the Haddington tithe map and does

nor pre-date the mid-19th century. Therefore, Stocking Wood is not considered to be Ancient Woodland.

- 4.6.29 Several areas of woodland are located in the landscape between Witham St Hughs and Aubourn, including woodland at Sheeps Walk Farm, High Walks, and two areas of unnamed woodland located just to the south of these areas of woodland. These are not recorded on the Thurlby and Haddington tithe maps of 1838 and are therefore post-date the mid-18th century and are not considered historic woodland.
- 4.6.30 An unnamed area of woodland adjacent to the River Witham, is located within the Site boundary, with Moor Covert and Fox Covert both located adjacent to the Site boundary. All three areas of woodland are not recorded on the 1849 Aubourn tithe map and are depicted as enclosed fields, indicating that these areas of woodland post-dates the mid-19th century. Therefore, they are not considered ancient woodland.

4.7 Historic Hedgerow Assessment

- 4.7.1 The Site is located in rural Lincolnshire, with well-defined and maintained hedgerows, creating enclosed field systems. A desktop exercise was undertaken to identify any historic hedgerows that might be considered important under the historical and archaeological criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, with assessment made from historic cartographic sources, Google Earth imagery and archaeological sites.
- 4.7.2 There are limitations with the assessment, with only the historic tithe mapping available for the parishes of Norton Disney, Aubourn and Thurlby. Therefore, for the purposes of this DBA, only the historic hedgerows within these parishes have been assessed. A full assessment of Historic Hedgerows will be carried out at ES stage. All currently identified Historic Hedgerows are recorded in Table 3 below and are on Figure 6.

Table 3: Important Historic Hedgerows

Hedgerow Reference	PV Number and Location	Assessment	Evidence Criteria Under 1997 Hedgerow Act	Interpretation
H1	Located between PV56 and 61	Hedgerow runs on a curvilinear trajectory, north to south in fields west of Bassingham. It is present on the 1838 Norton Disney Tithe map and is likely an earlier medieval boundary.	Norton Disney 1838 Tithe Map	Potential medieval hedgerow
H2	Located just to the south of Moor Lane	The hedgerow is irregularly shaped, with an L-shaped bend in the hedgerow. The	Thurlby 1838 Tithe Map	Potential medieval hedgerow

Hedgerow Reference	PV Number and Location	Assessment	Evidence Criteria Under 1997 Hedgerow Act	Interpretation
		hedgerow is on an east to west alignment and may be a remnant medieval field and hedgerow.		
H3	Located to the east of PV Area 46 and to the west of the River Witham	The hedgerow is located adjacent to surviving medieval ridge and furrow and follows an irregularly curved field boundary on a north to south trajectory. The ridge and furrow is part of the Hall Close scheduled monument.	Thurlby 1838 Tithe Map	Potential medieval hedgerow associated with Hall Close scheduled monument

5. Assessment of Heritage Baseline

5.1 Previous Ground Disturbance

- 5.1.1 Cartographic evidence from the mid-19th century has indicated that the Site was agricultural land and has continued to be used for cultivation through to the early 21st century.
- 5.1.2 The Site lies in an area of high agricultural activity and as such there are a number of fields and areas that have undergone extensive ploughing which may have truncated the top 0.3m of the fields. In particular the LiDAR and geophysical survey have identified areas of heavy ridge and furrow cultivation and ploughing techniques that have the potential to have truncated or disturbed archaeological remains within these fields. The LiDAR assessment highlighted heavy ridge and furrow presence in the fields close to Thorpe on the Hill (PV Areas 1-26), close to Haddington, and extending southwards to Thurlby (PV Areas 25-35) and with a heavy presence in the PV areas just west of Bassingham (PV Areas 53 and 54), with the PV Areas close to Norton Disney also displaying a heavy ridge and furrow presence (PV Areas 51 and 55). Ridge and furrow has been recorded in the western half of the Connection Corridor with PV Areas 40-50 all displaying evidence of ridge and furrow.
- 5.1.3 The LiDAR Survey and previous assessments have identified an area of extensive quarrying that is located between Boothby Graffoe and Bassingham within the Connection Corridor. There is potential for further intrusive quarrying to have truncated or disturbed any archaeological remains within this area. In addition, there is extensive development of an

airfield runway associated with RAF Coleby Grange that extends within the Connection Corridor. Whilst the runway was a grass strip, several associated structures and bombing craters have been identified within the Cable Corridor and therefore there is potential for localised truncation of any earlier archaeological assets during the construction of this asset.

5.2 Archaeological Potential

- 5.2.1 **Prehistoric:** Across Lincolnshire there is very little evidence of *in-situ* early prehistoric activity, with only a few sporadic findspots located within 1km of the Site. Evidence of small of bladelet and blade recorded close to Norton Disney, between 480m and 110m east of the Site, and four handaxes dated to the Palaeolithic period recorded close to Thorpe on the Hill , between 800m and 500m east of the Site have been identified, however, these were all recorded in secondary depositional deposits and are not indicative of Palaeolithic settlement in these areas.
- 5.2.2 Neolithic activity is relatively well recorded in Lincolnshire, with important sites previously identified through fieldwork at Risby Warren and Deeping St James. Archaeological investigations just outside of the 1km study area at Navenby have identified a Neolithic settlement, with evidence of structures, ditches, enclosures and pits. The settlement is located adjacent to the route of Ermine Street, and it is likely this was a prehistoric trackway already in use; evidence of Neolithic flint such as tanged arrowheads and blades have been found all along the route of Ermine Street, outside of the study area.
- 5.2.3 There is evidence for continual Bronze Age settlement within Lincolnshire, with new settlements established such as those found at Risby Warren, Dragonby and Tattershall Hope, but also with continual usage at existing settlements. Navenby continued to be occupied into the Bronze Age, with cremations and an expansion of the Neolithic settlement recorded in this area, with a small settlement also identified at Coleby to the north of Navenby (**MLI 91082**). A spread of finds dated to the Bronze Age have been found in the fields adjacent Ermine Street (**MLI 86196**), suggesting that there may be further small settlements in this vicinity. Towards the western area of the Site, a wide spread of Bronze Age finds have been found during fieldwalking around the town of Bassingham and to the north of the Site close to the settlement of Thorpe on the Hill . These spreads of finds are indicative of a previously unidentified settlement in these areas.
- 5.2.4 The geophysical survey and LiDAR analysis has identified several areas within the Site which may have late prehistoric settlement activity located within it. The geophysical survey has identified potential Late Iron Age or Romano-British areas of activity in the fields south of Thorpe on the Hill , with a potentially multi-phased settlement located in the fields south of PV Area 6, with smaller areas of Iron Age/Romano-British activity that includes rectilinear shaped enclosures, field boundaries and pits in PV Areas 4, 10, 11, 15, 35 and 28. Further Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity was identified through geophysical survey just east of PV Area 45, close to the River Witham, with some evidence of enclosures located in the Cable Corridor.

- 5.2.5 Based upon the HER data, preliminary geophysical survey results and the LiDAR analysis, there is some evidence of earlier prehistoric activity within the wider study area, particularly located around Navenby, Coleby, and Thompson's Bottom. Geophysical and LiDAR assessment have identified a number of likely Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlements and activity in the area to the south of Thorpe on the Hill and to the south of Aubourn. Based upon this evidence there is a **high** potential to encounter previously unrecorded settlement and agricultural remains that date to the Bronze Age and Iron Age within the Site.
- 5.2.6 **Roman:** There is a high Roman presence across Lincolnshire, with Lincoln originally established as a legionary fortress and a subsequent *Colonia* in the 1st century AD and becoming the largest settlement in the area and acting as a focal point for trade and commerce. Two main arterial roads are located in the study area, Ermine Street and the Fosse Way, with small settlements established close to these routes, acting as stopping off points for travellers between York and London. Navenby was one of these settlements; located just outside of the 1km study area it was established on the site of an earlier prehistoric settlement, with numerous archaeological investigations identifying stone built structures, occupational remains such as pits and ditches, and cemeteries.
- 5.2.7 Further occupation has been identified through archaeological investigations at Coleby (**MLI 82135**), approximately 100m north of the Cable Corridor, with occupation evidence and small finds recorded in this area. Evidence of settlement has been identified to the west of the PV Site around Norton Disney, and it is likely that much of these settlements and evidence of agriculture are located within the wider hinterland of Holt Hill Villa, located approximately 3km west of the Site. Field systems, enclosures and settlement remains have all been identified around Norton Low Wood and Norton Disney, between 100m and 500m west of the Site, with further evidence of Roman activity extending eastwards within the settlement of Bassingham, with a wide array of small finds recorded out of context through fieldwalking in this area. It is likely that there is a small settlement within this area, however, it has not been located as of yet.
- 5.2.8 Geophysical survey has identified several features that are likely of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date, including potentially multi-phased settlement located in the fields south of PV Area 6, with smaller areas of Iron Age/Romano-British activity that includes rectilinear shaped enclosures, field boundaries and pits in PV Areas 4, 1110, 15, 35 and 28. Further Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity was identified through geophysical survey just east of PV Area 45, close to the River Witham, with some evidence of enclosures located in the Cable Corridor. LiDAR analysis has also identified a likely Roman road extending on a south-eastern to north-western alignment just south of PV Area 35, with likely Roman quarry pits located along the route of Ermine Street to the east.
- 5.2.9 Based upon the heavy Roman presence in the wider study area, the route of two major arterial Roman roads, Ermine Street and the Fosse Way, and the likely multi-phased Late Iron Age/Romano British settlements remains

located within the Site, it is assessed that there is a **high** potential for previously unrecorded Roman remains to be located within the Site. In particular, the areas close to Ermine Street and Coleby to the east of the Site, and in the areas to the south of Thorpe on the Hill and close to the River Witham have a high potential to contain further unrecorded remains.

- 5.2.10 **Early Medieval:** The withdrawal of the Roman Empire in the early 5th century altered the landscape of England, with migration from northern mainland Europe and Scandinavia occurring between the 5th and 10th centuries. Whilst many of the Roman villas and settlements became abandoned, a number remained occupied and continued to be used throughout the early medieval period. Archaeological evidence at Navenby suggests that this settlement continued to be in use, with evidence of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and ditches and gullies recorded.
- 5.2.11 Evidence of Anglo-Saxon occupation has also been recorded at Coleby (**MLI 607761**), approximately 100m north of the Cable Corridor, indicating continual occupation at this previous Roman settlement and a small settlement at Wellingore, just outside of the 1km study area, where archaeological investigations recorded several sunken floor buildings, ditches and pits.
- 5.2.12 A number of small villages and hamlets were established in the early medieval period, including Norton Disney (**MLI 84044**), which was originally established as a small farm before the settlement grew in size; and Basingham, where archaeological investigations have identified settlement remains such as postholes and ditches (**MLI 92767**) that have been dated to between the 7th and 10th centuries, located between 100m and 300m south of the Site. The early medieval settlement at Aubourn has been identified, with part of this settlement extending within the limits of the Site. Archaeological investigations at this settlement identified rubbish pits and ditches dating to the 10th century.
- 5.2.13 Whilst there is limited early medieval activity within the study area, much of this activity is associated with the establishment of small hamlets and settlements to the south of Lincoln, and it is likely these settlement remains will not extend further into the Site. There is a potential for further unrecorded remains associated with the settlement at Aubourn to extend within the Site, however, and therefore there is a **moderate** potential to encounter previously unrecorded settlement and agricultural remains dating to the early medieval period within the Site.
- 5.2.14 **Medieval:** After the Norman conquest in 1066, medieval Lincolnshire further developed, with already established settlements expanding, and several new ones established. The settlement at Navenby continued to be occupied and act as a stopping point for travellers between York, Lincoln and London, with several stone built structures and yard surfaces recorded within the settlement.
- 5.2.15 Moated manorial sites were established across the 1km study area, with notable sites at Boothby Graffoe (**MLI 60271**) located approximately 550m from the Site. A wide range of medieval finds have been identified in the area

around Boothby Graffoe, indicating medieval activity within the settlement. Extensive ridge and furrow, associated with the moated manor site has been identified approximately 240m south of the Site (**MLI 86210**).

- 5.2.16 Surrounding the western area of the Site, a heavy medieval presence is noted, with settlements at Bassingham, Aubourn, Norton Disney, Thorpe on the Hill and Morden all occupied and developed in this period. Several moated manorial sites have been identified in this area, with evidence of a moated manorial site recorded at Bassingham (**MLI 60578**), approximately 25m east of the Site, with a spread of medieval finds including belt buckles, coins and pottery dating to between the 12th and 15th century recorded within Bassingham, indicating the settlement was active in this period.
- 5.2.17 Further manorial sites have been recorded at Thorpe-on-the Hill (**MLI 80341**) and Norton Disney (**MLI 60284**), approximately 550m south of the Site, with the settlement at Morton extending partially within the Site. Remains of Haddington Hall (**NHLE 1021080**) earthworks have also been identified through LiDAR analysis and extend partially within the Site.
- 5.2.18 Extensive medieval ridge and furrow has been identified by both the Historic Environment Record and via LiDAR and geophysical survey analysis in the 1km study area and extending within the Site. Particular areas of ridge and furrow have been identified in PV Areas 11, 14, 25, 36, 41, 59 and 63.
- 5.2.19 LIDAR analysis highlighted several medieval assets within the Site, including waterworks, earthworks and enclosures associated with Morton Grange and settlement earthworks associated with the settlement at Thurlby.
- 5.2.20 The evidence suggests that much of the medieval activity within the study area is located around existing medieval settlements, with LiDAR analysis recording several areas with existing earthworks that relate to Morton Grange, the settlement at Thurlby, and earthworks that are likely related to the scheduled monument at Haddington Hall. Across both the study area and located within the western area of the Site a large amount of medieval ridge and furrow has also been identified, this would have been associated with the moated manorial sites at Haddington Hall, at Bassingham and at Morton Grange. Based on the HER data LiDAR survey and preliminary geophysical survey results, there is a **high** potential for further previously unrecorded settlement related and agricultural medieval remains to be located within the Site, these remains are likely to be located close Bassingham, Morton Grange and Thurlby, where existing medieval settlements have already been identified.
- 5.2.21 **Post Medieval:** The move to industrialisation occurred throughout the 18th and 19th centuries with Lincolnshire embracing this change. Many of the settlements located within the 1km study area developed in the post-medieval period, and Bassingham developed several industrial buildings such as a flour mill (**MLI 85734**) and a blacksmith (**MLI 85730**), with a gas works established at Navenby. These settlements are relatively well developed and established by the post-medieval period, with cartographic evidence not showing a great deal of expansion of the limits of these settlements.

- 5.2.22 The enclosure of the field systems that occurred throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries led to a re-organization of the medieval field systems, and the development of small farmstead complexes that are seen across the agricultural landscape serving these fields. A large number of these farmsteads are located within the 1km study area, with many of them still extant. Several farmsteads have been recorded within the Site boundary including two unnamed farmsteads (**MLI 120967** and **MLI 116571**) and Vine House Farm (**MLI 120974**). There is some potential for further previously unknown agricultural remains to be located within the Site boundary.
- 5.2.23 Evidence of post-medieval agricultural remains have been recorded around the settlement of Norton Disney and Norton Low Wood, approximately 160m west of the Site, and include fields systems and ditches. There is potential for further field systems and agricultural assets to extend within the western area of the Site.
- 5.2.24 Industrial quarrying for lime, clay and stone is evident within the 1km study area, with remnants of quarry pits identified within the Site at Coleby (**HMLI 82450** and **MLI 82451**). Further quarrying activity has been recorded at Bassingham and Norton Disney, indicating it was undertaken across the local landscape to support the local brickmaking industry.
- 5.2.25 Whilst there are a large number of post-medieval farmsteads located across the study area, much of the post-medieval activity is limited to the existing settlements in the area such as Bassingham and Navenby. There is some limited agricultural activity located close to Norton Disney, however, these are unlikely to extend within the Site boundary due to their relative distance from the Site. Based upon the limited evidence for post-medieval activity within the study area and Site boundary, it is deemed there is a **low** potential for previously unrecorded post-medieval remains within the Site.
- 5.2.26 **Modern:** Lincolnshire was an important and strategic centre for the aerial defence of Britain, with a high number of Royal Air Force command centres and bases located in Lincolnshire. Within the 1km study area, RAF Coleby Grange (**MLI 60620**) is located approximately 120m north of the Cable Corridor, with LiDAR analysis indicating that there are buried archaeological features associated with the airbase located within the Cable Corridor. Further RAF bases are also located in the study area including RAF Swinderby, located approximately 500m west of the Site.
- 5.2.27 Further archaeological remains relating to World War II include the crash site of an Avro Manchester aircraft (**MLI 98924**), located within the PV Site. The remains of a Prisoner of War camp, Heath Camp (**MLI 90570**) has also been identified partially extending into the south-eastern area of the Site. LiDAR analysis has identified several assets relating to Coleby Grange airfield within the Cable Corridor, including anti-tank landing trenches, bomb craters and part of a now-disused runway.
- 5.2.28 Whilst there is limited modern activity identified within the wider study area, there is a **moderate potential** for further previously unrecorded archaeological remains relating to World War II and RAF Coleby Grange to be located within the Site.

5.3 Historic Landscape Sensitivity to Change

- 5.3.1 The importance and significance of historic landscape character is assessed in terms of sensitivity to change. Those with a high sensitivity to change should be accommodated and preserved where possible within new developments or should be subject to well managed changes. Historic landscapes with a lower sensitivity to change can be potentially enhanced by new developments and can absorb most types and scales of essential, well-managed change.
- 5.3.2 The Site is located within a predominantly post-medieval landscape with some remnant surviving medieval elements still observable within the landscape.
- 5.3.3 Remnant medieval field systems have been identified north of Bassingham and adjacent to Thurlby and Haddington, with three surviving medieval field boundaries identified through Historic Hedgerow analysis. Some surviving medieval ridge and furrow has also been identified via LiDAR analysis in the fields to the west of Haddington, however, these have been heavily truncated during the 19th century re-organisation of the fields across Lincolnshire. Whilst the Site is located in close proximity to remnant medieval agricultural landscape features, due to the heavily truncated nature of the remnant medieval field systems and ridge and furrow, their sensitivity to change has been reduced.
- 5.3.4 The Site is located in a still extant post-medieval agricultural landscape. Cartographic evidence has identified that the post-medieval field systems were altered in the mid to late 19th century, with LiDAR analysis showing that post-medieval ridge and furrow is located across a broad swathe of fields between Bassingham, Aubourn and Thorpe-on-the Hill. Whilst there is a connection between the fields in which the Site is situated and the wider post-medieval agricultural landscape, such post-medieval agricultural landscapes are common throughout Lincolnshire, reducing its sensitivity.
- 5.3.5 The historic character of the landscape is therefore assessed as **low value**, and the sensitivity to change is assessed as **low**.

5.4 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.4.1 To avoid duplication and repetition of asset descriptions where assets fall into more than one study area, for the purposes of this section assets are grouped according to their designation with distances from the Proposed Development detailed in each assessment.

Scheduled Monuments

Hall Close: a medieval and post-medieval hall complex south of Dovecote Lane, with dovecote, gardens, fishponds, churchyard and cultivation remains (NHLE 1021080)

- 5.4.2 Hall Close is a medieval manorial settlement located at Haddington, adjacent to the Principal Site. The scheduled monument extends over 11ha and is located on the site of Haddington Hall, a 17th century manor house, which

incorporated two earlier Anglo-Saxon houses, West Hall and East Hall. The Site is a mixture of buried earthworks and extant surviving structures.

- 5.4.3 The dovecote is extant although missing its roof and is approximately 6 square metres in size. The structure is built from roughly hewn limestone blocks at a height of c. 3.5m. An entranceway is located within the eastern wall, with a modern 20th century window located in the northern wall. The interior of the dovecote now contains about 450-500 nest boxes, also constructed of limestone, with square openings and projecting flight ledges.
- 5.4.4 The dovecote is located near to the centre of a large platform that extend south of Dovecote Lane. A sunken trackway connects this platform to a second platform to the south. A number of buried earthworks are located on this southern platform which represent a rectangular building. A third enclosure is located to the east, and this contains buried earthworks that relate to Haddington Hall, and include a hall, parlour, kitchen, larder and pantry.
- 5.4.5 To the north is a fourth enclosure, which contains potential paddocks, with some adjacent ridge and furrow. In the north-eastern corner of the monument is the site of the chapel of St Nicholas, likely dating to the 13th century. A raised platform measuring about 10m by 30m and aligned east-west; this is thought to represent the location of the buried remains of the chapel. To the south of these four platforms are remains associated with the formal gardens of Haddington Hall. These earthworks include banked ditches enclosing several medieval fishponds which are approximately 30m in size. An area of surviving medieval ridge and furrow is located to the east of the earthworks associated with the formal gardens.
- 5.4.6 LiDAR analysis of the fields to the east of the asset (Deegan 2023) has also identified remnant medieval ridge and furrow remains which may also be part of this wider medieval manor. These are also recorded as non-designated asset **MLI83438**.
- 5.4.7 The setting of the scheduled monument includes the surrounding agricultural landscape which formed part of the historic land-use associated with the manor. Haddington Hall is closely linked to the settlement of Haddington to the east, and the asset includes the remains of the chapel of St Nicholas which would have served the local medieval population at the settlement of Haddington and Aubourn. The setting extends to the settlement of Haddington and the medieval road, Dovecote Lane. Adjoining the scheduled monument at its southern extent is the non-designated asset, **MLI82090**, recorded as a medieval fishery which would have supplied the Haddington settlement. This is within the setting of the scheduled monument contributing to its historical interest.
- 5.4.8 The asset holds architectural, archaeological and historical interest as a site of national importance representing a rare example of a well-surviving medieval manorial site with extant earthwork features. Its significance is derived from its ability to inform upon medieval settlement patterns, medieval economic development and the development of manorial sites within Lincolnshire.

- 5.4.9 *This scheduled monument is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report due to its proximity to the Principal Site with associated features that extend across the Site Boundary.*

Somerton Castle (NHLE 1005015)

- 5.4.10 The designated scheduled monument of Somerton Castle is situated on low-lying land, approximately 730m south of the Cable Corridor and 2km to the south-east of the Principal Site. The monument lies in the parish of Boothby Graffoe but is located in the Manor of Waddington.
- 5.4.11 The scheduled monument is associated with a non-designated asset, specifically the recorded Settlement of Somerton (**MLI86179**) first documented in the Domesday Book as 'Summertune' with a manor belonging to Alfred of Lincoln, including land at Boothby Graffoe, with the manor later replaced with Somerton Castle.
- 5.4.12 Somerton Castle was originally constructed in 1281 by Antony Bek and was given to King Edward the II in 1309 who instituted a number of repairs and upgrades to the castle. The castle has played a significant part in Anglo-Franco French history, with it being the location of King John I of France's place of imprisonment in 1359 after his defeat at the Battle of Poitiers.
- 5.4.13 The castle is quadrangular in shape, with circular towers, curtain walls and is surrounded by a moat. Much of the original castle was demolished in the mid-19th century, with only the south-eastern tower and the ground floors of the north-eastern and north-western towers. A wing was built in the late 16th century and connected to the south-eastern tower.
- 5.4.14 The castle was built in a particular style that was more prominent in the 14th century, with a rectangular shaped curtain walls with towers built at each corner. The outer bailey was built in a trapezoid shape with opened-backed artillery corner towers, with the castle surrounded and defended by a moat. The castle is still partially extant, with much of the castle incorporated into a grade I listed farmhouse and the moat still visible.
- 5.4.15 The setting of the scheduled monument is derived from its proximity to and relationship with the Grade I listed assets within its boundary. These listed assets contribute strongly to the historical and archaeological interest of the monument, which is of national importance as evidence of a medieval manorial settlement. There is also a historical relationship with Boothby Graffoe to the east which forms part of the wider setting of the asset.
- 5.4.16 The monument is heavily screened with mature tree planting such that views associated with the historical settlement and monument which would form part of its wider setting across the flat landscape are limited.
- 5.4.17 *Due to the proximity of the scheduled monument to the Cable Corridor and the Principal Site, with possible setting impacts, this asset is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Churchyard Cross, St Germain's Churchyard (NHLE 1013082)

- 5.4.18 The monument includes a standing stone cross located in the churchyard of St Germain's Church, Thurlby, approximately 200m south of the Principal Site. The list description states that the cross is believed to be medieval in origin and was restored in 1842. The asset is comprised of a base and a fragment of the shaft. The full height of the cross is approximately 1.43m.
- 5.4.19 The setting of the asset is directly associated with its location within the churchyard and its relationship with the Church of St Germain (**NHLE 1061972**) which contributes to the monument's significance and historical interest which is of national importance. and.
- 5.4.20 *The Proposed Development will not impact upon or alter the setting and significance of the Cross and the monument is scoped out of any further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Remains of a Preceptory, Fishponds and Post-Medieval Gardens at Eagle Hall (NHLE 1008316)

- 5.4.21 The monument incorporates the remains of the preceptory at Eagle Hall, located approximately 1.6km to the north-west of the Principal Site. The asset survives as a series of substantial earthworks which extend over most of the area of the original precinct. The remains of the preceptory buildings survive beneath later structures which overlie the earlier deposits. The monument also preserves the remains of a post-Dissolution formal garden. The site remains undisturbed by modern development and agricultural activities. The medieval complex was connected both physically and through endowment to the surrounding settlements of Eagle, Swinderby, and Scarle.
- 5.4.22 The remains of a preceptory of the Knights Templar was founded at the settlement of Eagle in the mid-12th century. The preceptory served as an infirmary for sick and aged members of the order. In 1312, following the suppression of the Templars, it became a commandery of the Knights Hospitallers, one of only two in England. The original endowment included the manor of Eagle and the churches of Eagle, Swinderby, and Scarle. The remains of the preceptory include the earthworks of part of the inner precinct and associated fishponds. The remains of the medieval period are overlain by those of post-medieval date, including ornamental ponds and other garden features.
- 5.4.23 The setting of this asset is the local medieval settlements, which include Eagle, Swinderby to the south and North Scarle to the north, and the local agricultural landscape within which it is situated. It is situated at a prominent location equidistant to the villages. The setting of the asset would include the roads that connect it to the aforementioned settlements, these roads are now identified as Eagle Hall and Station Road. The setting of this asset has been largely retained, with very little modern development occurring within or around the site. The asset has been left undisturbed by excavation, and the post-medieval development was constructed to overlie the monument as opposed to cutting into the medieval deposits. There is no intervisibility with the Site due to screening by trees to the south-east of the asset and, due to

the Site not forming part of the assets immediate medieval landscape, the Site is not considered to form part of the setting of the asset.

- 5.4.24 The asset holds historical and archaeological interest as the site of a well-surviving remains of a Knights Templar preceptory and is of national importance. Its significance is derived from the assets ability to inform upon the understanding of the development of later monastic settlements, particularly in relation to the Templar Order, and the development of hospitals within Lincolnshire.
- 5.4.25 *This scheduled monument is scoped out for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Churchyard Cross, All Saints' churchyard (NHLE 1009215)

- 5.4.26 The Churchyard Cross is located within the churchyard of All Saints' Church (**NHLE 1168219**) in the village of Stapleford, approximately 1.8km south-west of the Principal Site.
- 5.4.27 The churchyard cross is located approximately 10m south of the church nave and is dated to the medieval period. The cross is built from limestone, with a base, comprising a socket-stone, and a fragment of the shaft and it is approximately 0.32m in height, with the lower part of the cross buried within the graveyard. The cross is also Grade II listed, **NHLE 1168236**.
- 5.4.28 The setting of the asset is defined by its location and relationship with the Church of All Saints and its associated graveyard, with the Proposed Development forming no part of its setting.
- 5.4.29 The asset holds both archaeological and architectural interest with its significance derived from its ability to inform upon medieval churchyard architecture.
- 5.4.30 *This monument is scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Roman Villa west of Hill Holt Farm (NHLE 1005018)

- 5.4.31 The Roman Villa West of Holt Hill Farm is located approximately 3.1km west of the Principal Site, located on a flat area of agricultural land just adjacent to the A46 road. The villa is located approximately 2.5km north-east from the Roman settlement of *Crococalana* (**NHLE 1003479**).
- 5.4.32 The asset is comprised of buried earthworks which are visible via aerial photography, with no extant surviving remains above the ground. The villa was excavated by Adrian Oswald between 1934-39 with the investigations identifying a gatehouse enclosed by two ditches. Two mosaic floors were recorded within an L-shaped corridor, which connected to several single celled rooms. Towards the north-eastern corner of the villa a large basilica shaped room was uncovered, which contained several smaller rooms offset from the main basilica, with well-surviving remains of wall plaster still identifiable on the walls and hypocaust floor heating recorded in these rooms.

- 5.4.33 The excavation by Adrian Oswald identified an earlier wooden, post-built structure beneath the stone structure which appears to have been fire damaged and rebuilt in stone at a later period. A stone gatehouse was identified to the east of the main basilica structure.
- 5.4.34 The setting of the asset contributes to its significance, encompassing the land surrounding the villa complex. The setting of the asset is considered to be the Roman landscape it is situated in and it has a relationship with other nearby Roman assets including *Crococalana* Roman town (NHLE 1003479), located approximately 2.5km south-west of the asset and adjacent to the Fosse Way Roman road, the line of which is followed by the present day A46. Based upon other archaeological investigations in the wider area surrounding the asset, and known Roman scheduled monuments in the local area, it is likely that the asset is part of a much wider Roman landscape, which does extend into the agricultural land west of the Site.
- 5.4.35 Land within the Principal Site forms part of the wider Roman rural landscape of Lincolnshire. However, due to the distance from the asset, it does not form part of the setting of the monument which is located approximately 3km west of the Principal Site. Dense woodland to the east of the asset screens possible intervisibility between the Proposed Development and the asset.
- 5.4.36 The asset holds archaeological and historic interest, derived from its ability to inform on Roman settlement patterns, industrial practices and Roman building techniques and is of national importance.
- 5.4.37 *The Proposed Development will not impact upon or alter the setting and significance of the Roman villa and the scheduled monument is scoped out of any further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

5.4.38 Mound South of Sand Lane (NHLE 1003477)

- 5.4.39 A mound has been identified to the south of Sand Lane, and to the east of the settlement of Besthorpe. The asset is located approximately 4.9km west of the Principal Site and is located in an area of woodland, surrounded in the wider landscape by agricultural fields on relatively flat land at an approximate level of 11m aOD. The Energy and Solar Storage Park to the east of the asset is broadly at a level of 25m aOD. The asset has been placed on a higher ridge of land that is approximately 3.5m higher than the land surrounding the asset; it has been interpreted as land alteration during the Neolithic or Bronze Age period.
- 5.4.40 The mound is approximately 75m by 45m and is approximately 6m in height and is oval in shape. It has been placed on a slightly higher ridge of land, approximately 3.5m in height. Two smaller oval shaped mounds have been identified in close proximity to the central mound, and indicates that this is likely part of a small barrow cemetery. The asset is located within a wider prehistoric landscape, with an Iron Age settlement recorded at Collingham, and Mesolithic, and Neolithic finds recorded at Besthorpe Quarry approximately 2.5km south-west of the Site.
- 5.4.41 The setting of the mound is the local prehistoric agricultural landscape surrounding the asset and any area in which the mound is viewable from.

Due to the distance from the Site and the location of the mound on a lower lying area of land, there would not have been intervisibility with the asset during the prehistoric period and the asset would not have been historically viewable from the land within the Proposed Development. Therefore, the Proposed Development does not form part of the monument's setting.

- 5.4.42 The asset holds archaeological interest with its significance derived from its ability to inform upon prehistoric settlement patterns and burial practice within Lincolnshire, as an asset of national importance.
- 5.4.43 *This scheduled monument is scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report.*

5.5 Conservation Areas

Boothby Graffoe Conservation Area

- 5.5.1 Boothby Graffoe Conservation Area is situated within the 1km study area on the south-eastern boundary of the Cable Corridor, to the west of Grantham Road. The conservation area covers much of the village's historic core, with Main Street and Far End forming the spine of the conservation area, and the village follows the linear planform, which is characteristic to villages within this area. Boothby Graffoe is one of a series of characteristic small villages located on the scarp edge and collectively these settlements are referred to as the 'Cliff Villages'. Due to the location of the village on the spring-line of limestone scarps, Boothby Graffoe is also known as one of the 'Spring villages', as are its surrounding neighbours. Boothby Graffoe, as with the other villages on the edge of the escarpment, are located here due to the nearby springs that have provided a reliable source of water and the construction on the crest of the cliff meant there was no loss of fertile agricultural land, due to the thin plateau soil not being suitable for farming.
- 5.5.2 The Cliff Villages are all linked by the A607 and a footpath known as the Viking Way. The name reflects the presence of the Vikings in the area during the early medieval period. The location on the escarpment provides the village with an open view across the low lying land to the west, and overlooks assets such as Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1005015**).
- 5.5.3 There are several listed heritage assets within the conservation area, all of which are grade II listed. These include the Church of St Andrew (**NHLE 1061976**), Church View and Gates (**NHLE 1061977**), Manor Farm and Outbuildings (**NHLE 1061978**), The Pinfold (**NHLE 1360513**), Southview (**NHLE 1360510**), and Brankley House (**NHLE 1360512**). Brankley House is the closest of the listed assets to the Cable Corridor and is screened from development to the north with mature planting. The listed assets located on the escarpment side of Main Street have views across the escarpment, and it may be possible works associated with the Cable Corridor to be visible from these assets. These include The Pinfold (**NHLE 1360513**), Manor Farm and Outbuildings (**NHLE 1061978**), and possibly Church View and Gates (**NHLE 1061977**) from the upper storeys. The listed assets, as well as the other later post-medieval houses within the conservation area, are mainly constructed in brick and/or stone, and are set back from the road with a

stone wall, which varies in height from property to property, providing barriers to the pavement. The more modern infill developments have, on the whole, been built in sympathy with the surrounding earlier buildings. Many of the properties have grounds associated with them, and between each building there is a large gap, which, on the escarpment side, provides wide vistas at intervals along Main Steet and Far End. Due to the screening from large trees, it is unlikely that the southern end of the conservation area, that encompasses the Church of St Andrew (**NHLE 1061976**), will have views of the Proposed Development. Due to the local topography and screening from hedgerows, views of the Proposed Development looking east will again be unlikely from the conservation area.

- 5.5.4 *The conservation area is set within wide open agricultural landscape which forms part of its setting, it does not contribute to the special character of the conservation character. However, due to the proximity of the conservation area and the listed assets within it to the Cable Corridor, this designated asset is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Coleby Conservation Area

- 5.5.5 The village of Coleby sits on the western edge of a limestone scarp, known as the Lincolnshire Cliff. The southern extent of the conservation area is approximately 500m to the north of the Cable Corridor and approximately 4.2km to the east of the nearest proposed solar PV area in the Principal Site.
- 5.5.6 The escarpment falls away sharply to the west of the village which allows for extensive views out across the Witham Valley and towards other sections of the Proposed Development. The conservation area covers an area of approximately 33 hectares and includes most of the village. To the north and partially to the east, the conservation area is bounded by the edge of the planned landscape of Coleby Hall (which is a registered park and garden **NHLE 1000973**). The remaining section of the eastern boundary, as well as part of the southern boundary, are defined by the edge of the settlement. The rest of the southern boundary and entirety of the western boundary are formed by the field boundaries to the south of the village core.
- 5.5.7 Coleby was in existence by 1086, and is documented as Colebi, which meant 'Koli's farmstead or village', with 'Koli' being an Old Norse personal name. Historically, the physical environment of the scarp determined the location of Coleby and the other cliff villages to the north and south. This is due to the nearby springs that provide a reliable supply of high-quality water, and construction of settlements on the crest causing no loss of agricultural land as the thin soil of the elevated limestone plateau was unsuitable for farming.
- 5.5.8 Coleby differs from neighbouring villages as it does not follow a linear planform. Instead, the village has a central route running east to west through the village along Rectory Road, High Street and Hill Rise. Extending from these roads are several small lanes which terminated at the scarp edge. It is this intricate network of lanes, along with its setting on the cliff edge, that gives Coleby its distinctive character. It is possible to follow the gradual transition from tightly packed buildings along Church Lane to areas

of more dispersed development that have larger gardens and is more open with leafier character at Far Lane.

- 5.5.9 The building line within the conservation area is varied. For example, along Far Lane and Church Lane, the building line is almost continuous, with the frontages closer to the pavement. Along the frontages there are intervals of open areas which allow access to the rear of the buildings where there are gardens or yards associated with the house. Towards and within the centre of the village is a more varied building line with buildings set further back from the roads and often fronted with limestone walls, hedges, and/or railings. Further towards the edges of the conservation area, the building line becomes more fragmented, and modern infill buildings are the prevalent development types here, interspersed with older post-medieval housing. The older buildings tend to align with the road, whereas the modern infill is set further back with a low boundary wall or hedge. The walls and hedges are commonplace throughout the conservation area and are a distinctive characteristic. The majority of the post-medieval development within the village has been constructed with limestone and red brick, with red pantile and the occasional blue/grey slate roofing. Much of the newer development has departed from this traditional building material, and so there is a wider palette of colour in the architecture as a result. Many of the earlier buildings carry the characteristic of symmetrical facades, timber lintels and modest garret windows.
- 5.5.10 The conservation area has been divided up into three separate character areas. The northernmost of these is the Coleby Hall and Fields character area, which comprises the landscaped grounds of Coleby Hall (**NHLE 1000973**), a grade II registered park and garden. The landscaped grounds are a significant feature of the conservation area, with views back towards the conservation area and westward to the Witham Valley, and the Proposed Development. The landscape within the Character Area serves to mark the transition between the settlement and the wider, open agricultural landscape beyond. The smaller field boundaries may also be representative of the pe-enclosure field patterns.
- 5.5.11 The central section of the conservation area is encompassed by the Lanes Character Area which encapsulates the most densely developed part of the village, with buildings built close together and aligned with the pavements and roads, creating a more intimate character. The All Saints Church (**NHLE 1164829**; grade I) is a landmark within this Character Area, and its location within this more densely compacted part of the conservation area means that the views across the cliff and towards the Proposed Development are largely screened by development and treelines. The listed buildings of Glebe House (**NHLE 1360516**; grade II) and The Old Vicarage (The Rectory on OS Maps) (**NHLE 1061982**; grade II) are located within the eastern area of the Character Area, and, like the church, are largely screened by other development and treelines from the Proposed Development. The western boundary of this Character Area does open out and overlook the scarp and into the Vale, and so it is possible that this boundary of the Character Area may have views out towards the Proposed Development.

- 5.5.12 The southern section of the conservation area encompasses the Southern Village Centre Character Area. A significant aspect of this Character Area is The Green, the largest public open space with the conservation area, a mix of grassed space and mature trees. Another important feature of this section of the conservation area are the views to the west along the edges of the escarpment. These wide-open views have the potential to overlook sections of the Proposed Development. These views, along with the gradual transition from densely packed houses to more open development and larger green spaces, is a strong characteristic of this part of the conservation area. There are four grade II listed assets within this Character Area; The Manor House (**NHLE 1317557**), Ivy House (**NHLE 1164872**), The Old House (**NHLE 1061981**), and 2 Wells Heads (**NHLE 1360514**). Due to development and screening from treelines, it is unlikely that the listed assets will have views across to the Site.
- 5.5.13 The setting of the listed buildings within Coleby Conservation Area comprises the rural village location as examples of post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular which contributes to its special character. The setting of the village comprises the surrounding rural landscape with open fields, which contribute to its character and understanding of the village as a rural settlement. Whilst vistas over the surrounding landscape are possible due to the elevated position of the village, the main significance and character of the conservation area is derived from the character areas contained within the conservation area.
- 5.5.14 *The landscape within the Proposed Development, for both the Cable Corridor and the Principal Site, does not contribute to the setting and significance of Coleby Conservation Area nor the listed heritage assets within it. As there is no potential impact upon the Conservation Area from the Proposed Development, it is scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Bassingham Conservation Area (Ref: 3349)

- 5.5.15 The Bassingham Conservation Area is situated within close proximity of the south-eastern Site Boundary of the Principal Site, on the eastern bank of the River Witham. The conservation area is approximately 13 hectares in size and covers much of the central and southern parts of the village, with Newark Road and High Street forming the central spine of the area. The western boundary of the area is defined by the River Witham, and the southern boundary of the conservation area is defined by the change in character from village core to modern development.
- 5.5.16 The village developed from a small agricultural settlement to a medium sized village and is located approximately 17km south-east of Lincoln. The landscape is generally flat and fertile farmland, which is known as the Witham and Brant Vale. The village's location within this Vale has influenced the settlements planform; the irregular north-south, east-west grid street pattern and interconnecting lanes with no defined central feature is a distinguishing factor of many of the surrounding Vale settlements.

- 5.5.17 The High Steet and Newark Road form the central spine of the conservation area. On either side of these roads, a traditional dispersed pattern of development with side spaces between buildings has resulted in a sense of enclosure to the historic routeways throughout the conservation area. The building line is irregular, a characteristic of the area, and set back buildings have low brick walls, railings and hedges providing barriers between the houses and roads. Historically, the planform of this settlement was in accordance with the blocks of early open field systems that were set out in strips before the Enclosure Acts. Clusters of buildings would line the edges of these strips, and these gradually evolved into larger agricultural settlements; this pattern of development is particularly visible within the western edges of the conservation area. The aftermath of the Enclosure Acts resulted in the fields surrounding the village being farmed from farmsteads that were established across the wider landscapes, and so the open areas within the village, once used for agriculture, were subsequently used for further development. This later development has led to the erosion of the earlier grid system, however, the earlier grid system is still identifiable through evidence such as street names, for example.
- 5.5.18 The conservation area is further divided into three sub-areas; Northern Character Area, Central Character Area, and Carlton Road Character Area. The Northern Character Area encompasses the commercial centre on High Street and the quieter area of Water Lane, which marks the transition from the busy commercial area to the quiet edges of the village and countryside beyond. The Central Area is mainly residential and forms the central and southern part of the conservation area. This section is quiet and leafy, and encompasses Newark Road, the main route into the village from the south. The open public space at the junction of Lincoln Road and Newark Road is a focal point within this area. The Carlton Road Character Area is the smallest of the sub-areas, and is distinctive due to its location on the edge of the village and in the agricultural character of its buildings.
- 5.5.19 Views along Newark Road within the Central Character Area from the southern boundary towards the centre show very level topography, the visible church tower of the Church of St Michael and All Angels (**NHLE 1061923**; grade II*) to the west, and a clear view through to the junction with Lincoln Road. On the western side of the road, the river side, the houses are set back by pavement and low red brick walls. To the east, a grass verge provides a buffer from the road. The architectural differences between the 18th to 19th century houses to the later infill are clear, with differences in window shape and brick bonding. There are wide gaps between properties, with the river side houses having long gardens extending westwards towards the river and Site Boundary. However, longer views westward are largely screened by trees which line the banks of the river. The Northern Character Area again has clear views along the roads due to level elevation, and the architecture indicates that the area is more populated with later post-medieval houses. As with the houses within the Central Character Area, the older houses within this area differ from the more modern houses, with brick bonding and window size and shape different from the modern infill. The post medieval houses lining the road have low brick walls or low hedgerows and are set back from the road, and there are large gaps between the houses.

Despite these gaps, due to later development and tree screening, there is no clear view towards the River Witham or the Development.

- 5.5.20 The Carlton Road Character Area is screened from the river and the Principal Site due to housing and trees screening the western areas. This area is much more rural than the other parts of the conservation area, views to the east are agricultural and undeveloped. The houses to the west of the road are a mix of modern and post-medieval, and are set back from the road by hedgerows and walls. The houses are built in red brick with varying bonding patterns, as with the other houses within the conservation area.
- 5.5.21 The buildings within the conservation area are largely seen as clusters of 18th to 19th century buildings that are interspersed with later development. These buildings are largely residential, however, there remains evidence of previous agricultural activity due to the presence of converted ancillary buildings within private yards and gardens. The buildings of the earlier periods are mostly detached and constructed in red brick, clay pantile, slate, and, on rarer instances, render. Church House (NHLE 1308547; grade II) located on Newark Road has a rare example of limestone as a building material.
- 5.5.22 The listed buildings located within the conservation area tend to be located within the Northern or Central Character Areas. The Church of St Michael and All Angels (**NHLE 1061923**) is a Grade II* listed building situated within the conservation area, located approximately 130m from the boundary of the Proposed Development. The church is medieval in origin with 18th century alteration and restoration in 1860. The early medieval church constructed in the 9th century was destroyed during an earthquake in the late 12th century, and much of the current church incorporates some the earlier elements, which contribute to the buildings historical and architectural significance. It is set back from Newark Road, and relatively low in height, however, it is still considered an important landmark within the conservation area. The building was constructed in coursed rubble and ashlar with a lead roof. The church is situated on the western side of Newark Road on the southern approach to the village, and the grounds of the church abut the banks of the River Witham which forms a natural boundary between the asset and the Proposed Development. Along this boundary, the asset is screened by a number of tall and mature trees, and to the east the asset is set back from the road and separated from the pavement by a low red brick wall. The setting of this asset is defined by its location within the associated graveyard, and its proximity and relationship to the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Bassingham and areas outside the conservation area from which the church tower is visible. This, in turn, contributes to the historical and architectural significance of the asset as an example of a rural parish church.
- 5.5.23 Other listed buildings are largely clustered at the fork of High Street. There are four grade II listed buildings within this area; Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Sunday Schoolroom, Bassingham (**MLI 1405886**), Green's Stores (**MLI 1061922**), House Attached To North Of Green's Stores (**MLI 1147336**), and K6 Telephone Kiosk (**MLI 1393726**). Just further west of these assets are

two further grade II listed buildings; The Grange (**MLI 1147317**), Manor Farmhouse (**NHLE 1061924**), and Manor House (**MLI 1147372**). Within the Central Character Area, alongside Church House (**NHLE 1308547**; grade II) and the Church of St Michael and All Angels (**NHLE 1061923**; grade II*), there are two further grade II listed buildings; Old Manor House and Outbuilding (**NHLE 1360523**), and Ivy House (**NHLE 1061921**). Finally, there is one listed building within the Carlton Road Character Area; Corner Cottage and Outbuilding (**NHLE 1061920**; grade II). These heritage assets within the village have group value and contribute to the significance of each other as well as the historic and architectural character of the conservation area.

5.5.24 Views from the conservation area exist from Church Bridge, a footbridge over the River Witham on the western boundary of the conservation area. This view looks towards the open agricultural fields within the Principal Site to the west. There are also views from the west of the river across the agricultural fields towards the tower of the Church of St Michael and All Angels (**NHLE 1061923**).

5.5.25 *Due to the proximity of Bassingham Conservation Area to the Principal Site, along with the listed heritage assets within it, with potential impacts on setting and character, this asset is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Harmston Conservation Area

5.5.26 Harmston lies to the west of the A607, approximately 3.5km to the north-east of the Principal Site, in the 3-5km study area.

5.5.27 The village is located on the top of the scarp slope of the Lincoln Cliff, and is one of the Cliff Villages. The Lincoln Cliff rises 25m from the valley below, and the scarp is adjacent to the west of the village. To the north, the village is bounded by open fields, and to the south the grounds of the former Harmston Hall Hospital, now a new housing development, form the border. The village itself has a rectangular planform, similar to the village of Coleby, and there is a ladder formation of east and west roads that sprawl outwards from central roads that run north to south. The conservation area is defined by three main features; the presence of a large number of trees, stone walls that define the highway edge and the contrast of traditional buildings with later infill.

5.5.28 There are several listed assets within the conservation area, the majority of which are set along the High Street or to the north of the conservation area. Two of these assets are grade II* listed; All Saints Parish Church (**NHLE 1164892**) and Harmston Hall Hospital (**NHLE 1317567**).

5.5.29 Other listed assets within the conservation area are all Grade II designated which include West Lodge and Gates (**NHLE 1164908**), Stable Block to Harmston Hall Hospital (**NHLE 1061985**), Top Lodge To Harmston Hall (**NHLE 1061984**), Vicarage (**NHLE 1164917**), Bleak House Farm (**NHLE 1061987**), Milton House Farm (**NHLE 1164912**), Club Yard and Barn (**NHLE 1164885**), Manor Farm (**NHLE 1061989**), 1, School Lane (**NHLE 1317571**),

School House (**NHLE 1061988**), The Grange (**NHLE 1061986**), and Longridge (**NHLE 1061983**).

5.5.30 At the edges of the conservation area to the south and west there are views across the immediate valley below. However, there is substantial screening within the central, northern and east sections of the conservation area and views out of and into the conservation area from these points are unlikely to encounter views of the Proposed Development which does not form part of the setting of the conservation area or the listed buildings within it.

5.5.31 *The landscape within the Principal Site does not contribute to the setting and significance of Harmston Conservation Area nor the listed heritage assets within it. As there is no potential impact upon the Conservation Area from the Proposed Development, it is scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Doddington Conservation Area

5.5.32 Doddington Conservation Area at its southern extent is located approximately 4.5km from the nearest solar PV area in the north of the Principal Site.

5.5.33 *There is intervening screening with woodland directly between the conservation area and the Principal Site. Due to the distance from the Proposed Development which makes no contribution to the setting or character of the conservation area, or the listed assets contained within it, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report.*

5.6 Grade II Listed Buildings

Stand Alone Listed Buildings

River Farmhouse (NHLE 1168186), Grade II.

5.6.1 This listed building located within a parcel of land omitted from the Proposed Development and Site Boundary but situated within the surrounding Principal Site. This is a late 18th century two storey building constructed in brick with pantile roof, and brick coped gables, with later 19th century alterations. The building is to the north of other farm buildings with planting and a garden immediately to its east partially obscuring it from views towards and from the east. The listed farmhouse partially derives its significance from its relationship with the other farm buildings which form its immediate setting. The surrounding landscape of agricultural fields forms part of its wider setting providing context to the purpose and function of the listed farmhouse.

5.6.2 *Due to its proximity to the Principal Site, this listed asset is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Grange Cottage (NHLE 1061951), Grade II

5.6.3 Grange Cottage (**NHLE 1061951**) is a Grade II listed building located directly adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Principal Site. The cottage dates to the 18th century, constructed in brick with a pantile mansard ridge roof, and is one and a half storeys high. It's fenestration and principal elevation faces

south-west. Its setting relates to its immediate location with the garden. This asset's setting which contributes to its significance is its immediate surroundings with the garden and position on Bassingham Road which links it with the settlement of Aubourn. The wider agricultural landscape with surrounding fields adds to understanding the appreciation of the historic interest of the property in a rural context and as an example of a rural vernacular residential dwelling.

- 5.6.4 *Due to its proximity to the Principal Site, this listed asset is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Corner Farmhouse (NHLE 1061953), Grade II

- 5.6.5 Corner Farmhouse (**NHLE 1061953**) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 20m to the east of the Principal Site. The farmhouse dates to the early 18th century with later 19th century alterations. The asset was originally single storey, with a second added in the 19th century, both constructed from brick. The setting of the asset is comprised of its rural location within an immediate and wider agricultural landscape.

- 5.6.6 *Due to its proximity to the Principal Site, this listed asset is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Listed Buildings at Somerton Castle, Grade I

- 5.6.7 The scheduled monument of Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1005015**), situated approximately 730m south of the Cable Corridor and 2km to the south-east of the Principal Site, includes a group of three Grade I listed buildings:
- a. South-West Outbuilding at Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1061975**);
 - b. Somerton Castle and Outbuilding to North-West (**NHLE 1061974**), which is not included within, but is surrounded by, the scheduled area; and
 - c. Orchard Outbuilding at Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1360511**).
- 5.6.8 These listed buildings all form part of the medieval castle that was constructed in the 14th century. Somerton Castle and Outbuilding to North-West (**NHLE 1061974**) incorporates the remains of the medieval castle, now remodelled as a converted farmhouse, with origins dating to the 14th century with later 16th and 19th century additions and alterations. Only one of the circular towers remains intact, and this south-eastern tower is four storeys in height with a conical tiled roof. Within the tower, there are a number of blocked in arrow slits, and a single 14th century window is still surviving. The three-storey 16th century L shaped wing has been added to the tower, and a 19th century two-storey extension was added to this later wing.
- 5.6.9 The remains of two of the other corner towers, South-West Outbuilding at Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1061975**) and Orchard Outbuilding at Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1360511**), are both constructed of course rubble, are circular in shape, and 14th century in date. South-West Outbuilding at Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1061975**) has been amalgamated into the later 19th century farm buildings. Orchard Outbuilding at Somerton Castle (**NHLE 1360511**) also includes 12 stone vaulted arches and has a small south-west projecting chamber with a pointed barrel vault.

- 5.6.10 The setting of these assets is comprised by their relationships with each other in the immediate and surrounding landscape with a historic relationship with the former Somerton settlement. The surrounding landscape is flat and the listed buildings are heavily screened by mature tree planting limiting views into and out of the scheduled monument with the buildings barely visible when viewed from public rights of way in surrounding fields. Due to the mature planting the scheduled monument site with the listed buildings is visible in views in an otherwise agricultural landscape from the escarpment to east.
- 5.6.11 These Grade I listed assets are of national importance with archaeological, historic and architectural interest due to their ability to inform on medieval defensive design, construction techniques and architecture and to provide further knowledge on elite medieval secular architecture.
- 5.6.12 *The Proposed Development is considered to form part of the setting of the asset and as such it has been **scoped in** for further assessment within the PEI Report.*

Green Man Farmhouse (NHLE 1280733), Grade II

- 5.6.13 Green Man Farmhouse (**NHLE 1280733**) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 713m to the east of the Cable Corridor. This building is constructed out of coursed limestone rubble with ashlar and render dressings. The building has a pantile roof and ashlar coped gables and is two storeys in height. The building has origins dating to the 17th century, with later additions and restorations in the 18th and 19th centuries. It began as a public house and attached clubhouse, then later converted into a farmhouse, then divided into two residential dwellings. The setting of this property is primarily its relationship with the road as a transport link providing easy access for its original purpose as an 18th century clubhouse for local noblemen.
- 5.6.14 *Green Man Road and the fields to the west rise in a gradual incline and there would be no intervisibility between the Cable Corridor and this listed building. It is therefore scoped out further assessment at PEI Report and ES stage.*

Safari (NHLE 1360528), Grade II

- 5.6.15 Safari (**NHLE 1360528**) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 790m to the north of the Principal Site. This is a one and a half storey cottage, originally a signalman's house, built in 1850 adjacent to the railway which abuts its northern boundary. The cottage is built in white brick with a grey/blue slate roof, with a semi-circular veranda on its northern face. There are a number of wooden columns and decorated brackets that support a sloping roof covering the veranda, and decorative barge boarded gable on the west facing front of the house, and a further two on the other frontages. The setting of this asset comprises its location and relationship to the 19th century railway beside the asset, and its use as a railway workers cottage. This in turn contributes to the historical interest of the asset, as well as its architectural interest.

- 5.6.16 *There is no intervisibility with the Proposed Development where the land within the Principal Site makes no contribution to the setting of this listed asset. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment at PEI Report and ES stage.*

Tunman Farmhouse (NHLE 1360486), Grade II

- 5.6.17 Tunman Farmhouse (**NHLE 1360486**) is a Grade II listed building located 370m north of the Principal Site. This 19th century farmhouse is two storeys high and built in brick with a slate ridge roof. The setting of this farmhouse includes its immediate proximity to the farmstead and associated buildings to the north as well as fields surrounding it.
- 5.6.18 *To the south of the listed farmhouse is dense mature planting with trees on either side of Marton Lane, with Tunman Wood located to the southeast. However, due to the proximity to the Principal Site this asset is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Morton Manor (NHLE 1061930), Grade II

- 5.6.19 Morton Manor (**NHLE 1061930**) is a Grade II listed farmhouse on the south-western boundary of the Principal Site. The farmhouse dates to the early 19th century and built in red brick with a pantile ridge roof and is two storeys in height. This asset's setting is comprised of its rural location within an immediate and wider agricultural landscape.
- 5.6.20 *This listed property is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Morton Grange (NHLE 1317323), Grade II

- 5.6.21 Morton Grange (**NHLE 1317323**) is a Grade II listed building within the hamlet of Morton on the south-western border of the Principal Site. This is a 17th century farmhouse built in red brick with a pantile roof and brick coped gables. The house is two-storeys in height and on an internal beam, a date pinpoints the house to 1682. The setting of this asset is defined as the local agricultural landscape which the farmhouse would have served during the 19th century., Its setting is also derived from its connection to and location within the hamlet of Morton.
- 5.6.22 *This listed property is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Half Way House (NHLE 1165305), Grade II

- 5.6.23 Half Way House (**NHLE 1165305**) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 350m to the south-west of the Principal Site. The farmhouse dates to the mid-18th century, with 20th century modifications, constructed in red brick with a pantile half hipped roof and is two storeys in height. The setting of the asset is considered to be the wider post-medieval agricultural landscape that extends to the west, north and south of the asset, although its setting has been diminished due to the proximity of the A46 and the roundabout to the property's immediate south-east.
- 5.6.24 *This listed property is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Well House (NHLE 1360540), Grade II

- 5.6.25 Well House (**NHLE 1360540**) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 410m east of the Principal Site. The farmhouse is late 18th century, constructed of brick with a pantile ridge roof. The building is two storeys in height, and there are later 20th century additions. The setting of this farmhouse is considered to be the immediate and wider post-medieval agricultural landscape.
- 5.6.26 *This listed property is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Bridge Farmhouse (NHLE 1061952), Grade II

- 5.6.27 Bridge Farmhouse (**NHLE 1061952**) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 510m to the east of the Cable Corridor. The farmhouse is early 18th century, built in brick with a pantile ridge roof. The house is L-shaped in plan, two storeys in height, with a 20th century addition which includes a single storey extension. The setting of the asset is considered to be the immediate and wider 19th century agricultural landscape.
- 5.6.28 *This listed property is scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Beacon Hill Cottage (NHLE 1317653), Grade II

- 5.6.29 Beacon Hill Cottage (**NHLE 1317653**) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 900m to the east of the Principal Site. The cottage dates to the 18th century and built in brick with partial timber framing. The setting of the asset comprises its immediate garden and proximity to the road, as well as the mature vegetation and tree planting which surrounds the property.
- 5.6.30 *Land within the Proposed Development for the Principal Site does not contribute to the setting or significance of this listed property and it is heavily screened from any intervisibility towards or from the Proposed Development. This asset is therefore scoped out from further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

North Scarle Grange (NHLE 1165255), and Pigeoncote at North Scarle Grange (NHLE 1062009), Grade II

- 5.6.31 There are two Grade II listed buildings at North Scarle Grange, which is located approximately 2.75km to the north-west of the Principal Site. These assets comprise of North Scarle Grange (**NHLE 1165255**), and Pigeoncote at North Scarle Grange (**NHLE 1062009**). These were both constructed in the 18th century in brick. The farmhouse was remodelled in the early 19th century, and has a pantile roof, decorated eaves, and is two-storeys high. The proximity of the assets to each other lends group value to their significance and forms part of their setting contributing to their significance. Eagle Hall Wood is located to their south-east directly between these assets and the Principal Site obscuring any intervisibility.
- 5.6.32 *There is no setting relationship with land within the Proposed Development and these assets, with any views obscured by intervening woodland. These assets are scoped out from further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Potter Hill Farm (NHLE 1360488), Grade II

- 5.6.33 Potter Hill Farm (**NHLE 1360488**) is a Grade II listed farmhouse located approximately 3.1km west of the Principal Site. The building was constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries in brick with stone dressings. Its setting is the immediate farmstead to which it relates as well as the surrounding agricultural landscape which contributes to its rural and functional context. The presence of the A46 immediately to the south has diminished its setting.
- 5.6.34 *There is no setting relationship with land within the Proposed Development and this asset, with intervening screening with woodland between the two obscuring intervisibility. This asset is scoped out of further assessment in the PIER and ES.*

Birch Holt Farmhouse (NHLE 1360556), Grade II

- 5.6.35 Approximately 2.35km west of the Principal Site are two Grade II listed assets; Birch Holt Farmhouse (**NHLE 1360556**), and Pigeoncote and Outbuilding At Birch Holt Farmhouse (**NHLE 1061907**). The proximity of the assets to each other lends group value to their significance and forms part of their setting contributing to their significance. Woodland located directly to the east up to the Site Boundary obscures any intervisibility with the Principal Site.
- 5.6.36 *There is no setting relationship with land within the Proposed Development and these assets, with any views obscured by intervening woodland. These assets are scoped out from further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Lodge Farmhouse (NHLE 1061905), Grade II

- 5.6.37 Lodge Farmhouse (**NHLE 1061905**) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 1.95km west of the Principal Site. This building dates to the mid-18th century and constructed in brick with a pantile roof, and is a single storey structure with an attic. The property is set within large gardens which form its immediate setting with mature planting within the garden to the east of the property. The surrounding agricultural landscape forms part of its wider setting adding context to its rural position.
- 5.6.38 *There is no setting relationship with land within the Proposed Development and this asset, with any views obscured by intervening screening. This asset is scoped out from further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Whisby Hall (NHLE 1061963), Grade II

- 5.6.39 Whisby Hall (**NHLE 1061963**) is a Grade II listed building located approximately 1.6km north of the Principal Site. This early 19th century manor house is built in red brick with a shallow pitched slate ridge roof and is two storeys in height. The setting of the building includes its immediate grounds surrounded by mature tree planting.
- 5.6.40 *There is no setting relationship with land within the Proposed Development and this asset, with any views obscured by intervening screening. This asset is scoped out from further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Grouped Listed Buildings

5.6.41 The majority of the listed heritage assets are situated either within one of the surrounding conservation areas or they form small clusters of settlements, villages or manorial estates, having shared settings and group value. Some of these have already been discussed in relation to conservation areas and they are not repeated in this section. Due to the number of assets within the study area, the following areas have been identified for grouping assets for ease of discussion and assessment:

- a. Thorpe on the Hill, situated approximately 400m from the nearest solar PV area in the Principal Site;
- b. Thurlby, located to the south and east of the Principal Site, within approximately 100m, at the southern end of Haddington Lane;
- c. Norton Disney, approximately 600m to the south-west of the Principal Site; and
- d. Aubourn, 750m north-east of the Principal Site.

Thorpe on the Hill

5.6.42 Thorpe on the Hill is a village located approximately 400m from the nearest proposed solar PV area in the north of the Principal Site. There are four Grade II listed buildings recorded within the village, comprising Hill Cottage (**NHLE 1360507**), Church of St Michael and All Angels (**NHLE 1061970**), Manor Farmhouse (**NHLE 1061969**) and Sun Mill House (**NHLE 1164748**). Aside from the church, these buildings were constructed between the later 18th and 19th centuries. They are red brick, with pantile or slate roofing, and range between two and three storeys in height. The church was originally constructed in the 13th century, but there have been substantial alterations to the building, with much of it rebuilt in 1722, and then later additions in the 19th and 20th centuries. The church is built in stone with a slate roof. The setting of the church is defined by its location within the village and its historic relationship to the settlement of Thorpe on the Hill which contributes to its significance. The setting of the other listed assets includes their rural village location and historical relationship with the settlement which contributes to their significance. remaining assets is considered to be the village settlement of Thorpe on the Hill . Manor Farmhouse (**NHLE 1061969**) retains its historic farmstead buildings, all now converted to residential use, and it is now experienced within a streetscape of modern residential development. The former connection between this farm and its farmland has been severed and the surrounding agricultural landscape therefore no longer makes a contribution to its heritage value, except insofar as it provides a rural setting for the overall settlement.

5.6.43 *The landscape within the Principal Site does not form part of the setting and significance of the listed assets in Thorpe on the Hill, having no impact upon how they are experienced or understood. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Thurlby

- 5.6.44 Thurlby village is located to the south and east of the Site Boundary within close proximity of the Principal Site, east off Haddington Lane. It includes the Grade II* listed Church of St Germain (**NHLE 1061972**), located off the road to the east of the settlement. The church dates to the 11th century, comprising a squat west tower with the churchyard containing several war graves signifying the connection between the church and the local RAF community. The churchyard also includes the scheduled cross (**NHLE 1013082**). A short distance to the south-west of the church is Grade II listed Thurlby Hall and Outbuildings (**NHLE 1317332**), a red brick country house dating to the early 18th century. Further to the south, off Bassingham Road at the southern extent of the village, is the Grade II listed Rectory (**NHLE 1061973**) dating to 1860. The setting of these assets is defined by their location and relationship to the village of Thurlby, set back from the roads, surrounded by mature trees and hedgerows.
- 5.6.45 *Due to the proximity to the Principal Site, these listed heritage assets are scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Norton Disney

- 5.6.46 The village of Norton Disney is located approximately 600m to the south-west of the Principal Site. Within the eastern area of the village is the Church of Saint Peter (**NHLE 1360555**), a Grade I listed 13th century parish church with later 14th and 15 century additions, restored in 1886. The church is built in coursed rubble and ashlar, and the tower is topped with battlements, gargoyles and eight pinnacles. Directly to the south of the church and on the edges of the graveyard is the grade II listed The Old Vicarage (**NHLE 1168164**). This is a 19th century red brick two storey house with a shallow pitched slate roof. The historic relationship between these two assets and their immediate proximity forming part of their setting contributes to their significance, as does their historic relationship and location within the village.
- 5.6.47 There are a further two listed buildings within Norton Disney. These are Manor House (**NHLE 1061906**) and Barn and Outbuilding to North of Manor House (**NHLE 1307135**). These assets are both Grade II listed and associated with one another. They were built in the early 18th century and have 19th century alterations and additions, with the farm buildings since converted to residential use. The house is built in coursed rubble and brick with ashlar dressings and a plain tiled roof, and the barn and outbuilding was constructed in brick with ashlar dressings and a pantile roof. These assets hold a historic relationship with the settlement of Norton Disney, which therefore contributes to their historical and architectural interest, and their setting is considered to be both the historic core of Norton Disney, and also the wider post-medieval agricultural landscape to the south of the buildings that provides the historic functional setting for the farm in the 19th century. The buildings are now experienced within a streetscape of modern residential development and the conversion of the farm buildings to residential use has diminished understanding of their former purpose, reducing the contribution made by their setting to their significance.

- 5.6.48 *The landscape within the Principal Site does not contribute to the setting and significance of the listed assets within Norton Disney, with no impact upon how they are experienced or understood. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Aubourn

- 5.6.49 Aubourn village is located approximately 750m north-east of the Principal Site. Within the village there are a total of eight listed buildings; one Grade I, one Grade II*, and six Grade II. The Grade I listed asset is Aubourn Hall (**NHLE 1061955**). This is a 16th century country house with later alterations. It is built in brick with stone dressings, L in plan, and three storeys in height. There are some architectural decorations with doric pilasters supporting the entablature and a small pediment, and there is evidence of remaining blue brick patterns within the brickwork. The asset is located within planned gardens which contributes to its setting which also extends to the asset's proximity and relationship to Aubourn.
- 5.6.50 The Church of St Peter (**NHLE 1360541**) is a Grade II* listed asset, and is 13th century in date with remodelling and restoration in the 19th century. Other additions happened in the 14th century. the church is built in coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, with a 14th century timber roof with a ridge and plain tiling. The setting of this asset includes its relationship with the former parish church and proximity to Aubourn Hall, which contributes to its significance.
- 5.6.51 The remaining assets are Grade II listed buildings. Old Church (**NHLE 1360538**) is located to the west of the village and includes the surviving chancel and tower of the Church of St Peter built in the later 19th century with the remainder demolished in the early 1970s. The other listed buildings are located within the historic core of the village: Reynolds Cottage (**NHLE 1360539**), The Forge (**NHLE 1164595**), Old Church Cottage (**NHLE 1061956**), The Old Rectory (**NHLE 1360503**), and Hop Hill Cottages (**NHLE 1061931**). The setting of the Grade II listed buildings comprise their rural village location and historical relationship with group value.
- 5.6.52 *The setting and significance of the listed buildings in Aubourn will not be impacted by the Principal Site and associated works located to the west. The Proposed Development does not form part of their setting and views are not discernible towards or from the Site Boundary. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*
- 5.6.53 The majority of the listed heritage assets are situated either within one of the surrounding conservation areas or they form small clusters of settlements, villages or manorial estates, having shared settings and group value. Due to the high number of assets, areas including Swinderby Station, Eagle Hall and Carlton-le-Moorland have been identified for grouping assets for ease of discussion and assessment.

Swinderby Station

- 5.6.54 A group of four Grade II listed buildings are recorded 1.15km west of the Principal Site, clustered around the railway crossing near to Swinderby

Station. These are as follows; Swinderby Station South (**NHLE 1317423**), Swinderby Station North (**NHLE 1062003**), Signal Box (**NHLE 1165196**), and Station Masters House (**NHLE 1360487**). These all date to the mid-19th century, and all have slate roofing. The setting of these assets is as a complex of railway structures with group value in close proximity, located alongside the Nottingham to Lincoln railway line which opened in 1846.

- 5.6.55 To the south-west of these assets, and 1.80km west of the Proposed Development, is another Grade II listed building associated with the railway: South Scarle Crossing Cottage (**NHLE 1062010**) which is a mid-19th century signal man's cottage built in brick with a slate roof. The building is two 2-storeys in height. , Its setting is comprised of its proximity to the railway line.
- 5.6.56 *There is no setting relationship with the Proposed Development and these assets, with no intervisibility. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Eagle Hall

- 5.6.57 A group of four Grade II listed buildings are located at Eagle Hall, approximately 1.8km north-west of the Principal Site. The assets include: Eagle Hall Farm (**NHLE 1360520**), Barn At Eagle Hall (**NHLE 1061996**), Manor Farmhouse (**NHLE 1360521**), and Barn At Manor Farmhouse (**NHLE 1061997**). Manor Farmhouse is the earliest of these assets, with its original structure built in the medieval period, before additions in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is constructed in coursed rubble with brick and render, and much of the stonework within the structure has been noted to be of medieval origins. The further three assets are all 18th century in origin, constructed in coursed rubble and brick. The two barns have pantile roofing, whereas Eagle Hall Farm has slate, as well as 19th century additions. These buildings are examples of post medieval vernacular buildings within a rural agricultural setting.
- 5.6.58 *There is no setting relationship with the Proposed Development and these assets, with no intervisibility. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Carlton-le-Moorland

- 5.6.59 Carlton-le-Moorland village is located approximately 1.7km to the south of the Principal Site. Within the village there are six Grade II listed assets, and one Grade I listed building. The Grade I listed building is the Church of Saint Mary (**NHLE 1360553**), dating to the 11th century church with additions in the 13th, 15th and late 16th centuries, and restorations in 1890. Its setting is defined by its location and relationship to the village. The Old Vicarage (**NHLE 1061903**), and Lych-Gate to Church of St Mary (**NHLE 1168108**), both Grade II, are associated with the church. The vicarage was erected in the 19th century in brick with a slated hipped roof, and is two storeys in height. The lynch gate was constructed in 1918 as a war memorial, built from timber and ashlar, with a plain tiled roof. The lynch gate has been listed due to group value.

5.6.60 The remaining assets within the village comprise Manor Lane Farmhouse (**NHLE 1168153**), Manor Farm House (**NHLE 1061904**), Cobblers Cottage (**NHLE 1168142**), and Carlton House and Wall (**NHLE 1360554**), all Grade II. These assets have all been constructed in brick and are 2-storeys in height. There is a variety in roofing material, with two with pantile roofing, one in plain tile roofing, and the final in concrete tile roofing. These assets serve as examples of post-medieval village housing and vernacular architecture, with their location and relationship to one another and the village forming their setting.

5.6.61 *Due to intervening urbanisation obscuring intervisibility with the Proposed Development with no associated contribution to their setting, these assets are scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Swinderby

5.6.62 Swinderby village is located approximately 1.75km to the south-west of the Principal Site. Within the village, there is one Grade II* listed building, and nine Grade II listed buildings. The Church of All Saints (**NHLE 1165316**) is a Grade II* listed 12th century church with later 13th, 15th, and 19th century alterations. The church is constructed of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and a plain tiled roof.

5.6.63 The remaining assets are all Grade II listed, and comprise the following; Old School House, The Cottage (**NHLE 1360509**), Nos 1 And 2 Old School Yard (**NHLE 1360508**), Poplar Farmhouse (**NHLE 1317317**), The Cot (**NHLE 1165399**), Manor Farm House (**NHLE 1062011**), Hurst Farm House (**NHLE 1165376**), Long Cottage (**NHLE 1317373**), and The Old Vicarage (**NHLE 1317367**). These assets serve as examples of post-medieval village housing and vernacular architecture, with their location and relationship to one another and the village forming their setting.

5.6.64 *Due to intervening urbanisation and screening obscuring intervisibility with the Proposed Development with no associated contribution to their setting, these assets are scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Stapleford

5.6.65 The village of Stapleford is located approximately 1.85km to the south of the Principal Site. There are a total of five Grade II listed buildings located within this village, and these comprise the following; Corner Farm House (**NHLE 1061899**), The Laurels (**NHLE 1360577**), Cross 14 Metres South Of Church Tower (**NHLE 1168236**), Church Of All Saints (**NHLE 1168219**), and The Hall (**NHLE 1307113**). The earliest assets are the church, which is an 11th century example of a parish church, with later 13th and 14th century additions and restoration in the 18th century. The church is constructed with coursed rubble and brick with ashlar dressings, and a plain tiled roof. The 14th century church cross is constructed from ashlar, and included in the listing for group value.

5.6.66 The remaining assets within the village are 17th to 18th century, built in brick with pantile roofing. They are all two storeys in height. These assets are

good examples of post-medieval village housing and vernacular architecture, and their principal setting is considered to be the village of Stapleford.

- 5.6.67 *Due to intervening urbanisation and screening obscuring intervisibility with the Proposed Development with no associated contribution to their setting, these assets are scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

South Hykeham

- 5.6.68 South Hykeham village is located approximately 2.35km to the north-east of the Principal Site. There are three listed buildings within the village; two grade II and one grade II*. The Grade II* asset is the Church of St Michael (**NHLE 1061957**), a 13th century parish church built in coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, and a slate ridge roof. It was restored and added to in 1859.
- 5.6.69 The two Grade II listed buildings are Church Farmhouse (**NHLE 1164588**) and Grange Farmhouse (**NHLE 1061964**). Both assets are 18th century, built in brick with a pantile ridge roof and are two storeys high. Church Farmhouse has later 19th century additions. Both assets are good examples of post-medieval village housing, and principal setting is considered to be the village of South Hykeham.
- 5.6.70 *Due to intervening urbanisation and screening obscuring intervisibility with the Proposed Development with no associated contribution to their setting, these assets are scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Eagle

- 5.6.71 Eagle village is located approximately 2.45km to the north-west of the Principal Site. There are ten Grade II listed buildings within the village of Eagle, and these comprise the following; The Homestead (**NHLE 1165121**), The Elms (**NHLE 1062000**), Village Farmhouse and Walls With Gate And Railings (**NHLE 1165136**), Ford Cottage (**NHLE 1360485**), Church Farm Cottages (**NHLE 1061995**), War Memorial Arch (**NHLE 1360484**), Holly Cottage (**NHLE 1061999**), Church of All Saints (**NHLE 1061994**), Nos 1 And 3 And Outbuildings (**NHLE 1165146**), and Holly Cottage (**NHLE 1062002**).
- 5.6.72 All assets aside from The Homestead, the War Memorial Arch, and the Church off All Saints have been constructed in brick with pantile roofs. The Homestead is a timber framed and rendered structure with a 20th century tiled roof. The church is constructed from coursed rubble and ashlar dressings, and the memorial arch is constructed from ashlar. The church is the earliest asset, dating to the 13th century with 20th century additions, and the remaining assets are dated between the late 17th to the early 20th century. The church is an example of a rural medieval parish church, and its setting is defined by its location within the associated graveyard, its proximity and relationship to the village. The rest of the assets are good examples of post-medieval village housing, and their principal setting is considered to be the village of Eagle.

- 5.6.73 *Due to intervening urbanisation and screening obscuring intervisibility with the Proposed Development with no associated contribution to their setting, these assets are scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Listed Buildings within the 3-5km Study Area

Grade I and Grade II* assets have been assessed within 3-5km of the Principal Site. Church Of St Peter (NHLE 1061958), Grade I

- 5.6.74 The Church of St Peter (**NHLE 1061958**) is a Grade I listed building located approximately 4.5km to the north of the Principal Site, within the village of Doddington. The church was originally constructed in the 13th century with later 18th century alterations. The church is built in coursed rubble and render with ashlar dressings. The church is an example of a rural medieval parish church, and its setting is defined by its location within the associated graveyard, and its proximity and relationship to the village.

- 5.6.75 *The Proposed Development makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Church Of All Saints (NHLE 1062005), Grade I

- 5.6.76 The Church of All Saints (**NHLE 1062005**) is a Grade I listed asset recorded approximately 3.75km north-west of the Principal Site in the village of North Scarle. The church dates to the 12th century, with 13th, 15th and 19th century alterations. The building is built in coursed rubble with ashlar dressings, a slate nave roof, and a tiled chancel roof. The church is an example of a rural medieval parish church, and its setting is defined by its location within the associated graveyard, and its proximity and relationship to the village.

- 5.6.77 *The Proposed Development makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Church Of St Helen (NHLE 1302469), Grade I

- 5.6.78 The Church of St Helen (**NHLE 1302469**) is a Grade I listed asset located approximately 3.2km west of the Principal Site, in the village of South Scarle. The church dates to the 12th century with 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th and 19th century alterations and additions. The building is constructed in coursed blue lias rubble with ashlar dressings, and slate and leaded roofing. Its setting is defined by its location within the associated graveyard, and its proximity and relationship to the village.

- 5.6.79 *The Proposed Development makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Folly Facade to The Jungle (NHLE 1061998), Grade II*

- 5.6.80 The Folly Façade to The Jungle (**NHLE 1061998**) is a Grade II* listed asset located approximately 3.4km north of the Principal Site, on the periphery of

Swinethorpe. It is presented as a sham castle façade on a brick farmhouse, built in 1820. The façade is built in overburnt brick rubble with timber and stone dressings. The sham castle is over two storeys and roughly crenellated, with square and half round turrets at either end. Its architectural interest contributes strongly to its significance as an unusual and whimsical design of a sham castle as well as a surviving rare example of an early 19th century picturesque folly façade. There is mature tree planting to the immediate south of the property.

- 5.6.81 *The Proposed Development makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

5.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

- 5.7.1 There are two registered parks and gardens within the study areas of the Proposed Development.

Coleby Hall (NHLE 1000973), Grade II

- 5.7.2 Coleby Hall (**NHLE 1000973**) is a Grade II registered park and garden located approximately 715m to the north of the Cable Corridor. The designated area covers around 12ha, bounded to the east and north by a footpath and to the south by the village of Coleby, with the rest of the area surrounded by farmland. The original pleasure grounds and parklands were laid out between 1744 and 1780 to the east and west of the Hall by Thomas Scrope, and the gardens are south and east of the Hall, and bounded by 20th century wooden fencing.
- 5.7.3 There are four listed buildings located within Coleby Hall registered park and garden. The grade II* listed building Coleby Hall (**NHLE 1061979**) is the principal building within the registered park and garden, originally dating to the 17th century with 17th, 18th and 19th century additions. It was built using coursed rubble and ashlar with a red tiled ridge roof and stone stacks. The Temple at Coleby Hall (**NHLE 1360515**) is a 18th century Grade I garden temple built in ashlar and cement rendering. The temple has pedimented porches at the front and rear of the structure which are supported by Roman style Doric columns, and internally there is a honeycombed coffered ceiling vault. This asset is associated with the 17th century Coleby Hall country house. This building, now converted into two residences, is built in coursed rubble and ashlar with a red tiled ridge roof, and is two and a half storeys in height. The Coach House at Coleby Hall (**NHLE 1317580**) is a Grade II listed building located just north of the main house. This is late 18th century built in ashlar with a hipped pantile roof, and two storeys in height. Finally, the Grade two listed Archway (East Gate to Coleby Hall) (**NHLE 1061980**), is part of this grouping. The gateway was constructed in the 18th century in rough cut stone, and is built in an imitation of a ruin Roman arch.
- 5.7.4 *There is the possibility of designed views extending westwards from the pleasure garden towards the Proposed Development which could form part of the extended setting of the asset, therefore Coleby Hall park and garden has been scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report.*

Doddington Hall (NHLE 1000975), Grade II*

- 5.7.5 Doddington Hall (**NHLE 1000975**) is a Grade II* registered park and garden located approximately 4.5km north of the Principal Site. The park and garden is 32ha in area, with the northern half of the east boundary of the site abutting the B1190 from Lincoln, and the housing of Doddington village forming the southern part of the boundary. The north, south, and west boundaries give on to arable land. The site slopes gradually towards the north-west and the setting is rural. Gardens lie to the east, west, and north of the hall, and the parkland lies to the north, west, and south-west of the hall. There is a perimeter plantation on the western boundary, and a lime avenue has been planted extending across the west park on an axis with the Hall and the west gate of the west garden. The setting of the park and garden is rural, and comprises its location and relationship around and to Doddington Hall, and its proximity to the village of Doddington.
- 5.7.6 Doddington Hall (**NHLE 1164612**) is a grade I listed country house located approximately 4.5km north of the Principal Site. The building was constructed between 1593 and 1600 in brick with stone dressings. It has a leaded roof and is three storeys in height and H-shaped in plan. The walls and gates to Doddington Hall (**NHLE 1061959**) are located just to the west of the main house. These are a grade II* listed asset built in the 16th century from brick with ashlar dressings. The walls run both east and west of the Hall and enclose the original formal gardens. The gate piers are located on the western garden and are in stone with ball finials. The gatehouse to Doddington Hall (**NHLE 1360505**) is located to the east of the main house and is a grade II* listed asset. This was built in the 16th century in brick with stone dressings, and is two storeys in height. The setting of these assets is within formal gardens and grounds of the Doddington Hall grade II* registered park and garden (**NHLE 1000975**), and their proximity and relationship to the village of Doddington.
- 5.7.7 *Due to intervening screening between the park and garden and the Proposed Development with no setting relationship between the two, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in the PEI Report and ES.*

Non-Designated Assets

- 5.7.8 Built heritage non-designated heritage assets, including historic farmsteads, have not been assessed in this DBA. These will be included in an updated DBA and in the ES.
- 5.7.9 The following non-designated heritage assets are recorded within the Site boundary and are scoped out of further assessment as they include the locations of former assets that no longer survive within the Site, such as demolished buildings and finds that have been removed from their original locations: (**MLI60916, MLI60917, MLI82438, MLI85718, MLI85882, MLI85885, MLI86266, MLI86267, MLI86270, MLI86283, MLI98923**) all comprise findspots ranging from the prehistoric period to the post-medieval period that have been removed from the Site, and are therefore not assessed in this section.

Probable Roman Settlement Site, Coleby (MLI82135)

- 5.7.10 The location of a probable Roman settlement has been identified within the Site, based upon pits previously identified during quarrying activities in the 19th century, and a large quantity of mid to late Roman pottery sherds and a Roman coin hoard recorded in the nearby vicinity. Any surviving remains associated with a Roman settlement would likely consist of pits, enclosures, trackways and dwellings.
- 5.7.11 The asset holds archaeological value in its ability to inform upon Roman settlement patterns, and construction techniques within Lincolnshire and would likely hold regional interest.

Cropmark – undated maculae and possible enclosures, Coleby (MLI91080)

- 5.7.12 Several potential prehistoric enclosures and linear field boundaries have been identified in the fields close to the settlement of Coleby through aerial photography, extending partially into the Cable Corridor. These cropmarks are likely to be comprised of curvilinear ditches, with potential associated internal features such as pits and postholes.
- 5.7.13 The asset holds archaeological value in its ability to inform upon prehistoric settlement patterns and agricultural techniques within Lincolnshire and would likely hold local interest.

Settlement of Thurlby (MLI85878)

- 5.7.14 An early medieval settlement has been identified at Thurlby which partially extends within the Site boundary. The settlement is first recorded in the Domesday Book in 1066 and pre-dates the 11th century. Further earthworks associated with the settlement (**AEC005**) have been identified adjacent to the asset, and there is a group value association with these two assets. Settlement remains associated with Thurlby are likely to consist of occupational remains such as pits, enclosures, house platforms and remains of structures such as postholes and sunken-floored buildings. Earthworks that have been previously identified within the settlement through aerial photography include hollow ways, crofts, enclosures and a pond.
- 5.7.15 The asset holds archaeological value in its ability to inform upon early medieval and medieval settlement patterns and construction techniques within Lincolnshire and would likely hold regional interest.

The settlement of Aubourn (MLI82078)

- 5.7.16 The settlement at Aubourn is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1066, but pre-dates the 11th century. Archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey, trial trenching and archaeological watching brief have been undertaken at the site and have identified boundary ditches, rubbish pits, and ridge and furrow dated to between the 10th and 14th centuries. Archaeological remains dating to the post-medieval period were also identified during archaeological investigations and include demolition deposits associated with cottages, a pond, and the site of a former blacksmith's workshop.

- 5.7.17 Further archaeological remains associated with the settlement would include ditches, enclosures, pits, postholes, trackways and house platforms.
- 5.7.18 The asset holds archaeological value in its ability to inform upon early medieval and medieval settlement patterns and construction techniques within Lincolnshire and would likely hold regional interest.

Settlement of Haddington (MLI83395)

- 5.7.19 A settlement at Haddington is recorded in the Domesday Book and dates to the early medieval period. The scheduled moated manorial complex at Hall Close is located to the south of the asset. Medieval ridge and furrow (**MLI83434**) is located adjacent to the asset and holds an association with the settlement. Further archaeological remains associated with the settlement would include ditches, enclosures, pits, postholes, trackways and house platforms.
- 5.7.20 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon early medieval and medieval settlement patterns and construction techniques within Lincolnshire and would likely hold regional interest.

Medieval Field System, Thurlby (MLI85883)

- 5.7.21 A medieval field system has been identified close to the settlement of Thurlby through aerial photography and is located within the Site boundary. The remains of the field system consist of several linear earthworks including ridge and furrow, medieval field boundaries, and hollow ways.
- 5.7.22 The asset holds archaeological interest as a well-surviving medieval field system and would help to inform upon medieval agricultural practices in Lincolnshire and would likely hold local interest.

Ridge and Furrow, Thurlby (MLI85884)

- 5.7.23 Ridge and furrow earthworks including headlands and medieval field boundaries have been identified to the west of the settlement of Thurlby, with these agricultural remains dating to the medieval period. The asset is part of a group of surviving ridge and furrow associated with the medieval settlement at Thurlby and have a group value with assets **MLI85883** and **MLI85889**.
- 5.7.24 The asset holds archaeological interest as well-surviving examples of medieval ridge and furrow that may help to inform upon medieval agricultural practices within Lincolnshire. The asset would likely hold local value.

The settlement of Morton (MLI83041)

- 5.7.25 The settlement of Morton is not mentioned in the Domesday Book and is first mentioned in the Book of Fees dating to 1242. The asset partially extends within the Site boundary. Remains of the settlement would likely take the form of occupational remains such as rubbish pits, enclosures, house platforms and remains of structures such as postholes. LiDAR analysis has also identified earthworks (**AEC004**) associated with the settlement that are also recorded within the Site boundary; these may relate to water

management at the settlement. The asset holds a group value association with these earthworks.

- 5.7.26 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon early medieval and medieval settlement patterns and construction techniques within Lincolnshire and would likely hold regional interest.

Ermine Street (MLI60638)

- 5.7.27 Ermine Street is a Roman road that links Lincoln (*Lindum Colonia*) to London (*Londinium*) and is likely aligned on an earlier existing prehistoric trackway. Several Roman settlements or stopping off points have been recorded within the study area including a settlement at Navenby and Coleby, with many small finds such as coins and flints recorded along the route of the Ermine Street. LiDAR analysis identified Roman quarry pits adjacent to Ermine Street, and there may be an association with these assets (**AEC003**).
- 5.7.28 The asset is likely to comprise several road layers of road make-up which may include layers of sand and gravel, and there may be remains of a beaten prehistoric trackway beneath the Roman road. Further associated remains such as roadside ditches, roadside burials and postholes may also be present. There is also potential to encounter further previously unknown Roman settlement remains close adjacent to the road.
- 5.7.29 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Roman roads and settlement patterns within Lincolnshire and remains would likely be of regional interest.

Ridge and furrow field system, east of Tunman Wood (MLI 83040)

- 5.7.30 Ridge and furrow earthworks that date to the medieval period, have been identified through aerial photography between the settlements of Thorpe on the Hill and Morton, and extend within the Site boundary. Further medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded to the north of the asset (**MLI87483**), with which it may have a group association. The asset would likely comprise ridge and furrow cultivation ditches and buried earthworks.
- 5.7.31 The asset holds archaeological interest as well-surviving examples of buried medieval ridge and furrow that may help to inform upon medieval agricultural practices within Lincolnshire.

Medieval ridge and furrow, adjacent to A46 (MLI 83440)

- 5.7.32 Ridge and furrow earthworks that date to the medieval period have been identified through aerial photography between the settlements of Thorpe on the Hill and Morton and extend within the Site boundary. Further medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded in close proximity to the asset (**MLI82438**), with which it may have a group association. The asset would likely comprise ridge and furrow cultivation ditches and buried earthworks.
- 5.7.33 The asset holds archaeological interest as well-surviving examples of buried medieval ridge and furrow that may help to inform upon medieval agricultural practices within Lincolnshire. The asset would likely hold local value.

Medieval Ridge and Furrow, West of Haddington (MLI83438)

- 5.7.34 Ridge and furrow earthworks that date to the medieval period have been identified through aerial photography between the settlements of Thorpe on the Hill and Morton and extend within the Site boundary. Further medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded in close proximity to the asset (**MLI85884**), with which it may have a group association. The asset would likely comprise ridge and furrow cultivation ditches and buried earthworks.
- 5.7.35 The asset holds archaeological interest as well-surviving examples of buried medieval ridge and furrow that may help to inform upon medieval agricultural practices within Lincolnshire. The asset would likely hold local value.

Medieval Ridge and Furrow, South of High Walks Farm (MLI83439)

- 5.7.36 Ridge and furrow earthworks that date to the medieval period, have been identified through aerial photography west of the medieval settlement of Haddington and extend within the Site boundary. The asset would likely comprise ridge and furrow cultivation ditches and buried earthworks.
- 5.7.37 The asset holds archaeological interest as well-surviving examples of buried medieval ridge and furrow that may help to inform upon medieval agricultural practices within Lincolnshire. The asset would likely hold local value.

Second World War Aircraft Crash Site, Thurlby (MLI98924)

- 5.7.38 The remains of a crashed Avro Manchester aircraft are located within the Site boundary. The remains of the crashed aircraft are likely to extend comprise the damaged or destroyed aircraft chassis, with remains of the aircraft extending over an approximate distance of 100m. Human remains may be located within the aircraft and it should be considered to be a war grave.
- 5.7.39 The asset would hold archaeological and historical interest as the location of a crashed Avro Manchester aircraft and may help to inform upon World War II aviation history within Lincolnshire and as such the asset is likely to hold regional interest.

The Fosse Way (MLI60943)

- 5.7.40 The Fosse Way was an important Roman arterial road originally constructed from AD 47. The road originally connected Exeter in south-west England and Lincoln via the settlements at Bath and Leicester. The route of the Fosse Way may have, at least partially, been aligned with earlier prehistoric routes and trackways.
- 5.7.41 The asset is likely to comprise several road layers of road make-up which may include layers of sand and gravel, and there may be remains of a beaten prehistoric trackway beneath the Roman road. Further associated remains such as roadside ditches, roadside burials and postholes may also be present. There is also potential to encounter further previously unknown Roman settlement remains close adjacent to the road.

- 5.7.42 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Roman roads and settlement patterns within Lincolnshire and remains would likely be of regional interest.

Settlement of Thorpe on the Hill (MLI83011)

- 5.7.43 The settlement at Thorpe on the Hill is first recorded in the Domesday Book and likely dates to the 10th or 11th centuries. Several previous archaeological investigations have identified wide boundary ditches associated with the settlement and may have been part of a homestead moat, with further investigations identifying a series of postholes, a scoop, and a likely yard surface related to a cattle byre.
- 5.7.44 The asset is likely to comprise early medieval and medieval settlement and habitation remains such as further boundary ditches, postholes, pits, and potential wooden structures. There may also be archaeological remains relating to animal husbandry, including byres, enclosures, and yard surfaces.
- 5.7.45 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon early medieval and medieval settlement patterns and construction techniques within Lincolnshire and would likely hold regional interest.

Medieval Watermill (MLI82089)

- 5.7.46 The remains of a medieval watermill are located within the Site boundary within the medieval settlement of Aubourn. The watermill is recorded in the Domesday Book and existed prior to 1086. It was demolished in the 1960s with no extant remains surviving.
- 5.7.47 The asset is likely to comprise the foundations and any surviving floors of the watermill, and any ancillary structures relating to the watermill.
- 5.7.48 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon medieval settlement patterns and milling technology and would likely hold local interest.

Medieval Fishery, Haddington (MLI82090)

- 5.7.49 The location of a medieval fishery has been identified at the medieval settlement of Haddington. No extant surviving remains of the fishery are visible, however, a medieval stone net sinker was recorded at this location, indicating the fishery was located within this vicinity.
- 5.7.50 The asset is likely to comprise the foundations of the fishery structure, and any other surviving structural remains such as floors, postholes and stakeholes.
- 5.7.51 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon medieval fishing practices and medieval economy.

Morton Grange (MLI83164)

- 5.7.52 Morton Grange dates to the 17th century, with an extant surviving farmhouse located at the site. The site has been suggested as the likely location of an earlier monastic grange, with two pilgrim ampullae recovered from the nearby vicinity.

- 5.7.53 The asset would likely comprise structural remains of the grange including foundations, floors, postholes and any internal occupational evidence such as hearths. Further remains of any ancillary structures and features associated with the grange may be present, including fishponds, ridge and furrow and moats.
- 5.7.54 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon medieval monastic sites and medieval settlement patterns and would likely hold regional interest.

Morton Hall Park (MLI92390)

- 5.7.55 Morton Hall Park was established between 1880 and 1905, it is not present on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map and was likely established post 1880 based upon OS mapping. The park is located to the south of Morton Hall, and extends partially into the Site boundary. The park is bounded by woodland to the east and is delineated by tree lines to the north, south and east. The asset holds an association with Morton Hall to the north.
- 5.7.56 The asset would likely comprise 20th century parkland features such as pits, ditches, and bedding trenches, as well as old boundary ditches.
- 5.7.57 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon 20th century parkland construction and layout and would likely hold local interest.

Undated Linear Bank and Ditch (MLI86284)

- 5.7.58 An undated bank and ditch have been recorded within the fields to the north of the medieval settlement of Witham St Hughs. The ditch and bank follows the old Haddington and Thorpe on the Hill parish boundary and it has been suggested that it may have acted as a boundary marker.
- 5.7.59 The asset likely comprises earthwork features such as a bank and ditch, and any ancillary features such as postholes or stakeholes.
- 5.7.60 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon medieval and post-medieval parish boundaries, and agricultural practices and would likely hold local interest.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement (AEC001)

- 5.7.61 The LiDAR assessment undertaken in 2023 (Ref 21) identified a ridge of higher gravel located within the Cable Corridor, with evidence of ditches and gullies which, based on its typology are likely settlement remains dating to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British period. The asset would likely comprise settlement remains such as ditches, pits, gullies, and occupational evidence such as structural and building remains such as postholes and stakeholes.
- 5.7.62 The asset would hold archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns across Lincolnshire and would likely be of regional interest.

Late Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosures (AEC002)

- 5.7.63 The LiDAR assessment undertaken (Ref 21) identified a series of linear of ditches which, based on its typology are likely enclosure remains dating to

the Late Iron Age or Romano-British period. The asset would likely comprise occupational features such as enclosure ditches, and any associated features such as postholes or stakeholes.

- 5.7.64 The asset would hold archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns across Lincolnshire and would likely be of regional interest.

Roman Quarry Pits (AEC003)

- 5.7.65 A series of quarry pits have been recorded during the LiDAR assessment (Ref 21) adjacent to the route of the Roman road, Ermine Street. Based upon their presence close to Ermine Street, the assessment identified these as likely Roman in date. The assets would likely comprise quarry pits and any associated features.
- 5.7.66 The asset would hold archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Roman quarrying techniques within Lincolnshire and would likely be of local interest.

Earthworks associated with the settlement at Morton (AEC004)

- 5.7.67 A series of linear earthworks bounded by potential enclosures have been identified during the LiDAR assessment (Ref 21) adjacent to the medieval settlement of Morton. These features may be associated with water works and water management at the settlement of Morton.
- 5.7.68 The asset would likely comprise ditches and gullies designed to manage waterways and may also include associated features such as postholes, stakeholes and other water management features.
- 5.7.69 The asset would likely hold archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon medieval water management techniques within Lincolnshire and would likely be of regional interest.

Earthworks Associated with the medieval Settlement of Thurlby (AEC005)

- 5.7.70 Earthworks have been identified through LiDAR assessment (Ref 21) extending from the medieval settlement of Thurlby. The features extend westward from the settlement of Thurlby and include several linear and rectangular anomalies. Based upon the results of the LiDAR assessment there is likely a continuation of the medieval settlement of Thurlby which may include structural remains such as walls and floors, and settlement remains such as enclosures, ditches, pits and postholes.
- 5.7.71 The asset would hold archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon medieval settlement patterns within Lincolnshire and would likely be of regional interest.

Post-Medieval Agricultural Earthworks and Droveway (AEC006)

- 5.7.72 The LiDAR assessment (Ref 21) identified several linear and curvilinear earthworks on a north-west to south-east alignment and east to west alignment in PV Area 59 and 61. The earthworks are likely enclosures or

remnant field boundaries dating to the post-medieval period and there may be an associated driveway on a north-east to south-west alignment. The assets are likely to comprise agricultural ditches, and earthen trackways.

- 5.7.73 The asset would hold archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon post-medieval agricultural practices within Lincolnshire.

Post Medieval Agricultural Remains (AEC007)

- 5.7.74 The LiDAR assessment (Ref 21) identified cropmarks in PV Area 56. The cropmarks are located in close proximity to the post-medieval Lowfield Farm and may have an association to this farmstead. The LiDAR assessment has highlighted that the features may be buried structural remains of former farm buildings. The asset is likely to comprise buried stone or brick foundation and agricultural features such as ditches and field boundaries.
- 5.7.75 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon post-medieval farm construction and dispersal patterns and would likely hold local interest.

Post Medieval Ponds (AEC008)

- 5.7.76 A series of small irregularly shaped ponds that likely date to the post-medieval period have been identified on land north of PV Area 59 by LiDAR assessment (Ref 21). These ponds were created to feed livestock in the fields during the post-medieval period and these assets would comprise a series of irregularly shaped excavated ponds.
- 5.7.77 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon post-medieval farming techniques and would likely hold local interest.

World War II Anti Landing Trenches (AEC009)

- 5.7.78 A series of linear, inter-crossing anomalies have been identified through LiDAR assessment (Ref 21) adjacent to the Cable Corridor and extending into the Site boundary. These have been identified as anti-landing trenches dating to World War II and, based upon their proximity to RAF Coleby Grange, would likely have been served to protect this airbase. The asset would likely comprise a series of inter-cutting linear ditches and may have associated features such as postholes or gun-emplacements.
- 5.7.79 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon World War II defence tactics within Lincolnshire and would likely hold local interest.

World War II Bombing Target and Craters (AEC010)

- 5.7.80 A series of circular bomb craters and a bombing target have been identified within the Cable Corridor through LiDAR assessment (Ref 21). The bombing target was used by aircraft stationed at the nearby RAF Coleby Grange. The asset is likely to comprise an earthen or metal target encircled by a series of irregular bomb craters.
- 5.7.81 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon RAF Coleby Grange and World War II RAF tactics and would likely hold local interest.

RAF Coleby Grange Landing Runway (AEC011)

- 5.7.82 LiDAR assessment has identified (Ref 21) a disused runway that was part of RAF Coleby Grange. The runway partially extends into the Site on a south-west to north-east alignment. The asset would likely comprise a runway and associated features such as structural remains.
- 5.7.83 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon the development of RAF Coleby Grange and World War II air base development and construction.

Radio Antenna Structure (AEC012)

- 5.7.84 LiDAR assessment (Ref 21) has identified earthworks that have been interpreted as the remains of a radio antenna station that was associated with RAF Coleby Grange and the now disused landing runway (**AEC011**). Remains of the asset are likely to comprise structural remains such as foundations, floors and postholes.
- 5.7.85 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon the development of RAF Coleby Grange and World War II airbase development and construction.

Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement (AEC013)

- 5.7.86 A small Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement has been identified through geophysical survey in PV Area 4 (Ref 22). The survey identified several linear features that may be field systems, rectilinear enclosures and discrete features such as pits. Based upon settlement typology these are likely to be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. The asset would likely comprise ditches, pits, postholes, stakeholes and any other associate settlement remains such as structures.
- 5.7.87 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns and occupation and would likely hold regional interest.

Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement (AEC014)

- 5.7.88 A large Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement has been identified through geophysical survey to the south of PV Area 6. The survey identified a series of intercutting linear features, rectilinear enclosures and potential structures, along with discrete features such as pits. Based upon the typology settlement these are likely to be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. The survey is indicative of a potentially multi-period occupational settlement with potentially intercutting features identified on the survey. The asset would likely comprise ditches, pits, postholes, stakeholes and any other associate settlement remains such as structures.
- 5.7.89 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns and occupation and would likely hold regional interest.

Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement (AEC015)

- 5.7.90 A spread of Late Iron Age/Romano-British features such as ditches and enclosures which may form a wider settlement has been identified through geophysical survey to the south of PV Areas 10, 15, 25 and 26. The survey identified a series of intercutting linear features, rectilinear enclosures and potential structures, along with discrete features such as pits. Based upon settlement typology these are likely to be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. The survey is indicative of a potentially multi-period occupational settlement with potentially intercutting features identified on the survey. The asset would likely comprise ditches, pits, postholes, stakeholes and any other associated settlement remains such as structures.
- 5.7.91 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns and occupation and would likely hold regional interest.

Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure (AEC016)

- 5.7.92 A small Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure has been identified through geophysical survey in PV Area 11. The survey identified a rectilinear enclosure and an inter-cutting linear feature that may be a later field boundary. Based upon settlement typology these are likely to be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. The asset would likely comprise ditches and any associated features such as pits and postholes.
- 5.7.93 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns and occupation and would likely hold local interest.

Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure (AEC017)

- 5.7.94 A series of small Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures have been identified through geophysical survey west of PV Area 26. The survey identified a rectilinear enclosure and inter-cutting linear features that may be a later field boundary. Based upon settlement typology these are likely to be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. The asset would likely comprise ditches and any associated features such as pits and postholes.
- 5.7.95 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns and occupation and would likely hold regional interest.

Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement (AEC018)

- 5.7.96 A large Late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement has been identified through geophysical survey to the east of PV Area 45. The survey identified a series of intercutting linear features, rectilinear enclosures and potential structures, along with discrete features such as pits. Based upon settlement typology these are likely to be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. The survey is indicative of a potentially multiperiod occupational settlement with potentially intercutting features identified on the survey. The asset would likely comprise ditches, pits, postholes, stakeholes and any other associated settlement remains such as structures.

- 5.7.97 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns and occupation and would likely hold regional interest.

Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement (AEC019)

- 5.7.98 A spread of Late Iron Age/Romano-British features such as ditches and enclosures which may form a wider settlement has been identified through geophysical survey to the south of PV Areas 32, 33, 35 and 36. The survey identified a series of linear features, rectilinear enclosures and potential structures, along with discrete features such as pits. Based upon settlement typology these are likely to be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date and may be on the periphery of the larger settlements identified in the geophysical survey (**AEC018**). The survey is indicative of a potentially multi-period occupational settlement with potentially intercutting features identified on the survey. The asset would likely comprise ditches, pits, postholes, stakeholes and any other associate settlement remains such as structures.
- 5.7.99 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns and occupation and would likely hold regional interest.

Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure (AEC020)

- 5.7.100 A series of small Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures have been identified through geophysical survey in PV Area 56 and in the nearby sub-station location. The survey identified a small rectilinear enclosure and inter-cutting linear features that may be a later field boundary. Based upon settlement typology these are likely to be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. The asset would likely comprise ditches and any associated features such as pits and postholes
- 5.7.101 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns and occupation and would likely hold regional interest.

Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure (AEC021)

- 5.7.102 A small Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure has been identified through geophysical survey in the Cable Corridor. The survey identified a single rectilinear enclosure and based upon the typology, the asset is likely to be of Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. The asset may also have associated features such as pits and postholes.
- 5.7.103 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement patterns and occupation and would likely hold regional interest.

Post Medieval Field Boundaries (AEC022)

- 5.7.104 A series of inter-cutting linear anomalies were identified on during the geophysical survey undertaken. Many of these linear features can be associated with field boundaries identified on the 1839 tithe maps. The asset would likely comprise linear ditches and any associated agricultural features such as banks and postholes.

5.7.105 The asset holds archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon post-medieval agricultural practices within Lincolnshire and would likely hold local value.

Roman Road (AEC23)

5.7.106 Two potential Roman roads have been identified through LiDAR assessment (Ref 21) within the north-east interconnector corridor. Two linear anomalies have been identified as likely Roman roads or trackways on a north-west to south-east alignment. The assets would likely comprise layers of beaten earth, gravel and stone to form a road and there may be associated features such as roadside ditches, postholes and burials.

5.7.107 The asset would hold archaeological interest in its ability to inform upon Roman transport networks and road construction techniques within Lincolnshire and would likely be of regional importance.

5.8 Assets Scoped Out of PEI Report Assessment

5.8.1 The assessment of significance and setting outlined in the previous section allows for consideration of the potential for the Proposed Development to result in effects to designated and non-designated heritage assets through change to their settings and/or physical impacts. It also allows for the identification of assets where there is no potential for the Proposed Development to result in such effects. Such assets can, therefore, now be scoped out of further assessment. Table 4 provides a summary of these assets and the rationale for scoping them out of further assessment.

Table 4: Assets scoped out of further assessment

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
NHLE1013082	Scheduled Monument	St Germain's Churchyard	There is no intervisibility between the Site and the asset, and the Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset
NHLE1008316	Scheduled Monument	Remains of a preceptory, fishponds and post medieval gardens at Eagle Hall	There is no intervisibility between the Site and the asset, and the Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
NHLE1009214	Scheduled Monument	Wellingore Village Cross	There is no intervisibility between the Site and the asset, and the Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset
NHLE1009215	Scheduled Monument	Churchyard Cross, All Saints Churchyard	There is no intervisibility between the Site and the asset, and the Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset
NHLE1003477	Scheduled Monument	Mound S of Sand Lane	There is no intervisibility between the Site and the asset, and the Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset
NHLE1005018	Scheduled Monument	Roman villa west of Hill Holt Farm	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE1007686	Scheduled Monument	Remains of preceptory church, Temple Bruer	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE1000975	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	Doddington Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE100084	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	Hartsholme	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
NHLE1061958	Grade I Listed Building	Church of St Peter	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1062005	Grade I Listed Building	Church of All Saints	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1164612	Grade I Listed Building	Doddington Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1302469	Grade I Listed Building	Church of St Helen	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1061998	Grade II* Listed Building	Folly Façade to the Jungle	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE 1164892, NHLE 1317567, NHLE 1317567, NHLE 1164908, NHLE 1061985, NHLE 1061984, NHLE 1164917, NHLE 1061987, NHLE 1164912, NHLE 1164885, 1061989, NHLE 1317571, NHLE 1061988, NHLE 1061986, NHLE 1061983	Grade II and Grade II Listed Buildings	Harmston Village	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE 1360512, NHLE 1360510, NHLE 1360513, NHLE 1061978, NHLE 1061977, NHLE 1061976	Grade II Listed Buildings	Boothby Graffoe	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
NHLE 1360553, NHLE 1061903, NHLE 1168108, NHLE 1168153, NHLE 1061904, NHLE 1168142, NHLE 1360554	Grade I and Grade II Listed Buildings	Carlton-Le-Moorland Listed Buildings	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE 1165316, NHLE Old School House, NHLE 1360509, 1360508, 1317317, 1165399, NHLE 1062011), NHLE 1165376, NHLE 1317373, NHLE 1317367	Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings	Swinderby Listed Buildings	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE 1061899, NHLE 1360577, NHLE 1168236, NHLE 1168219, NHLE 1307113	Grade II Listed Building	Stapleford Listed Buildings	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE 1061957, NHLE 1061964	Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings	South Hykeham Listed Buildings	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
5NHLE 1165121, NHLE 1062000, NHLE 1165136, NHLE 1360485, NHLE 1061995, NHLE 1360484), NHLE 1061999, NHLE 1061994, NHLE 1165146, NHLE 1062002	Grade II Listed Buildings	Eagle Listed Buildings	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1360528	Grade II Listed Building	Safari	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE	Grade II Listed Building	Beacon Hill Cottage	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Rationale for scoping out of assessment
NHLE1317423, NHLE1062003, NHLE1165196, NHLE1360487	Grade II Listed Buildings	Swinderby Station	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1360520, NHLE1061996, NHLE1360521, NHLE1061997	Grade II Listed Buildings	Eagle Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1165255, NHLE1062009	Grade II Listed Buildings	North Scarfe Grange	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1360488	Grade II Listed Building	Potter Hill Farm	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1360556	Grade II Listed Building	Birch Holt Farmhouse	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1061905	Grade II Listed Building	Lodge Farmhouse	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1061824	Grade II Listed Building	Mile Post 20m South of Ashby Lodge Farm	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1061942, NHLE1165588	Grade II Listed Building	Dunston Pillar and Dunston Farmhouse	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.
NHLE1061963	Grade II Listed Building	Whisby Hall	The Proposed Development would not result in changes to the setting of the asset.

6. Conclusions

6.1 Assets Scoped Into the PEI Report Assessment

6.1.1 The assessment outlined in this report allows for consideration of the potential for the Proposed Development to result in effects to heritage assets either through change to their settings and/or physical impacts. It also allows for the identification for assets where there is no potential for the Proposed Development to result in such effects. Such assets, as detailed above, can therefore be scoped out of further assessment. The remaining assets are those where the assessment has identified the potential for the Proposed Development to result in effects to the heritage assets. The following heritage assets set out in Table 5 are therefore **scoped in** for further assessment in **PEI Report Volume 1 Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage**.

Table 5: List of assets scoped in for further assessment in the PEI Report

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Potential Impacts
NHLE1005015	Scheduled Monument	Somerton Castle	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE1021080	Scheduled Monument	Hall Close: a medieval and post medieval hall complex south of Dovecote Lane, with dovecote, gardens, fishponds and cultivation remains	Changes to the setting of the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1000973	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	Coleby Hall	Potential impacts to the setting and views as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1308547, NHLE 1061923, NHLE 1360523, NHLE 1061921, NHLE 1061920	Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings; Conservation Area	Bassingham Conservation Area	Potential impacts to the setting and character as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1061976, NHLE 1061977, NHLE 1061978, NHLE 1360513, NHLE 1360510, NHLE 1360512,	Grade II* and Grade II Listed Buildings; Conservation Area	Boothby Graffoe Conservation Area	Potential impacts to the setting and character as a result of the Proposed Development

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Potential Impacts
NHLE 1061972, NHLE 1317332, NHLE 1061973	Grade II* and Grade II Buildings	Thurlby	Potential impacts on the setting as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1168186	Grade II Listed Building	River Farmhouse	Potential impacts on the setting as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1061974, NHLE 1061975, NHLE 1360511	Grade I Listed Buildings	Listed Buildings at Somerton Castle	Potential impacts on setting as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1360486	Grade II Listed Building	Tunman Farmhouse	Potential impacts on setting as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1061930	Grade II Listed Building	Morton Manor	Potential impacts on setting as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1317323	Grade II Listed Building	Morton Grange	Potential impacts on setting as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1165305	Grade II Listed Building	Halfway House	Potential impacts on setting as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1061953	Grade II Listed Building	Corner Farmhouse	Potential impacts on setting as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1360540	Grade II Listed Building	Well House	Potential impacts on setting as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1061952	Grade II Listed Building	Bridge Farmhouse	Potential impacts on setting as a result of the Proposed Development
NHLE 1061951	Grade II Listed Building	Grange Cottage	Potential impacts on setting as a result of

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Potential Impacts
			the Proposed Development
MLI82135	Non-designated asset	Probable Roman Settlement Site, Coleby	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI91080	Non-designated asset	Cropmark undated maculae and possible enclosures, Coleby	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI85878	Non-designated asset	Settlement of Thurlby	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI82078	Non-designated asset	The settlement of Aubourn	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI83395	Non-designated asset	Settlement of Haddington	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI85883	Non-designated asset	Medieval Field System, Thurlby	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI85884	Non-designated asset	Ridge and Furrow, Thurlby	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI83041	Non-designated asset	The settlement of Morton	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI60638	Non-designated asset	Ermine Street	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI83040	Non-designated asset	Ridge and furrow field system, east of Tunman Wood	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI83440	Non-designated asset	Medieval ridge and furrow, adjacent to A46	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Potential Impacts of the Proposed Development
MLI83438	Non-designated asset	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, West of Haddington	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI83439	Non-designated asset	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, South of High Walks Farm	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI98924	Non-designated asset	Second World War Aircraft Crash Site, Thurlby	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI60943	Non-designated asset	The Fosse Way	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI83011	Non-designated asset	Settlement of Thorpe on the Hill	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI82089	Non-designated asset	Medieval Watermill	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI82090	Non-designated asset	Medieval Fishery, Haddington	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI83164	Non-designated asset	Morton Grange	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI92390	Non-designated asset	Morton Hall Park	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
MLI86284	Non-designated asset	Undated Linear Bank and Ditch	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC001	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano-British Settlement	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Potential Impacts
			of the Proposed Development
AEC002	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosures	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC003	Non-designated asset	Roman Quarry Pits	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC004	Non-designated asset	Earthworks associated with the settlement at Morton	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC005	Non-designated asset	Earthworks Associated with the medieval Settlement of Thurlby	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC006	Non-designated asset	Post-Medieval Agricultural Earthworks and Droveaway	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC007	Non-designated asset	Post Medieval Agricultural Remains	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC008	Non-designated asset	Post Medieval Ponds	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC009	Non-designated asset	World War II Anti Landing Trenches	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC010	Non-designated asset	World War II Bombing Target and Craters	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC011	Non-designated asset	RAF Coleby Grange Landing Runway	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC012	Non-designated asset	Radio Antenna Structure	Physical impacts to the asset as a result

Reference	Designation and Grade	Name	Potential Impacts
			of the Proposed Development
AEC013	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC014	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC015	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC016	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC017	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC018	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC019	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano British Settlement	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC020	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC021	Non-designated asset	Late Iron Age/Romano British Enclosure	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development
AEC022	Non-designated asset	Post Medieval Field Boundaries	Physical impacts to the asset as a result of the Proposed Development

6.1.2 The impact of the Proposed Development on these heritage assets has been assessed in **PEI Report Volume 1 Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage**, for which



this desk-based assessment has been completed to provide baseline information.

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Annex A: Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

Figure 2a: Designated Heritage Assets Overview

Figure 2b: Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 3: Non-Designated Assets Overview

Figure 3a: Non-Designated Assets: Prehistoric

Figure 3b: Non-Designated Assets: Roman

Figure 3c: Non-Designated Assets: Early Medieval

Figure 3d: Non-Designated Assets: Medieval

Figure 3e: Non-Designated Assets: Post-Medieval

Figure 3f: Non-Designated Assets Modern

Figure 3g: Non-Designated Assets: Undated

Figure 4a: Previous Archaeological Events Overview

Figure 4b: Previous Archaeological Events: Sheets

Figure 5: Historic Landscape Character

Figure 6: LiDAR and Geophysical Survey Plan

Figure 7: Thurlby 1729 Estate Plan

Figure 8: Thurlby 1828 Plan

Figure 9: Thurlby Tithe Map 1838

Figure 10: Norton Disney Tithe Map 1839

Figure 11: Aubourn Tithe Map 1848

Figure 12: Plan of Aubourn 1883

Figure 13: OS Map 1886

Figure 14: Norton Disney Plan 1891

Figure 15: OS Map 1904

Figure 16: OS Map 1905

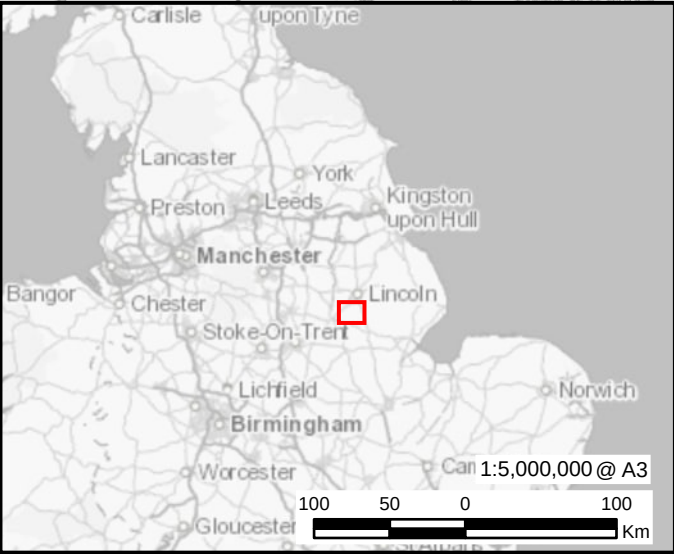
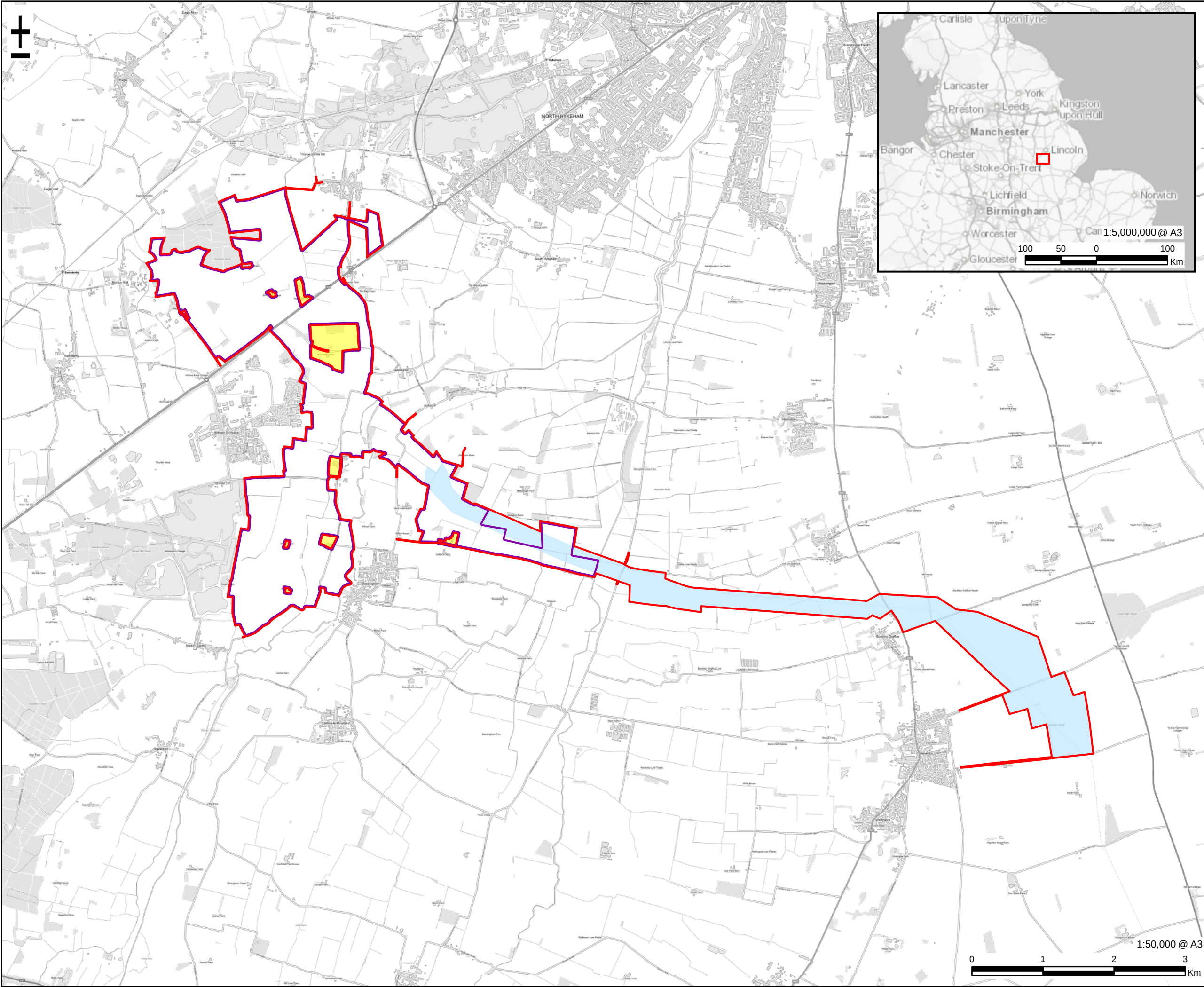
Figure 17: OS Map 1947

Figure 18: OS Map 1948

Figure 19: OS Map 1975

Figure 20: OS Map 1976

Figure 21: OS Map 1994



PROJECT
Fosse Green Energy

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Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT
AECOM Limited
Sunley House
4 Bedford Park
Surrey, CR0 2AP, UK
www.aecom.com

LEGEND
 Site Boundary
 Land Not Included In Site Boundary
 Principal Site
 Cable Corridor

NOTES
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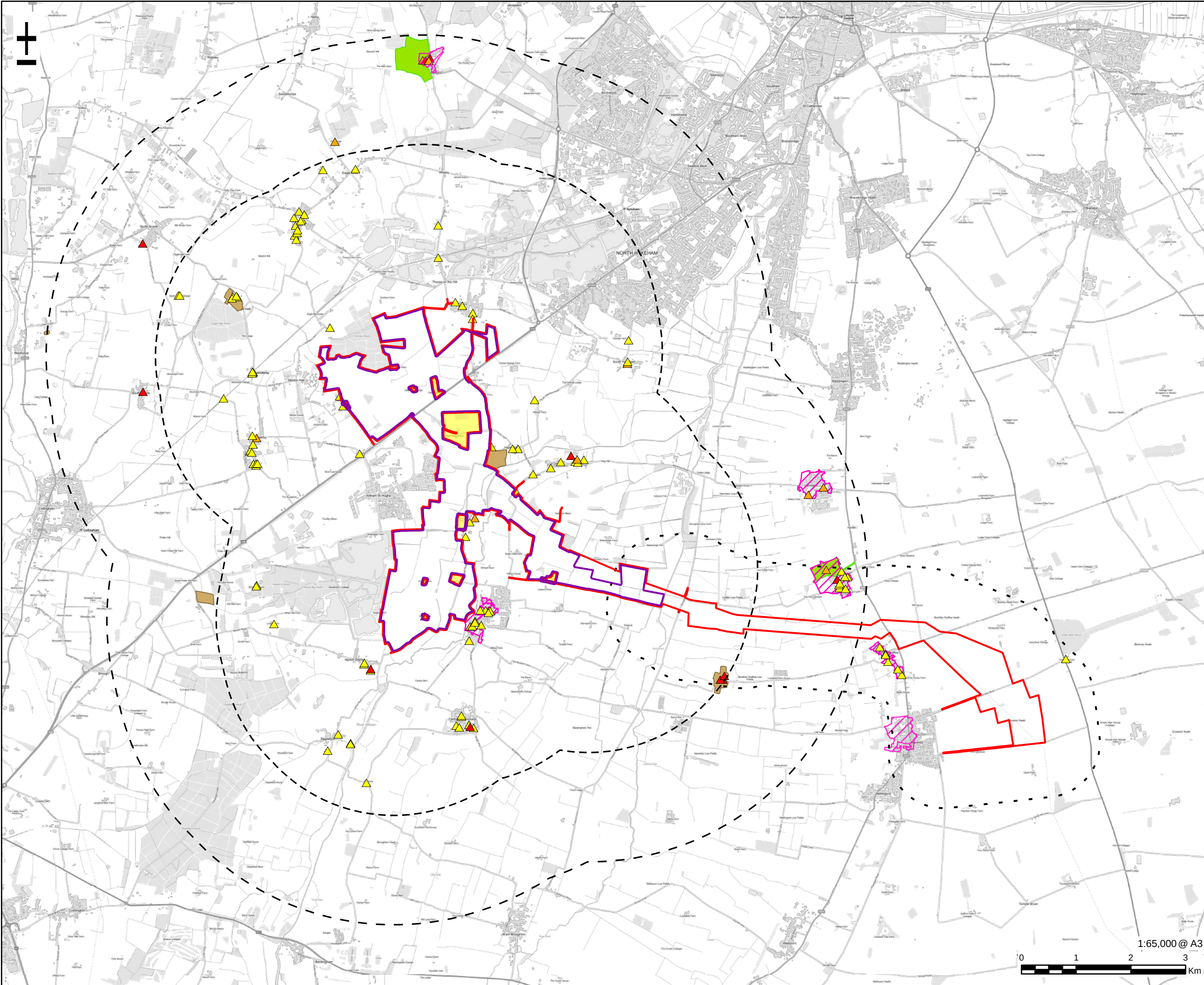
ISSUE PURPOSE
DBA Report

PROJECT NUMBER
60700987

FIGURE TITLE
Proposed Development Location

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 1

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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Principal Site
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km study area surrounding the Cable Route Corridor
- 3km study area surrounding the PV areas
- 5km study area surrounding the PV area
- Grade I listed building
- Grade II* listed building
- Grade II listed building
- Registered Park and Garden (Grades I and II*)
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Areas

NOTES

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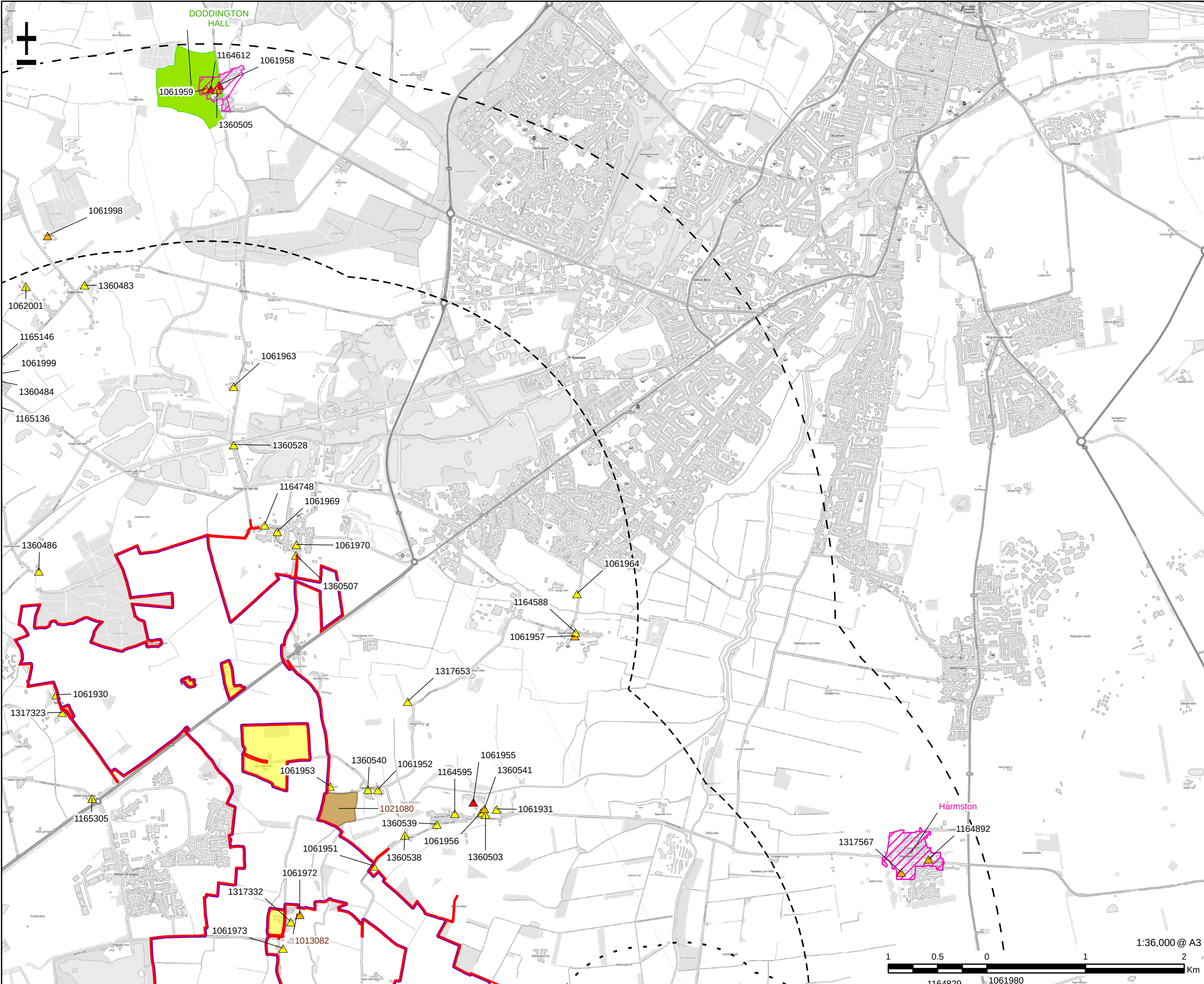
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FIGURE TITLE

Designated Heritage Assets Overview

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2a



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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Principal Site
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km study area surrounding the Cable
- Route Corridor
- 3km study area surrounding the PV areas
- 5km study area surrounding the PV area
- Grade I listed building
- Grade II* listed building
- Grade II listed building
- Registered Park and Garden (Grades I and II*)
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Areas

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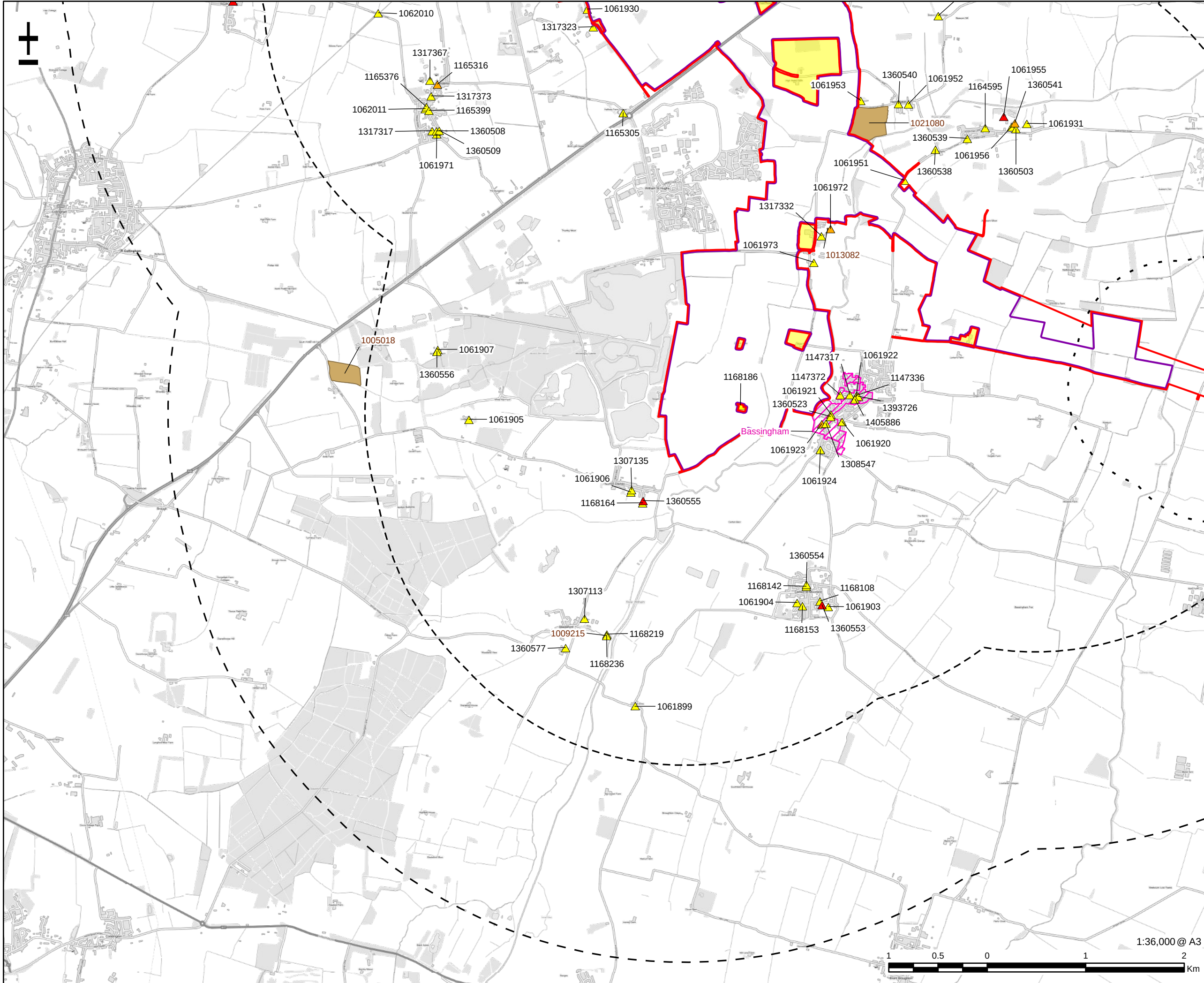
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FIGURE TITLE

Designated Heritage Assets
Sheet 2

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2b



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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Principal Site
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km study area surrounding the Cable
- Route Corridor
- 3km study area surrounding the PV areas
- 5km study area surrounding the PV area
- Grade I listed building
- Grade II* listed building
- Grade II listed building
- Registered Park and Garden (Grades I and II*)
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Areas

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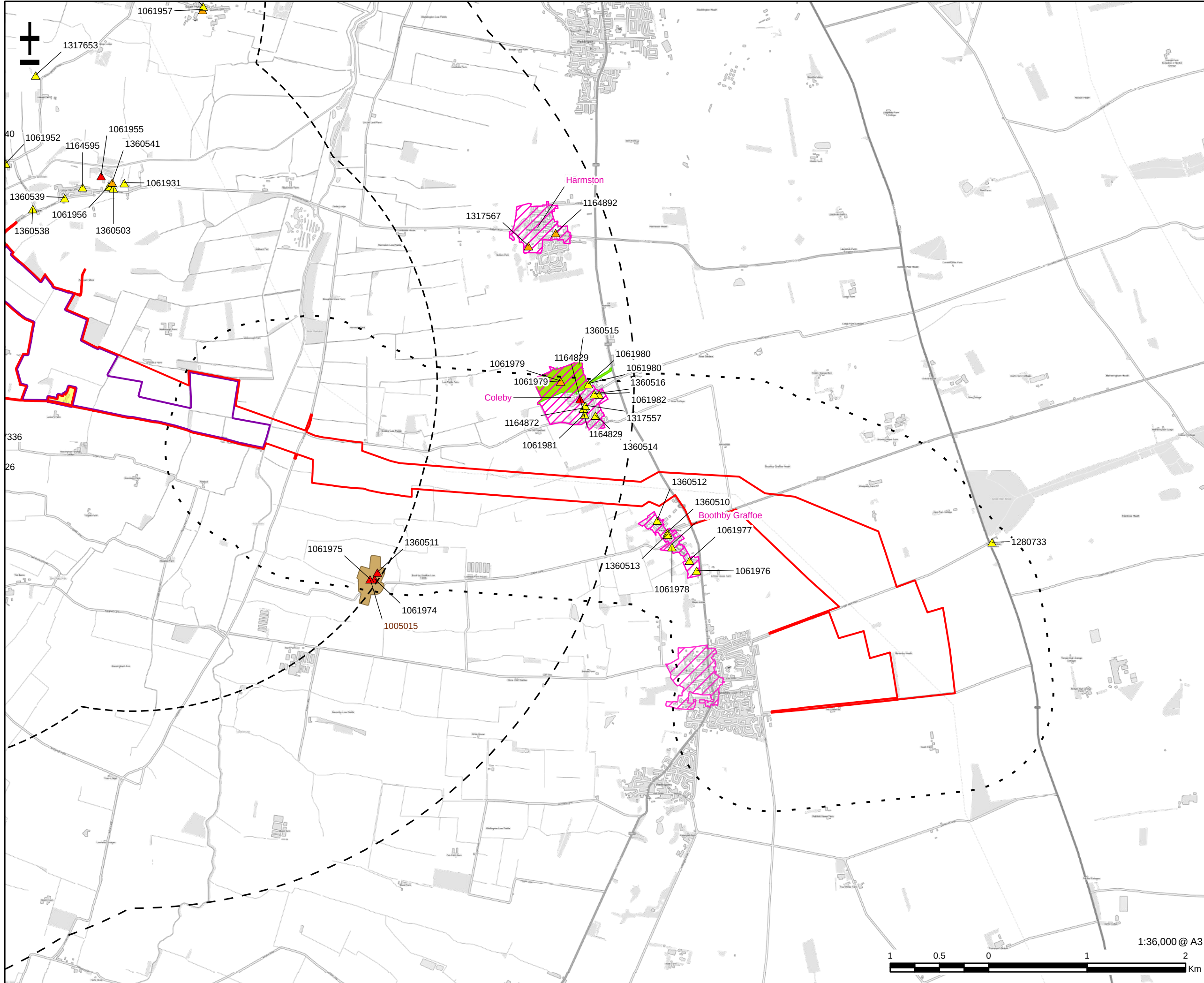
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FIGURE TITLE

Designated Heritage Assets
Sheet 3

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2b



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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Principal Site
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km study area surrounding the Cable
- Route Corridor
- 3km study area surrounding the PV areas
- 5km study area surrounding the PV area
- Grade I listed building
- Grade II* listed building
- Grade II listed building
- Registered Park and Garden (Grades I and II*)
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Areas

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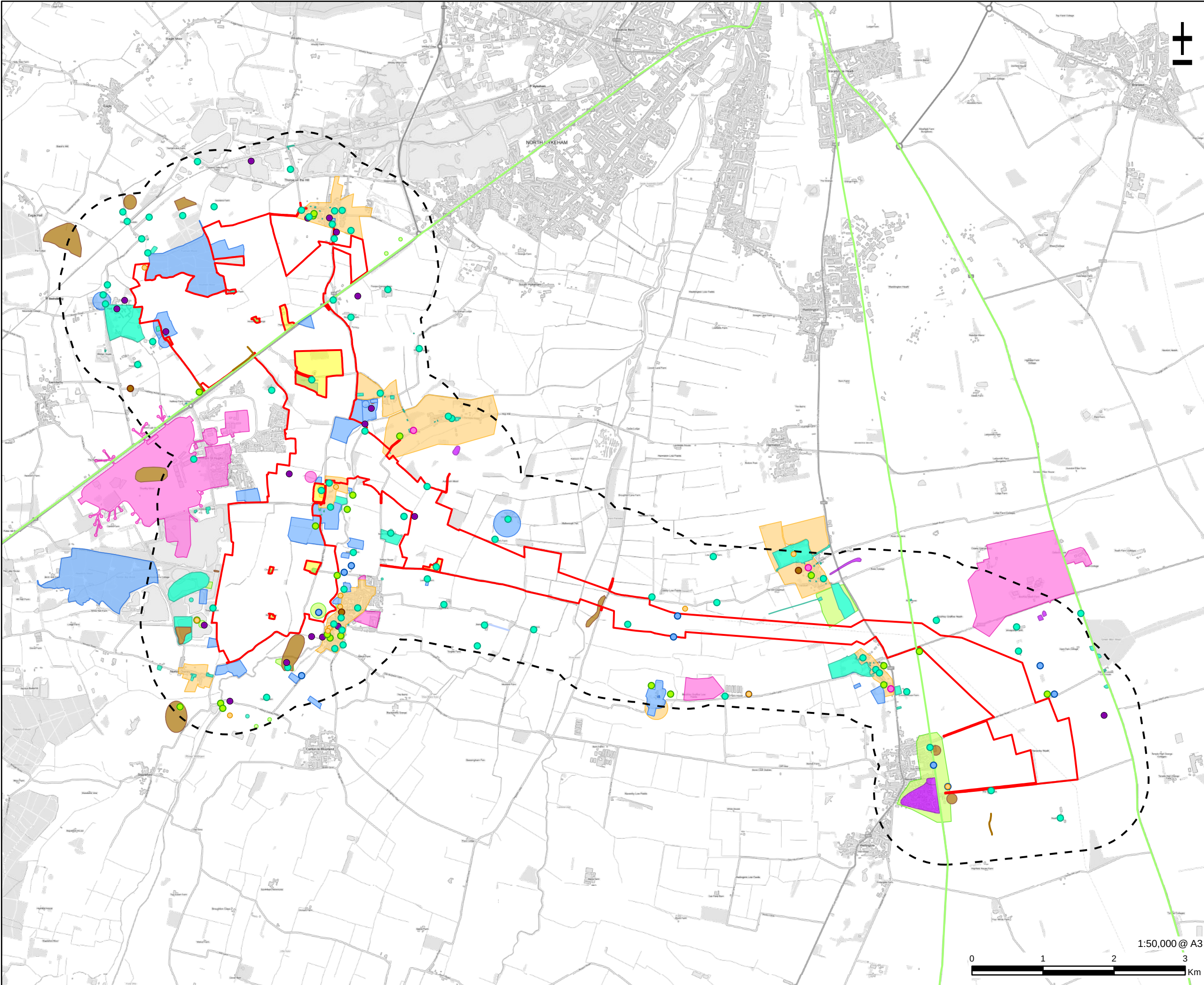
FIGURE TITLE

Designated Heritage Assets
Sheet 4

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 2b





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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km Buffer of the Site Boundary
- Prehistoric Heritage Asset
- Roman Heritage Asset
- Early Medieval Heritage Asset
- Medieval Heritage Asset
- Post Medieval Heritage Asset
- Modern Heritage Asset
- Undated Heritage Asset

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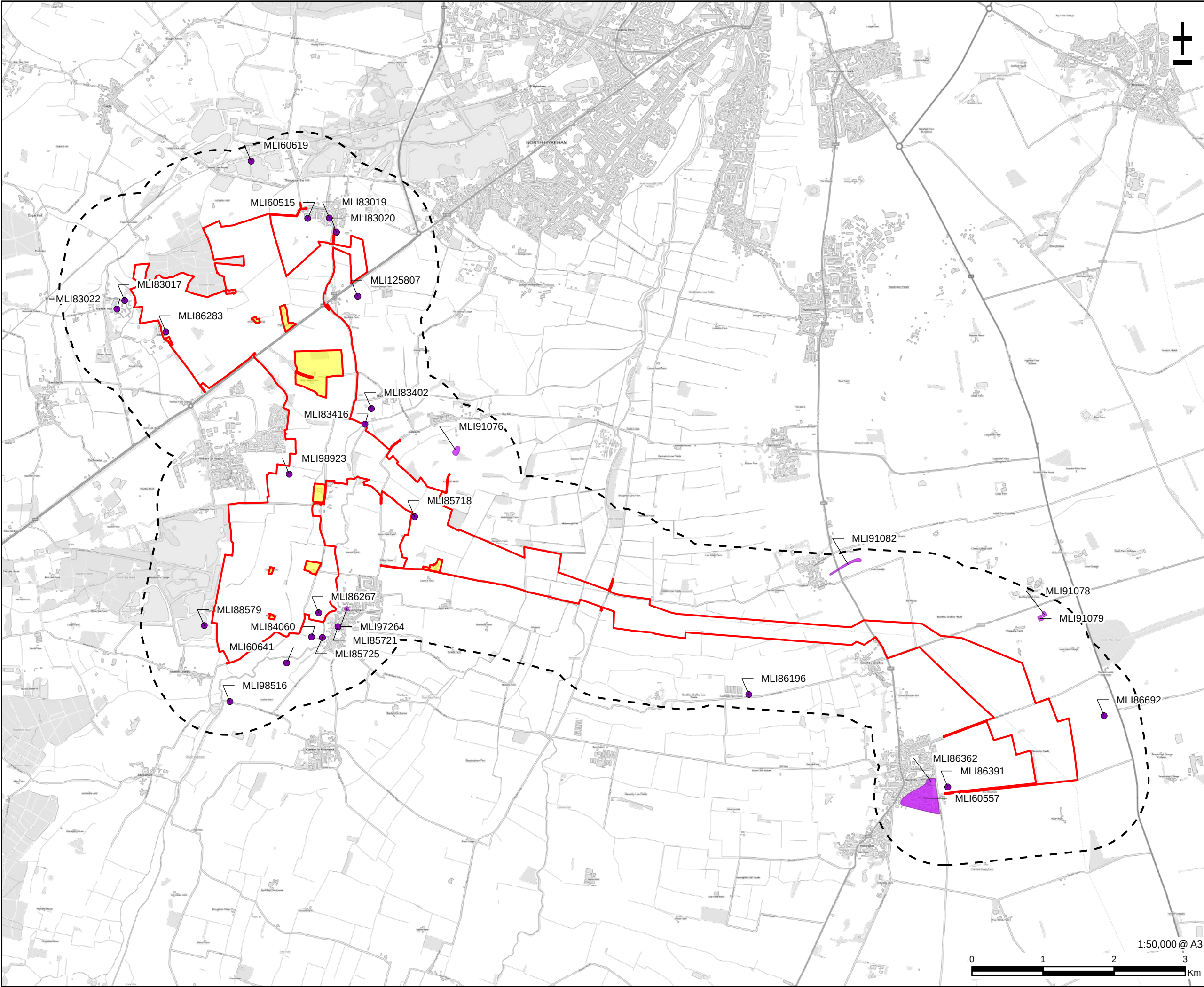
FIGURE TITLE

Non-Designated Assets

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3

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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km Buffer of the Site Boundary
- Prehistoric Heritage Asset

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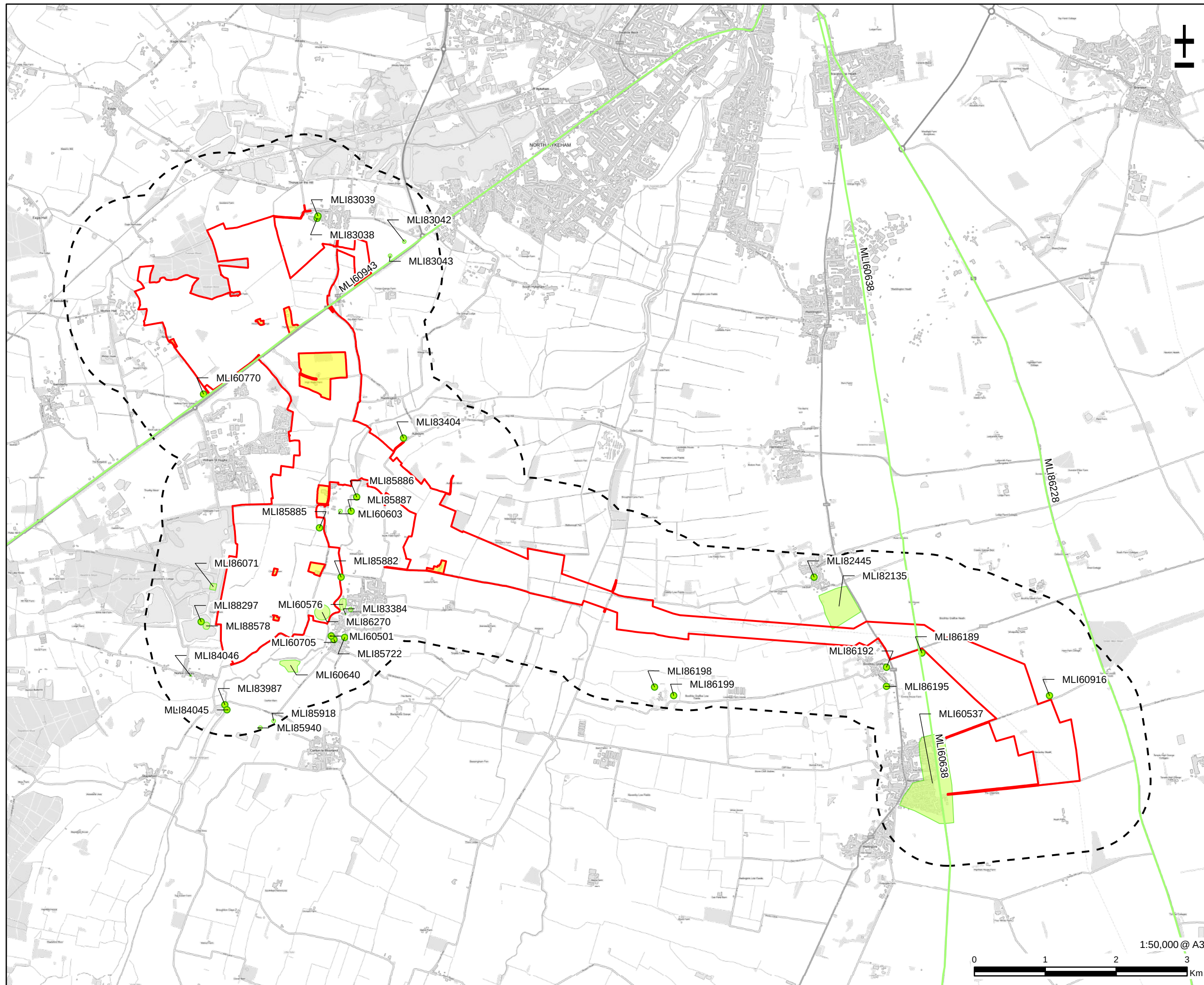
FIGURE TITLE

Non-Designated Assets - Prehistoric

FIGURE NUMBER

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LEGEND

-  Site Boundary
-  Land Not Included In Site Boundary
-  1km Buffer of the Site Boundary
-  Roman Heritage Asset

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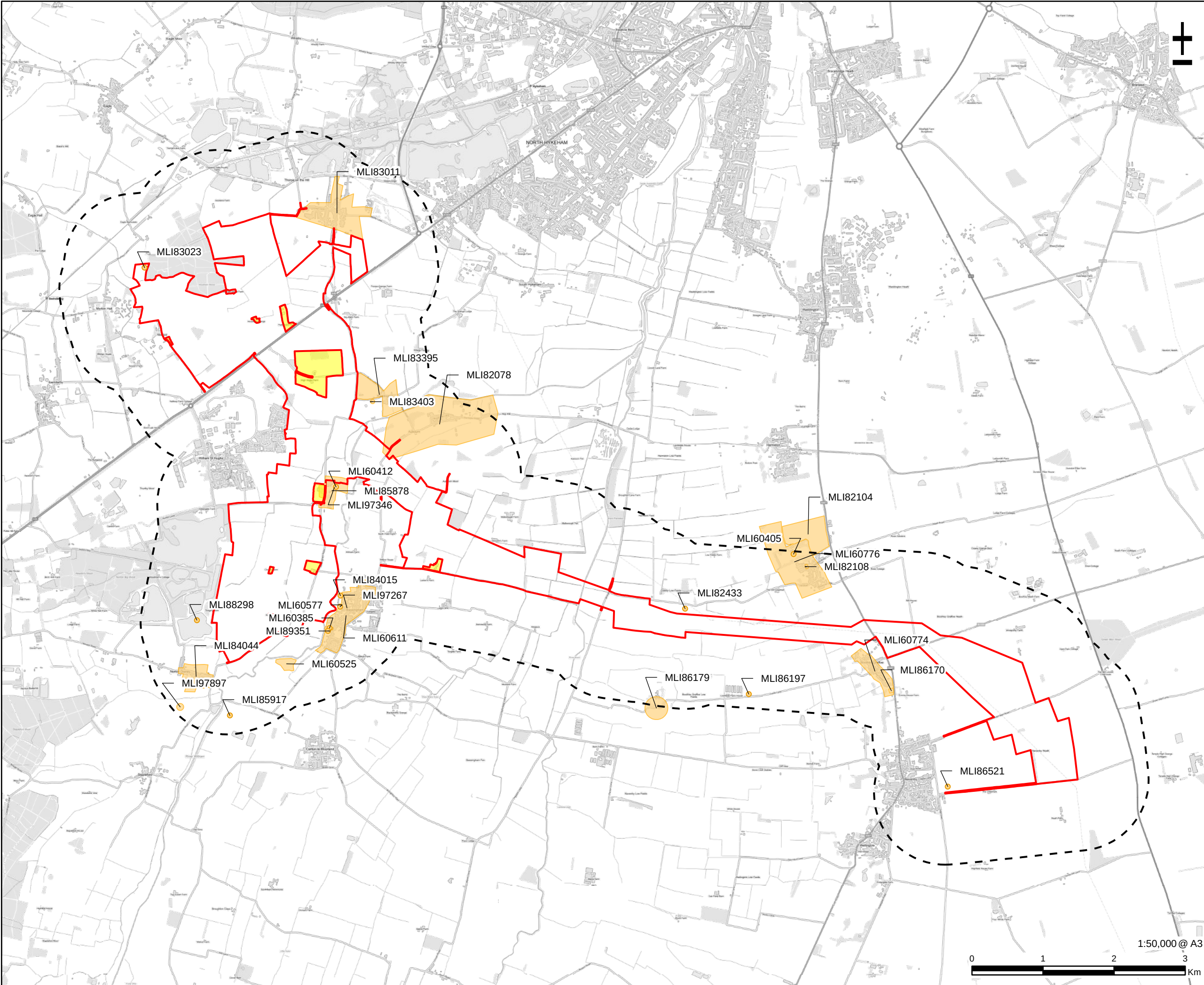
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FIGURE TITLE

Non-Designated Assets - Roman

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3b



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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km Buffer of the Site Boundary
- Early Medieval Heritage Asset

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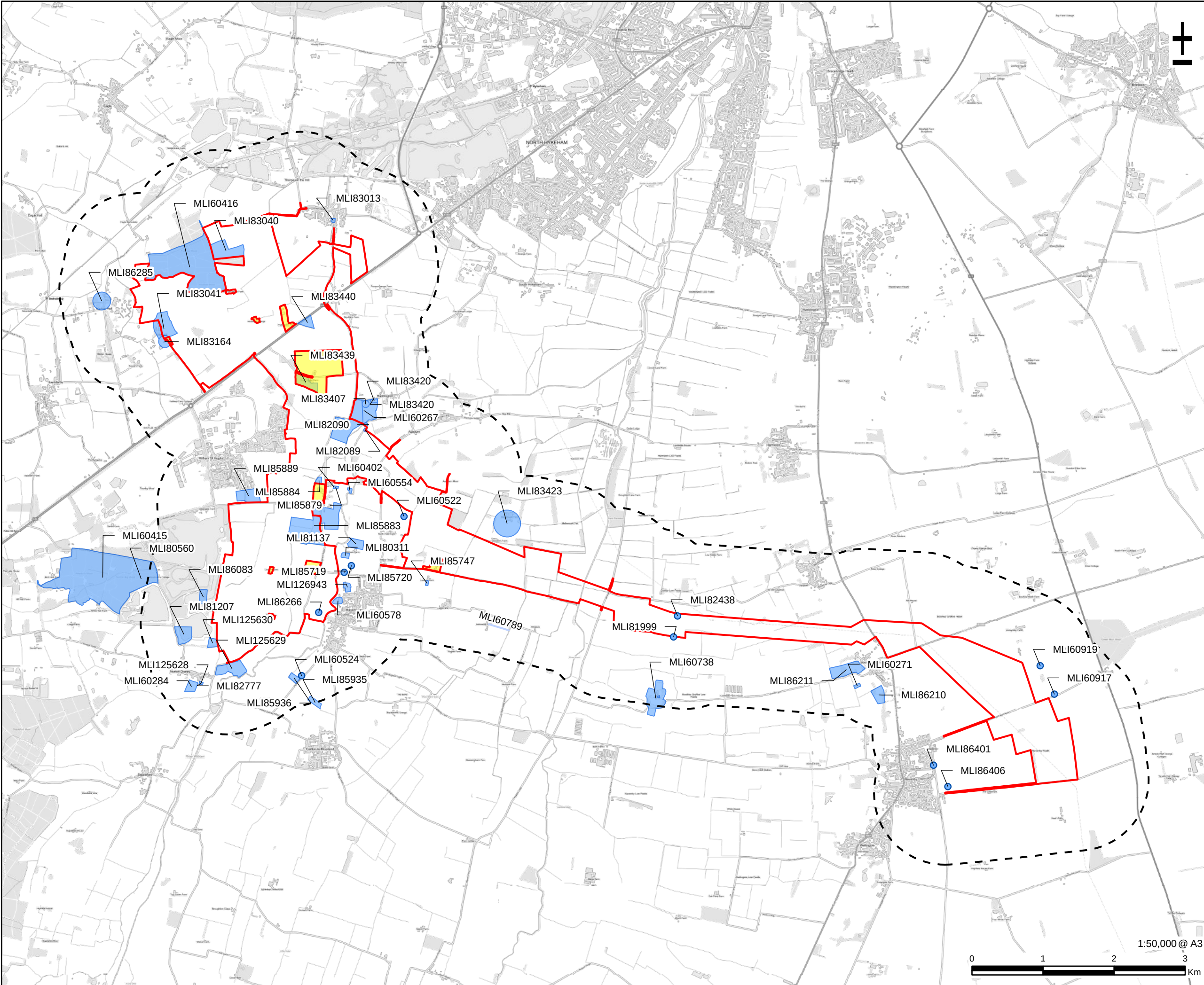
FIGURE TITLE

Non-Designated Assets - Early
Medieval

FIGURE NUMBER

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LEGEND
[Red outline] Site Boundary
[Yellow fill] Land Not Included In Site Boundary
[Dashed black line] 1km Buffer of the Site Boundary
[Blue circle] Medieval Heritage Asset

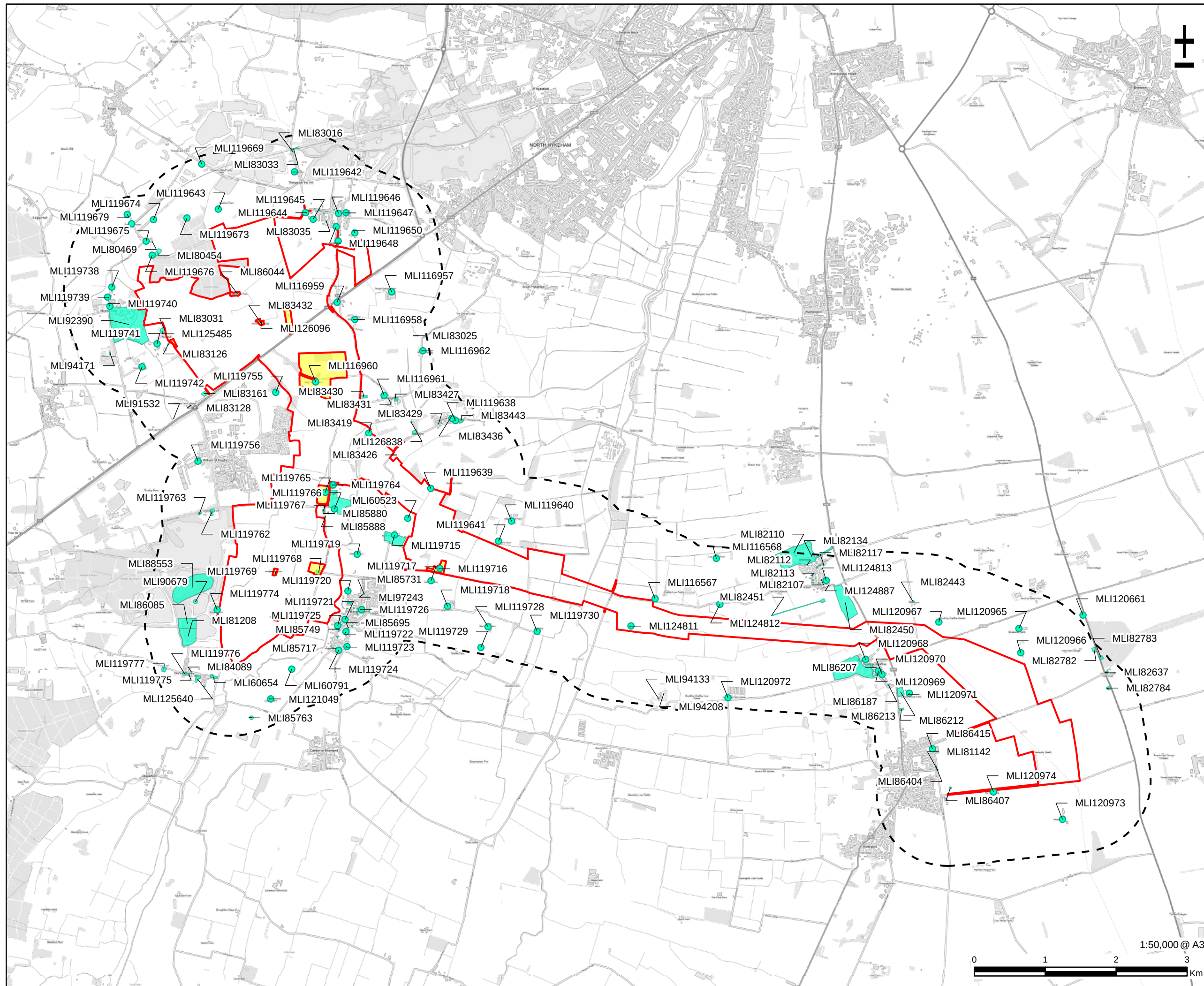
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FIGURE TITLE
Non-Designated Assets - Medieval

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3d



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LEGEND

-  Site Boundary
 Land Not Included In Site Boundary
 1km Buffer of the Site Boundary
 Post Medieval Heritage Asset

NOTES

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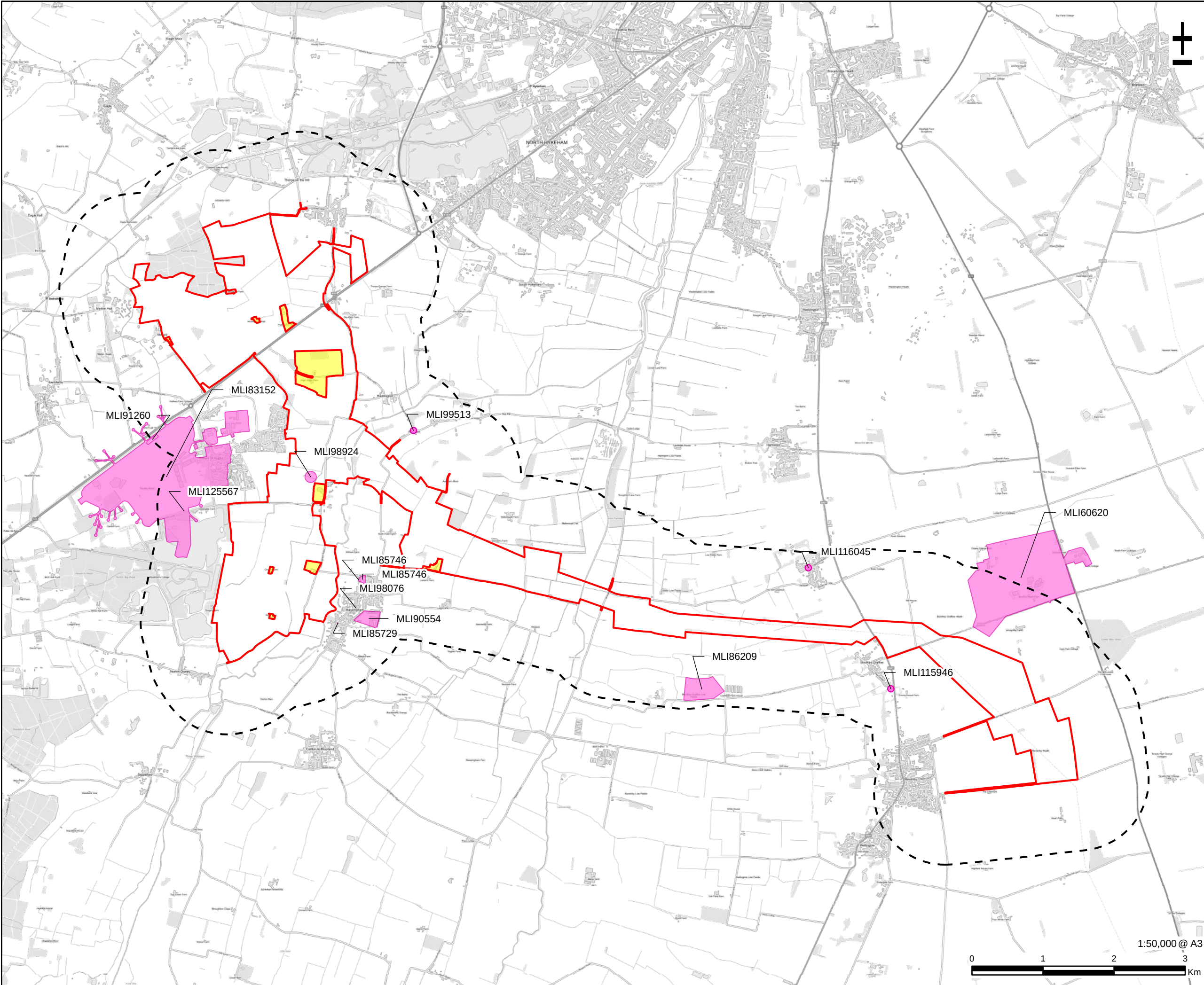
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FIGURE TITLE

Non-Designated Assets - Post Medieval

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3e



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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km Buffer of the Site Boundary
- Modern Heritage Asset

NOTES

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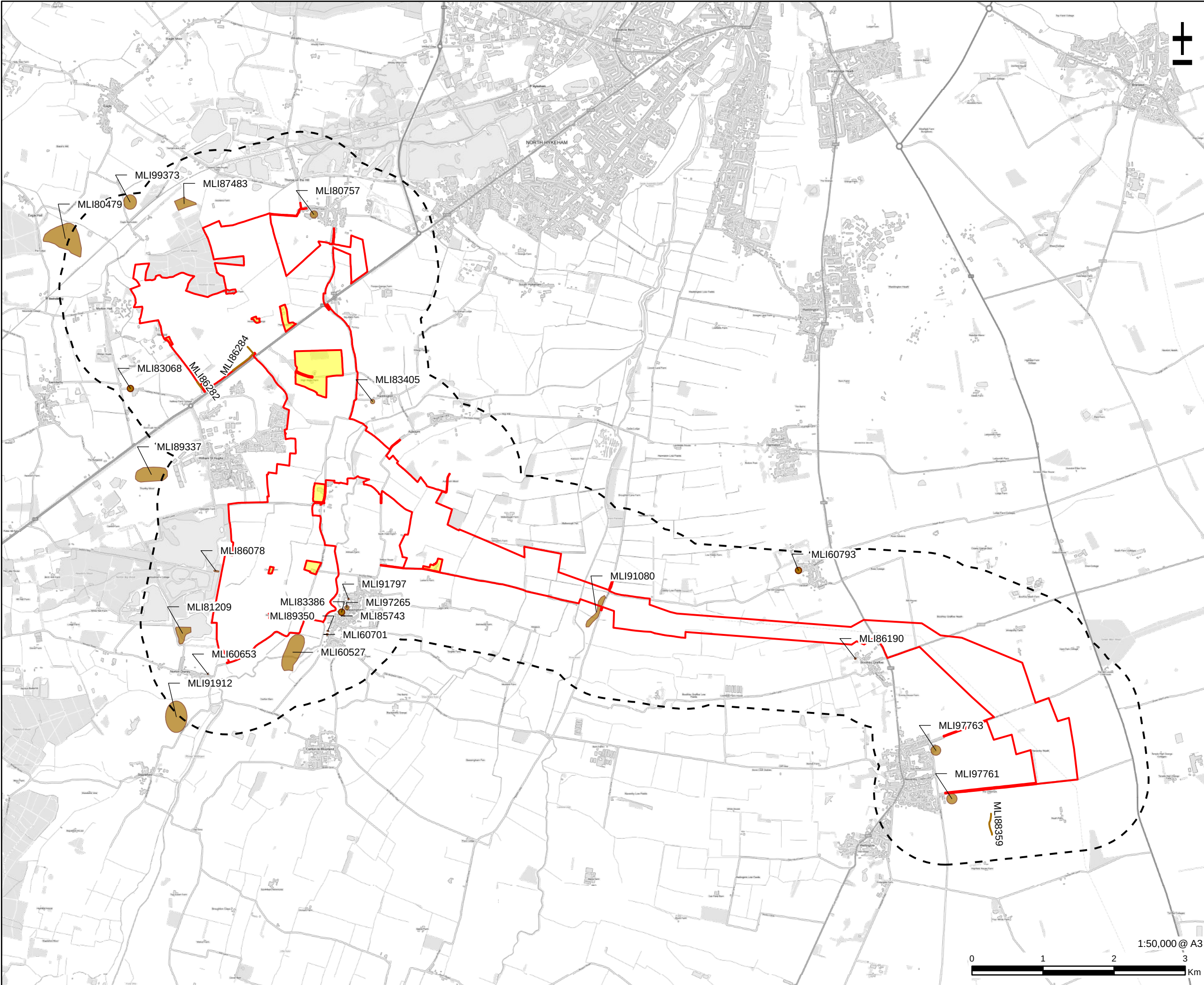
FIGURE TITLE

Non-Designated Assets - Modern

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3f

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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km Buffer of the Site Boundary
- Undated Heritage Asset

NOTES

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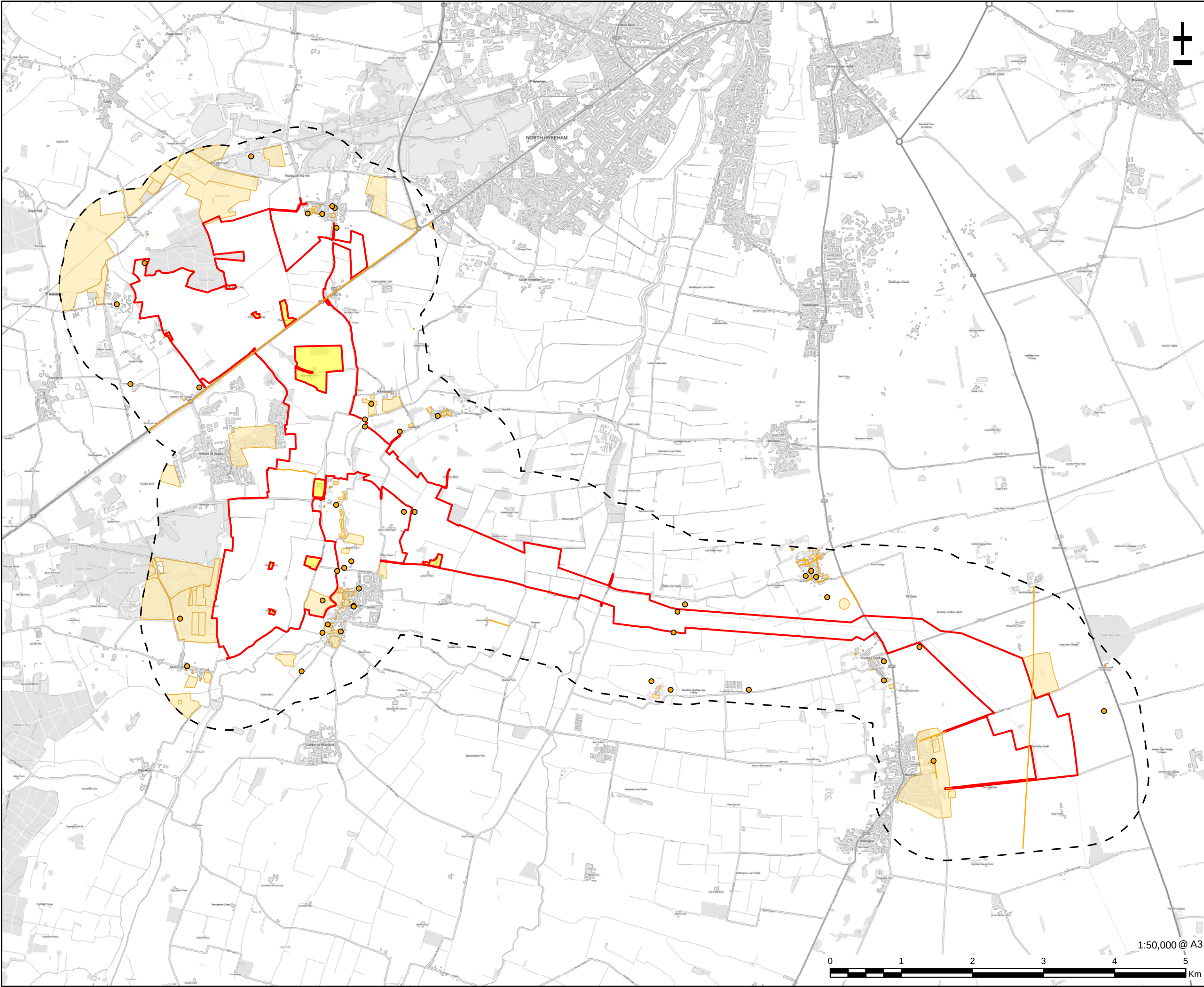
FIGURE TITLE

Non-Designated Assets - Undated

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3g

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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Event - Point
- Event - Line
- Event - Polygon

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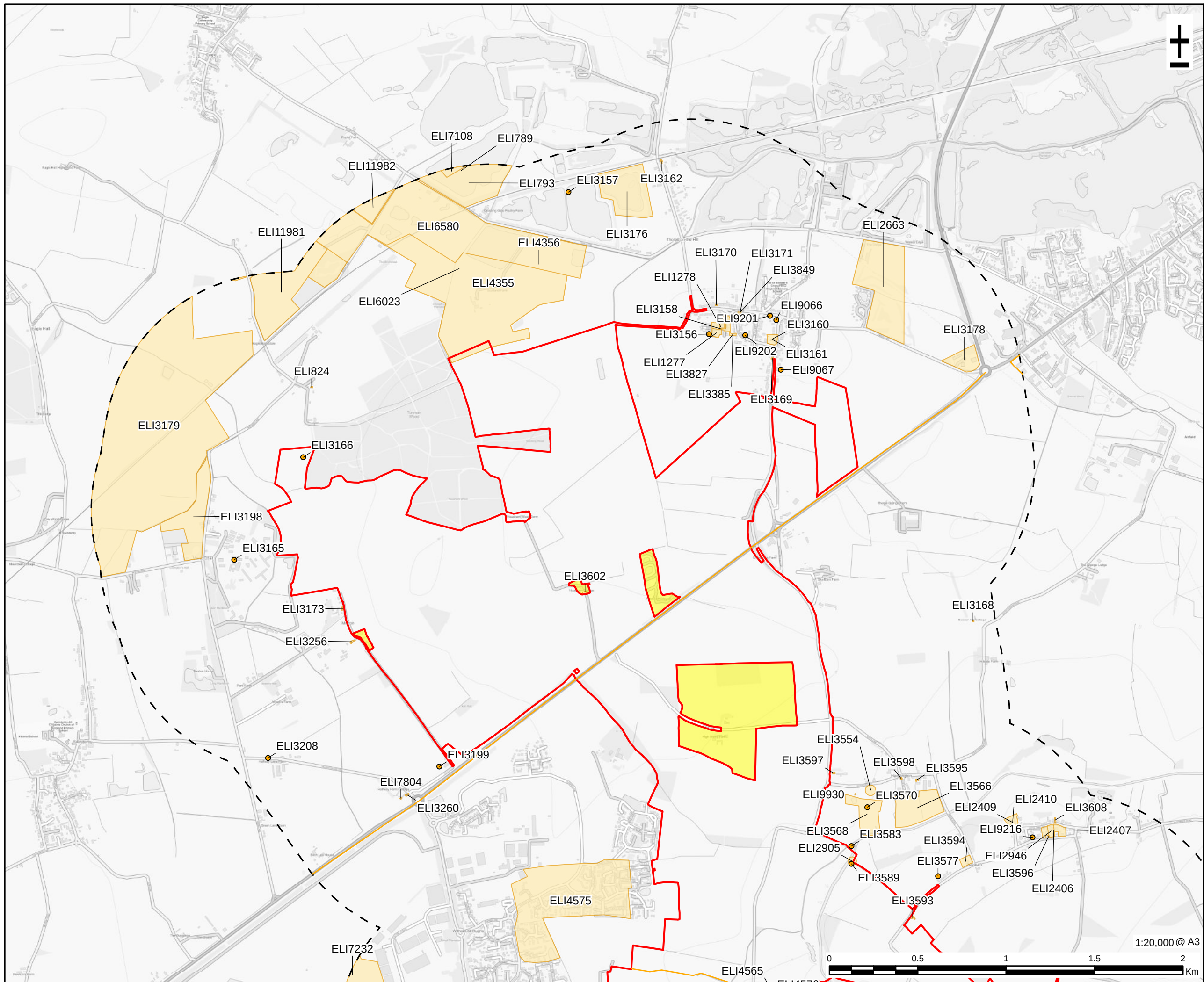
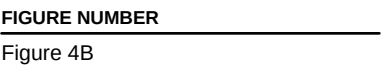
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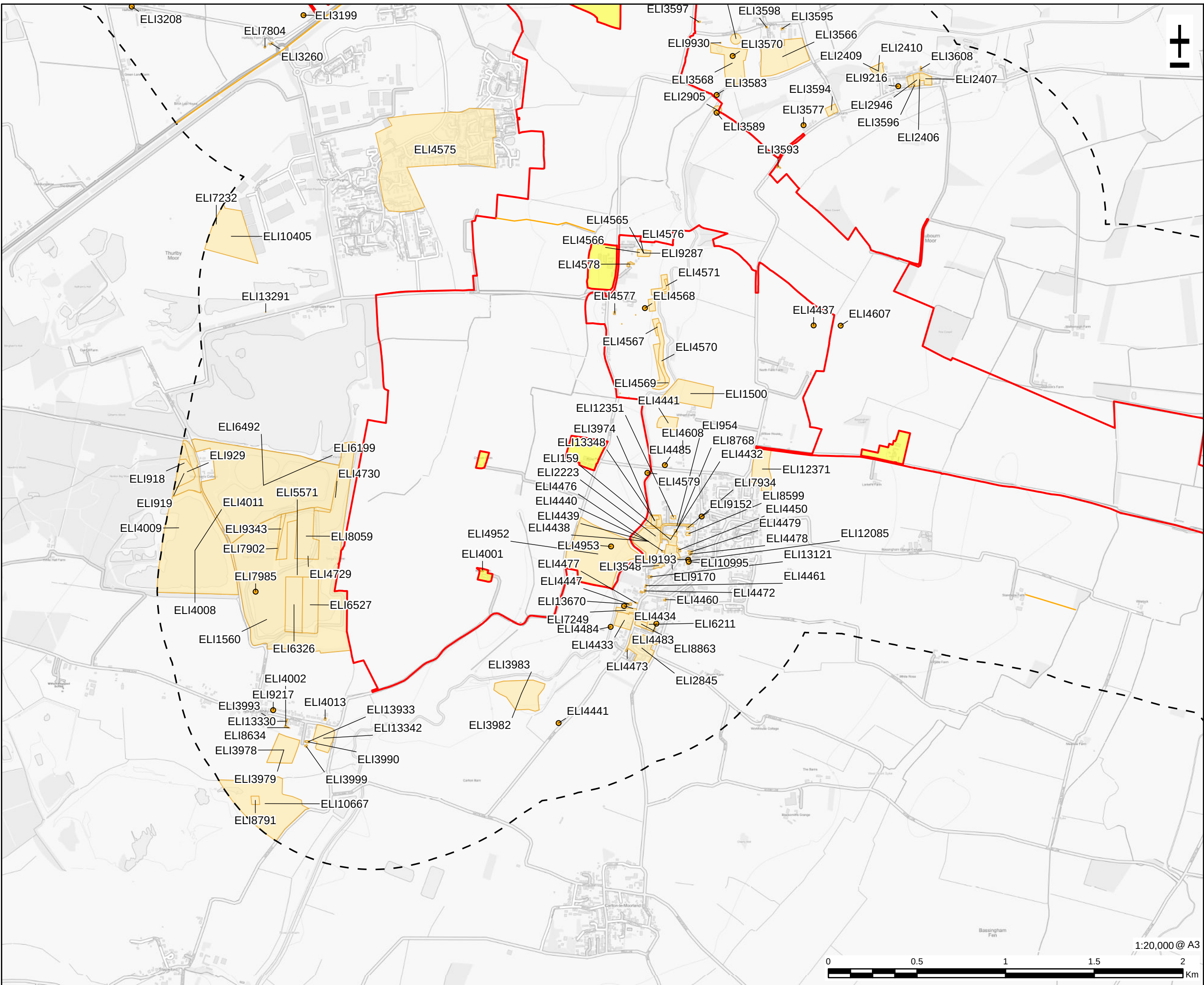
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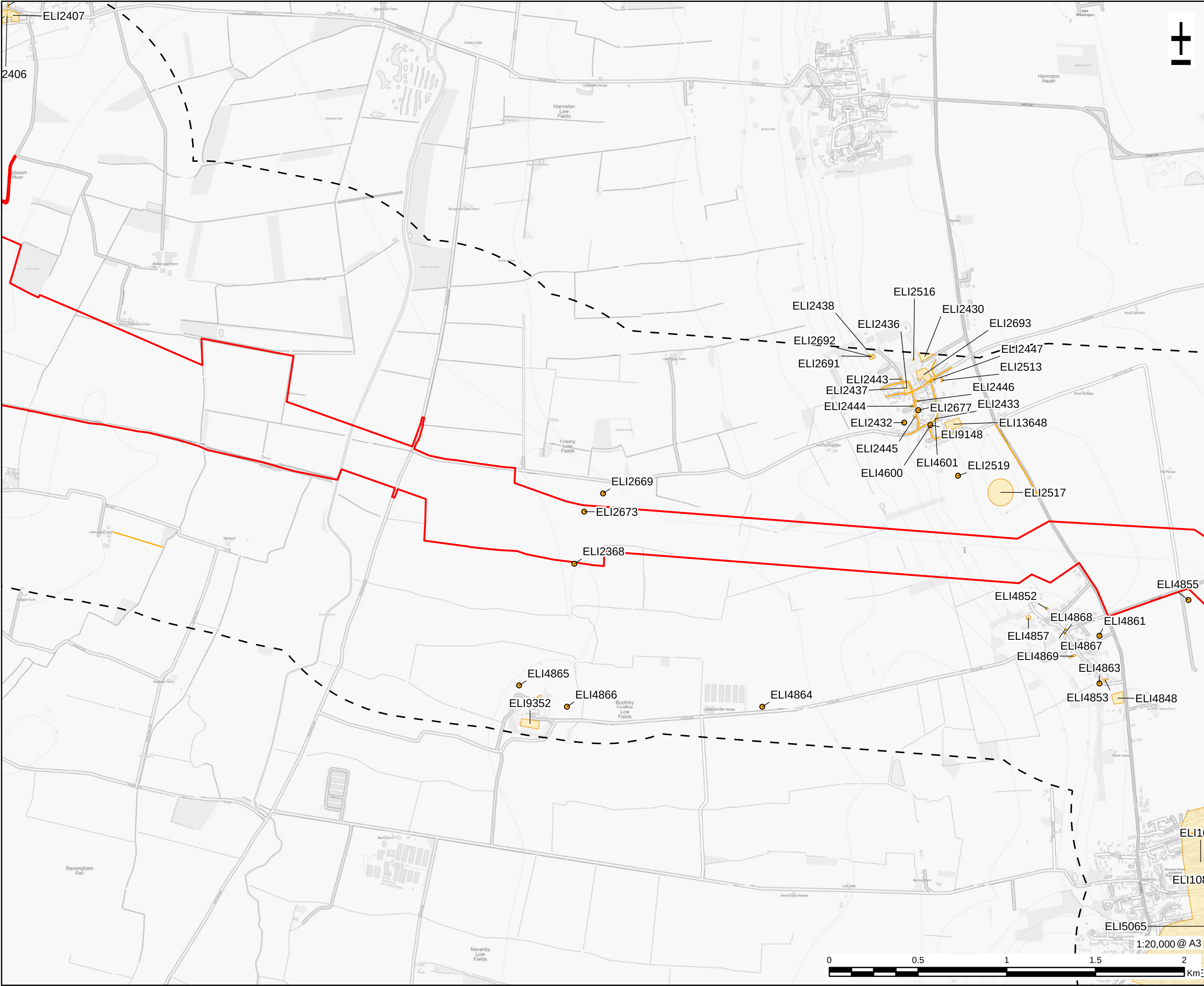
Previous Archaeological Events
Overview

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4A









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4 Bedford Park
Surrey, CR0 2AP, UK
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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- Event - Point
- Event - Line
- Event - Polygon

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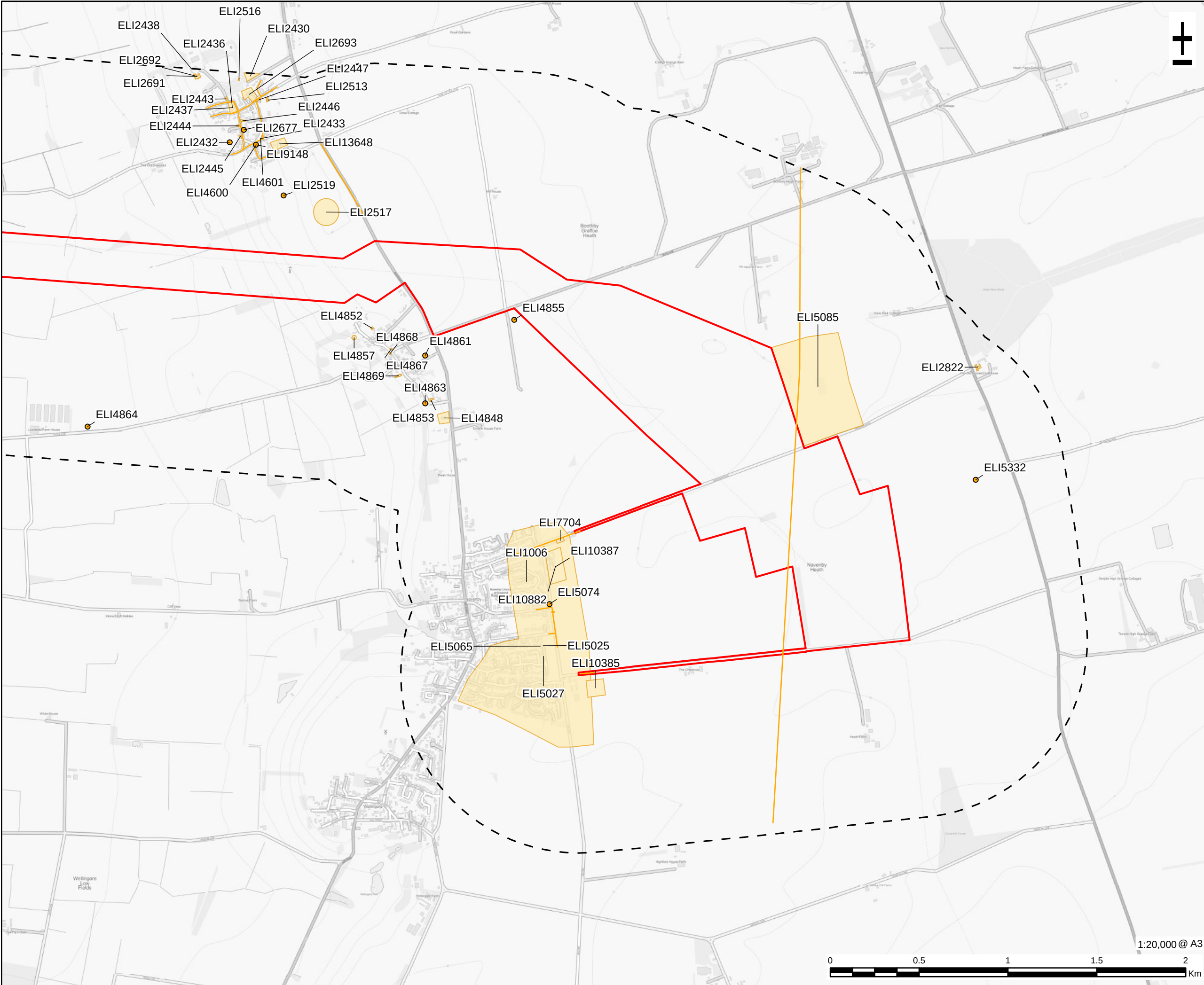
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FIGURE TITLE

Previous Archaeological Events
Sheet 3

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4B



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LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- Event - Point
- Event - Line
- Event - Polygon

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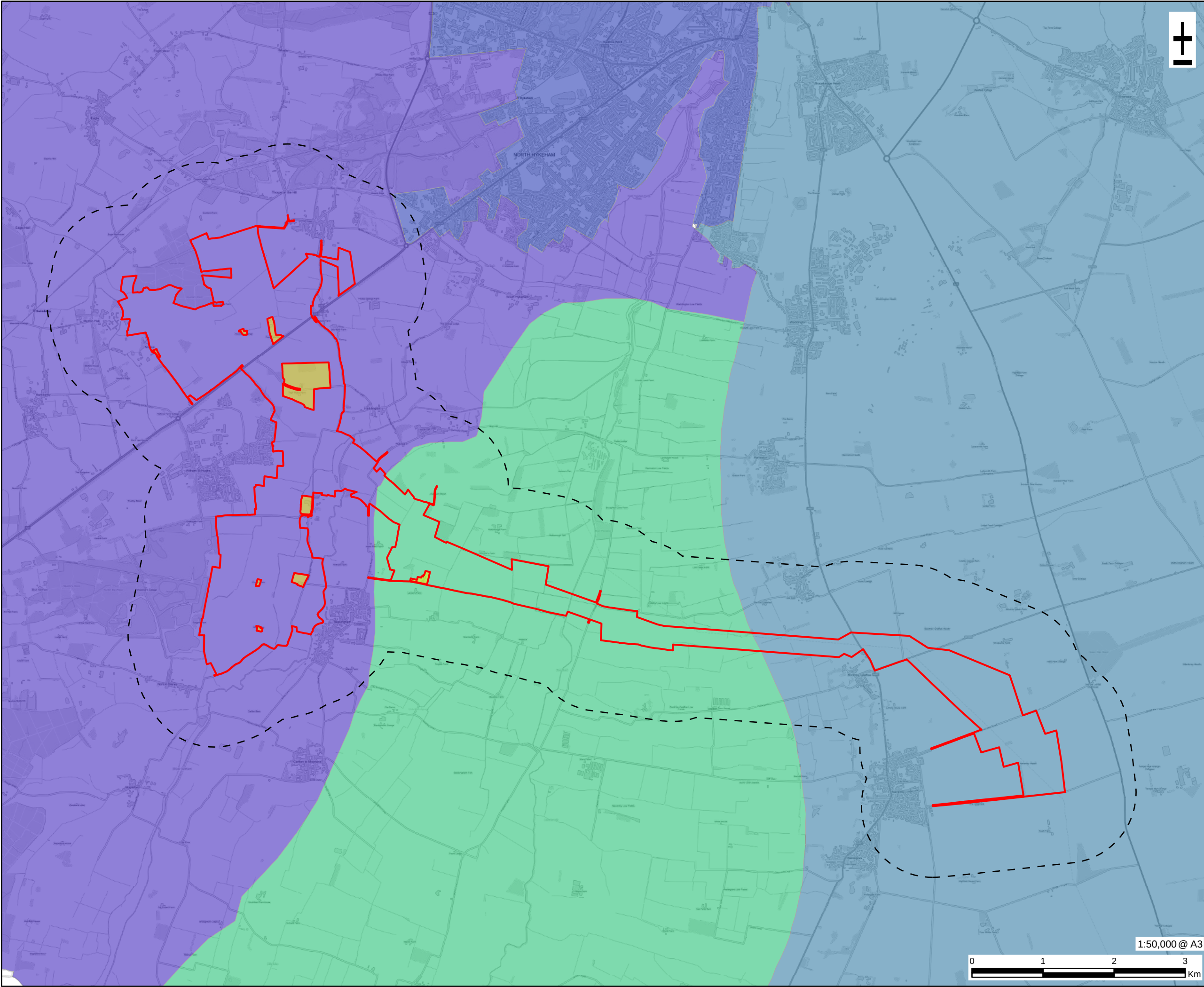
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FIGURE TITLE

Previous Archaeological Events
Sheet 4

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4B



AECOM

PROJECT

Fosse Green Energy Park

CLIENT

Fosse Green Energy Ltd

CONSULTANT

AECOM Limited
2 City Walk
Holbeck, Leeds
LS11 9AR
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Site Boundary
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- 1km Study Area

Historic Landscape Character Area

- Built up area not assessed
- The Fosse Way
- The Southern Cliff Heath
- The Valley Fens

NOTES

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FIGURE TITLE

Historic Landscape Character Areas

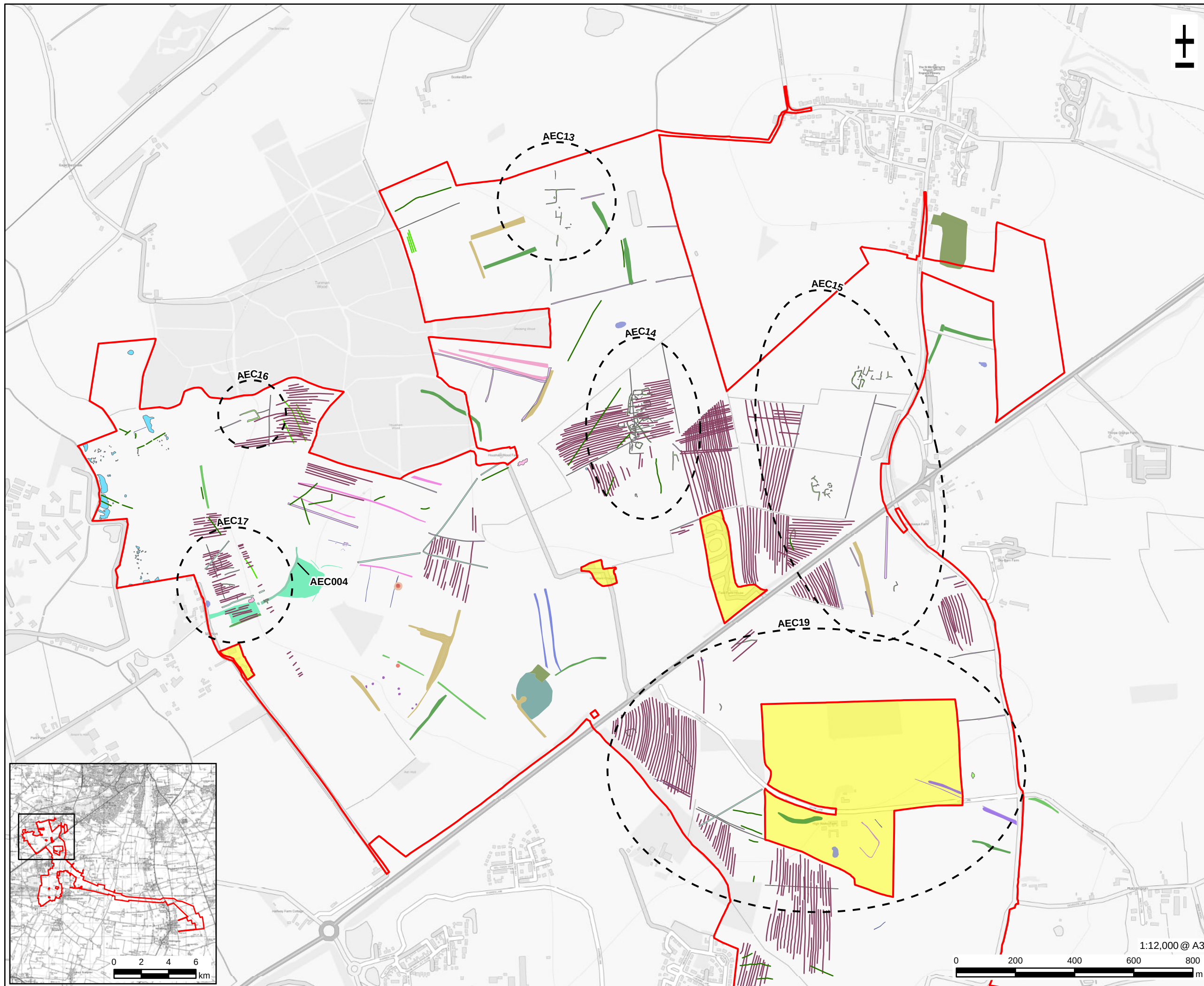
FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 5

1:50,000 @ A3



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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Land Not Included In Site Boundary
- Geophysics Assets
- Settlement
- Baulk/Field Boundary
- Disturbed ground
- LIDAR - Ellipse Data**
 - Pit
 - Pond
- Geophysical Survey**
 - Trend
 - Historic Cultivation
 - Agricultural Feature
 - Possible Archaeology
 - Historic Landscape Feature
 - Archaeology
 - Geology
 - Former Field Boundary
 - Modern Service
- LiDaR - Regional Data**
 - Ditch
 - Field Boundary
 - Hollow Way
 - Hollae Way/Enclosure
 - Lynchet
 - Mound
 - Pit
 - Pt/Dewpond
 - Plough Headland/Field Boundary
 - Plough Lynchet/Field Boundary
 - Pond
 - Quarry
 - Rectilinear Enclosure
 - Road/Uncertain

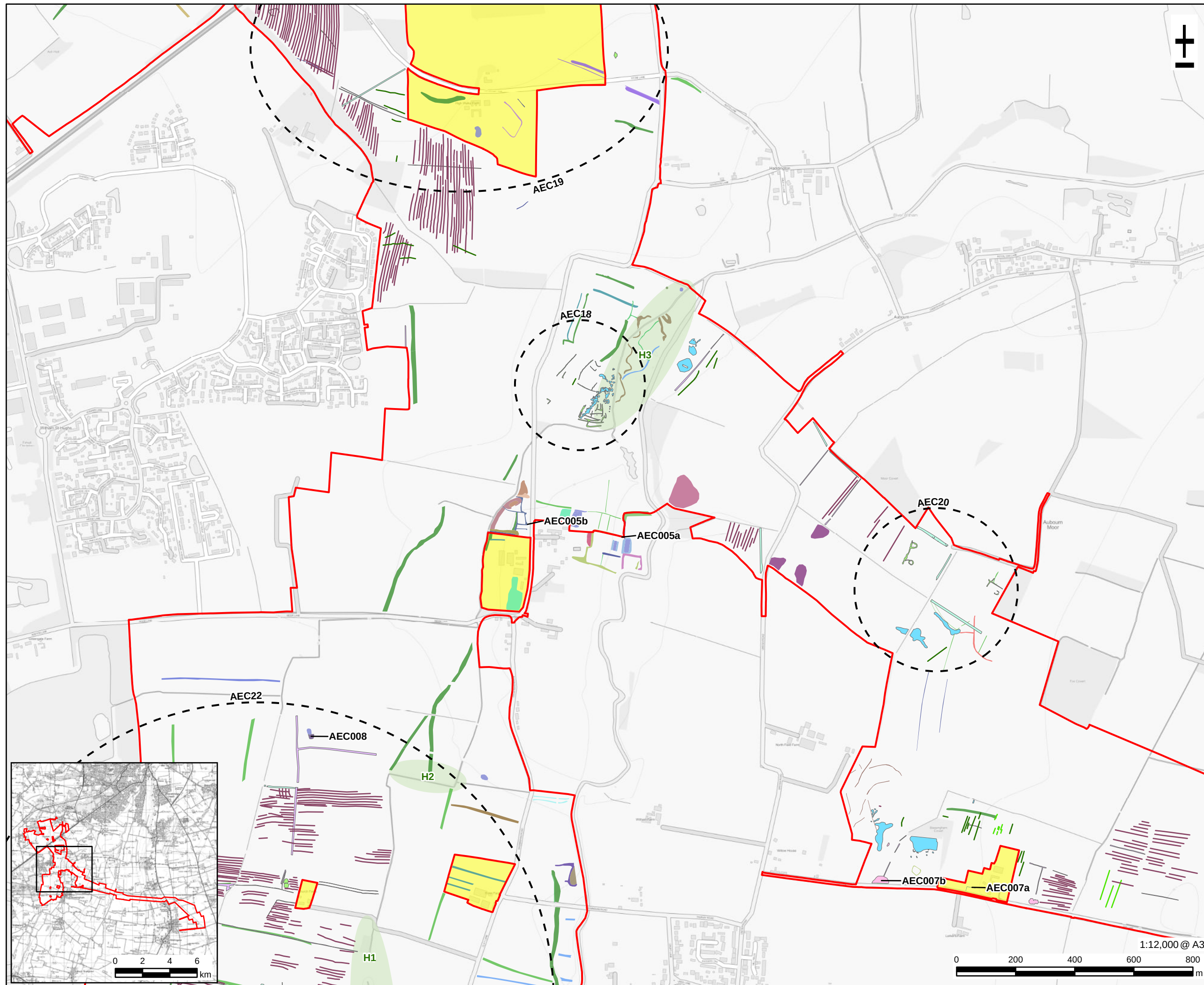
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DBA Report

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Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan

Figure 6 Page 1 of 6



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LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | Site Boundary |  | Pond |
|  | Land Not Included In Site Boundary |  | Pond/DAM |
|  | Geophysics Assets |  | Rectilinear Enclosure |
|  | Historical Hedgerows |  | Road/Uncertain |
| LiDAR - Regional Data | |  | Settlement |
|  | Recent Disturbance |  | Spoil Heap |
|  | Bank Earthwork |  | Strip Lynchet |
|  | Cottage |  | Trackway |
|  | Ditch |  | Trackway/Ridge |
|  | Ditch/Natural Feature |  | Wall |
|  | Drainage Ditch |  | Baulk |
|  | Enclosure |  | Flood Defence |
|  | Enclosure/ Drainge Ditch |  | Mound - Dump |
|  | Enclosure/Moat | LiDAR - Ellipse Data | |
|  | Field Boundary |  | Stack Sand |
|  | Hollow | Geophysical Survey | |
|  | Hollow/Quarry |  | Trend |
|  | Lynchet |  | Historic Cultivation |
|  | Mound |  | Agricultural Feature |
|  | Natural Feature |  | Possible Archaeology |
|  | Natural Feature/Pit |  | Historic Landscape Feature |
|  | Palaeochannel |  | Geology |
|  | Pit/Dewpond |  | Former Field Boundary |
|  | Plough Headland/ Field Boundary |  | Modern Service |
|  | Plough Headland/ Flood Defences | | |

NOTES

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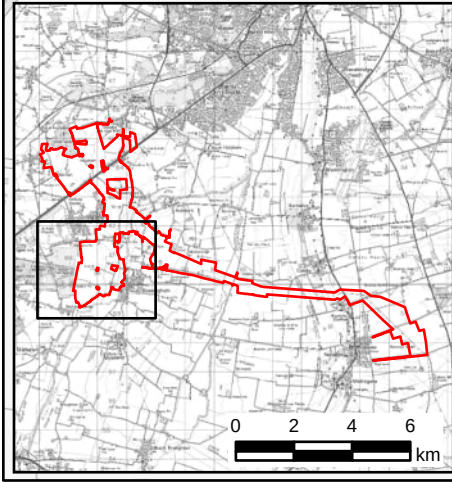
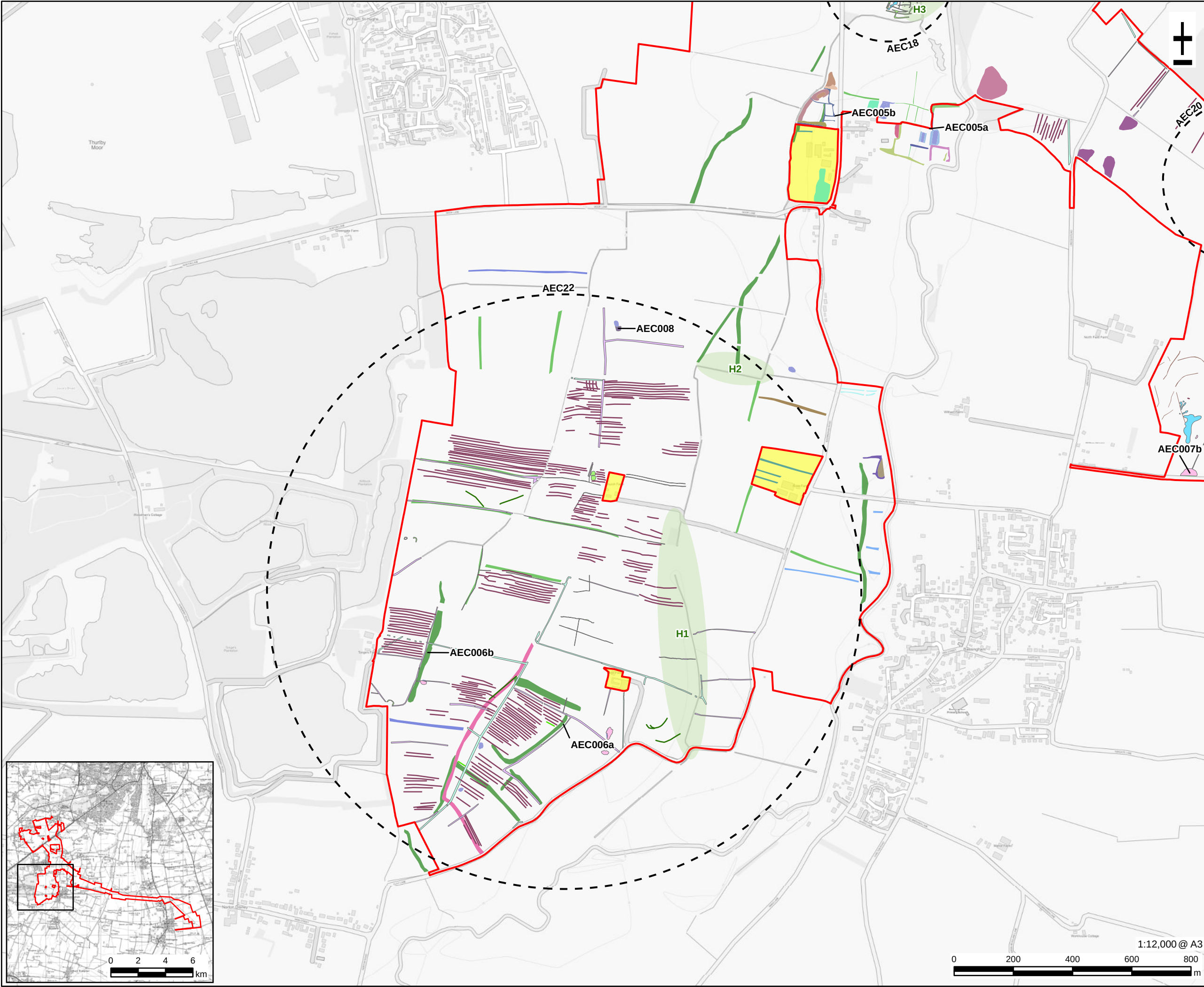
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FIGURE TITLE

Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 Page 2 of 6



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LEGEND

	Site Boundary		Plough Headland/ Flood Defences
	Land Not Included In Site Boundary		Pond
	Geophysics Assets		Pond/DAM
	Historical Hedgerows		Settlement
			Spoil Heap
			Strip Lynchet
			Trackway
			Trackway/Ridge
			Baulk
			Flood Defence
			Mound - Dump
			Geophysical Survey
			Trend
			Historic Cultivation
			Agricultural Feature
			Possible Archaeology
			Historic Landscape Feature
			Geology
			Former Field Boundary
			Modern Service

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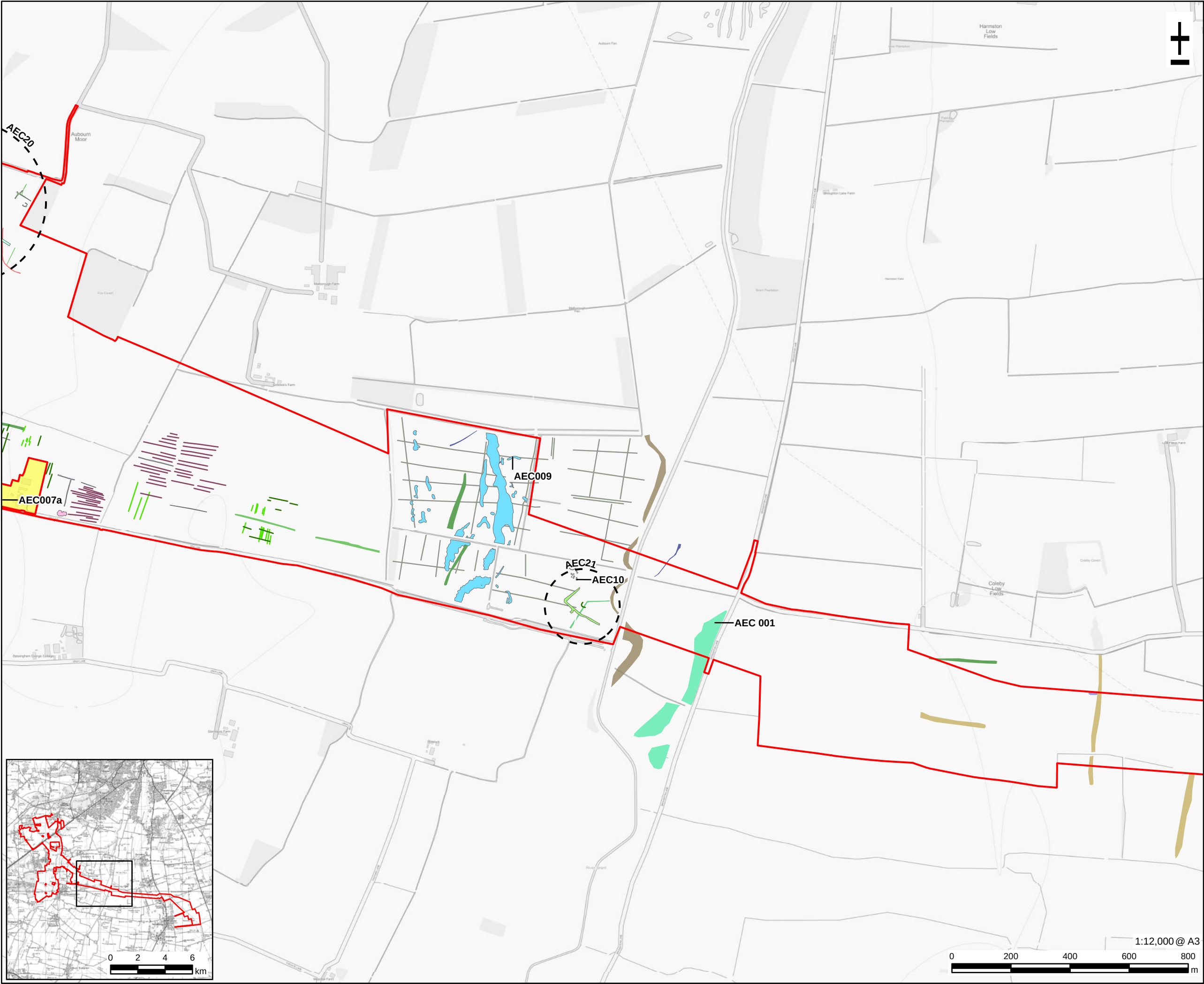
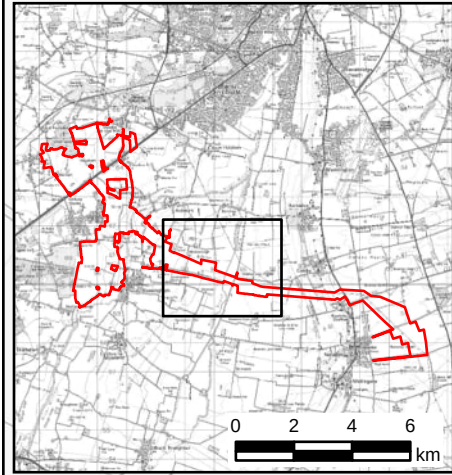
FIGURE TITLE

Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 6 Page 3 of 6





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LEGEND

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Site Boundary | Settlement |
| Land Not Included In Site Boundary | Wall |
| Geophysics Assets | LiDAR - Ellipse Data |
| | Bombing Range Target |
| LiDAR - Regional Data | Geophysical Survey |
| Anti Landing Trench | Trend |
| Bomb Crater | Historic Cultivation |
| Bombing Range Target | Agricultural Feature |
| Ditch | Possible Archaeology |
| Ditch/Natural Feature | Historic Landscape Feature |
| Drainage Ditch | Geology |
| Field Boundary | Former Field Boundary |
| Palaeochannel | Modern Service |
| Pt/Dewpond | |
| Plough Headland/Field Boundary | |
| Pond | |

NOTES

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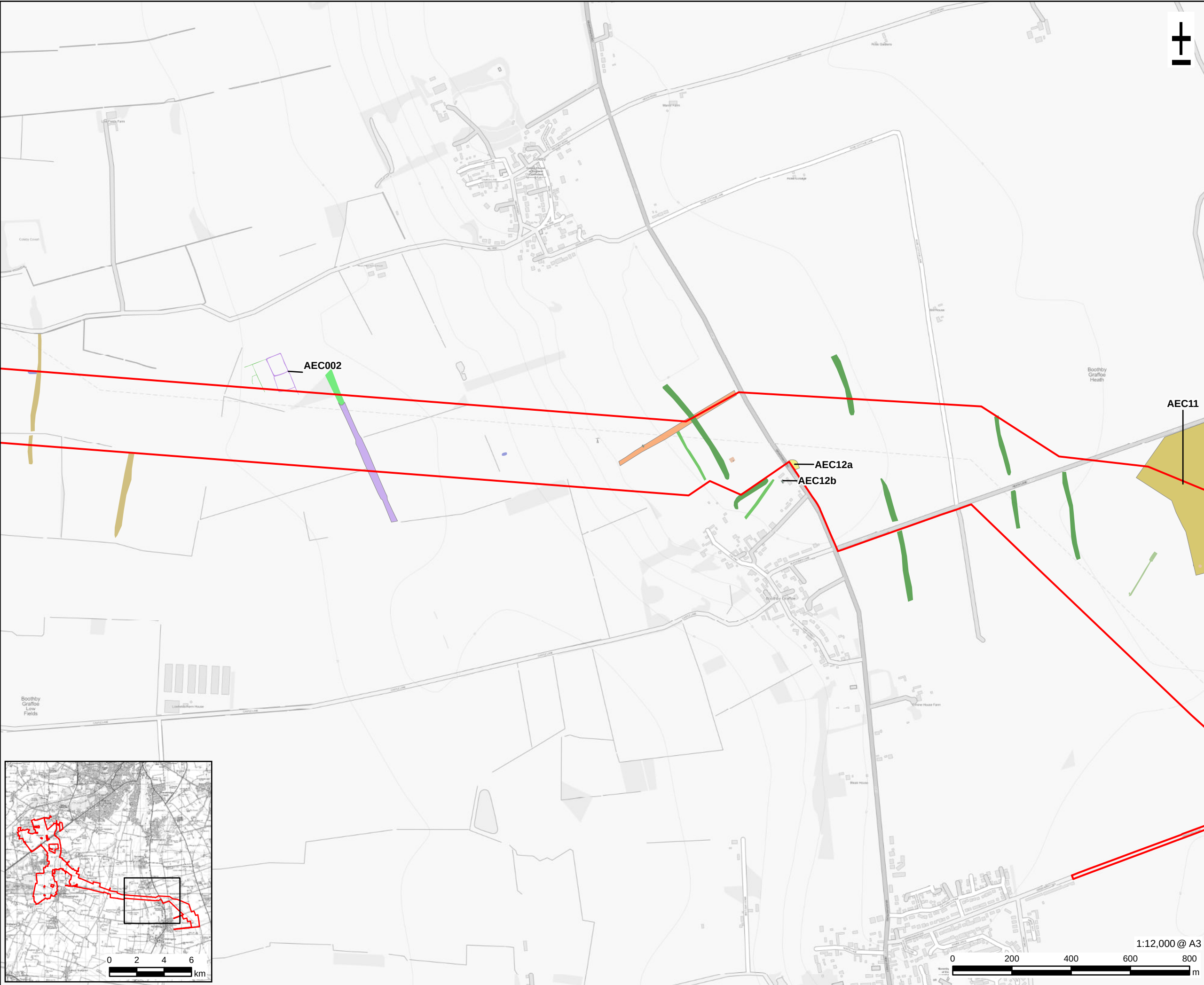
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FIGURE TITLE

Geophysical Survey and LiDAR Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

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- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Site Boundary | Hut |
| Military Airfield | Mound |
| Antenna | PVI/Dewpond |
| Barbed Wire | Plough Headland/Field Boundary |
| Obstruction/Building | Pond |
| Building | Railway Cutting |
| Beam Approach | Railway Embankment |
| Beacon | Rectilinear Enclosure |
| Ditch | Wind Pump |
| Field Boundary | |
| Field Boundary/Parish Boundary | |

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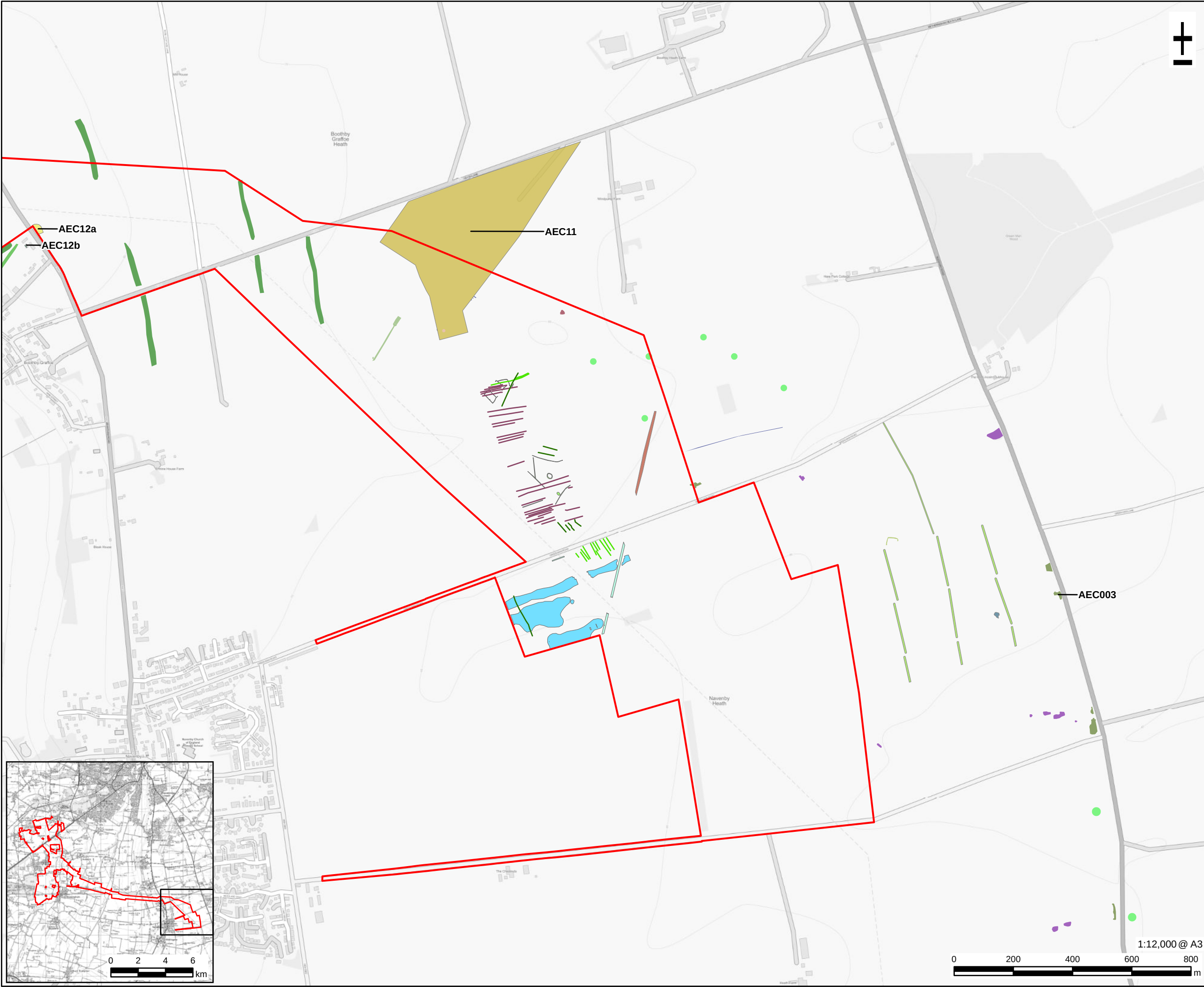
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- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Site Boundary | Pit/Dewpond |
| LiDAR - Regional Data | Quarry |
| Antenna | Road/Unknown |
| Anti Landing Trench | LiDAR - Ellipse Data |
| Barbed Wire | Dewpond |
| Obstruction/Building | Geophysical Survey |
| Building | Trend |
| Beam Approach | Historic Cultivation |
| Beacon | Agricultural Feature |
| Dewpond | Possible Archaeology |
| Enclosure | Geology |
| Field Boundary | Former Field Boundary |
| Hut | Modern Service |
| Military Airfield | |
| Mound | |
| Pit | |
| Pit/Dewpond | |

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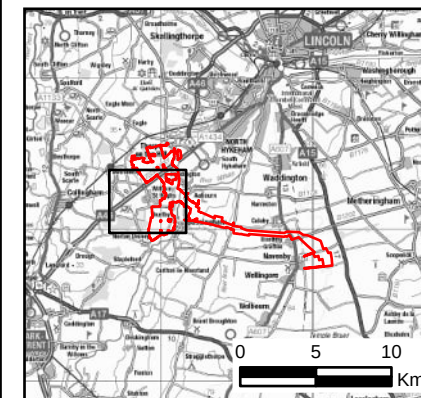
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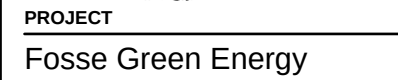
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FIGURE TITLE

Historic Mapping -Thurlby 1729 Estate Plan

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 7



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FIGURE TITLE

Historic Mapping - Thurlby 1828 Plan

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 8



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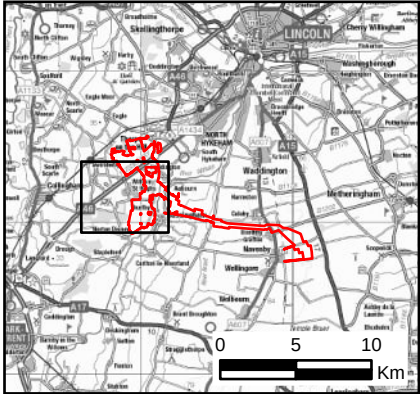
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FIGURE TITLE

Historic Mapping - Thurlby Tithe Map 1838

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 9

1:17,000 @ A3





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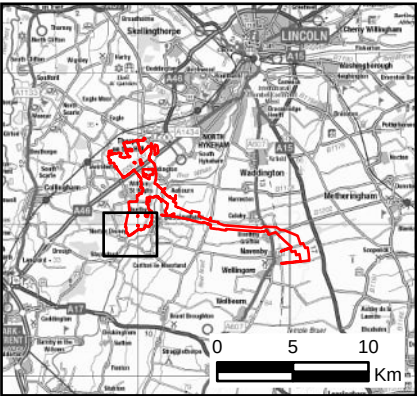
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FIGURE TITLE

Historic Mapping - Norton Disney Tithe Map 1839

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 10

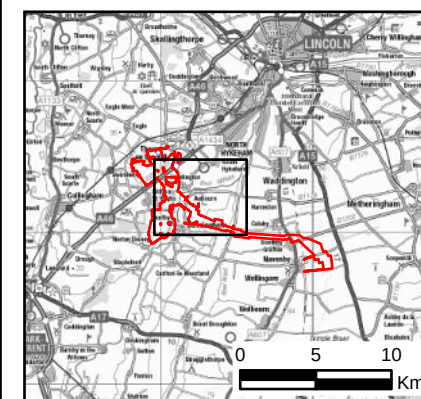
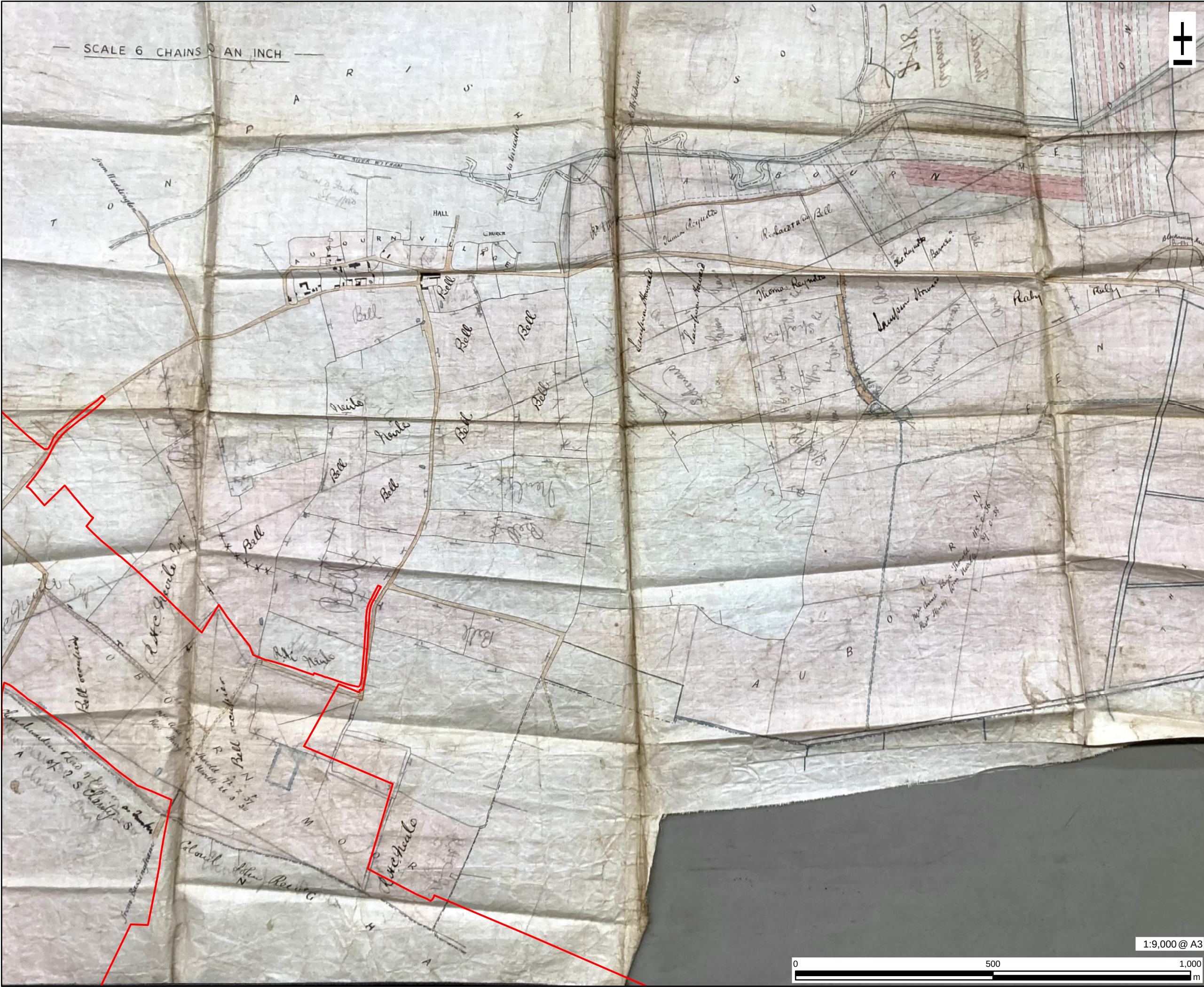


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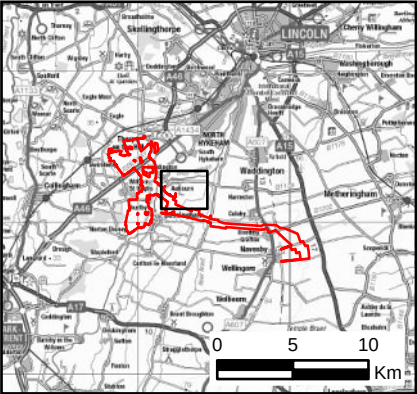
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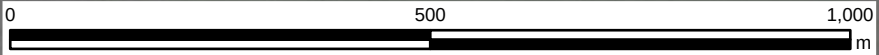
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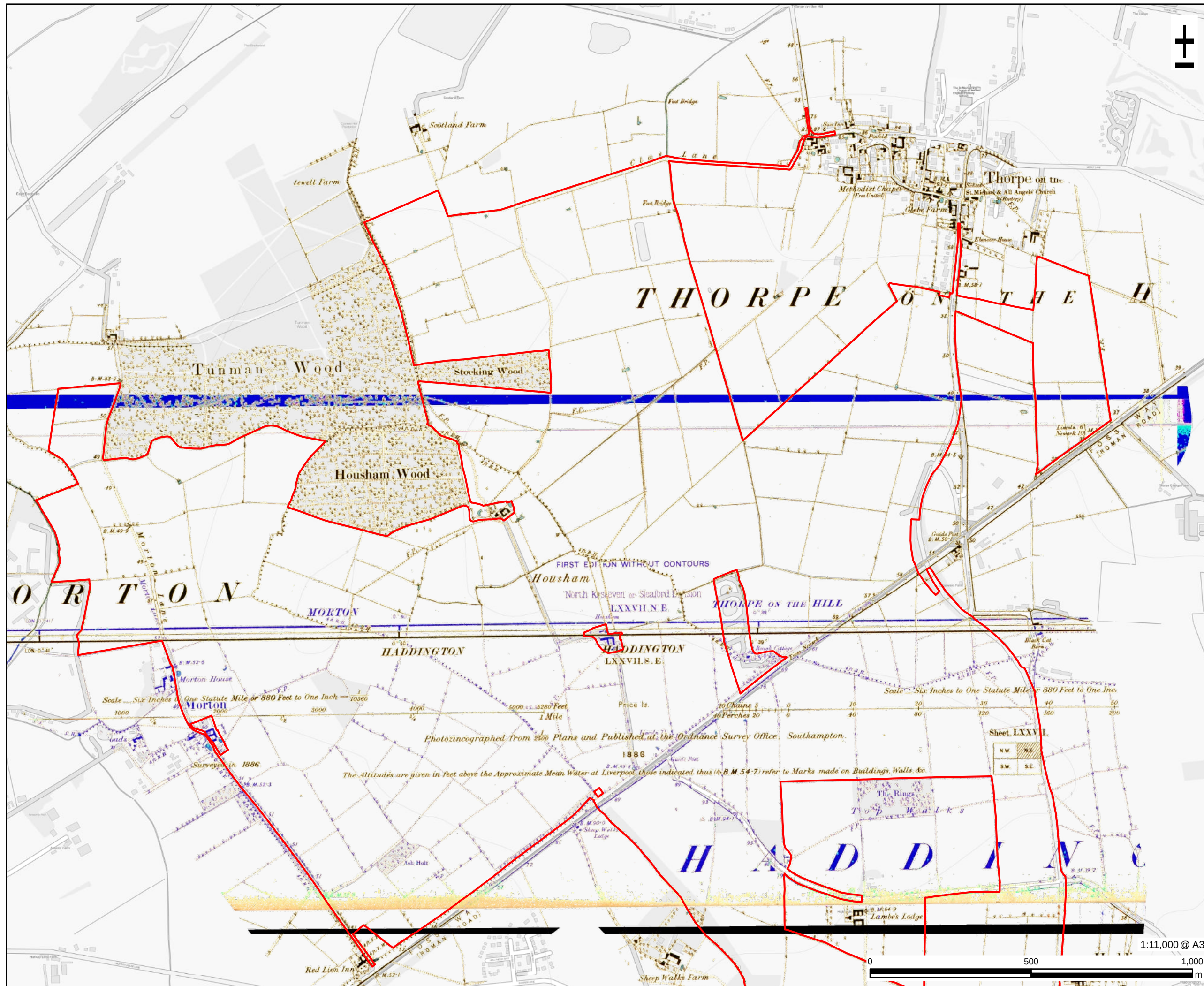
Historic Mapping - Plan of Auborn 1883

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 12

1:9,000 @ A3



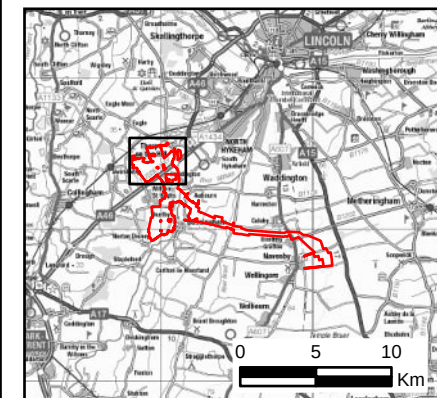


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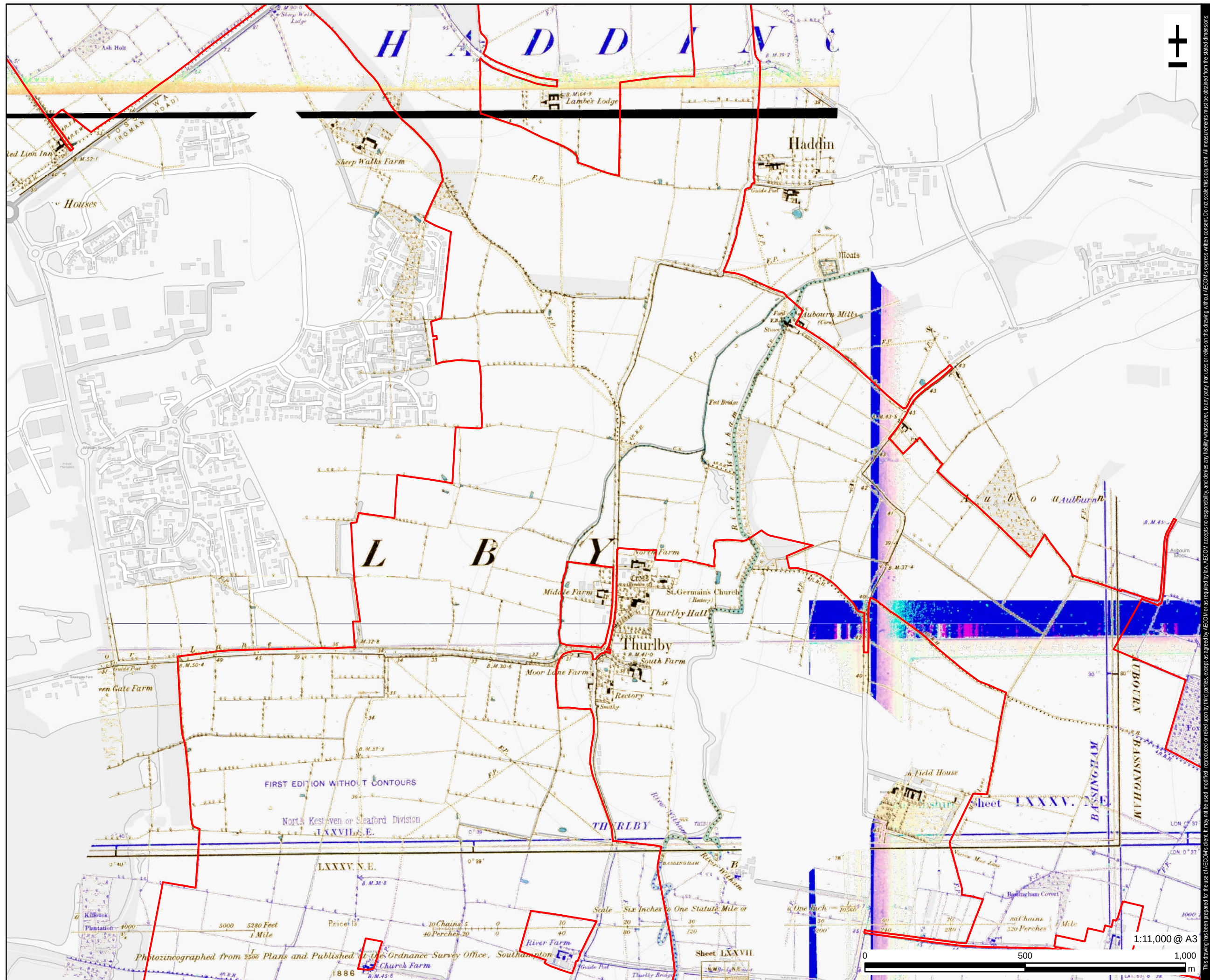
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Historic Mapping - OS Maps from 1886

Figure 13
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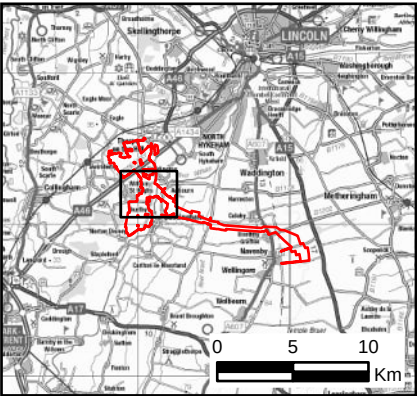


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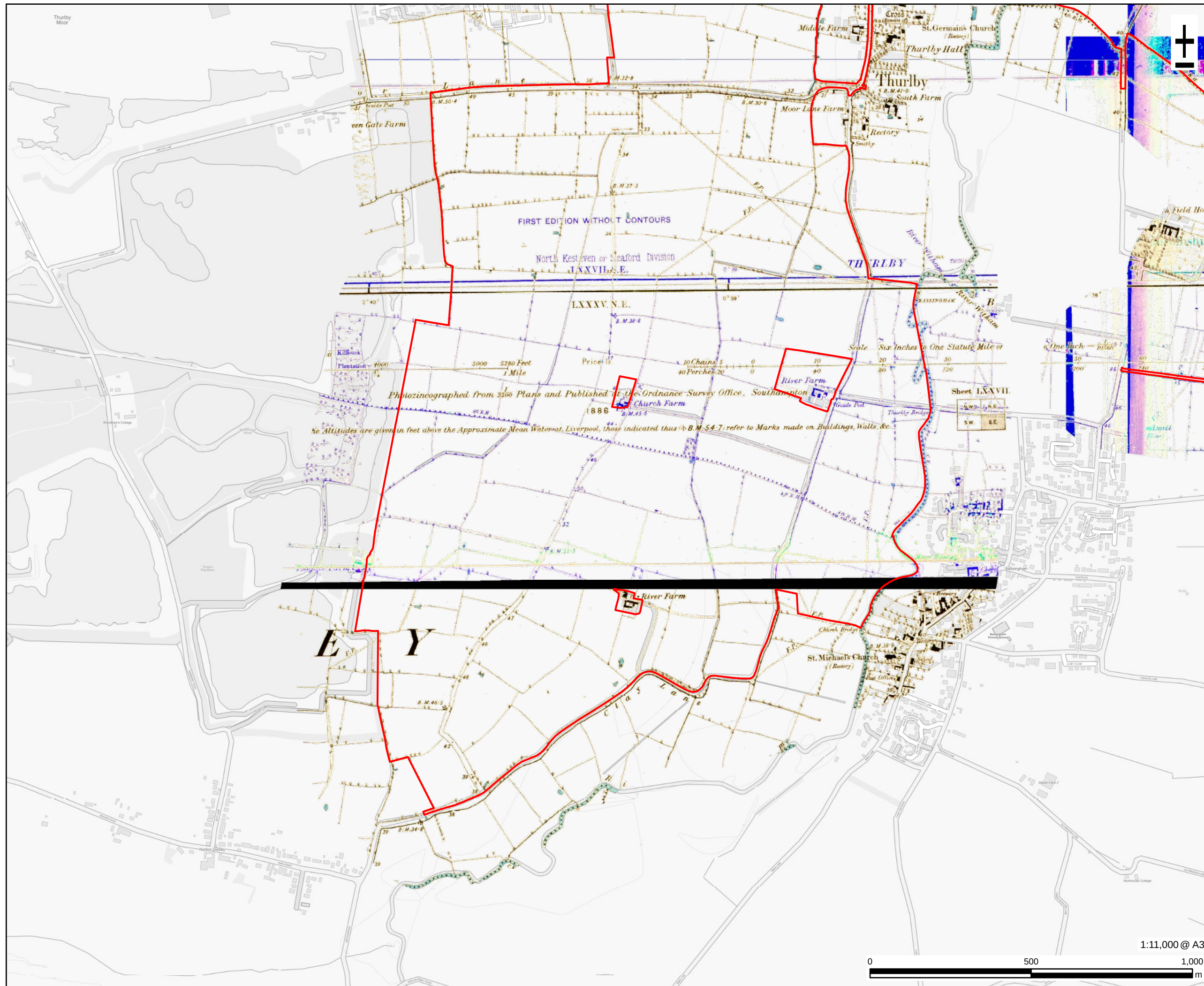
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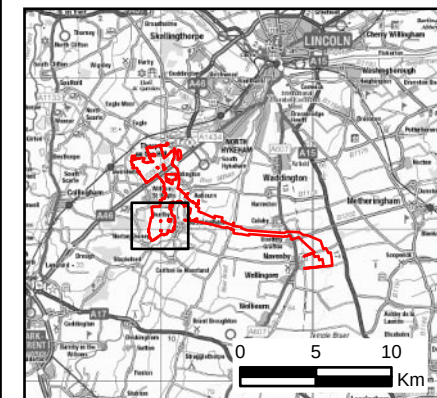
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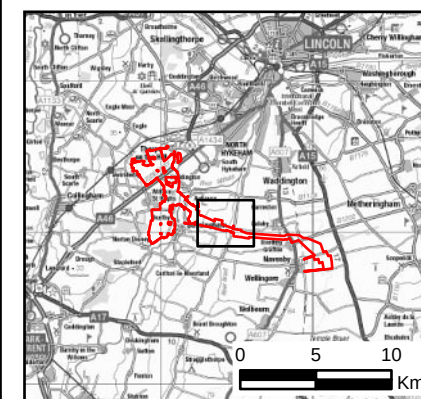
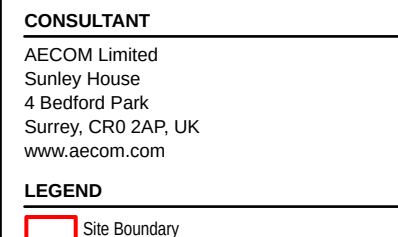
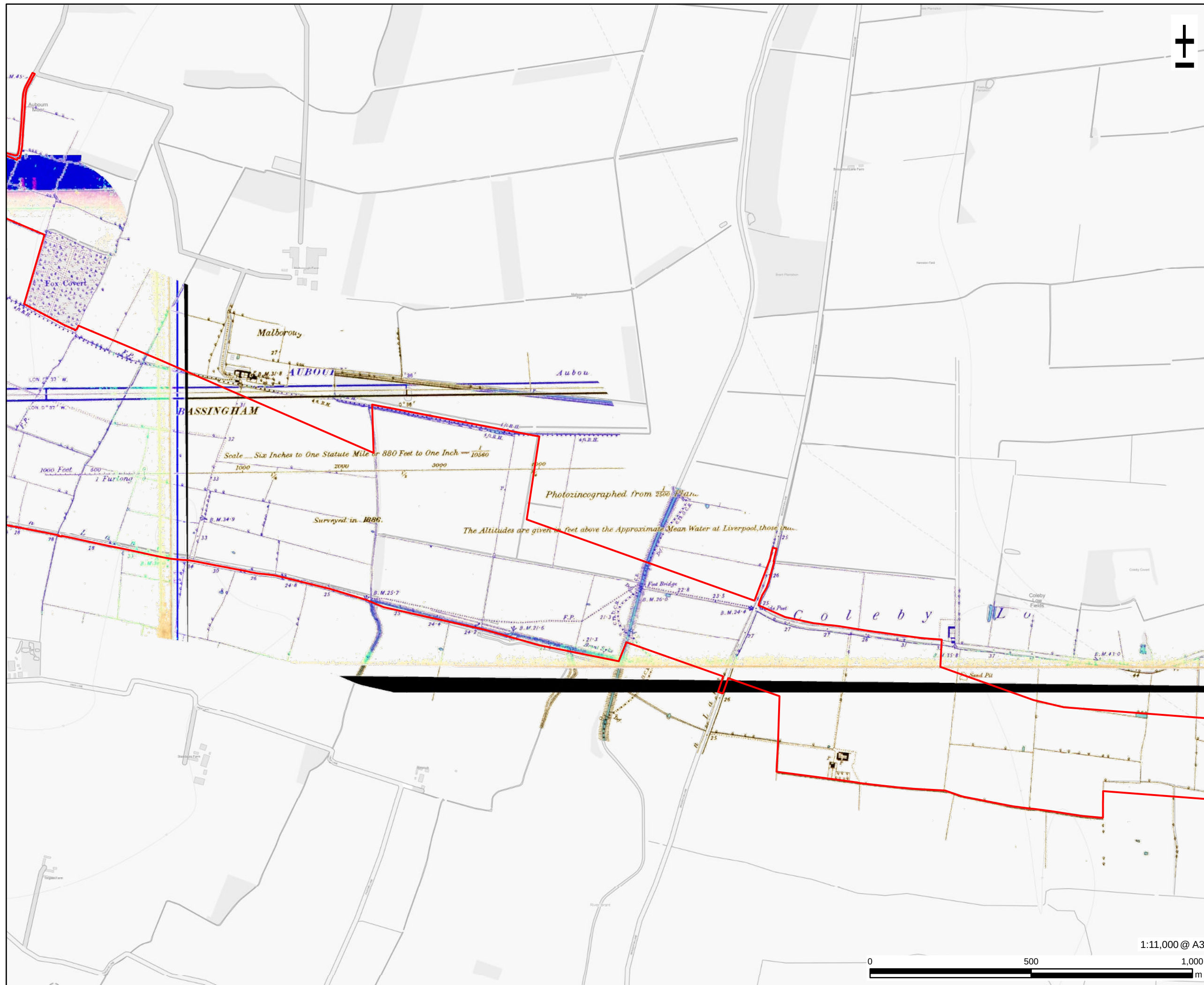
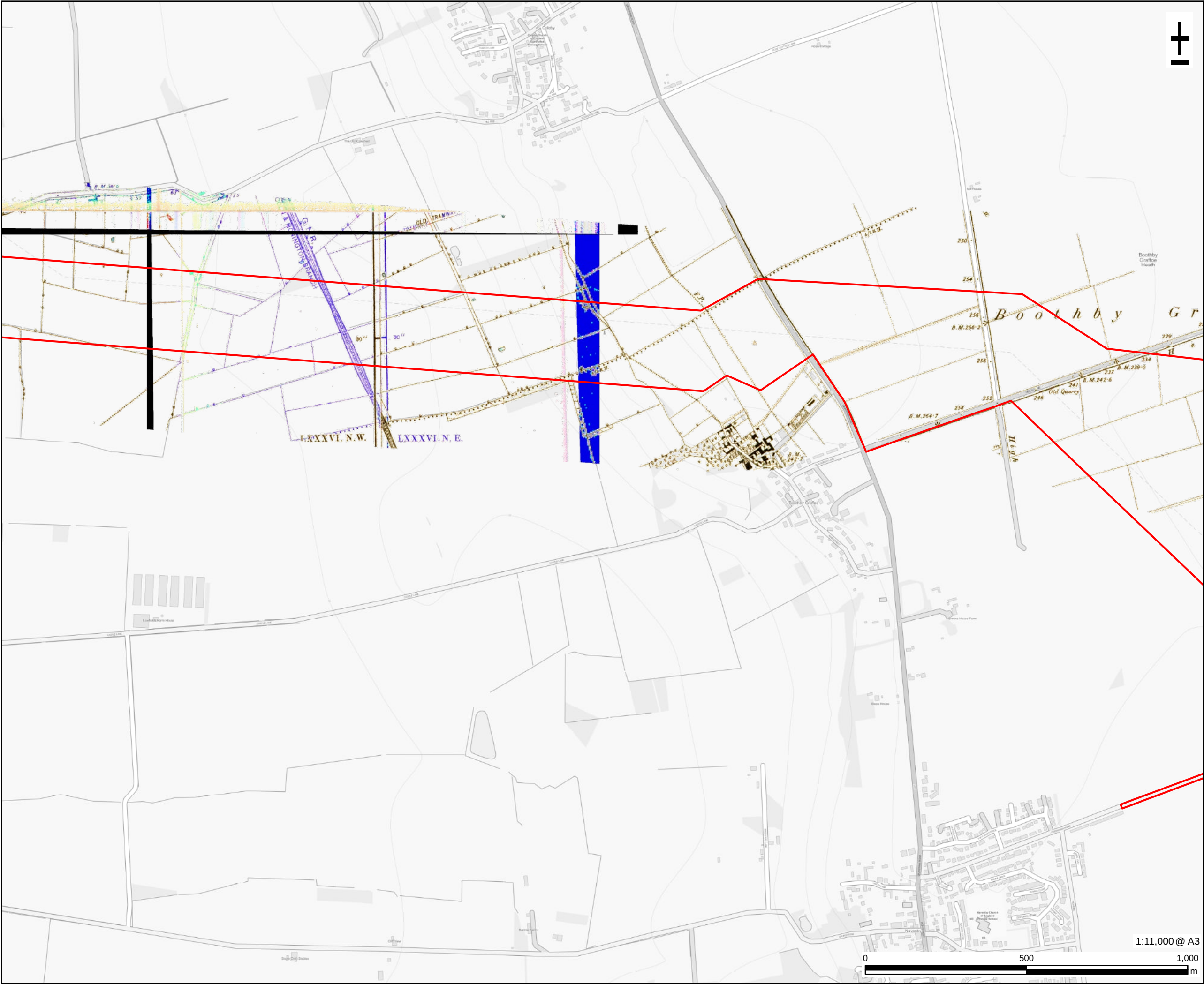


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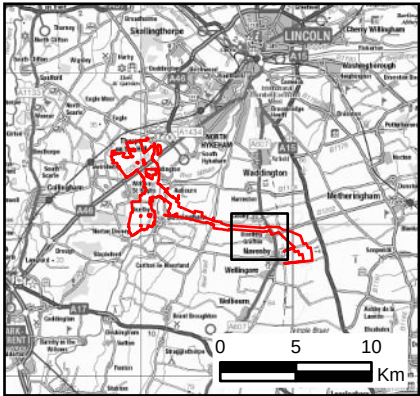
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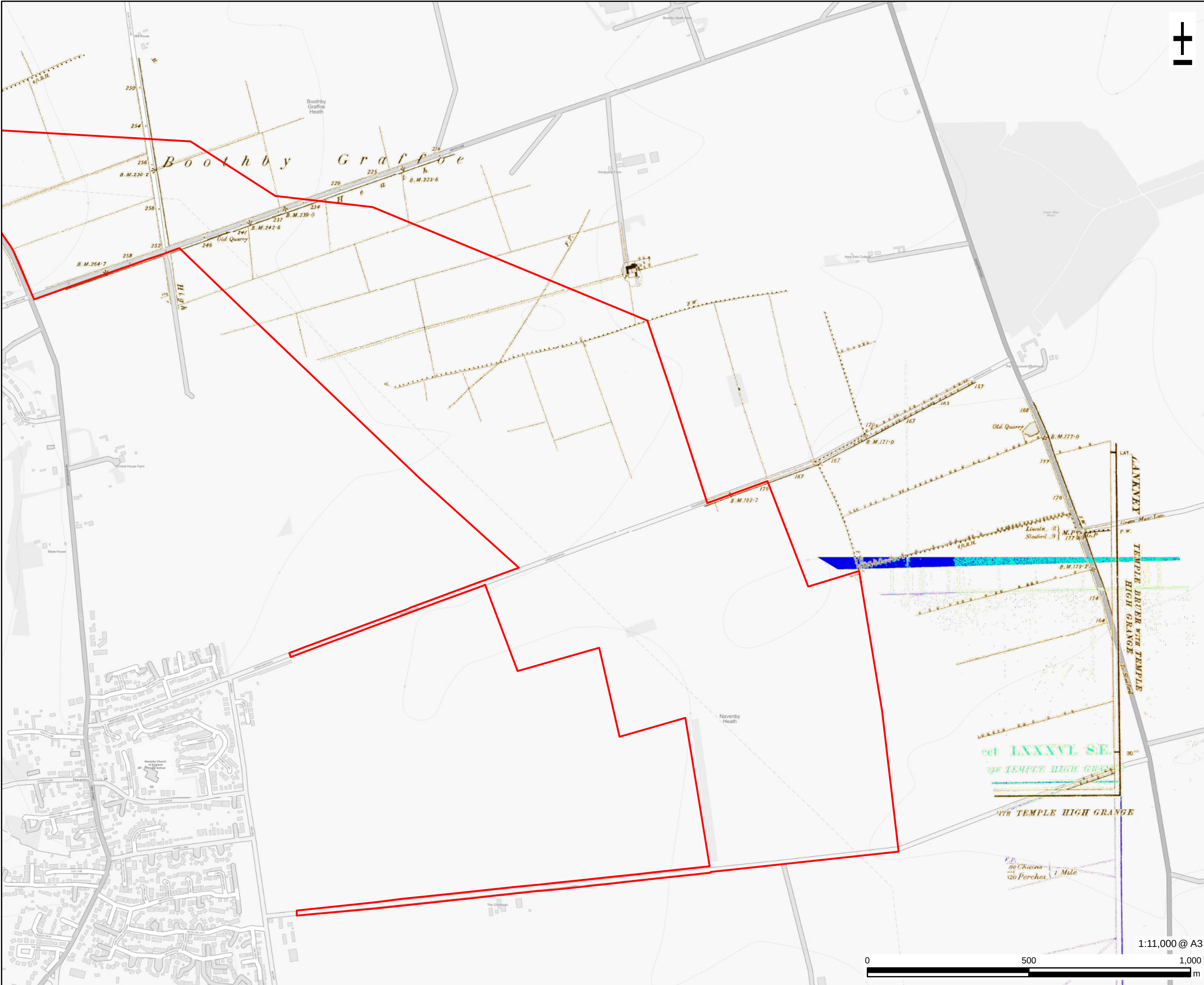
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FIGURE TITLE

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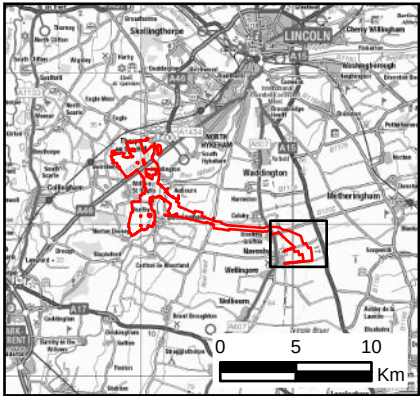
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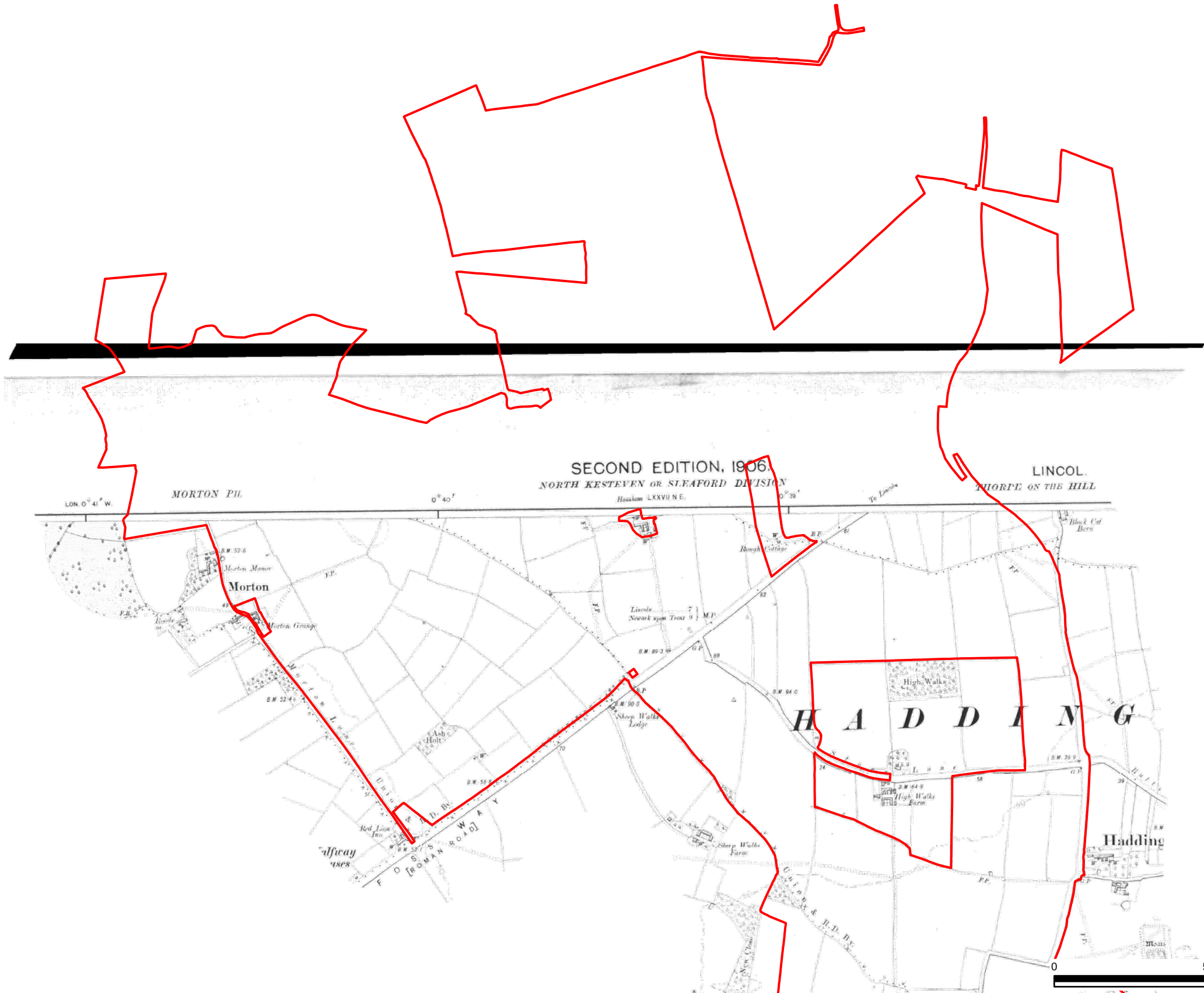
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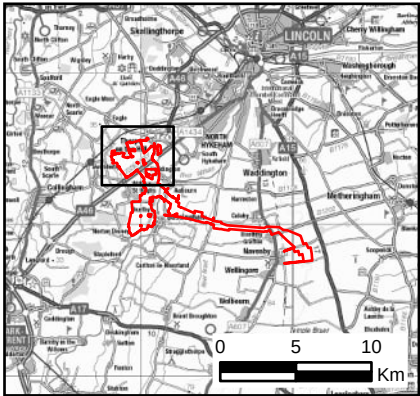
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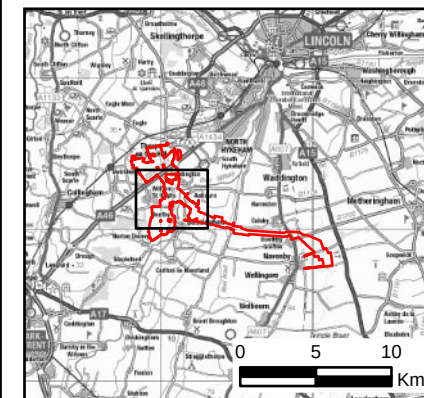
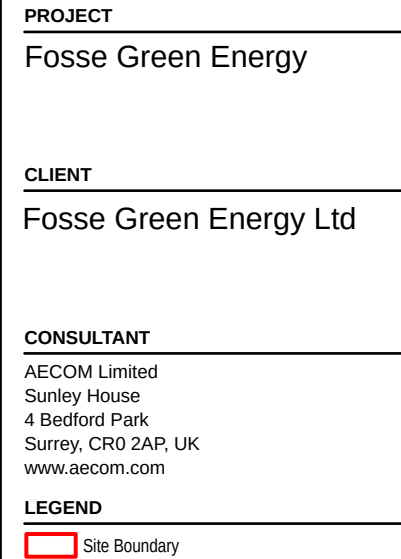
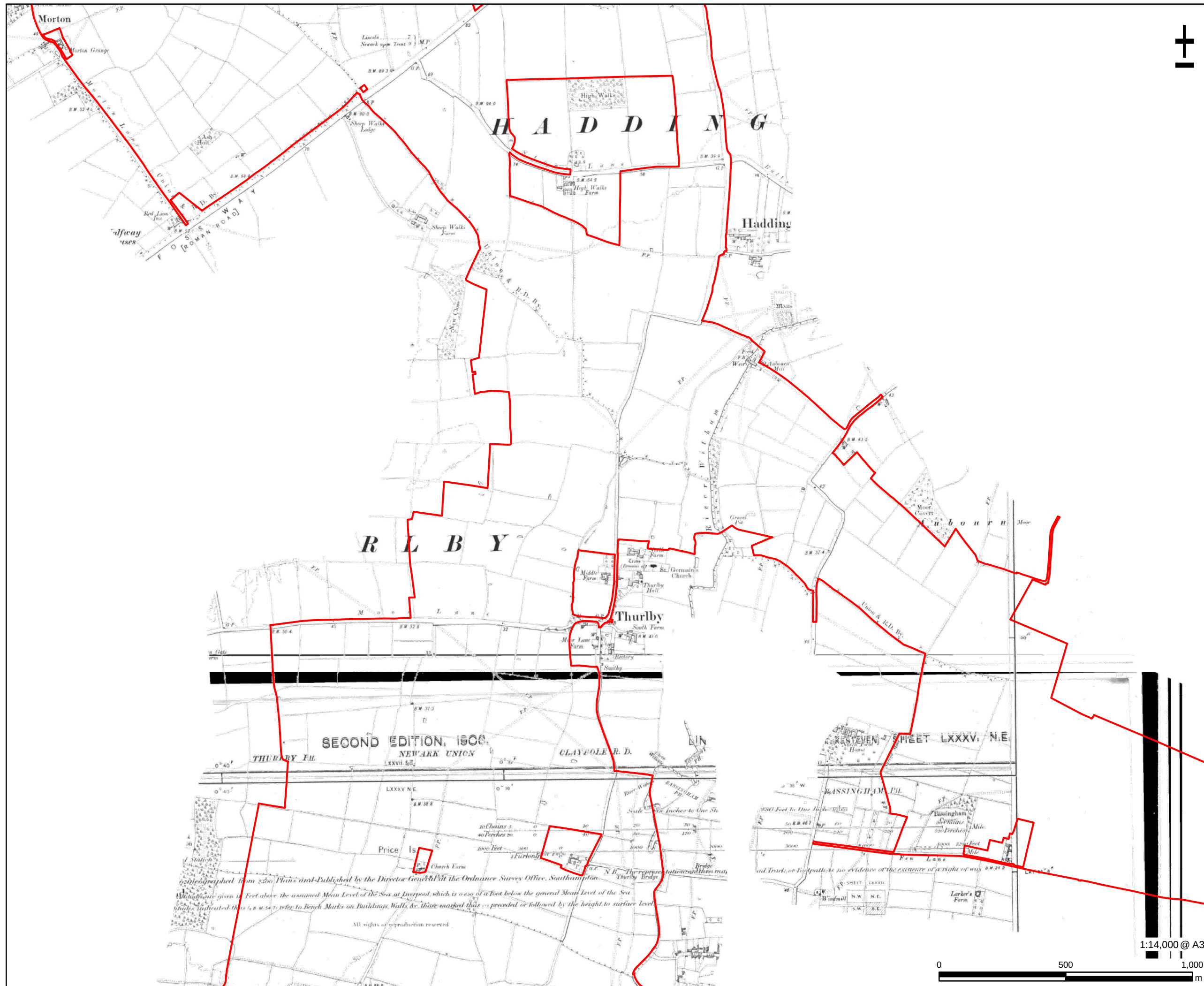
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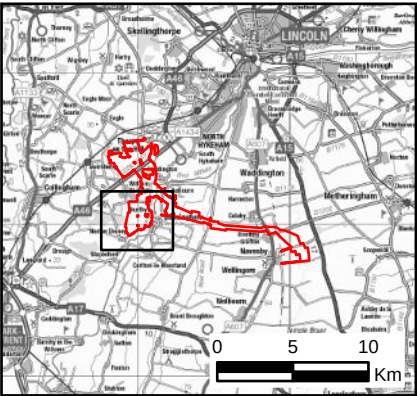
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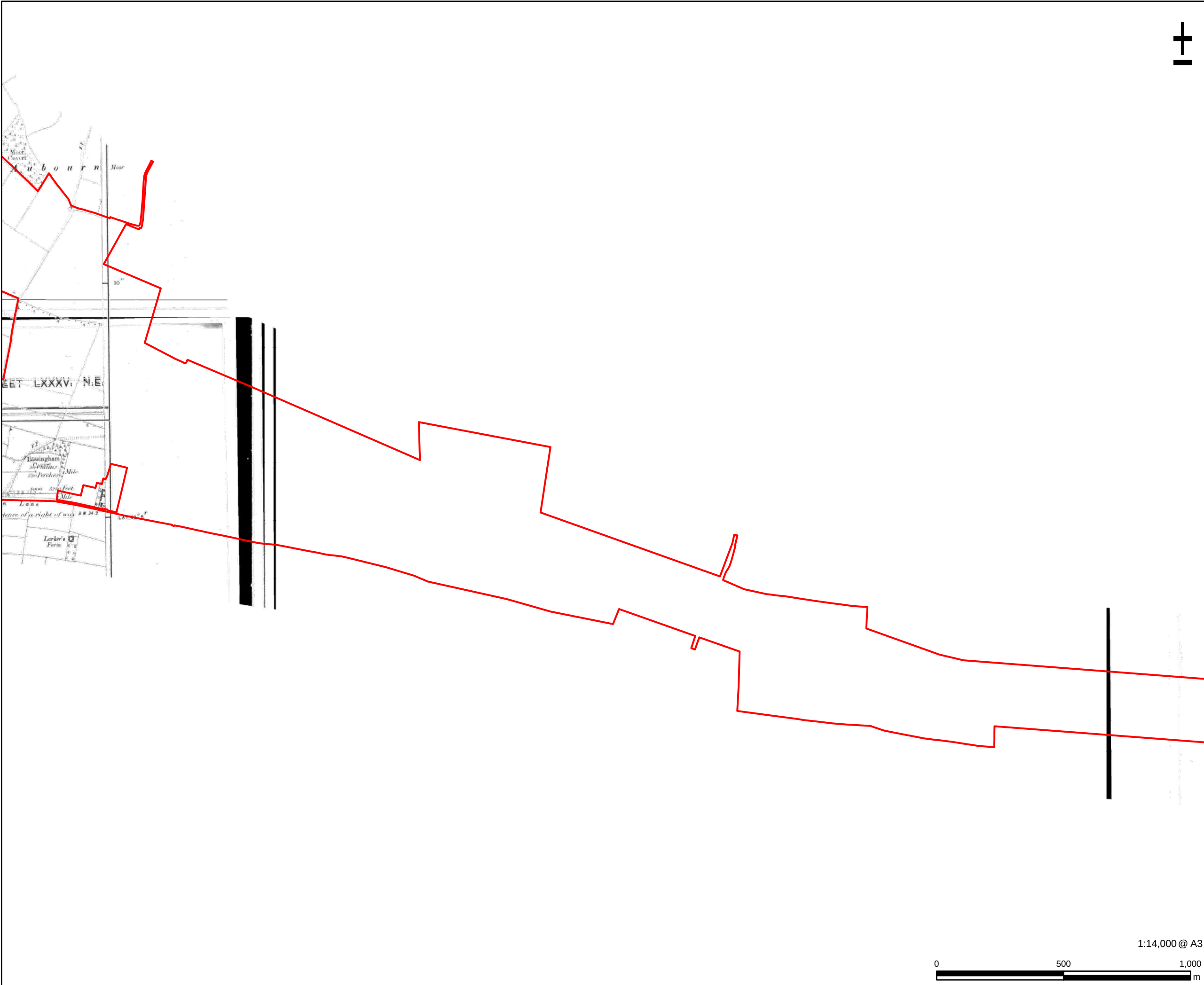
Historic Mapping - OS Mapping 1904

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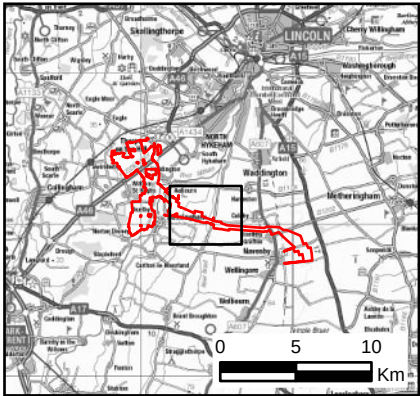
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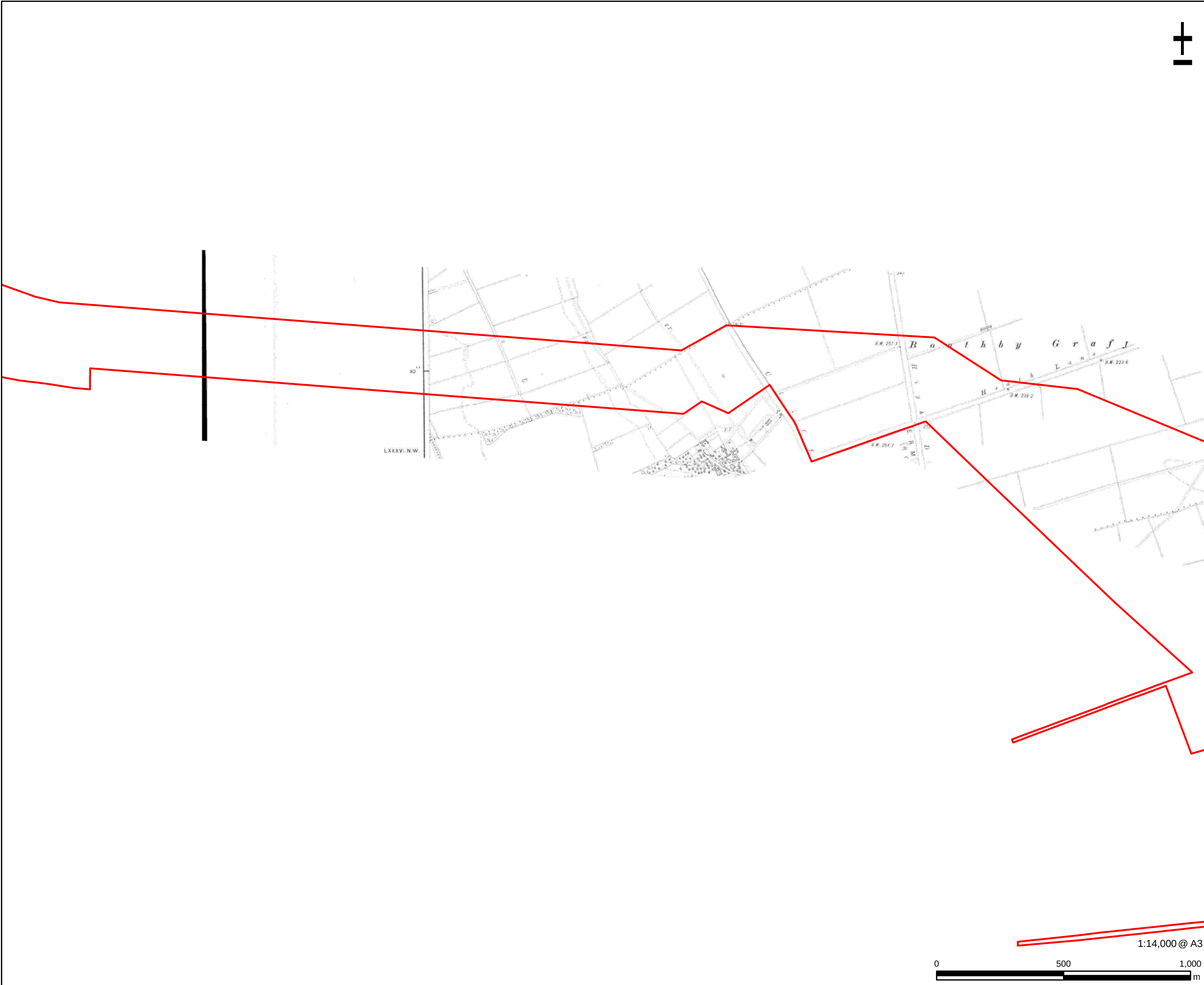
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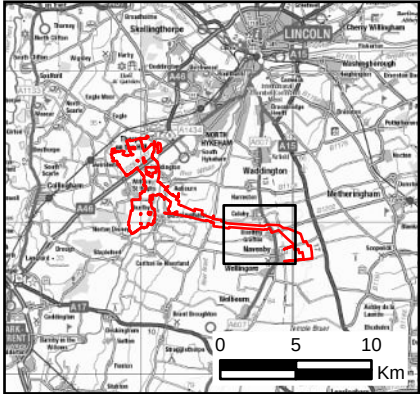
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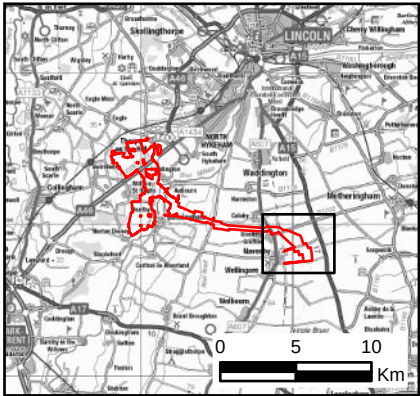
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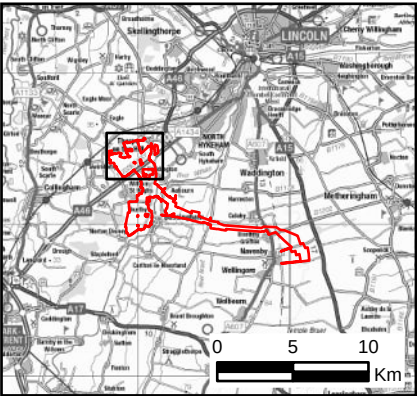
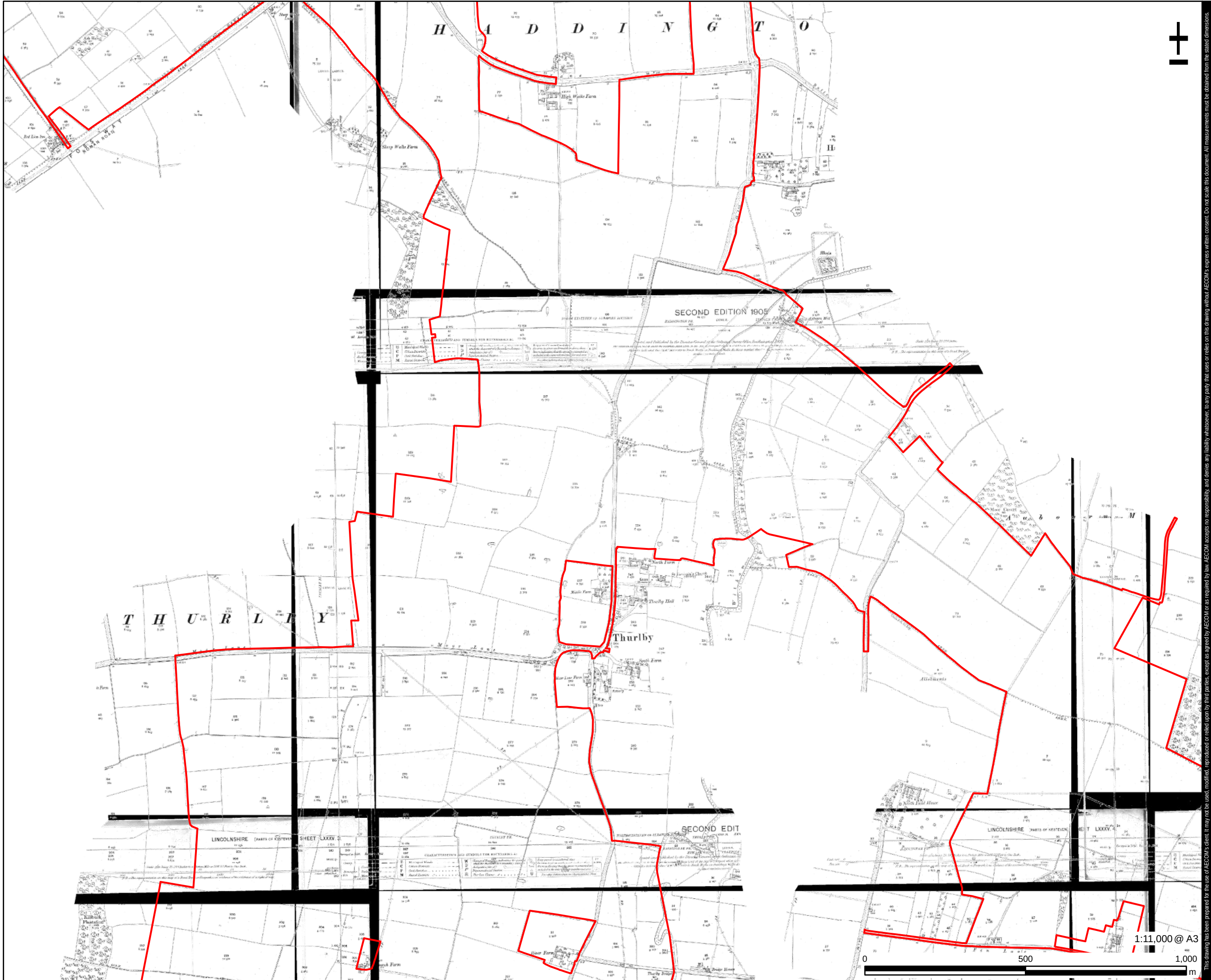


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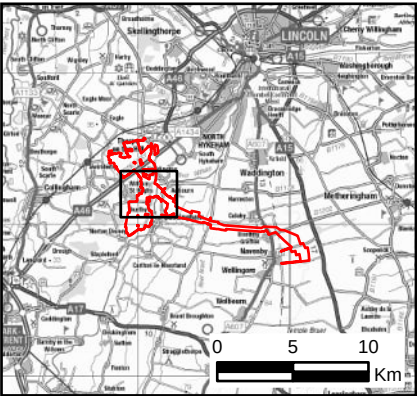
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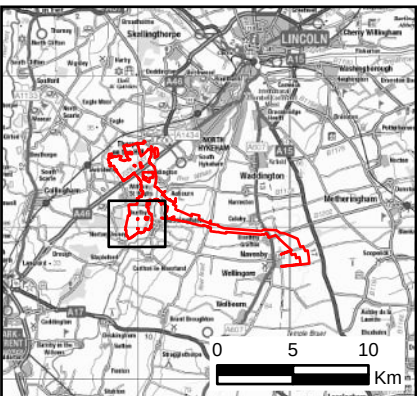
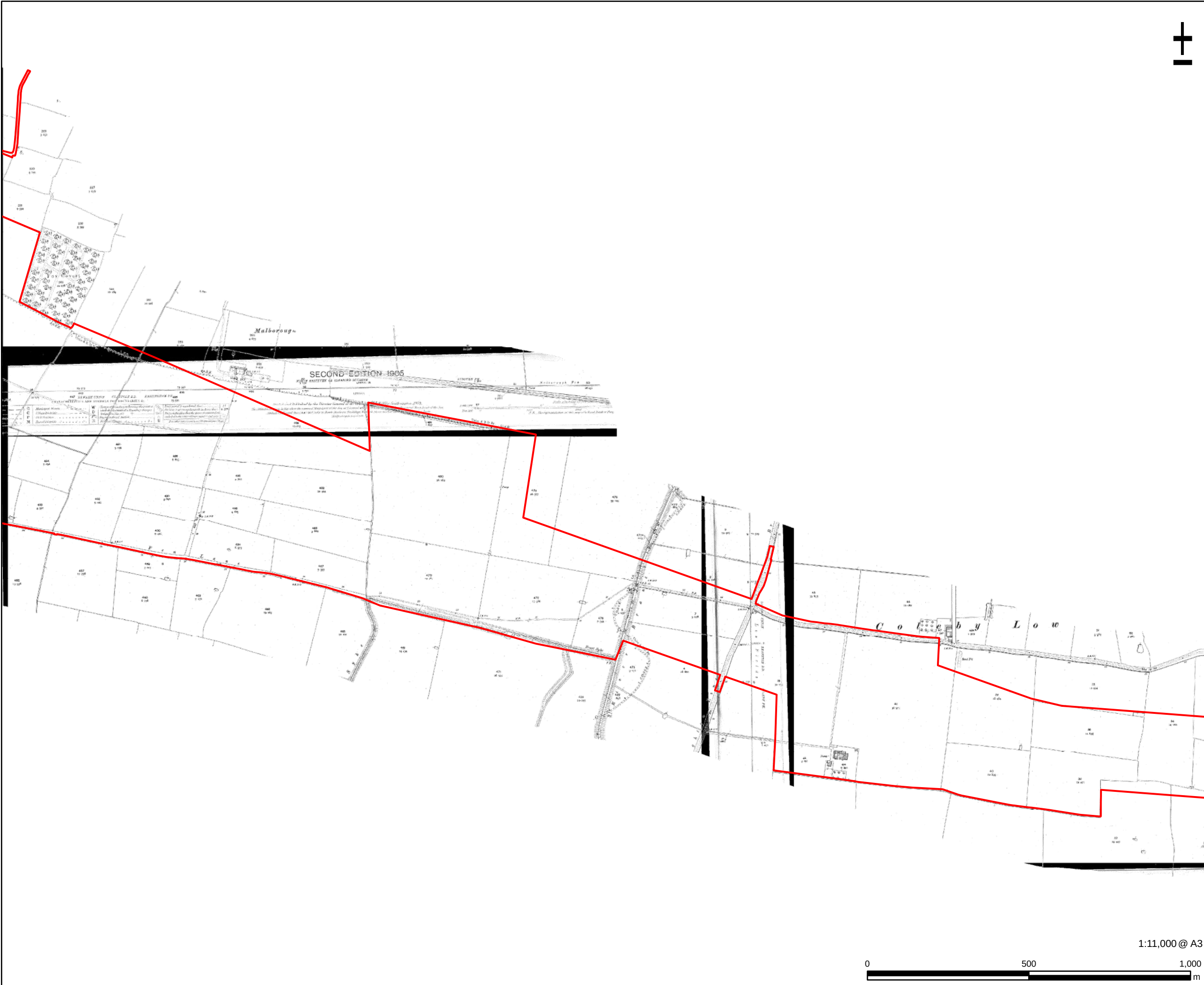


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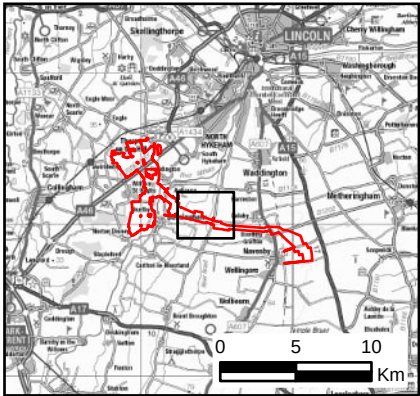
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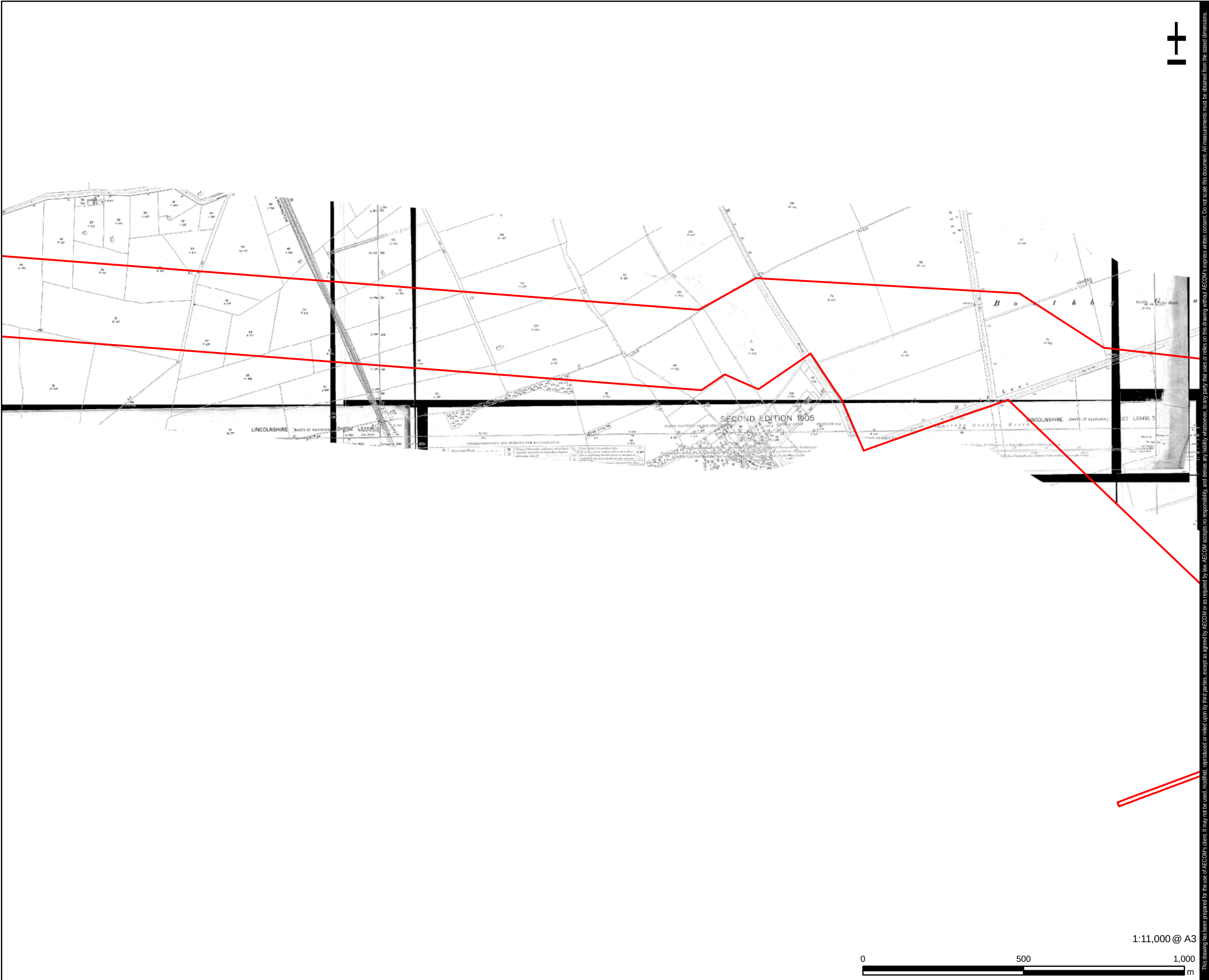
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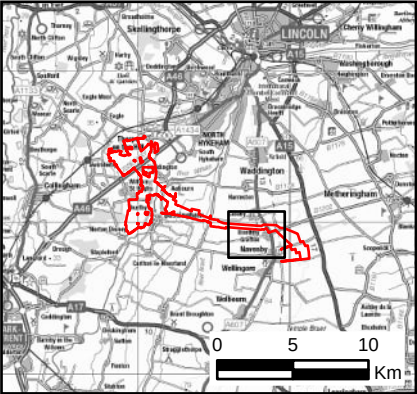
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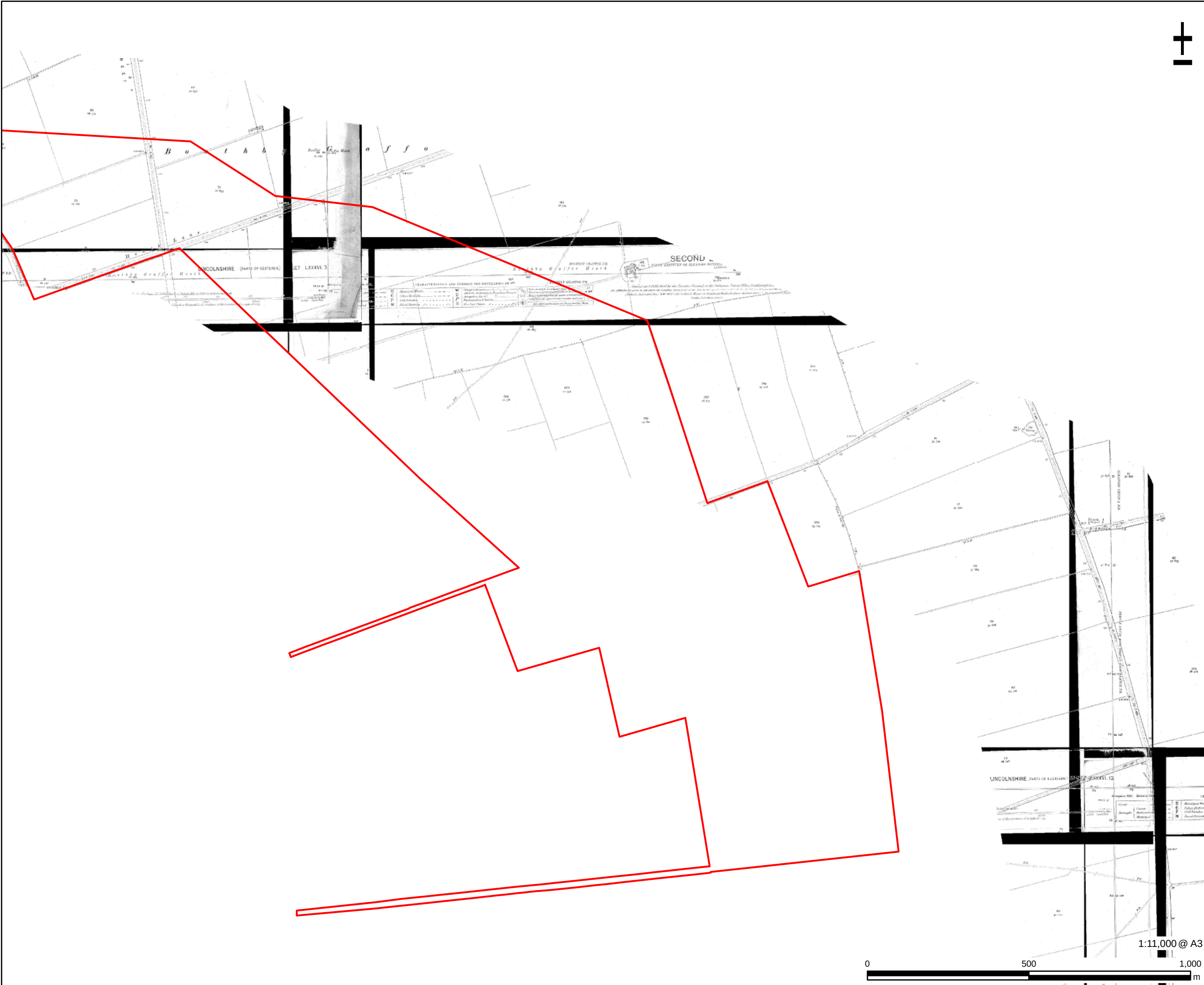
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Historic Mapping - OS Mapping 1905

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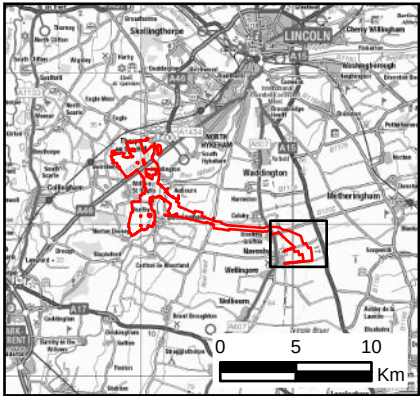
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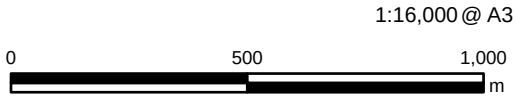
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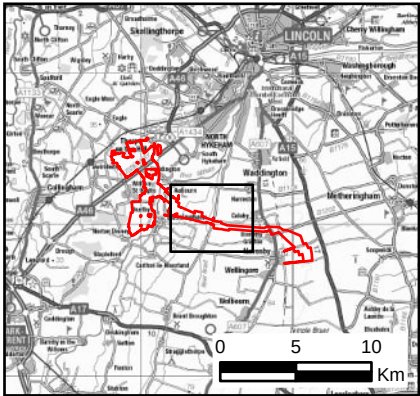
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Figure 17

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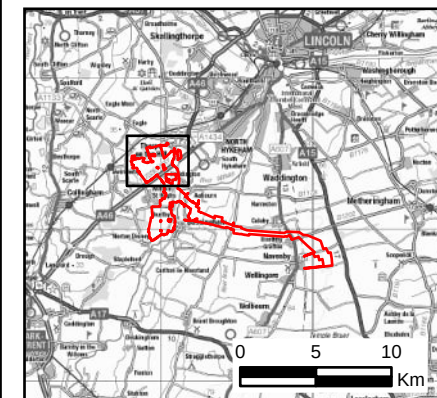
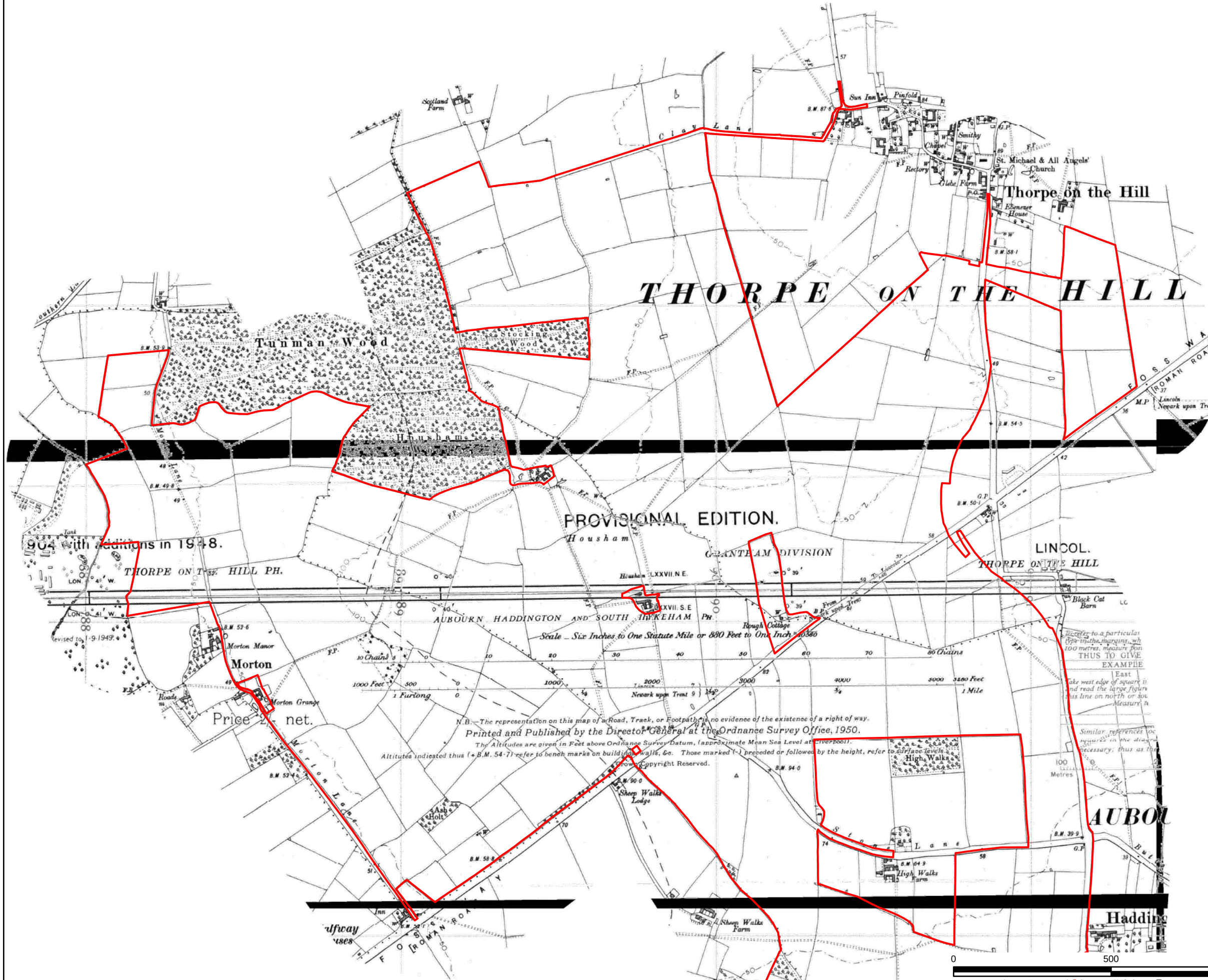


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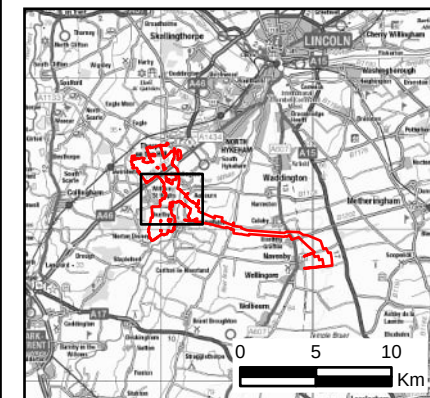
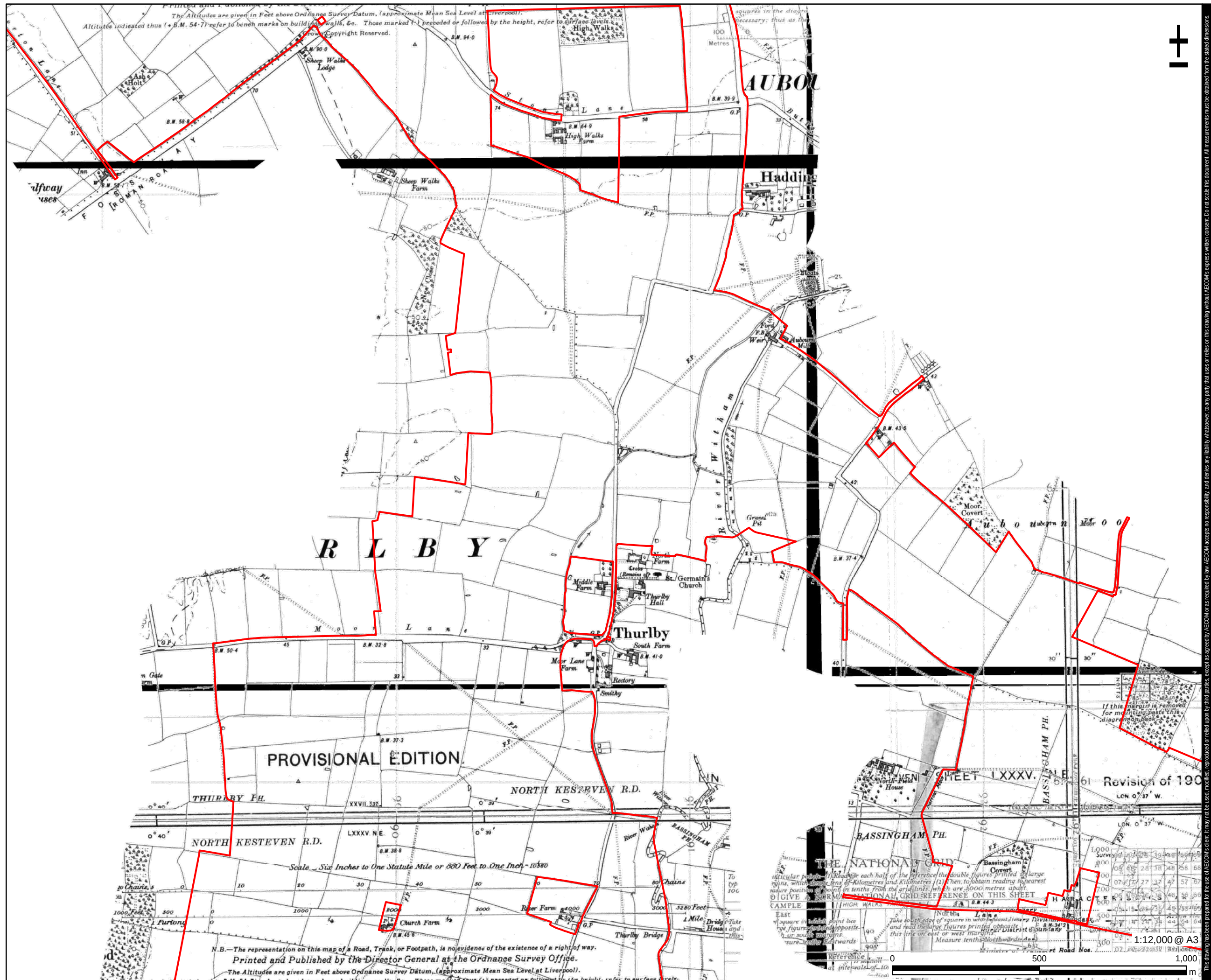
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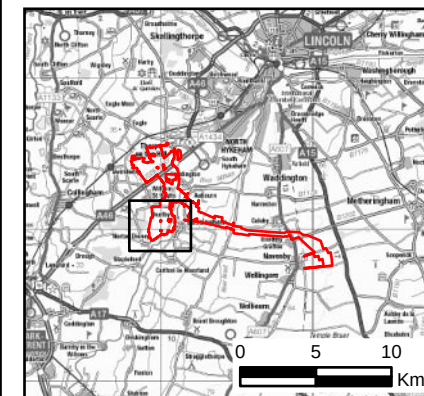
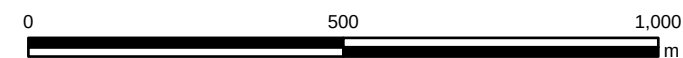
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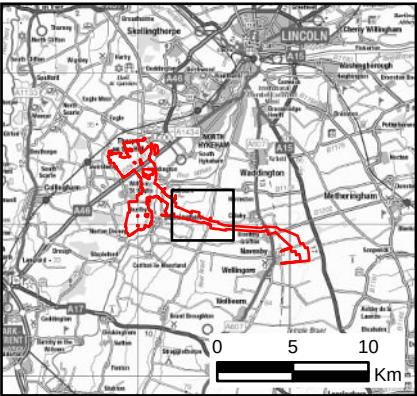


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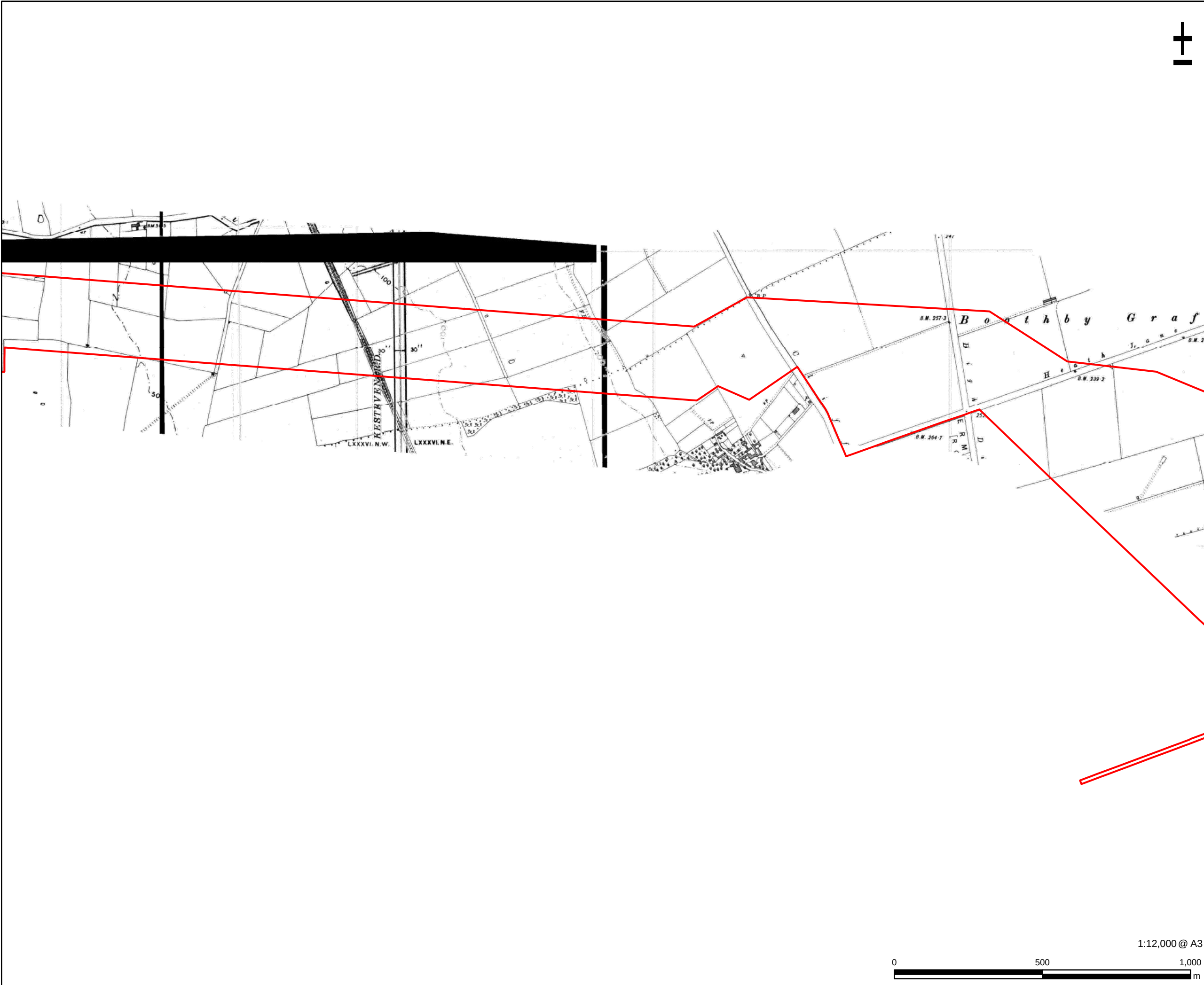
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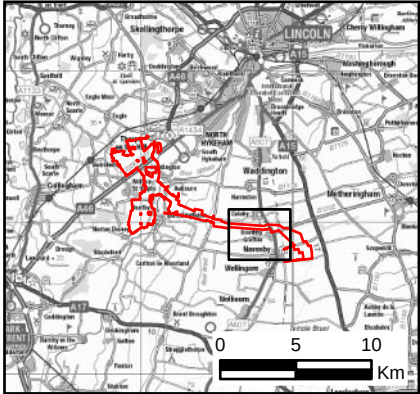
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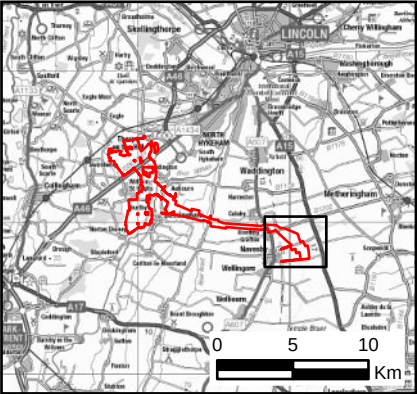
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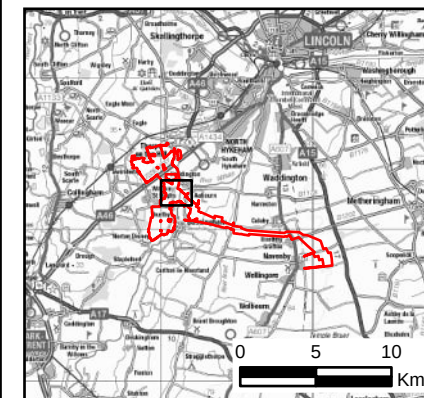
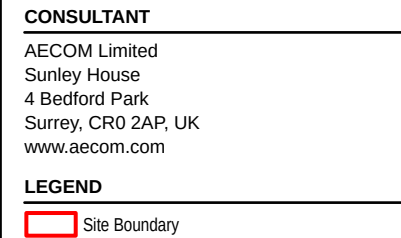
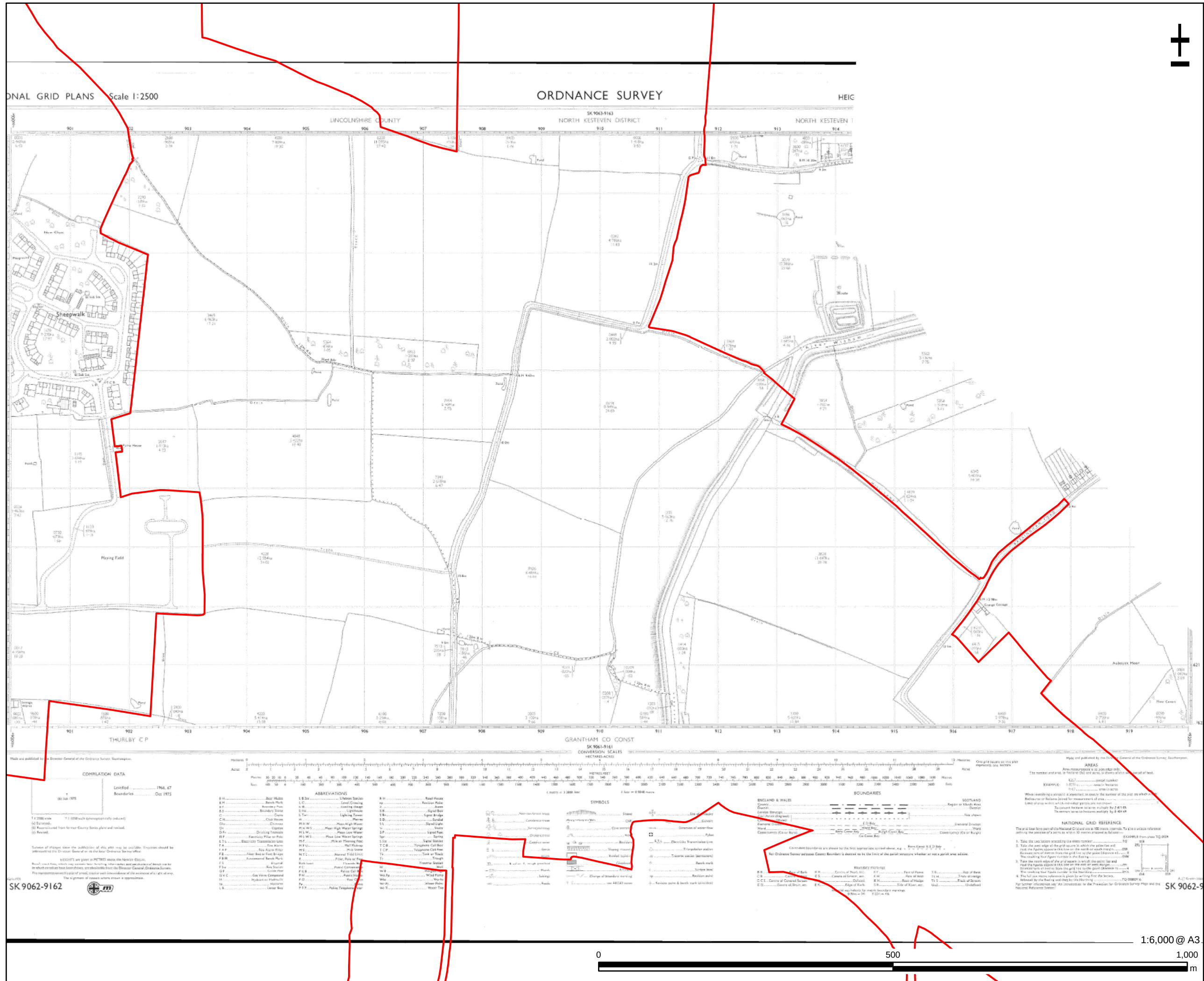
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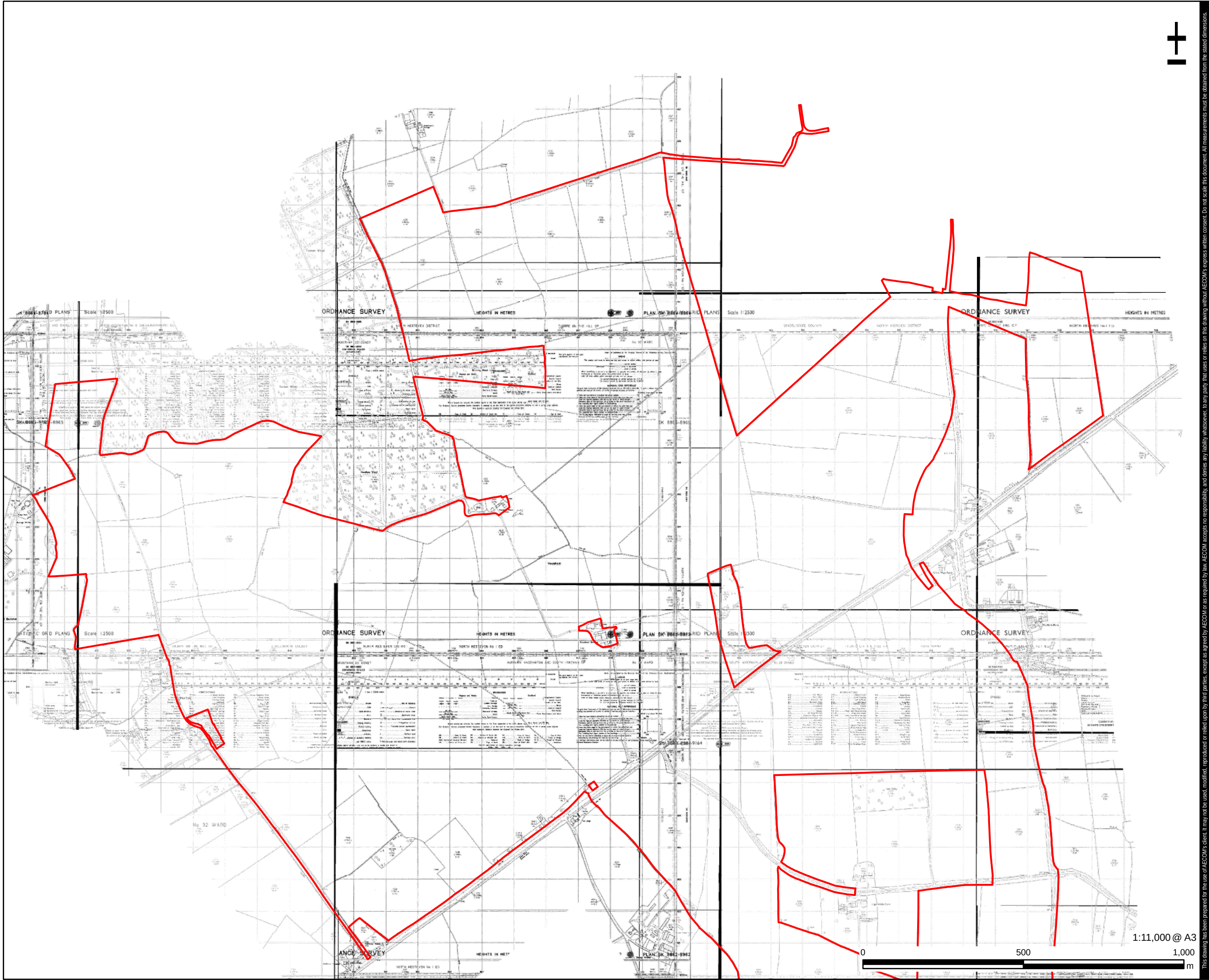
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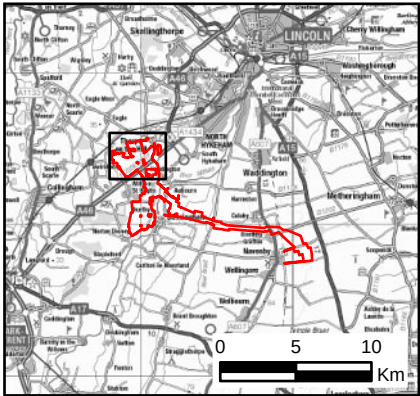
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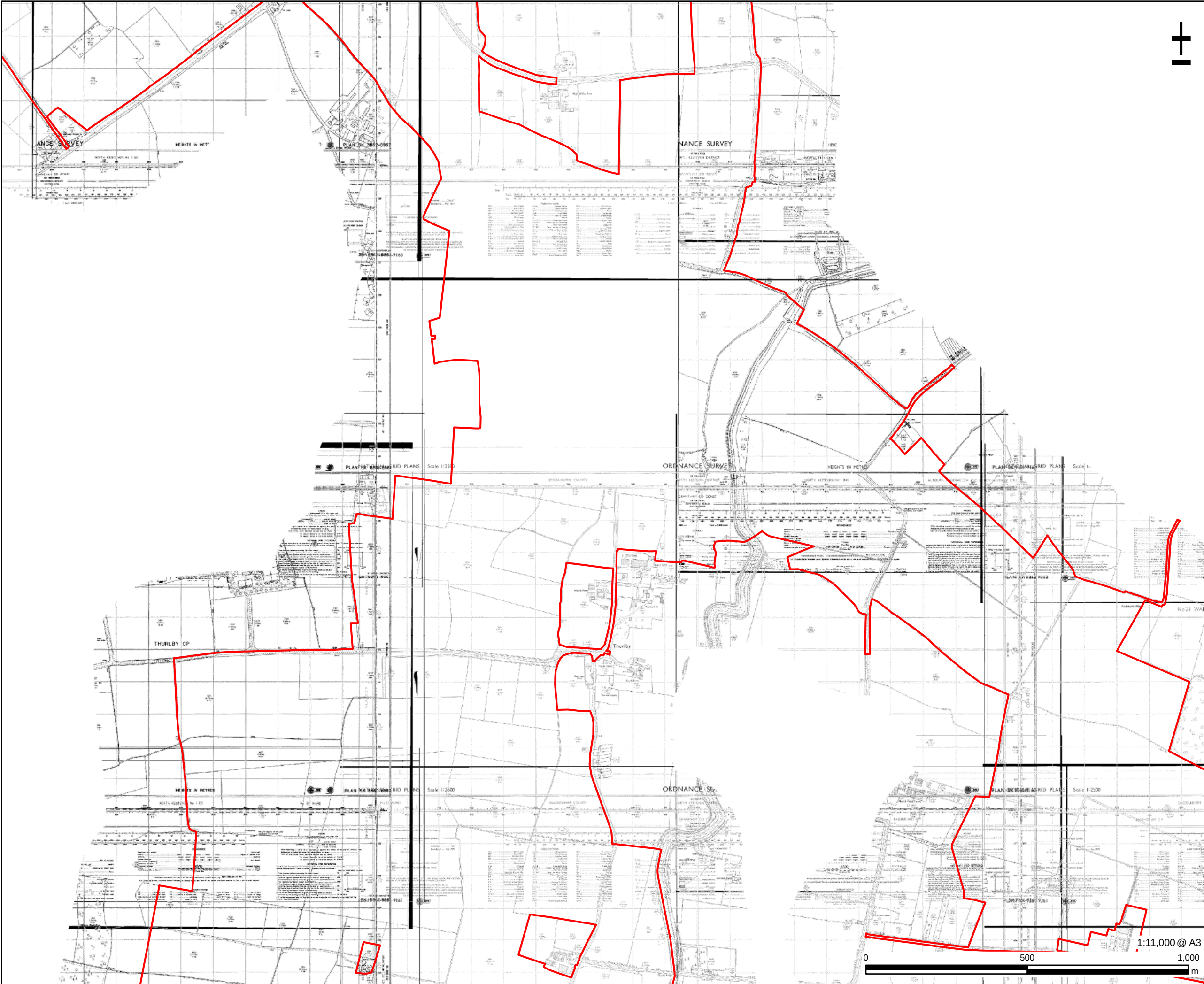
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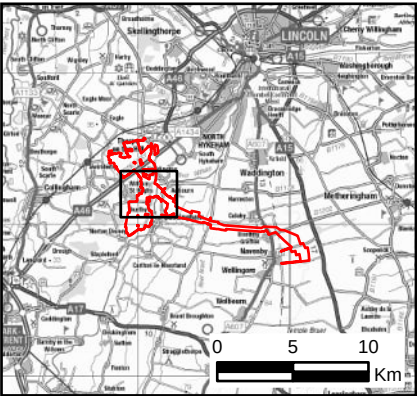
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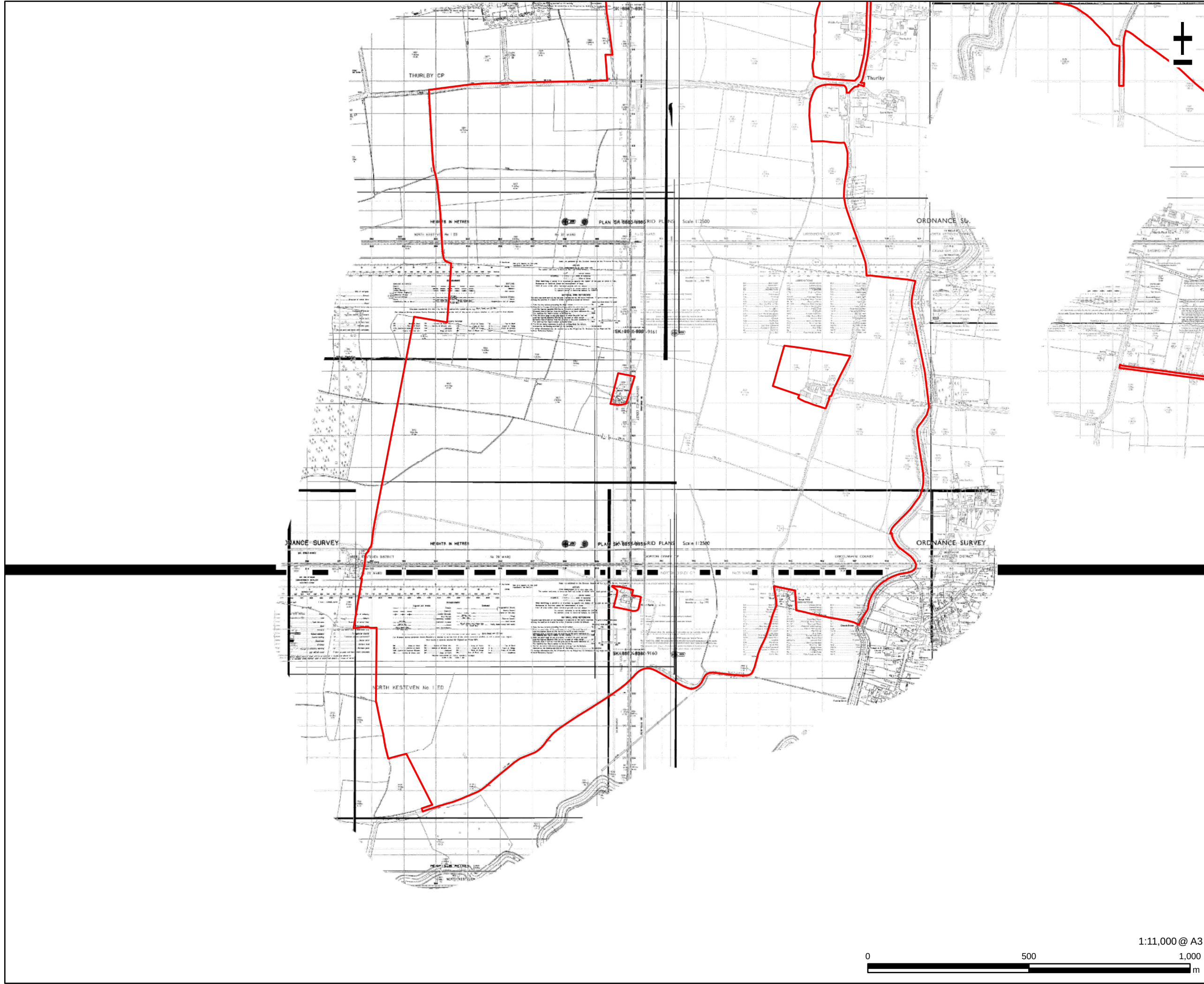
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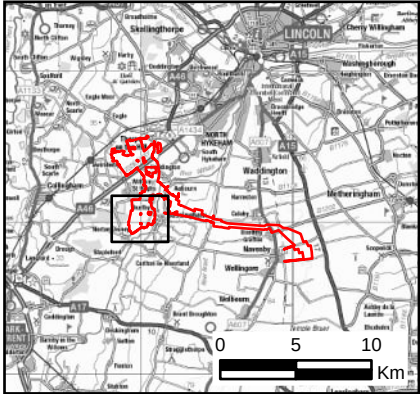
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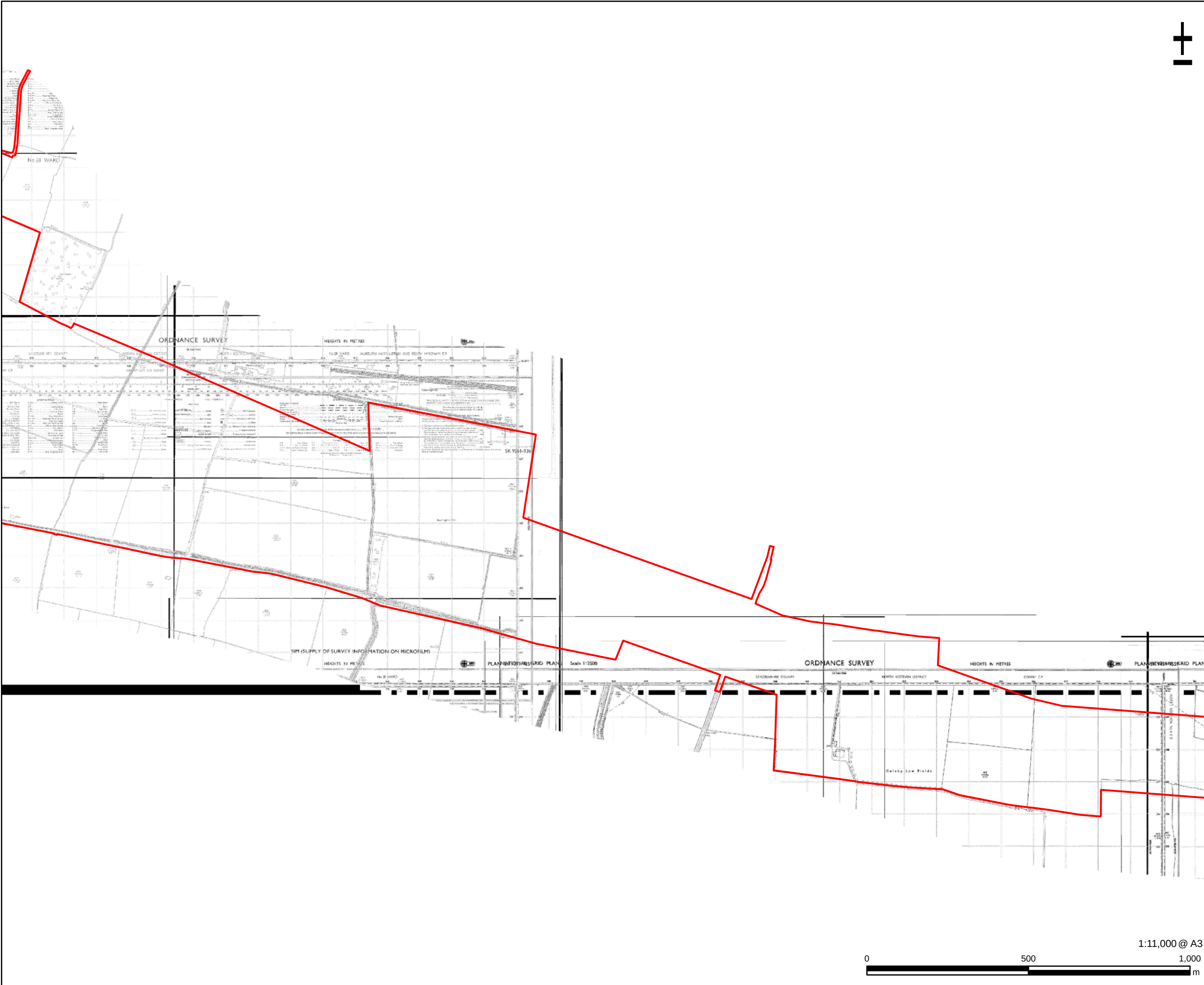
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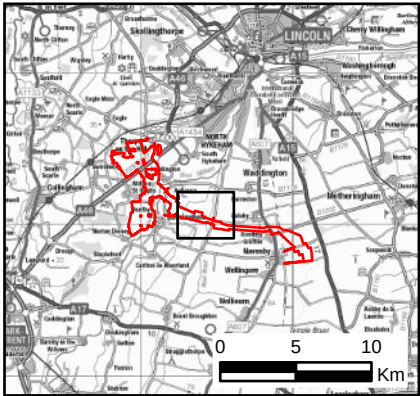
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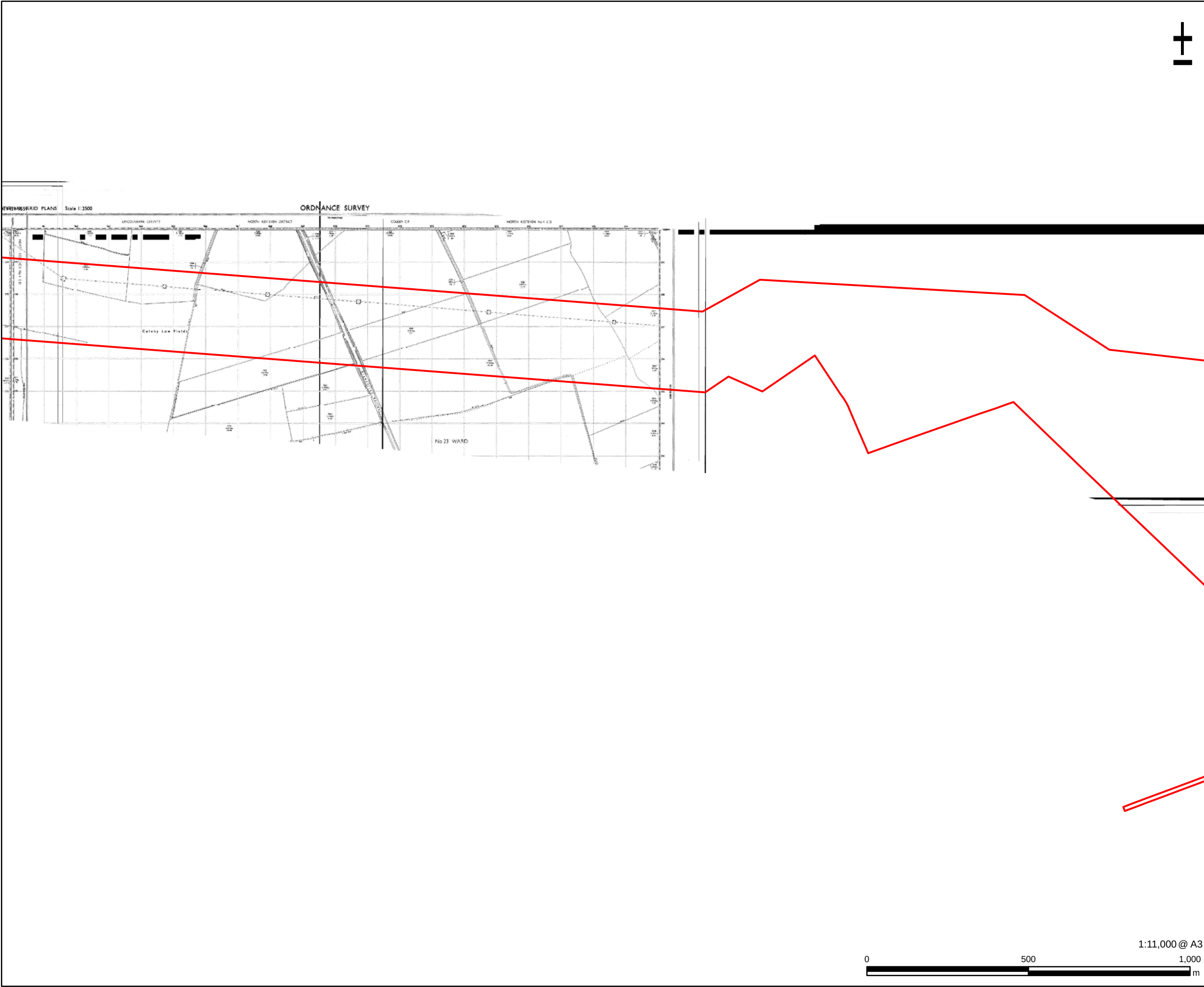
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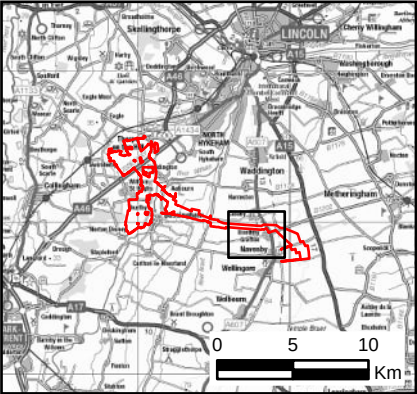
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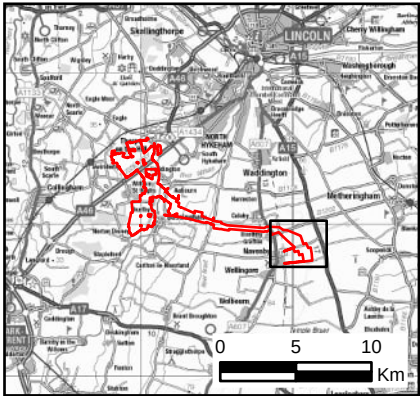
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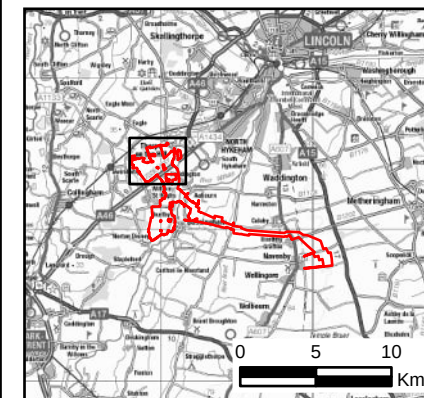
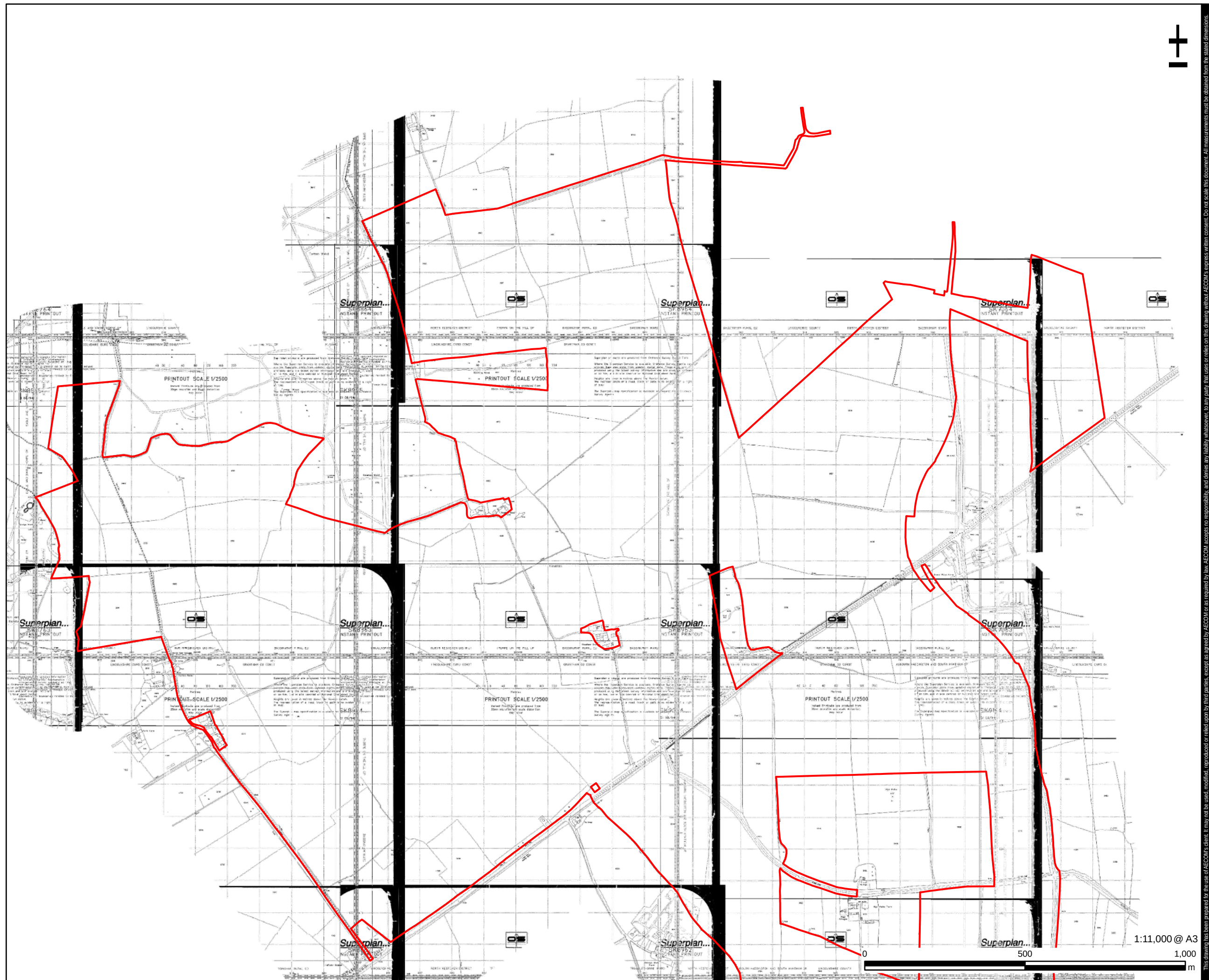
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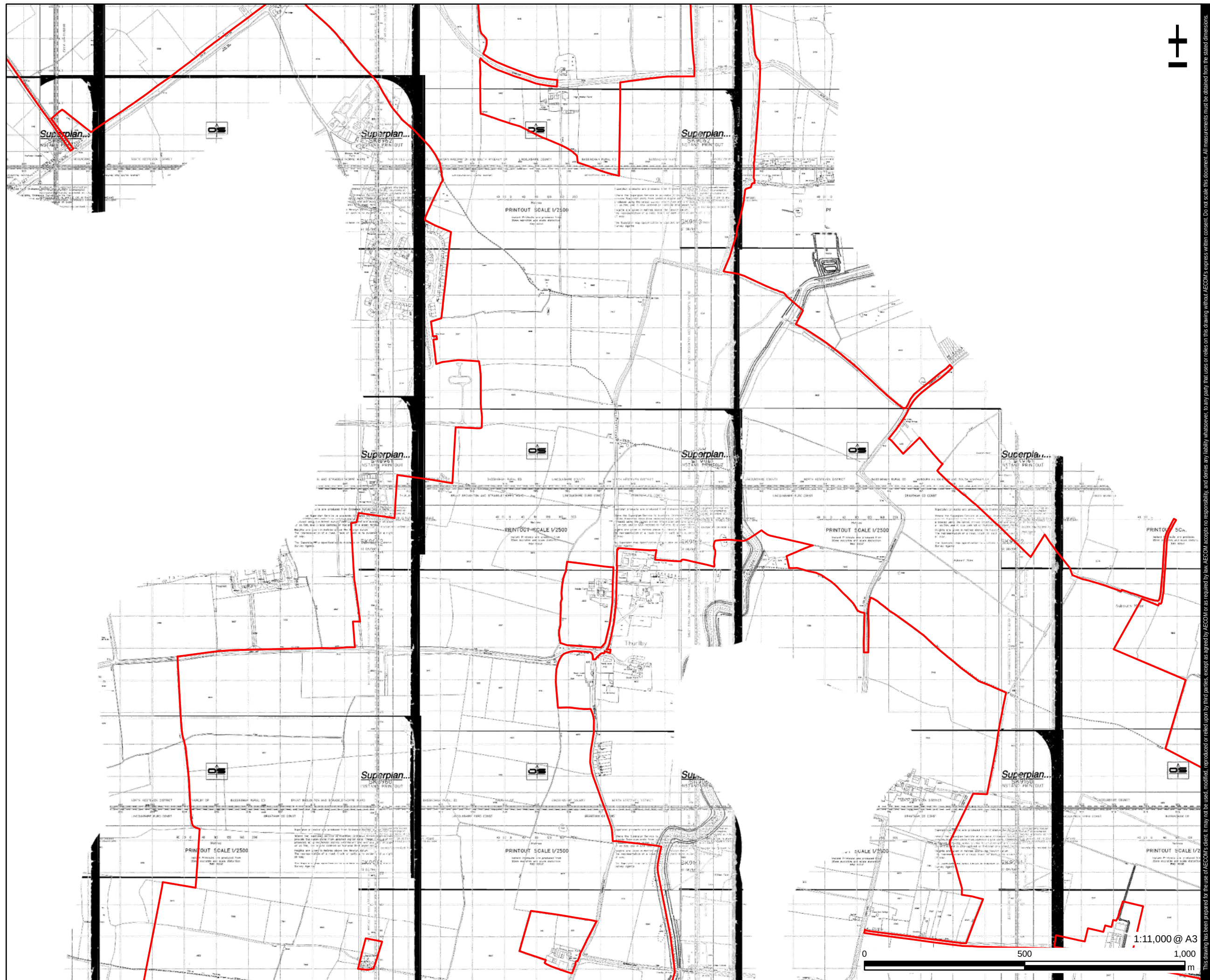
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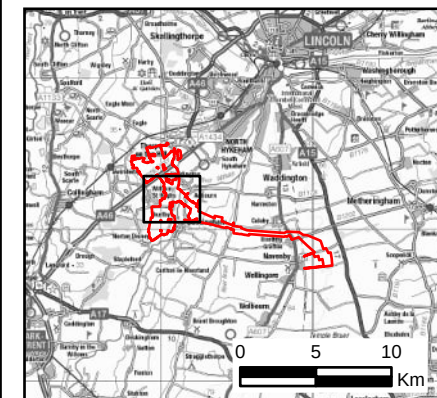


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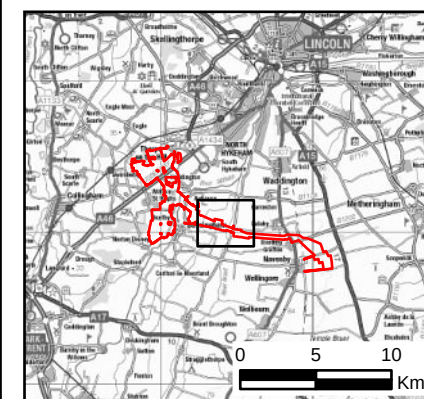
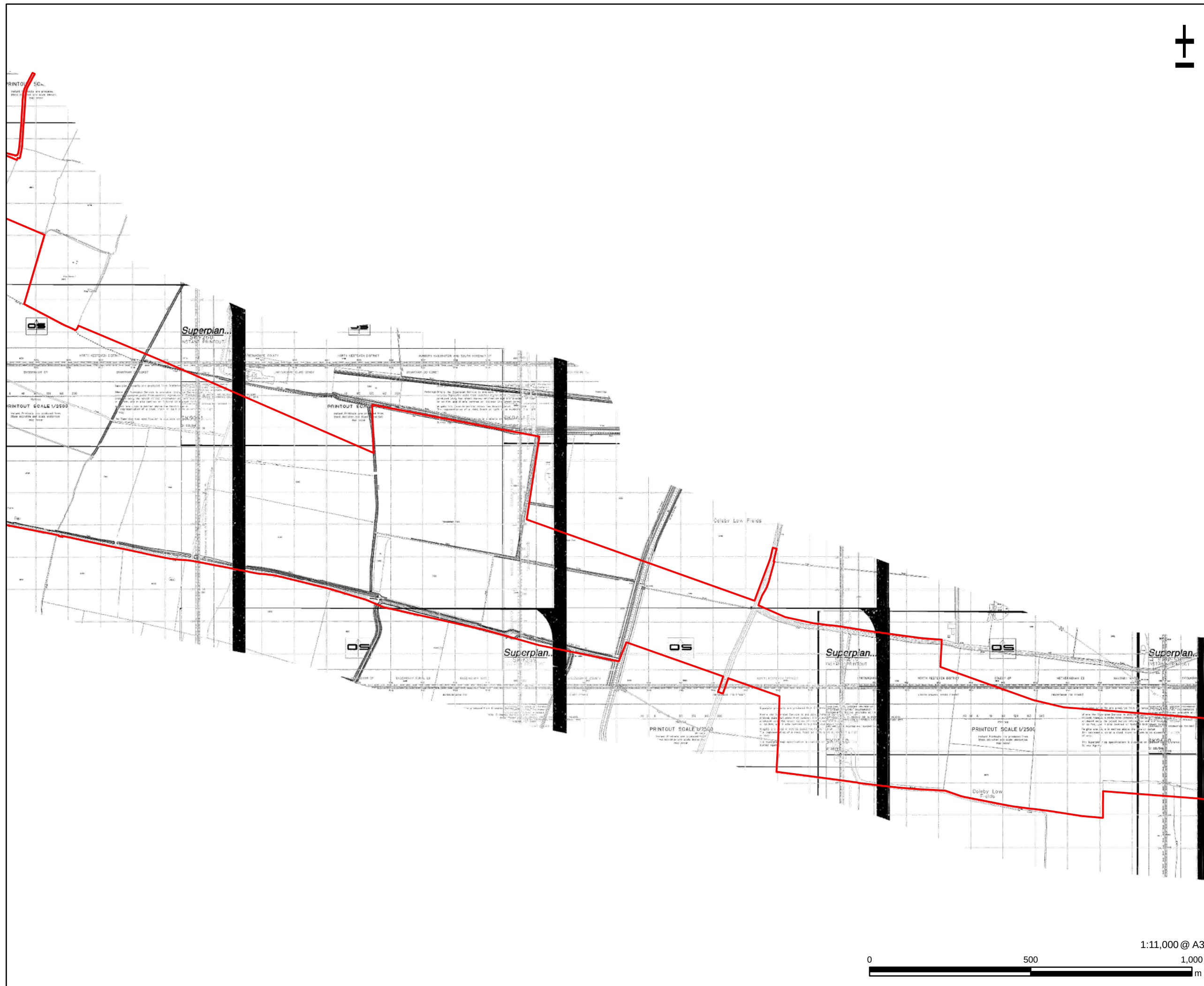
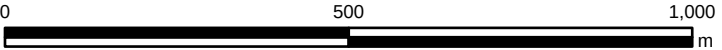
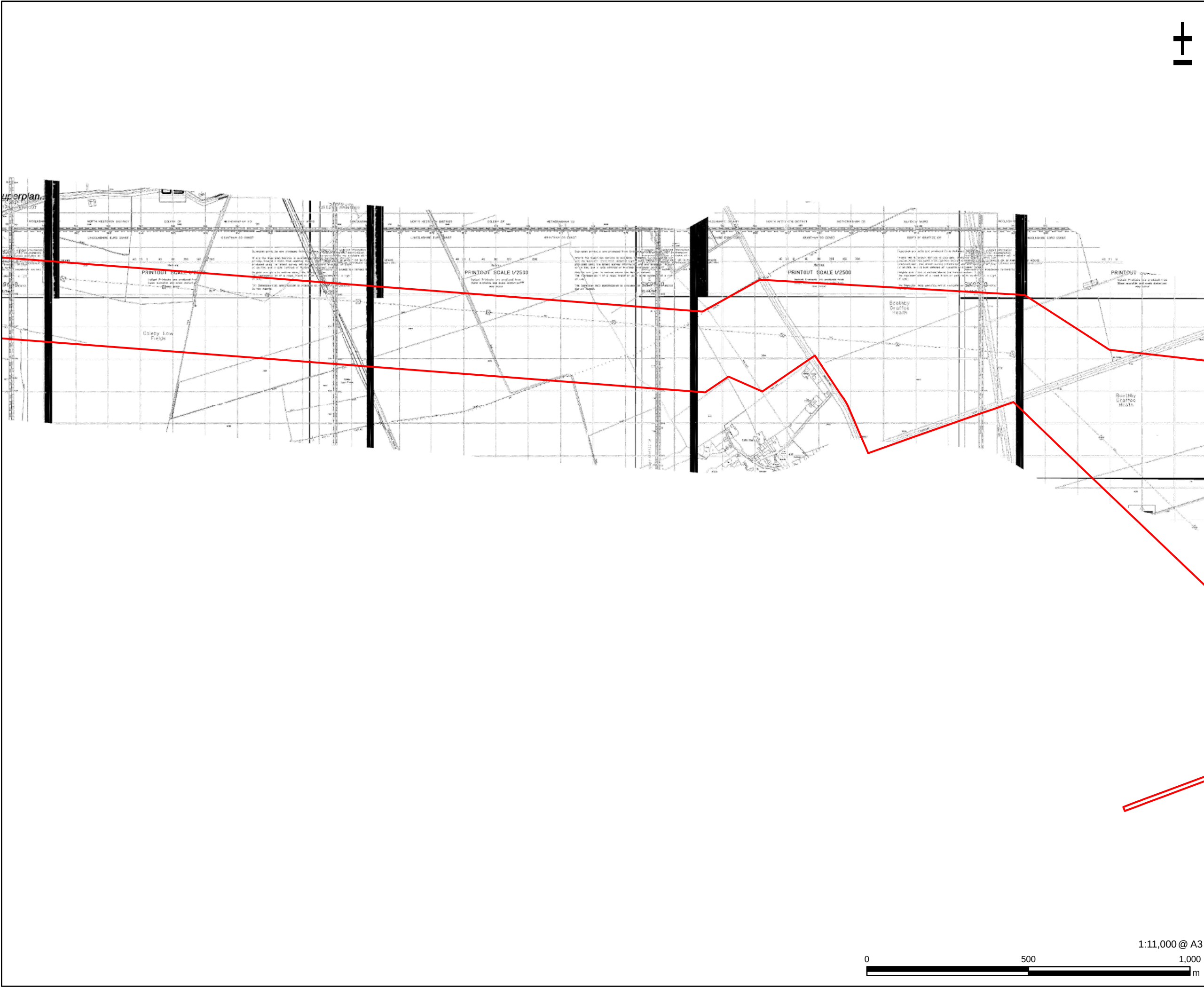


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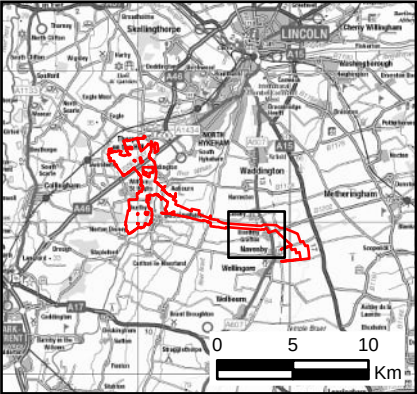
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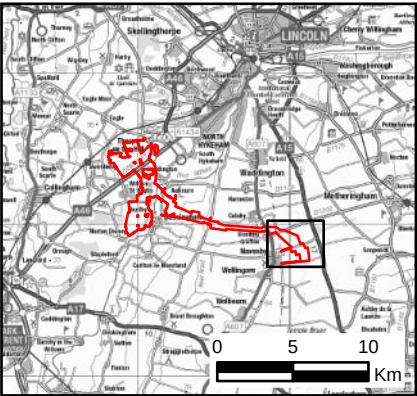
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