

# Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm

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Project Two

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Environmental Statement  
Volume 6 – Onshore

**Annex 6.6.8**  
**Designated Assets Baseline**

PINS Document Reference: 7.6.6.8  
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**January 2015**

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SMart Wind Limited

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Project Two – Environmental Statement**

Volume 6 - Onshore  
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SMart Wind Limited  
11<sup>th</sup> Floor  
140 London Wall  
London  
EC2Y 5DN

Tel 0207 7765500

Email [info@smartwind.co.uk](mailto:info@smartwind.co.uk)

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The proposed onshore infrastructure (both the indicative onshore cable route and the HVDC converter/HVAC substation site at North Killingholme) for Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Project Two is immediately adjacent to that of Project One. The synergies were identified at an early stage and all environmental surveys to inform the baseline were designed to inform the EIA for both Project One and Project Two. Since the completion of the Project One surveys, it has become apparent that the Project Two cable route will require a short deviation from the Project One onshore cable route at South Killingholme. This is so close to the Project One route in relation to the search area for designated assets that from this point onwards this designated assets baseline report is unchanged from the corresponding Project One report.
- 1.1.2 This Annex represents the baseline position for those designated heritage assets assessed in connection with the onshore works required for Hornsea Offshore Wind Farm Project Two.
- 1.1.3 Designated heritage assets assessed are as follows:
- All Listed Buildings within a 5 km radius of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and within 1 km from the centre of the cable route (i.e. a 2 km wide corridor);
  - All Grade I and II\* Listed buildings within a 10 km radius of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and within 1 km from the centre of the cable route (i.e. a 2 km wide corridor);
  - All Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within a 10 kilometre radius of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and within 1 km from the centre of the cable route (i.e. a 2 km wide corridor);
  - Registered Parks and Gardens within a 10 km radius of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and within 1 km from the centre of the cable route (i.e. a 2 km wide corridor);
  - Registered Battlefields within a 10 km radius of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and within 1 km from the centre of the cable route (i.e. a 2 km wide corridor); and
  - Conservation Areas within a 5 km radius of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and within 1 km from the centre of the cable route (i.e. a 2 km wide corridor).

## 2 BASELINE

### 2.1 Designated Assets

- 2.1.1 There are four SMs located within 1.5 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. These are listed in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Scheduled Monuments located within 1.5 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.**

List Entry	Name
1007813	Moated site and associated earthworks at Baysgarth Farm.
1007815	North Garth moated site and associated enclosures.
1007816	Manor Farm moated site, East Halton.
1008044	Manor Farm moated site, North Killingholme.

- 2.1.2 A moated site, Baysgarth Farm moated site (National List for Heritage (NLH) 1007813) is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TA 1416 1884, some 750 m south-west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and 320 m from the nearest point of the cable route, and is the closest designated asset. The SM is located to the eastern side of Townside with Scrub Lane to the north and Swinster Lane to the south. There is a well-developed network of boundary hedges and vegetation appears well-maintained.
- 2.1.3 The Schedule Entry Copy for the monument provides a detailed description of it. The section entitled 'Details' indicates that it includes a large sub-rectangular moated site, a second smaller moated enclosure, and other associated earthwork features. These include two fishponds that extend into the island of the site; one on the western side of the site, the other on the northern side. To the immediate north of the large moated site are several building platforms, the stances for medieval houses, and associated earthworks.
- 2.1.4 The 'Reasons for Designation' section states that the reasons for scheduling are that the moated site at Baysgarth Farm survives reasonably well. Structural and artefactual evidence will be preserved on the island and organic material will be preserved within the silted moat. Additionally the main moat is surrounded by a complex of other earthwork remains, including a second moated enclosure. Together these associated remains will contribute to an understanding of the nature and history of use of the main moated site.
- 2.1.5 North Garth moated site (NLH 1007815) is located at NGR TA 1487 1811, 1.1 km south-west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and 360 m from the

nearest point of the cable route, and comprises a main moated site and a group of associated enclosures.

- 2.1.6 The main moated site is situated at the northern end of the monument. The island defined by the moat is 40 m long north-south and 20 m east-west. It is enclosed by a moat 6 m wide and 1-1.5 m deep. The northern arm of the moat and northern end of the island have both been truncated by the modern road which now bounds the site to the north. The enclosures are situated to the south and east of the main moat. The surrounding ditches are 5 m wide and 1 m deep and define six enclosures. The ditches and moat appear to have served as much to drain this low-lying site as to defend and define it.
- 2.1.7 The moated site and associated enclosures are given over to pasture and surrounded by well-managed hedgerows.
- 2.1.8 Manor Farm moated site, East Halton (NLH 1007816), is located at NGR TA 1401 2014, 1 km north west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and 320 m from the nearest point of the cable route.
- 2.1.9 The Schedule Entry Copy for the monument provides a detailed description of it. The section entitled 'Details' states that it includes a large moated site which is sub-divided by a series of internal ditches. It is thought that the site was originally more extensive and extended into the area now occupied by Manor Farm and the adjacent property; the extent of archaeological survival in these areas, if any, is not known and hence they are not included in the scheduling.
- 2.1.10 The 'Reasons for Designation' section states that the reasons for scheduling are that despite partial infilling and limited disturbance through construction of the adjacent farm, the moated site at Manor Farm survives reasonably well and will retain significant evidence of the manner and duration of its use and of any structures built on it. The moat will retain conditions suitable for the preservation of organic materials.
- 2.1.11 The scheduled area encloses all the features described in the schedule and uses the earthworks to define the edge of the scheduled area.
- 2.1.12 Manor Farm in North Killingholme is a moated site (NLH 1008044). The associated house is listed at Grade II\* (NLH 1346854), while the associated stables and granaries are listed at Grade II (NLH 1214980). The complex is located some 1.4 km south-west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and 0.3 km from the proposed cable route.
- 2.1.13 The Schedule Entry Copy for the SM provides a detailed description of it. The section entitled 'Details' notes that:

*"The SM includes two moated sites, a smaller one located in the north-western corner of the larger one, and other associated features.....The large moated site measures c.240 m east-west by 180 m north-south..... Within the north-western corner of the larger moated site is the smaller moated site, the island of which is 50 m square. The northern and western arms of this smaller moat are*

*formed by the arms of the larger moat.... the southern and eastern arms of the moat remain visible as earthworks ....Access to the island of the smaller site is provided by a causeway across the north-eastern corner of the moat. The remainder of the island of the larger moat (the area outside the smaller site) appears to have been sub-divided by further drainage ditches."*

- 2.1.14 The 'Reasons for Designation' section notes that the reasons for Scheduling are that:  
*"Despite disturbance to and partial in-filling of the moats, the monument at Manor Farm survives reasonably well. Evidence of the buildings which occupied the site will survive on the enclosed islands while organic and environmental remains will be preserved in the waterlogged moats."*
- 2.1.15 Manor Farm and its associated outbuildings are located in the centre of the island of the larger moated site.
- 2.1.16 Manor Farmhouse is of brick, with a pantile roof and is L-shaped in plan. The east wing dates from the 16th century and the west wing from the 17th century. There is a late 19th century porch, with extensions and alterations of a similar date. The interior of the east wing contains moulded ceiling beams and has an inner room with fine linen-fold panelling and overdoors carved with figures and grotesque heads. There are fielded-panel doors and window shutters.
- 2.1.17 The stables and granary, located approximately 50 m east of Manor Farmhouse dates from the mid-18th century and is a two-storey building of brick with a pantile roof. The adjoining stable/ granary to its left is of no special interest.
- 2.1.18 The whole complex is bounded by a mature hedgerow, limiting or removing views to the protected structures.
- 2.1.19 There are two SMs located between 3 and 5 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. These are listed in Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Scheduled Monuments located between 3 and 5 km from the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.**

List Entry	Name
1011198	Thornton Abbey Augustinian monastery: gatehouse, precinct, medieval road and bridge, moat, fishponds, post-Dissolution college and school, and house.
1007820	Goxhill Hall moated site, associated drainage system, fishponds and field system.

- 2.1.20 The remains of Thornton Abbey, a medieval Augustinian foundation, are located at NGR TA11721899, some 2.8 km west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation at its nearest point, with the majority of the designated asset located more

- than 3 km away. The monastery was founded as a priory in 1139 by William LeGros, Count of Aumale, and was raised to the status of abbey in 1148.
- 2.1.21 The large, fortified gatehouse (21 m high), is described as being the largest and among the finest of all English monastic gatehouses. An early example of brick building in England, it proclaimed the wool trade-based prosperity of one of the wealthiest English Augustinian monasteries. Begun in the 1360s, the gatehouse was enlarged and fortified with battlements after the Peasants' Revolt of 1381.
- 2.1.22 The monastery was suppressed in 1539. It was then re-founded as the College of the Holy Trinity, a college of secular priests and school for fourteen boys, re-using buildings of the former monastery. This college was suppressed by Edward VI in 1547 and demolished by Sir Vincent Skinner in 1610. Out of the remains, Skinner built a stately house that subsequently collapsed. Skinner then built another house on the site. The site was acquired by Lord Yarborough in 1816. Much of the site has been in State care since 1938.
- 2.1.23 The gatehouse and wing walls, precinct walls and barbican (NLH 1346859), remains of the church and adjoining monastic ranges (NLH 1215139) and Abbot's Lodge (NLH 1103713) are Grade I Listed. The bridge approximately 70 m north of the nave of the church ruins (NLH 1103709), the ruins of the south precinct gateway (NLH 1103714), walls enclosing an orchard approximately 130 m east-south-east of the abbey gatehouse (NLH 1216658, a coach house/granary approximately 20 m north of the Abbot's Lodge (NLH 1227899) and walls on the east side of the garden to the custodian's lodge and the adjoining section to the south (NLH 1346860) are all listed at Grade II.
- 2.1.24 The wider site is a Scheduled Monument (NLH 1011198). The SM is the largest asset and the listed buildings lie wholly within it.
- 2.1.25 The Schedule Entry Copy for the SM provides a detailed description of it. The section entitled 'Details' states that:
- "The monument comprises a single area which contains the late fourteenth century gatehouse and barbican of the Augustinian monastery, an outer precinct surrounded by a moat and containing the earthwork remains of a wide variety of ancillary features and buildings, the walled inner precinct containing the foundations of the abbey church and other cloister buildings and the buried remains of additional structures, the site of the medieval road that predated the abbey, the remains of the fourteenth century bridge that underlie modern College Bridge, and a large number of monastic fishponds"*
- 2.1.26 The 'Reasons for Designation' section states that the reasons for scheduling are that Thornton Abbey is an important example of a wealthy Augustinian monastery and unusual in that it survived in use after the Dissolution as a secular college.
- 2.1.27 Although, in the main, its standing remains do not survive well, having been systematically quarried after the college was suppressed, the foundations of a wide variety of monastic buildings are still in place and provide a good illustration of the layout of this type of monastery. The gatehouse and barbican, which survive almost intact, are the best preserved of any monastery in the country. Furthermore, the buried remains of other buildings and features survive in the extensive precinct which is still defined by its original encircling moat. Together with a complex system of fishponds and other water-management works, these will provide important evidence of the economy and way of life peculiar to Augustinian canons.
- 2.1.28 The site is unusual in having very good documentary evidence contained within a 16th century Chronicle and a 1539 Augmentation Survey. These provide excellent detail of individual buildings. Such detailed documentation is rare for an Augustinian house and considerably improves our understanding of it.
- 2.1.29 Goxhill Hall is a Scheduled Monument (NLH 1007820), while the medieval hall adjoining the north-east corner of Goxhill Hall is listed at Grade I (NLH 1288428). In addition Goxhill Hall is listed at Grade II\* (NLH 1346831). The complex of heritage assets is located some 3.9 km north-west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.
- 2.1.30 The Schedule Entry Copy for the SM provides a detailed description of it. The section entitled 'Details' states that *"The monument is the moated site at Goxhill Hall. It includes the main moated site and associated fishponds, drainage ditches, and part of a contemporary field system."*
- 2.1.31 The 'Reasons for Designation' section states that the reasons for scheduling are that *"The moated site at Goxhill Hall survives well and is unusual in retaining one of its original medieval buildings. Remains of the other buildings which originally occupied the site will also survive on the island. The contemporary enclosures incorporating further building remains, fishponds and part of a field system will retain information on the wider economy which helped support the moated site."*
- 2.1.32 The medieval Hall adjoining the north-east corner of Goxhill Hall dates from the 14th to early 15th centuries with later alterations, including blocking of first floor windows, and a late 18th century roof. The building was renovated in 1976-78.
- 2.1.33 The building is of squared limestone and limestone rubble with ashlar dressings; with squared chalk facing to the internal walls. There is a pantile roof.
- 2.1.34 Goxhill Hall was built between 1690 and 1705 for Henry Hildyard. The building is of red brick in Flemish bond with blue brick and limestone ashlar dressings. There is a pantile roof, also a later outshut and minor alterations to the building. The building was renovated in c.1976.
- 2.1.35 Much of the site is located outside the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) and the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation is therefore unlikely to be visible from the asset.
- 2.1.36 There is a total of 18 SMs located at between 5 and 10 km from the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. These are shown in Table 3 below.

2.1.37 A screening exercise was carried out on all these SMs. This concluded that there would be no significant effect on any SM located between 5 and 10 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.

**Table 3 : Scheduled Monuments located between 5 and 10 km from the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.**

List Entry	Name
1020187	Stone Creek heavy anti-aircraft gun site, at Sunk Island Clough.
1020425	Paull Point Battery, coastal artillery battery and Submarine Mining Establishment.
1018287	Cross in churchyard of Church of St Bartholomew.
1020022	Second World War decoys for Hull docks, 1,580 m south-east, 600 m west and 90 m south-west of Little Humber.
1005206	Roman settlement.
1016858	Medieval settlement of Croxton.
1020423	Stallingborough medieval settlement, post-medieval manor house and formal gardens.
1008048	Old Little Humber moated site.
1016427	Yarborough Camp large univallate hillfort.
1014003	Village Cross.
1007875	Paull Holme moated site and tower.
1008686	Site of medieval nunnery and post-Dissolution house, Nun Cotham.
1007749	'The Castles' motte and bailey.
1003779	Hedon medieval town.
1020024	Heavy anti-aircraft gun site 220 m east of West Marsh Cottage.
1009346	Howe Hill bowl barrow.
1020023	Churchyard cross 20 m south of Church of St Peter and St Paul..

Listed buildings

2.1.38 There is one Grade I and one Grade II listed building located within 1.5 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. These are listed in Table 4 below

**Table 4: All listed buildings located within 1.5 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.**

List Entry	Name	Grade
1103729	Church of St Peter, East Halton.	I
1214719	White Cottage, East Halton.	II

2.1.39 The parish church of St Peter in East Halton is located some 1.05 km south-west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and 450 m from the nearest point of the cable route, and is listed at Grade I (NLH 1103729).

2.1.40 The church is located at the southern end of East Halton which is a linear settlement predominantly stretching north to south along Townside and East Halton Road. The eastern boundary of the churchyard is formed by East Halton Road which curves around the boundary. A farmyard is located immediately to the north.

2.1.41 The chancel dates from the 13th century, the remainder from the 14th century, with some re-used 12th century moulded stone. Restorations of 1868 by J Fowler of Louth included raising the chancel and north aisle, a new south porch, and roofs to nave and chancel. The tower is of ironstone and limestone ashlar, with ironstone, limestone, chalk and flint rubble and brick with ashlar dressings to the aisles and chancel. The porch is of ashlar, with some re-used medieval masonry. The roofs are of slate.

2.1.42 A churchyard surrounds the listed building. This contains several mature trees, including a number both within the body of the churchyard and forming the boundary between the churchyard and the adjacent road to its east. Some are deciduous, while those along the eastern boundary of the churchyard are pines. In addition, to the east of this, there are hedges and small areas of woodland between the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and the listed building.

2.1.43 White Cottage, King Street, East Halton, located some 1.35 km north-west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation, is listed at Grade II (NLH 1214719). This building comprises a house of 17th century or earlier origins. The building was originally timber-framed and a wall-plate and some upright wall studs remain visible. There is a large spine beam at the left gable-end, perhaps representing a later inserted floor. There is a steeply-pitched half-hipped roof. The building has a later outshut and the whole was encased in brick and the roof clay-tiled in the 19th century.

2.1.44 The building is located within the village on the north side of King Street.

2.1.45 There are one Grade I, one Grade II\* and seven Grade II listed buildings located between 1.5 and 3 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. These are listed in Table 5 below.

**Table 5: All listed buildings located between 1.5 and 3 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.**

List Entry	Name	Grade
1103701	Church of St Denys, North Killingholme.	I
1346854	Manor Farmhouse.	II*
1103675	Brick and tile kiln including chimney.	II
1103706	Killingholme High Lighthouse.	II
1103707	Killingholme North Low Lighthouse.	II
1215093	Killingholme South Low Lighthouse.	II
1214966	The Old Vicarage, North Killingholme.	II
1214980	Stables/granary approximately 50 metres east of Manor Farmhouse.	II
1215113	The Nook.	II

- 2.1.46 Manor Farmhouse (List Entry Number 1346854) and Stables/Granary approximately 50 m east of Manor Farmhouse (NLH 1214980) are considered above with the SM Manor Farm Moated Site (NLH 1008044), with which they are associated.
- 2.1.47 The parish church of St Denys in North Killingholme, located some 2 km south-west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and some 1.05 km south-west of the proposed western access road, is listed at Grade 1 (NLH 1103701).
- 2.1.48 The listed building has a 12th century tower arch, a 13th century chancel with later 13th–14th century windows, while the nave arcades are 14th century, as are the aisles and lower stages of the tower with a 15th century upper stage. The clerestory and windows of the south aisle date from the 16th to 17th centuries.
- 2.1.49 The listed building is located in the centre of North Killingholme and both the church and its surrounding churchyard are surrounded by built development. The churchyard contains a number of mature trees, both deciduous and coniferous. These provide screening between the listed building and the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.
- 2.1.50 The brick and tile works built for Wilkinson and Houghton Ltd is located some 1.8 km north-east of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and is listed at Grade II (NLH 1103675).
- 2.1.51 The listed building comprises a brick and tile kiln and associated chimney, dating from the early 20th century, built for Wilkinson and Houghton Ltd. The structure is of red brick, with concrete buttresses to the kiln. There is white brick lettering to the stack. The kiln is rectangular on plan, aligned north-west/south-east, approximately 45 m long by 7 m wide and 3 m high, containing eight adjoining barrel-vaulted chambers

with openings to each side. The detached square-section chimney is located approximately 7 m to the south-east. The site ceased operating c. 1939; it represents the largest surviving brick and tile kiln on the Humber Banks, and the only example of this design to have been built in the area.

- 2.1.52 Killingholme High Lighthouse (NLH 1103706), Killingholme North Low Lighthouse (NLH 1103707) and Killingholme South Low Lighthouse (NLH 1215093) are located at between 2.7 and 3 km south-east of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and are listed at Grade II.
- 2.1.53 The northernmost lighthouse, Killingholme North Low Lighthouse and adjoining lighthouse keeper's house, was built in 1851 by William Foale for Trinity House. There are later alterations and additions to the rear. The material is brick, smooth-rendered to the lighthouse and rough-rendered to the house. The house has a slate roof.
- 2.1.54 The central lighthouse, Killingholme High Lighthouse, was established in 1831 and rebuilt in 1876-7 for Trinity House. The building is of brick, rendered and colourwashed and comprises a six-storey tapered round tower, some 30 m high according to the list description.
- 2.1.55 The southernmost lighthouse, Killingholme South Low Lighthouse, was built in 1836 by Francis Dales for Trinity House. The material is brick, rendered and colourwashed. The lighthouse is a four-storey tapered round tower approximately 15 m high, according to the list description.
- 2.1.56 The Nook, located some 2.9 km south of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and 350 m from the nearest point of the cable route is listed at Grade II (NLH 1215113).
- 2.1.57 The listed building comprises a house with 17th century or earlier origins with a 19th century extension and 19th to 20th century re-roofing and casing. The building has a timber frame infilled with mud and stud, partly encased in brick, with rendered brick gables and stacks and is colourwashed throughout. There is a pantile roof.
- 2.1.58 The Old Vicarage, located in North Killingholme some 1.8 km south of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and 500 m from the nearest point of the cable route, is listed at Grade II (NLH 1214966).
- 2.1.59 There are six Grade I, one Grade II\* and 18 Grade II listed buildings located between 3 km and 5 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. These are listed in Table 6 below.

**Table 6: All listed buildings located between 3 and 5 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.**

List Entry	Name	Grade
1310011	Church of St Andrew.	I

List Entry	Name	Grade
1103713	Abbot's Lodge.	I
1215139	Remains of Thornton Abbey Church and adjoining monastic ranges.	I
1346859	Thornton Abbey gatehouse and wing walls, precinct walls and barbican.	I
1288428	Medieval hall adjoining north east corner of Goxhill Hall.	I
1288450	Church of All Saints.	I
1346831	Goxhill Hall.	II*
1161587	Appletree Cottage.	II
1161628	Cross Base approximately 8 m south of Church of St Andrew.	II
1161630	Churchfield Manor.	II
1161631	Belmont Cottage.	II
1346858	Baptist Chapel.	II
1346976	Church of St Margaret.	II
1031500	Abbey Lane Gatehouse.	II
1103709	Bridge approximately 70 m north of nave of Thornton Abbey church ruins.	II
1103714	Ruins of Thornton Abbey south precinct gateway approximately 180 m south of Abbot's Lodge.	II
1216658	Walls enclosing orchard approximately 130 m east south east of Thornton Abbey gatehouse.	II
1227899	Coach house/granary approximately 20 m north of Abbot's Lodge.	II
1346860	Walls on east side of garden to custodian's lodge and adjoining section to south, approximately 50 m south east of Thornton Abbey gatehouse.	II
1103733	Stable/barn approximately 20 m north east of The Elms.	II
1103734	Carriage house, stables and granary approximately 30 m north of The Elms.	II
1214758	Barn at Church Farm approximately 120 m east of Church of All Saints.	II
1214792	The Old Vicarage.	II
1103730	Stable/granary approximately 20 m north east of Chapel Farmhouse.	II
1288444	Chapel Farmhouse.	II

- 2.1.60 The Abbot's Lodge (NLH 1103713), listed at Grade I, the remains of Thornton Abbey Church and adjoining monastic ranges (NLH 1215139), listed at Grade I, Thornton Abbey Gatehouse and wing walls, precinct walls and barbican (NLH 1346859) listed at Grade I, bridge approximately 70 m north of the nave of Thornton Abbey Church ruins (NLH 1103709) listed at Grade II, ruins of Thornton Abbey south precinct gateway approximately 180 m south of Abbot's Lodge (NLH 1103714) listed at Grade II, walls enclosing orchard approximately 130 m east-south-east of Thornton Abbey gatehouse (NLH 1216658) listed at Grade II, Coach house/granary approximately 20 m north of Abbot's Lodge (NLH 1227899) listed at Grade II, and the walls on east side of garden to Custodian's Lodge and adjoining section to south, approximately 50 m south east of Thornton Abbey Gatehouse (NLH 1346860) listed at Grade II are all assessed above with the SM at Thornton Abbey (NLH 1011198).
- 2.1.61 Goxhill Hall (NLH 1346831) listed at Grade II\* and Medieval Hall adjoining the north-east corner of Goxhill Hall (NLH 1288428) listed at Grade I are located outside or at the edge of the ZTV and are assessed above with the SM at Goxhill Hall Moated Site (NLH 1007820).
- 2.1.62 Appletree Cottage (NLH 1161587) listed at Grade II, Church of St Andrew (NLH 1310011) listed at Grade I, cross base approximately 8 m south of Church of St Andrew (NLH 1161628) listed at Grade II, Churchfield Manor (NLH 1161630) listed at Grade II and Belmont Cottage (NLH 1161631), listed at Grade II are all located some 4.6 km south-east of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation, lie outside the ZTV and any views would be obscured by the Lindsey Oil Refinery. On this basis no further assessment is considered necessary.
- 2.1.63 The Baptist Chapel (NLH 1346858) is listed at Grade II and located some 3.5 km south of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. The listed building lies outside the ZTV and any views would be obscured by the Lindsey Oil Refinery. On this basis no further assessment is considered necessary.
- 2.1.64 Abbey Lane Gatehouse (NLH 1031500) is listed at Grade II and located some 4 km west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. It lies outside the ZTV. On this basis no further assessment is considered necessary.
- 2.1.65 The Church of St. Margaret (NLH 1346976) is listed at Grade II and located some 4.8 km south of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. The listed building lies outside the ZTV and any views would be obscured by the Lindsey Oil Refinery. On this basis no further assessment is considered necessary.
- 2.1.66 The stable/barn approximately 20 m north-east of The Elms (NLH 1103733) and the Carriage house, stables and granary approximately 30 m north of The Elms (NLH 1103734) both listed at Grade II are located some 4.3 km north-east of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and are outside the ZTV. On this basis no further assessment is considered necessary.

- 2.1.67 The Barn at Church Farm approximately 120 m east of the Church of All Saints (NLH 1214758) and the Old Vicarage (NLH 1214792) both listed at Grade II are located some 4.9 km north-east of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. Both listed buildings lie outside the ZTV and are located within the built development of Goxhill which forms their setting. On this basis no further assessment is considered necessary.
- 2.1.68 The stable/granary approximately 20 m north-east of Chapel Farmhouse (NLH 1103730) and Chapel Farmhouse (NLH), both listed at Grade II are located some 3.5 km north-east of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation and lie outside the ZTV. On this basis no further assessment is considered necessary.
- 2.1.69 The Church of All Saints (NLH 1288450), listed at Grade I, is located in Goxhill, some 5 km north-east of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.
- 2.1.70 The church has a 13th century chancel, with a 14th to 15th century nave, aisles and tower. Restorations of c.1857 included re-flooring and the removal of plaster. There were restorations of 1878 to the aisles, chancel and tower.
- 2.1.71 The building comprises a limestone ashlar tower, nave and aisle, north and south walls, with limestone and chalk rubble to the east and west walls of the aisles. There is a brick south porch with an ashlar front and a rendered stone north porch. There are slate roofs to the nave, chancel and porches with lead roofs to the aisles.
- 2.1.72 There is a total of 34 Grade I and Grade II\* listed buildings located at between 5 and 10 km from the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation. These are shown in Table 7 below.
- 2.1.73 A screening exercise was carried out on all these listed buildings. Only those located within Brocklesby Park have been further assessed, and then in the context of the setting of the Registered Park and Garden.

**Table 7: Schedule of Grade I and Grade II\* listed buildings located between 5 and 10 km from the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.**

List Entry	Name	Grade
1063367	Church of St Bartholomew.	I
1063417	Holgate Monument.	I
1063418	The Hermitage.	I
1063419	Newsham Bridge.	I
1083434	Church of St Andrew.	I
1165503	Church of All Saints.	I
1166049	Hunt kennels and house.	I
1204699	Church of St Andrew.	I

List Entry	Name	Grade
1227786	Church of St Lawrence.	I
1227927	Church of St Nicholas.	I
1288451	Barrow Hall.	I
1346568	Church of St Augustine.	I
1346864	Church of Holy Trinity.	I
1359800	Brocklesby Hall.	I
1359820	No 9 Shop and Church End Farmhouse.	I
1366242	Paull Holme Tower.	I
1063409	Conservatory.	II*
1063413	Main Stable Block.	II*
1083537	Church of St Mary and St Joseph.	II*
1083554	Hedon Town Hall.	II*
1083574	The New Hall.	II*
1083575	The Old Hall.	II*
1103712	Thornton Hall, pavilion wings and flanking screen walls.	II*
1165456	Garden urn.	II*
1165475	Gateway to House.	II*
1166061	The Arabella Aufrere Temple.	II*
1166070	Newsham Lodge.	II*
1204608	Church of St John the Evangelist.	II*
1204677	Church of St Helen.	II*
1204691	Wooton Hall and adjoining screen wall to right.	II*
1283082	100 ton steam crane at Alexandra Dock.	II*
1317308	The Orangery.	II*
1346978	Church of St Peter and St Paul.	II*
1403222	Former heavy anti-aircraft gun site.	II*

#### Registered Parks and Gardens

- 2.1.74 The nearest registered park to the cable route is Brocklesby Park (registered at Grade I – the highest level of importance), which lies a minimum of 2.3 km to the south-west

of the proposed cable route and 5.6 km to the south-west of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.

- 2.1.75 The list entry section on 'Details' notes that the park comprises a country house surrounded by early 20th century formal gardens by Reginald Blomfield, set within a late 18th century landscape park, lakes, and woodland for which Lancelot Brown, Thomas White, and Humphry Repton provided designs, with buildings by James Wyatt.
- 2.1.76 The description section goes on to note that the c. 600 ha site is composed of a large body of parkland with sinuous woodland, cut through with rides, extending southwards for c. 6.5 km. The main park is partly bounded to the east and north-east by the B1211 Keelby to Ulceby road, with the land around Newsham Lake surrounded by farmland. To the south the boundary is formed by Great Limber village, to the south-west by a minor country road, and to the north-west by farmland. The site lies on the chalk hills of the Lincolnshire Wolds and slopes northwards and westwards to the flat coastal plain around Immingham. There are several major views between garden buildings within the site, and from Newsham Lodge there is a long view over the lakes south-east towards the house.
- 2.1.77 The Registered Park and Garden contains seven buildings listed at Grade I, seven buildings listed at Grade II\* and 25 buildings listed at Grade II.
- 2.1.78 There are no other Registered Parks and Gardens within a 10 km radius of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.

#### Conservation Areas

- 2.1.79 The cable route does not run through any Conservation Areas and there are no Conservation Areas within 5 km of the proposed HVDC converter/HVAC substation.
- 2.1.80 The Conservation Area at Laceby, located some 900 m north west of the closest point of the proposed cable route, comprises a small village conservation area centred around the Church of St Margaret in the centre of Laceby. There are some 16th and 17th century listed buildings situated on the original street pattern.
- 2.1.81 The Conservation Area at Cottagers Plot, Laceby, is located some 700 m north east of the closest point of the proposed cable route. The conservation area comprises a distinctive narrow country lane with an abundance of hedgerows and trees. The majority of the buildings are back edge of road and probably all built for agricultural workers.

#### Designated Assets along proposed cable route

- 2.1.82 There are a number of designated assets within 1 km on either side of the proposed cable route that are not assessed elsewhere.

- 2.1.83 The Baptist Chapel (Grade II, NLH 1346858) is located in the built area of South Killingholme. Appletree Cottage (Grade II, NLH 1161587) and the Church of St Margaret (Grade II, NLH 1346976) are located in the built area of Haborough.
- 2.1.84 At Little London the Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (Grade II, NLH 1403218) and the former heavy anti-aircraft gun site (Grade II\*, NLH 1403222) are located partly or largely in woodland.
- 2.1.85 West of Healing the farm range on the north side of Healing Wells Farm (Grade II, NLH 1346977) would be partly obscured by farm and other buildings as would The Mill (Grade II, NLH 1103468) located south of the A1173 Riby Road, although the latter would have long range views from upper floors.
- 2.1.86 At Aylesby, the F W Mcaulay Cottages (NLH 1161705) are screened by a tree belt.
- 2.1.87 At Laceby, College Farmhouse (Grade II, NLH 1161206), The Cottage (Grade II, NLH 1161248) and the Church of St Margaret (Grade I, NLH 1346952) are located in the built area of Laceby (and in the Conservation Area). Number 6, Caistor Road (Grade II, NLH 1103501) is located in the built area of Laceby and on the edge of the Conservation Area.
- 2.1.88 At the edge of the built area of Laceby, Rookery House (Grade II, NLH 1103502) is located in a semi-parkland setting with some screening, while Little Laceby Farmhouse (Grade II, NLH 1161227) is a roadside farm whose setting largely comprises the A46 road. There is some screening provided by trees.
- 2.1.89 Pelham House (Grade II, NLH 1103487), and Woodlands (Grade II, NLH 1346947) are both located in the built area of Barnoldby le Beck .
- 2.1.90 Waltham Wind Mill (Grade II\*, NLH 1161256) would have good views across a wide landscape in all directions including towards the proposed cable route to its south, although the proposed cable route only forms a small part of its wide-ranging setting.
- 2.1.91 The Church of St Helen (Grade II\*, NLH 1103490), the churchyard cross approximately 12 m south of the Church of St Helen (Grade II, NLH 1103491) and The Thatch (Grade II, NLH 1310319) are located in the built area of Brigsley.
- 2.1.92 Holton Lodge Farm House (Grade II, NLH 1063119) is divided from the road to its north and the proposed cable route by large gardens and trees while the adjacent Pigeoncote at Holton Lodge Farm (Grade II, NLH 1147756) is located on the south side of the farm yard, away from the road.
- 2.1.93 The Church of St Martin (Grade I, NLH 1359965), the Cross in the churchyard of the Church of St Martin (Grade II, NLH 1168228) and the scheduled Cross in St Martin's churchyard (SM, NLH 1019402, representing the same asset as the listed churchyard cross) are all located in the churchyard with trees screening views to the north.
- 2.1.94 Tetney House (Grade II, NLH 1063128) and the stable block at Tetney House (Grade II, NLH 1063085) are both located in the built area of Tetney, while the Coastguard

Cottages at Tetney Lock (Grade II, NLH 1359963) are located on the north side of the village, away from the proposed cable route.

2.1.95 The Church of St Nicholas (Grade II\*, NLH 1063126) and Ivy Cottage (Grade II\*, NLH 1307138) are located in the built area of North Cotes, as is the scheduled Cross in St Nicholas's churchyard (SM, NLH 1018297).

2.1.96 Waithe Water Mill (Grade II, LNH 1147753) is located on relatively low-lying ground adjacent to the Waithe Back and views of the proposed cable route are relatively difficult to obtain.