



Little Crow

Solar Park

Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT: TECHNICAL APPENDICES

APPENDIX 8.1

CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE STUDY

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CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE STUDY

LITTLE CROW SOLAR PARK, SCUNTHORPE

ON BEHALF OF: INRG SOLAR (LITTLE CROW) LTD

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Summary

Pegasus Group have been commissioned by INRG Solar (Little Crow) Ltd to carry out a Cultural Heritage Baseline Study of the proposed construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a ground mounted solar park and associated battery storage with an intended design capacity of over 50MWp (megawatts peak) on land to the east of British Steelworks site, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire. The results of this baseline have been used to inform the heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement.

Archaeological Resource

One area of specific prehistoric archaeological potential was recorded within the Site by the HER (c. 0.16ha), a cropmark of a possible round barrow (**MLS22718**). However, this feature was not recorded during the subsequent archaeological works within the Site and has most likely been ploughed away. A second ring ditch, of potential prehistoric date was identified in the eastern extent of the site. Poorly-recorded flints and deposits of Sutton Sand Formation within the Site and a broad prehistoric transport corridor in the area are not considered to represent any specific heritage assets within the Site.

A former Cistercian nunnery known as Gokewell Priory, was located in the northern part of the Site. Gokewell Priory was established in the 12th century and dissolved in the 16th century. Gokewell Priory Farm was built on the site of the former medieval Gokewell Priory between the late 17th and early 19th century. Material from the former medieval Priory

may have been used during the construction of the farm. Gokewell Priory Farm was itself abandoned and demolished in the late 20th century. It is probable but unproven that the below-ground remains of the former medieval Gokewell Priory and post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm are located within the northern part of the Site (**MLS1805**). However, the core of the former medieval Gokewell Priory, where the later post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm buildings were constructed, is not proposed for the location of solar panels. However, there is potential for below-ground remains of ancillary structures and features associated with the medieval Gokewell Priory to be present within the areas proposed for development. The potential extent of this area is demonstrated by the earthworks survey (**ELS4211**) shown on Figures 2 and 3.

Beyond the site of the former Gokewell Priory, there is no proven evidence for medieval activity within the Site. No above-ground remains of ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the Site.

An undated limestone wall (**MLS21242**) was recorded adjacent to the B1027 in the north-eastern part of the Site. However, this area adjacent to a public road is unlikely to see groundworks which would impact upon this asset.

Potential below-ground remains relating to a former WWII Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery in the eastern portion of the Site (**MLS21408**) could potentially survive.

While a number of areas containing archaeological remains or with archaeological potential have been identified by this assessment, significant archaeological constraints do not appear to be present in many areas of the Site.

Setting Assessment

It is not considered that the Site forms part of the setting of any of the identified designated heritage assets within the vicinity of the Site which

contributes to their heritage significance, nor has any intervisibility been identified.

The Site forms part of the setting of the non-designated site of the former medieval Gokewell Priory which makes a moderate contribution to its overall significance.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Pegasus Group have been commissioned by INRG Solar (Little Crow) Ltd to carry out a Cultural Heritage Baseline Study for the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning of a ground mounted solar park and associated battery storage with an intended design capacity of over 50MWp (megawatts peak) on land to the east of British Steel site, Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire, shown on Plate 1. The results of this have been used to inform the heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement to support the Development Consent Order (DCO) application.
- 1.2 The Order Limits (henceforth referred to as 'the Site') is approximately 225ha in area and is located to the northwest of the settlement of Broughton and immediately to the east of the Scunthorpe Steel Works.
- 1.3 The application seeks permission for the construction and operation of a renewable energy scheme with a capacity over 50MW. The proposed development is a 'Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project' (NSIP).
- 1.4 This Cultural Heritage Baseline Study provides information with regards to the significance of the historic environment, to inform the heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement and to fulfil the requirement given in paragraph 5.8.8 of National Policy Statement EN-1 (see 5.12 of this report for full reference) which

requires:

"...the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. 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 the significance of the heritage asset."



Plate 1 Indicative Aerial Image of Order Limits

2. Site Description and Location

- 2.1 The Site, approximately 225ha in area, includes a series of post-war agricultural fields and an existing 775m-long access track, plantations and the site of a former oil well. The Site outline is irregular, but roughly rectangular in shape. The boundaries are largely formed by extant field boundaries. The south-eastern boundary is formed by dense woodland and the entire Site is well enclosed by the existing vegetation. Any long-distance views available looking west are dominated by the Scunthorpe Steel Works which runs along the entire length of the Site and beyond, and includes a number of tall, industrial structures, chimneys and moving elements. The activity within the steel works is audible from within the Order Limits.
- 2.2 The fields within the Site are arable with the crop being harvested during the site visit. The areas of the Site under arable cultivation are subject to deep ploughing to a depth of 0.6m every year (*pers. comm*: information obtained from the landowner). The Site also contains two rows of pylons and overhead powerlines which run down the length of the Site.
- 2.3 The Site is surrounded by post-war agricultural fields and woodland plantations on the northern and eastern sides, with a large, modern poultry farm located directly adjacent to the eastern boundary. The eastern boundary abuts a dense block of woodland which blocks views into or out of the Site to the east. Dense woodland is also present to the south. Beyond this woodland is a recently constructed solar farm at Raventhorpe. To the west of the Site boundary is a small strip of low-lying land beside Bottesford Beck which physically separates the Site from the steel works.
- 2.4 The eastern part of the Site is situated on a broad plateau at approximately 60m aOD. The crest of the plateau runs through the centre of the Site on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment. From this crest, the land within the western part of the Site slopes down fairly steeply towards the valley bottom of the Bottesford Beck which runs c.350m to the west of the western boundary, to around 25m AOD.
- 2.5 From within the Site there are long-distance views available to the west, particularly from the highest points within the Site. However, the presence of the pylons and steel works in views to the west from the Site means that these views are characterised completely by modern, industrial elements. The scale of the Scunthorpe Steel Works is such that it dominates the entirety of the western panorama from the Site. Views east are more limited due to the dense vegetation and topography. The presence of the large poultry farm adds a modern, industrial element to views in this direction. The location and direction of the photographic plates below are depicted on Figure 11, using the references provided within the plate captions.



Plate 2 View west across the southern part of the former Gokewell Priory (Figure 11, A)



Plate 3 View into small woodland area, site of the former Gokewell Priory and the later Gokewell Priory Farm – possible remnants of the farm building visible (Figure 11, B)



Plate 4 View northeast (Figure 11, C)



Plate 5 View west from rising ground looking towards the steel works (Figure 11, D)



Plate 6 View of the northeastern field within the Site boundary, looking at the highest point within the Site (Figure 11, E)



Plate 7 View towards the Poultry Farm, looking southeast (Figure 11, F)



Plate 8 View north towards hay bales screening the Oil Well across northeastern portion of the Site (Figure 11, G)



Plate 9 View east towards Poultry Farm (Figure 11, H)



Plate 10 View of rooftop of Poultry Farm, looking east (Figure 11, I)



Plate 11 Looking west from footpath near the Poultry Farm, steel works visible above crest of hill (Figure 11, J)



Plate 12 View southwest across southern portion of the Site (Figure 11, K)



Plate 13 View southwest across the Site looking at the steel works (Figure 11, L)



Plate 14 View south looking at steel works (Figure 11, M)



Plate 15 View southeast across the southeastern field of the Site (Figure 11, N)



Plate 16 View south across southern field within Site, adjacent to Icehouse Strip (Figure 11, O)



Plate 17 View southwest into area adjacent to Little Crow Covert (Figure 11, P)

- 2.6 From within the Site, there are no views towards any designated heritage assets. Although the Site is large in scale, the topography, the Scunthorpe Steel Works and the dense woodland vegetation combine to largely enclose the Site from views outwards, and views looking towards the Site.
- 2.7 The nearest settlement to the Site is the village of Broughton located 860m to the southeast of the Order Limits, with dense woodland between. There is no visibility of this settlement from within the Site, nor any visibility of the Site from within the settlement of Broughton.

3. Methodology

3.1 The aim of this Cultural Heritage Baseline Study is to provide a baseline of information to support the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement. This baseline sets out the significance of elements of the historic environment (heritage assets) and the contribution made by their setting. The assessment considers both the archaeological resource and built heritage resource.

Sources of information and study area

3.2 The following key sources have been consulted as part of this assessment:

- **The National Heritage List for England for information on designated heritage assets;**
- **Historic England Archive AMIE data for information on non-designate heritage assets;**
- **The North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (NLHER) for information on the recorded heritage resource, previous archaeological works, HER files and aerial photographs, consulted digitally and in-person;**
- **Archival sources, including cartographic sources, held at the Lincolnshire Archives and Scunthorpe Library;**
- **LiDAR data;**
- **Aerial photographs and documentary sources**

held at the Historic England Archives, Swindon; and

- **Online sources including aerial photographs and satellite imagery.**

3.3 For digital data sets (e.g. the NLHER) information was obtained for a 1km study area from the Site boundary (including the access road). Tables summarising this data are included in [Appendix 1](#) and records are discussed in the text, where relevant. Figures depicting the data and study area are included at [Appendix 2](#).

3.4 Designated heritage assets in the wider area were assessed as deemed appropriate (see Section 6).

3.5 Historic cartographic sources were reviewed for the Site, and beyond this where professional judgement deemed necessary. Such sources are reproduced in [Section 5](#) where appropriate.

3.6 A list of sources consulted by this report is provided at [Appendix 5](#).

Site Visit

3.7 A site visit was undertaken by Pegasus Group on 14th August 2017, during which the Site and its surrounds were assessed.

Geophysical Survey

3.8 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Sumo Survey within

the majority of the site in July, August and September 2018. This survey covered approximately 214 ha in area and was divided into twenty separate survey areas. A ring ditch was identified, along with other ditch-like anomalies of potential archaeological origin. Other linear responses are of uncertain origin, although could be archaeological, agricultural or natural.

Fieldwalking

- 3.9 An archaeological fieldwalking survey was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2018 in three areas totaling c. 53.25 ha, a 54.4% sample of the total site area. Over 19kgs of artefacts were recorded, the majority of which were of post-medieval to modern date and are considered to be of little archaeological significance. In the southern extent of the site, prehistoric and medieval pottery of archaeological significance was recorded. A very small amount of Roman material was recorded within the site. Overall, the quantity of archaeologically significant material recovered during the survey was low, with no clear concentrations of artefactual material having been recovered.

Watching Brief

- 3.10 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2018 during ground investigation works undertaken to support a Development Consent Order application for Little Crow Solar Park. A total of 23 test pits were excavated across the c. 53.25 ha site sample, of which 19 were subject to archaeological monitoring. No finds or features of

archaeological interest were observed during the groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recorded.

Trial Trench Evaluation

- 3.11 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in June and July 2019. 150 trenches were excavated in two phases across the entire site. The evaluation identified a series of ditches and pits, mainly concentrated in the eastern, west and southern parts of the site, which corresponded with anomalies identified during the previous geophysical survey. A single ditch containing prehistoric pottery and animal bone was recorded in the western part of the site. A large, undated curvilinear enclosure was identified in the eastern extent of the site, as was an undated ring ditch. An area of large limestone extraction pits was recorded in the southern area of the site; two of them had *in situ* burning potentially associated with lime production. A small number of post-medieval to modern field boundaries and other undated features were also identified.

Assessment of significance

- 3.12 In the NPPF, heritage significance is defined 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. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value

described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance¹"

3.13 Historic England's *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2*² (hereafter GPA 2) gives advice on the assessment of significance as part of the application process. It advises understanding the nature, extent, and level of significance of a heritage asset.

3.14 In order to do this, GPA 2 also advocates considering the four types of heritage value an asset may hold, as identified in English Heritage's *Conservation Principles*.³ These essentially cover the heritage 'interests' given in the glossary of the NPPF⁴ and the online Planning Practice Guidance on the Historic Environment⁵ (hereafter 'PPG') which are **archaeological**, **architectural and artistic** and **historic**.

3.15 The PPG provides further information on the interests it identifies:

- **Archaeological interest: "As defined in the Glossary to the National Planning Policy Framework, there will be archaeological**

¹ NPPF, MHCLG, 2019

² Historic England, *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (2nd edition, Swindon, July 2015).

³ English Heritage, *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (London, April 2008). These heritage values are identified as being 'aesthetic', 'communal', 'historical' and 'evidential', see *idem* pp. 28–32.

interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point."

- **Architectural and artistic interest: "These are interests in the design and 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 skills, like sculpture."**
- **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."**⁶

3.16 Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the interests described above.

3.17 The most-recently issued guidance on assessing heritage

⁴ MHCLG, *NPPF*, p. 71.

⁵ Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), *Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment (PPG)* (revised edition, 23rd July 2019), <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>.

⁶ MHCLG, *PPG*, paragraph 006, reference ID: 18a-006-20190723.

significance, Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12*,⁷ advises using the terminology of the NPPF and PPG, and thus it is that terminology which is used in this Report.

- 3.18 Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas are generally designated for their special architectural and historic interest. Scheduling is predominantly, although not exclusively, associated with archaeological interest.

Setting and significance

- 3.19 As defined in the NPPF:

"Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."⁸

- 3.20 Setting is defined as:

"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral."⁹

- 3.21 Therefore, setting can contribute to, affect an appreciation of

significance or be neutral with regards to heritage values.

Assessing change through alteration to setting

- 3.22 How setting might contribute to these values has been assessed within this report with reference to Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets¹⁰ (henceforth referred to as GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets), particularly the checklist given on page 11. This advocates the clear articulation of 'what matters and why'.

- 3.23 In *GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*, a stepped approach is recommended, of which Step 1 is to identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected. Step 2 is to assess 'whether, how and to what degree settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated'. The guidance includes a (non-exhaustive) check-list of elements of the physical surroundings of an asset that might be considered when undertaking the assessment including, among other things: topography, other heritage assets, green space, functional relationships and degree of change over time. It also lists points associated with the experience of the asset which might be considered, including: views, intentional intervisibility, tranquillity, sense of enclosure,

⁷ Historic England, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12* (Swindon, October 2019).

⁸ NPPF Annex 2, MHCLG, 2019

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ Historic England, 2017, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets*

accessibility, rarity and land use.

- 3.24 Step 3 is to assess the effect of the proposed development on the significance of the asset(s). Step 4 is to explore ways to 'maximise enhancement and minimise harm'. Step 5 is to 'make and document the decision and monitor outcomes'.
- 3.25 A Court of Appeal judgement has confirmed that whilst issues of visibility are important when assessing setting, visibility does not necessarily confer a contribution to significance and also that factors other than visibility should also be considered, with Lindblom LJ stating at paragraphs 25 and 26 of the judgement (referring to an earlier Court of Appeal judgement)¹¹:

Paragraph 25 – “But – again in the particular context of visual effects – I said that if “a proposed development is to affect the setting of a listed building there must be a distinct visual relationship of some kind between the two – a visual relationship which is more than remote or ephemeral, and which in some way bears on one’s experience of the listed building in its surrounding landscape or townscape” (paragraph 56)”.

Paragraph 26 – “This does not mean, however, that factors other than the visual and physical must be ignored when a decision-maker is considering the extent of a listed building’s setting. Generally, of course, the decision-maker will be concentrating on visual and physical considerations, as in Williams (see also, for example, the first instance judgment in R. (on the application of Miller) v North

¹¹ *Catesby Estates Ltd. v. Steer* [2018] EWCA Civ 1697, para. 25 and 26.

Yorkshire County Council [2009] EWHC 2172 (Admin), at paragraph 89). But it is clear from the relevant national policy and guidance to which I have referred, in particular the guidance in paragraph 18a-013-20140306 of the PPG, that the Government recognizes the potential relevance of other considerations – economic, social and historical. These other considerations may include, for example, “the historic relationship between places”. Historic England’s advice in GPA3 was broadly to the same effect.”

Levels of significance

- 3.26 Descriptions of significance will naturally anticipate the ways in which impacts will be considered. Hence descriptions of the significance of Conservation Areas will make reference to their special interest and character and appearance, and the significance of Listed Buildings will be discussed with reference to the building, its setting and any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.
- 3.27 In accordance with the levels of significance articulated in the NPPF and the PPG, three levels of significance are identified:
- **Designated heritage assets of the highest significance, as identified in paragraph 194 of the NPPF, comprising Grade I and II* Listed buildings, Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, World Heritage Sites and Registered Battlefields (and also including some Conservation Areas) and non-designated**

heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, as identified in footnote 63 of the NPPF;

- **Designated heritage assets of less than the highest significance, as identified in paragraph 194 of the NPPF, comprising Grade II Listed buildings and Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens (and also some Conservation Areas); and**
- **Non-designated heritage assets. Non-designated heritage assets are defined within the PPG as “buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes identified by plan-making bodies as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which do not meet the criteria for designated heritage assets”.¹²**

3.28 Additionally, it is of course possible that sites, buildings or areas have **no heritage significance**.

Assessment of harm

3.29 Assessment of any harm will be articulated in terms of the policy and law that the proposed development will be assessed against.

3.30 In order to relate to key policy, the following levels of harm may potentially be identified:

- **Substantial harm or total loss. It has been clarified in a High Court Judgement of 2013¹³ that this would be harm that would ‘have such a serious impact on the significance of the asset**

that its significance was either vitiated altogether or very much reduced’; and

- **Less than substantial harm. Harm of a lesser level than that defined above.**

3.31 With regards to these two categories, the PPG states:

“Within each category of harm (which category applies should be explicitly identified), the extent of the harm may vary and should be clearly articulated.”

3.32 Hence, for example, harm that is less than substantial would be further described with reference to where it lies on that spectrum or scale of harm, for example low end, middle of the spectrum and upper end of the less than substantial harm scale.

3.33 With regards to non-designated heritage assets, there is no basis in policy for describing harm to them as substantial or less than substantial, rather the NPPF requires that the scale of any harm or loss is articulated. As such, harm to such assets is articulated as a level of harm to their overall significance, with levels such as negligible, minor, moderate and major harm identified.

3.34 It is also possible that development proposals will cause no harm or preserve the significance of heritage assets. A High Court Judgement of 2014 is relevant to this. This concluded that with regard to preserving the setting of a Listed building or preserving the character and appearance of a Conservation

¹² MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 039, reference ID: 18a-039-20190723.

¹³ EWHC 2847, R DCLG and Nuon UK Ltd v. Bedford Borough Council

Area, 'preserving' means doing 'no harm'.

3.35 Preservation does not mean no change; it specifically means no harm. GPA 2 states that "Change to heritage assets is inevitable but it is only harmful when significance is damaged". Thus, change is accepted in Historic England's guidance as part of the evolution of the landscape and environment. It is whether such change is neutral, harmful or beneficial to the significance of an asset that matters.

3.36 As part of this, setting may be a key consideration. For an evaluation of any harm to significance through changes to setting, this assessment follows the methodology given in *GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*, described above. Again, fundamental to the methodology set out in this document is stating 'what matters and why'. Of particular relevance is the checklist given on page 13 of *GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*.

3.37 It should be noted that this key document states that:

"setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation"¹⁴

3.38 Hence any impacts are described in terms of how they affect the

significance of a heritage asset, and heritage values that contribute to this significance, through changes to setting.

3.39 With regards to changes in setting, GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets states that:

"conserving or enhancing heritage assets by taking their settings into account need not prevent change".

3.40 Additionally, it is also important to note that, as clarified in the Court of Appeal¹⁵, whilst the statutory duty requires that special regard should be paid to the desirability of not harming the setting of a Listed Building, that cannot mean that any harm, however minor, would necessarily require planning permission to be refused.

Benefits

3.41 Proposed development may also result in benefits to heritage assets, and these are articulated in terms of how they enhance the heritage values and hence the significance of the assets concerned.

¹⁴ Historic England, 2017, *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets*

¹⁵ *Palmer v Herefordshire Council & Anor* [2016] EWCA Civ 1061 (4th November 2016)

4. Planning Policy Framework

4.1 This section of the Report sets out the legislation and planning policy considerations and guidance contained within both national and local planning guidance which specifically relate to the Order Limits, with a focus on those policies relating to the protection of the historic environment.

Legislation

4.2 Legislation relating to the Built Historic Environment is primarily set out within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 which provides statutory protection for Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.

4.3 Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

“In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] 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.”

4.4 In the 2014 Court of Appeal judgement in relation to the Barnwell Manor case¹⁶, Sullivan LJ held that:

“Parliament in enacting section 66(1) did intend that the desirability of preserving the settings of listed buildings should not simply be given careful consideration by the decision-maker for the purpose of deciding whether there would be some harm, but should be given “considerable importance and weight” when the decision-maker carries out the balancing exercise.”

4.5 A judgement in the Court of Appeal¹⁷ (‘Mordue’) has clarified that, with regards to the setting of Listed Buildings, where the principles of the NPPF are applied (in particular paragraph 134 of the 2012 draft of the NPPF, the requirements of which are now given in paragraph 196 of the revised NPPF, see below), this is in keeping with the requirements of the 1990 Act.

4.6 Scheduled Monuments are protected by the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 which relates to nationally important archaeological sites. Whilst works to Scheduled Monuments are subject to a high level of protection, it is important to note that there is no duty within the 1979 Act to have regard to the desirability of preservation

¹⁶ East Northamptonshire District Council v SSCLG (2015) EWCA Civ 137

¹⁷ Jones v Mordue Anor (2015) EWCA Civ 1243

of the setting of a Scheduled Monument.

National Policy Guidance

- 4.7 This project is being submitted to the Planning Inspectorate as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project in order to gain a Development Consent Order. Therefore, the proposed scheme will be assessed against, and recommendations made in accordance with the National Policy Statements for Energy which set out Government policy on national infrastructure energy developments.
- 4.8 The Energy NPSs are divided into six sections. The first is an overarching NPS setting out the overarching policies on all forms of energy development. The remaining five target specific energy technologies and developments including Renewable Energy in EN-3. All of the Energy NPSs were designated and adopted in 2011.
- 4.9 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) sets out the Government policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure and should be considered in conjunction with the technology-specific NPS.
- 4.10 Section 5.8 of EN-1 is concerned with the historic environment, recognising that:

“The construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has

the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment.”¹⁸

- 4.11 EN-1 states that the impacts should be considered not only on designated assets, but also on non-designated assets identified either through the development plan making process (such as local listing) or through the Planning Inspectorate’s decision-making process on the basis of clear evidence that these assets have a heritage significance that merits consideration in its decisions, even though those assets are of lesser value than designated heritage assets¹⁹.
- 4.12 As part of the applicant’s assessment, the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development should be set out, at a level of detail proportionate to importance of the heritage assets, as set out in Section 5.8.8:

“As part of the ES (see Section 4.2) the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. 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 the significance of the heritage asset. As a minimum the applicant should have consulted the relevant Historic Environment Record...and assessed the heritage assets themselves using expertise

¹⁸ Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011. *Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)*. P90

¹⁹ *Ibid.* p91

where necessary according to the proposed development's impact."

4.13 Section 5.8.9 expands further on 5.8.8:

"Where a development site includes, or the available evidence suggests it has the potential to include, heritage assets with an archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation. Where proposed development will affect the setting of a heritage asset, representative visualisations may be necessary to explain the impact."

4.14 Section 5.8.10 states:

"The applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents."

4.15 Section 5.8.14 sets out the considerations that the Planning Inspectorate should take into in the decision-making process. This states:

"There should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and the more significant the designated heritage asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be."²⁰

4.16 This section recognises that significance can be harmed or lost

²⁰ *Ibid.* p92

through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting and that **"loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification."**

4.17 Section 5.8.15 sets out the requirement for a balance to be struck between an identified harmful impact and the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification for development will be required to be.

4.18 Section 5.8.18 of EN-1 deals specifically with developments affecting the setting of designated heritage assets. It states:

"the (Planning Inspectorate) should treat favourably applications that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to, or better reveal, the significance of, the asset. When considering applications that do not do this, the (Planning Inspectorate) should weigh any negative effects against the wider benefits of the application."²¹

4.19 EN-1 provides a mechanism whereby if heritage assets are impacted by a development, then the developer should facilitate the creation of a record of such assets. This is set out at Sections 5.8.20 to 5.8.22 of EN-1.

4.20 National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) 2011 provides specific guidance on how to assess

²¹ *Ibid.* p93

impacts arising from renewable energy technology, in this case, ground-mounted solar photovoltaic panels. At the time of writing, EN-3, the technology to develop 50MW+ schemes from solar PV arrays, was not commonplace and therefore EN-3 does not specifically consider solar energy within this guidance.

- 4.21 Some guidance can be taken from the section concerned with Onshore Wind Farm impacts which states that visualisations may be required to demonstrate the effects of a proposed development and that micro-siting of infrastructure should be considered to minimise the risk of damaging archaeological assets during construction.²²

The National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019)

- 4.22 National policy and guidance is set out in the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in February 2019.
- 4.23 The overarching policy change applicable to the proposed development is the presumption in favour of sustainable development. This presumption in favour of sustainable development (the 'presumption') sets out the tone of the Government's overall stance and operates with and through the other policies of the NPPF. Its purpose is to send a strong signal to all those involved in the planning process about the need to plan positively for appropriate new development; so that both

plan making and development management are proactive and driven by a search for opportunities to deliver sustainable development, rather than barriers. Conserving historic assets in a manner appropriate to their significance forms part of this drive towards sustainable development.

- 4.24 The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and the NPPF sets out three 'objectives' to facilitate sustainable development: an economic objective, a social objective, and an environmental objective. The presumption is key to delivering these objectives, by creating a positive pro-development framework which is underpinned by the wider economic, environmental and social provisions of the NPPF. The presumption is set out in full at paragraph 11 of the NPPF and reads as follows:

"Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

For plan-making this means that:

- a) plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area, and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change;**
- b) strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as**

²² Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011. *National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)*. P67

any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas, unless:

- i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a strong reason for restricting the overall scale, type or distribution of development in the plan area; or**
- ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole.**

For decision-taking this means:

- c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or**
- d) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:**
 - i. the application policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or**
 - ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the**

benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole.”

4.25 However, it is important to note that footnote 6 of the NPPF applies in relation to the final bullet of paragraph 11. This provides a context for paragraph 11 and reads as follows:

“The policies referred to are those in this Framework (rather than those in development plans) relating to: habitats sites (and those sites listed in paragraph 176) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, a National Park (or within the Broads Authority) or defined as Heritage Coast; irreplaceable habitats; designated heritage assets (and other heritage assets of archaeological interest referred to in footnote 63); and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change.” (our emphasis)

4.26 The NPPF continues to recognise that the planning system is plan-led and that therefore, Local Plans, incorporating Neighbourhood Plans, where relevant, are the starting point for the determination of any planning application.

4.27 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as:

“A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the Local Planning Authority (including Local Listing)”

4.28 The NPPF goes on to define a Designated Heritage Asset as a:

“World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under relevant legislation²³”

4.29 As set out above, significance is also defined as:

“The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site’s Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance²⁴”

4.30 Section 16 of the NPPF relates to ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’ and states at paragraph 190 that:

“Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset’s conservation and any aspect of the proposal”

²³ NPPF Annex 2, MHCLG, 2019

4.31 Paragraph 192 goes on to state that:

“In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- 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”**

4.32 With regard to the impact of proposals on the significance of a heritage asset, paragraphs 193 and 194 are relevant and read as follows:

“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its

²⁴ IBID

setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional”

4.33 Section b) of the above describing assets of the highest significance also includes footnote 63 of the NPPF, which states that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

4.34 In the context of the above, it should be noted that paragraph 195 reads as follows:

“Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and

- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use”

4.35 Paragraph 196 goes on to state:

“Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use”

4.36 With regards to non-designated heritage assets, paragraph 197 of NPPF states that:

“The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.”

4.37 Non-designated assets of archaeological interest which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to a scheduled monument will be subject to the policies for designated heritage

assets.

National Planning Guidance

- 4.38 The then Department for Communities and Local Government (now the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)) launched the planning practice web-based resource in March 2014, accompanied by a ministerial statement which confirmed that a number of previous planning practice guidance documents were cancelled.
- 4.39 This also introduced the national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) which comprised a full and consolidated review of planning practice guidance documents to be read alongside the NPPF.
- 4.40 The PPG has a discrete section on the subject of the '*Historic Environment*' which confirms that the consideration of 'significance' in decision taking is important and states:

"Heritage assets may be affected by direct physical change or by change in their setting. Being able to properly assess the nature, extent and importance of the significance of a heritage asset, and the contribution of its setting, is very important to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals²⁵"

- 4.41 In terms of assessment of substantial harm, the PPG confirms that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a

²⁵ MHCLG, Planning Practice Guidance, paragraph 007 (ID: 18a-007-20190723 revision date 23.07.2019)

judgement for the individual decision maker having regard to the individual circumstances and the policy set out within the NPPF. It goes on to state:

"In general terms, substantial harm is a high test, so it may not arise in many cases. For example, in determining whether works to a listed building constitute substantial harm, an important consideration would be whether the adverse impact seriously affects a key element of its special architectural or historic interest. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed. The harm may arise from works to the asset or from development within its setting²⁶.

While the impact of total destruction is obvious, partial destruction is likely to have a considerable impact but, depending on the circumstances, it may still be less than substantial harm or conceivably not harmful at all, for example, when removing later inappropriate additions to historic buildings which harm their significance. Similarly, works that are moderate or minor in scale are likely to cause less than substantial harm or no harm at all. However, even minor works have the potential to cause substantial harm" (our emphasis)

Local Planning Policy

- 4.42 Planning applications within North Lincolnshire are currently subject to policy set out within the Core Strategy and saved

²⁶ MHCLG, Planning Practice Guidance, paragraph 018 (ID: 18a-018-20190723 revision date 23.07.2019)

policies of the North Lincolnshire Local Plan.

Core Strategy

4.43 The Core Strategy, adopted in June 2011, sets out the long-term vision for North Lincolnshire and provides a blueprint for managing growth and development in the area up to 2026.

4.44 **Policy CS6** relates to the Historic Environment, stating:

“The council will promote the effective management of North Lincolnshire’s historic assets through:

- **Safeguarding the nationally significant medieval landscapes of the Isle of Axholme (notably the open strip fields and turbaries) and supporting initiatives which seek to realise the potential of these areas as a tourist, educational and environmental resource.**
- **Preserving and enhancing the rich archaeological heritage of North Lincolnshire.**
- **Ensuring that development within Epworth (including schemes needed to exploit the economic potential of the Wesleys or manage visitors) safeguards and, where possible, improves the setting of buildings associated with its Methodist heritage.**
- **Ensuring that development within North Lincolnshire’s Market Towns safeguards their distinctive character and landscape setting, especially Barton upon Humber, Crowle and Epworth. The council will seek to protect, conserve and enhance North Lincolnshire’s historic environment, as well as the character and setting of areas of acknowledged**

importance including historic buildings, conservation areas, listed buildings (both statutory and locally listed), registered parks and gardens, scheduled ancient monuments and archaeological remains. All new development must respect and enhance the local character and distinctiveness of the area in which it would be situated, particularly in areas with high heritage value. Development proposals should provide archaeological assessments where appropriate.”

North Lincolnshire Local Plan

4.45 The North Lincolnshire Local Plan was adopted in May 2003. It is gradually being replaced by new documents which make up the Local Development Framework; however, a number of policies are currently ‘saved’ and remain relevant in the decision-making process.

4.46 The following saved policies pertain to the historic environment:

HE5 - Development affecting Listed Buildings

“The Council will seek to secure the preservation, restoration and continued use of buildings of special architectural or historic interest.

When applications for planning permission relating to a listed building or listed building consent are being assessed, the primary consideration will be the need to preserve or enhance the fabric and character of the building.

Permission or consent will not be granted unless it has been demonstrated that the proposed works would secure this objective.

The Council will encourage the retention and restoration of the historic setting of listed buildings. Proposals which damage the setting of a listed building will be resisted.

Whenever appropriate, proposals which would entail the loss of historic fabric from a listed building will be conditional upon a programme of recording being agreed and implemented."

HE8 - Ancient Monuments

"Development proposals which would result in an adverse effect on Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other nationally important monuments, or their settings, will not be permitted."

HE9 - Archaeological Evaluation

"Where development proposals affect sites of known or suspected archaeological importance, an archaeological assessment to be submitted prior to the determination of a planning application will be required.

Planning permission will not be granted without adequate assessment of the nature, extent and significance of the remains present and the degree to which the proposed development is likely to affect them. Sites of

known archaeological importance will be protected.

When development affecting such sites is acceptable in principle, mitigation of damage must be ensured and the preservation of the remains in situ is a preferred solution.

When in situ preservation is not justified, the developer will be required to make adequate provision for excavation and recording before and during development."

Local Plan Policies with regards to the NPPF and the 1990 Act.

4.47 With regard to Local Plan policies, paragraph 213 of NPPF states that:

"existing policies should not be considered out-of-date simply because they were adopted or made prior to the publication of this Framework. Due weight should be given to them, according to their degree of consistency with this Framework (the close the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given)."

4.48 In this context, where local plan policy was adopted well before the NPPF, and does not allow for the weighing of harm against public benefit for designated heritage assets (as set out within paragraph 196 of the NPPF) or a balanced judgement with regards to harm to non-designated heritage assets (see NPPF paragraph 197) then local planning policies would be considered to be overly restrictive compared to the NPPF, thus limiting the weight they may be given in the decision-making process.

4.49 In this case, although the Core Strategy and the Local Plan are of relevance, they were adopted prior to the inception of the NPPF, and as so the weight which can be attributed to them will be determined by their consistency with the policy guidance set out within the NPPF. Since the above policies do not allow for a balanced judgement to be undertaken by the decision maker,

the policies are not considered to reflect the guidance within the NPPF and therefore considered to be out of date. Thus, the weight which can be attached to them in the decision-making process is limited.

5. The Historic Environment

5.1 This section provides a review of the recorded heritage resource within the Site and its vicinity in order to identify any extant heritage assets within the Site and to assess the potential for below-ground archaeological remains. The designated assets are identified in the text with their National Heritage List for England reference (NHLE). The non-designated assets are identified with their North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record reference (NLHER). Historic England's AMIE data has also been consulted. The AMIE records within the Site and study area are duplicates of NLHER records. The AMIE reference numbers for these records are provided within Appendix 1.

Designated Heritage Assets

Within the Order Limits

5.2 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site.

Beyond the Order Limits

5.3 The Scheduled Raventhorpe Medieval Settlement Earthworks immediately south-west of Raventhorpe Farm (**1016426**) are located c.940m to the south of the Site, with the later 17th-century Grade II Listed Raventhorpe Farmhouse c.900m to the south (**1346807**).

5.4 A group of designated heritage assets are located at Springfield Cottage c.390m northeast of the Site, comprising the Grade II

Listed Springwood Cottage (**1083734**) and Stables approximately 20 metres northeast of Springwood Cottage (**1310038**).

5.5 The Grade II Listed Stone Cottage and adjoining outbuildings are located (**1310013**) c.900m southeast of the Site.

5.6 The Grade II Listed Broughton Grange Farmhouse (**1083736**) and Grade II Listed Coach House/Stables approximately 10 metres east of Broughton Grange Farmhouse (**1346496**) are located c.1.9km east of the site.

5.7 A number of Listed Buildings are located within the settlement of Broughton c.1-1.5km east of the Site, including the Grade I Listed Church of St Mary (**1161801**).

5.8 The Site is not located close to a Conservation Area, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or World Heritage Site.

5.9 Designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the site are considered in further detail in the *Setting Assessment* section below.

Previous Archaeological Works

5.10 The locations of the archaeological events recorded by the NLHER are shown on Figure 3.

5.11 A number of previous archaeological investigations have taken

place within the study area, with a number within the Site itself.

These comprise:

- **ELS4211 – A sketch earthwork survey was carried out in the 1970s on the possible medieval earthworks to the south and west of the post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm (Appendix 3). This must have occurred prior to the reduction of the earthworks through agriculture c. the 1980s. This was undertaken by Keith Miller, and further information on the survey is provided below.**
- **ELS2566 – Photographs of the former Gokewell Priory Farm area taken in 1976.**
- **ELS3145 – Watching brief on groundworks for the Sawcliffe Area Water Mains Replacement Scheme. This recorded an east to west-orientated drystone wall near the junction of the B1027 and B1028, within or in close proximity to the Site. Three regular courses of stone above a foundation of rough stone boulders were recorded (MLS21242). The wall was undated, but thought to be later than the Roman period.**
- **ELS4373 – Geophysical survey which covered the majority of the site (c. 214 ha) in 2018. A ring ditch was identified, as were a number of ditch-like anomalies of potential archaeological origin. Other linear responses may be of archaeological, agricultural or natural origin.**
- **ELS4374 – Fieldwalking survey within c. 53.25 ha of the site (24.4%) in 2018. Over 19kg of artefacts were recorded, the majority of which were of post-medieval to modern date. Overall, the quantity of archaeologically significant material recovered during the survey was low.**

- **ELS4375 – Watching brief within c. 53.25 ha of the site in 2018. A total of 23 test pits were excavated, 19 of which were subject to archaeological monitoring. No finds or features of archaeological interest were recorded during the groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recorded.**

5.12 An archaeological evaluation, comprising the excavation of 150 trenches in two phases was undertaken within the site in June and July 2019. The evaluation recorded a series of ditches and pits concentrated in the eastern, western and southern extents of the site which correlated to anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. A single ditch containing a substantial amount of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and animal was recorded in the western part of the site. A large undated enclosure and undated ring ditch were recorded in the eastern part of the site. An area of large limestone extraction pits was recorded in the southern extent of the site, two of which showed evidence of *in situ* burning. A small number of field boundaries and other undated features were also identified.

5.13 A number of aerial photograph sorties have been flown across the Site and study area and have been identified as fieldwork events by the NLHER, which were either carried out for/by the council, by the University of Cambridge or by the RAF. Some of these photos show the former post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm within the Site; however, these cannot be reproduced due to copyright restrictions. The aerial photographs of the Site and the study area recorded by the NLHER are listed below:

- **ELS800 – Aerial photographic sortie – 1956;**
- **ELS808 – Aerial photographic sortie – 1984;**
- **ELS888 – Aerial photographic sortie – 1994;**
- **ELS897 – Aerial photographic sortie – 1980;**
- **ELS922 – Aerial photographic survey – 1989;**
- **ELS3677 – Aerial photographic assessment and transcription – 2011;**
- **ELS3871 – Aerial photographic survey – 2012;**
- **ELS3479 – Aerial photographic survey – 2011;**
- **ELS4112 – Aerial photographic survey – 1976;**
- **ELS4125 – Aerial photographic survey – 1971.**
- **ELS3685 – Yarborough Quarry desk-based assessment, 2003. Carried out by Wardell Armstrong in advance of continued use for Yarborough Quarry. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.**
- **ELS3933 – Flint collection, 1930s. The flint collection and fieldwalking of D. N. Riley in the Raventhorpe area.**
- **ELS3978 – Building recording at RAF Broughton, 2013. A measured survey and part excavation was carried out on the concrete building formations, now located in woodland.**
- **ELS3980 – Site visit to RAF Camp in Manby Woods, 2013. Carried out by Sue Oliver who took digital photographs of the former RAF camp in Manby Woods.**
- **ELS4190 – Building recording RAF Accommodation site, 2015. A photographic and measured survey was carried out in the site of a former RAF accommodation camp in Manby Wood, known as RAF Broughton. This was undertaken in advance of construction of a forestry building which would remove one of the former buildings.**

5.14 Other fieldwork events located outside of the Order Limits are:

- **ELS1408 – Geophysical survey at Common Plantation in Broughton in 1991 – Carried out by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service. No further information is given.**
- **ELS2598 – Site visit to Maud Hole Quarry, 1847 – A Bronze Age socketed axehead was recorded while digging out a rubbish hole at the old stone quarry.**
- **ELS2965 – Walkover survey at Forest Pines Golf and Country Club, 2006 – Carried out by Humber Field Archaeology to investigate cropmarks shown on aerial photographs. The earthworks related to trackways which defined the boundary of the fields.**
- **ELS4130 – Desk-based assessment of Solar Park on Land at Raventhorpe Farm, 2014. Carried out by AOC Archaeology in advance of the development of a solar farm.**
- **ELS4120 – Geophysical Survey, Raventhorpe, 2014. Carried out by AOC Archaeology in advance of development of a solar farm. This identified a number of archaeological anomalies including possible enclosures and structures.**

- **ELS 4274 – Archaeological Evaluation at Raventhorpe Solar park, 2014. Excavation of 47 trial trenches by AOC Archaeology in advance of the construction of the Raventhorpe Solar park. Identified a small number of Roman enclosures and post-medieval material.**
- **ELS4275 – Archaeological Evaluation, Raventhorpe Solar Park, 2014. Further element of evaluation by AOC Archaeology identified a substantial Roman enclosure ditch on the west-facing slope of the hill above Raventhorpe Farm. Possibly the site of a building.**
- **ELS4273 – Archaeological Monitoring, Raventhorpe Solar Park, 2015. Watching brief carried out by AOC Archaeology during the construction of the solar park at Raventhorpe. Two archaeological linear features were identified, tentatively interpreted as Romano-British in origin.**

5.15 Other desk-based assessments undertaken within the study area include **ELS2962, ELS3030, ELS3077, ELS3357, ELS3966** and **ELS4160** (while the outer edge of the study area for **ELS2962** overlaps the south-eastern edge of the Site, this can be regarded as an event which took place beyond the Site).

5.16 The Environment Agency LiDAR survey flights are also identified as events (**ELS2568, ELS2577, ELS2582**), undertaken from 2000 – 2006.

Topography and geology

²⁷ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

5.17 The topography of the Site slopes downward to the west from the centre of Site, with the western part of the Site lying in the west-facing valley overlooking Bottesford Beck, which lies outside the western Site boundary. The highest point is at around 60m AOD in the flatter eastern part of the Site which covers a long plateau, with a break of slope just beginning to fall away to the east at the eastern boundary.

5.18 The Site features a complex geology, with the following bedrock geology recorded within the Site boundary²⁷:

- **Charmouth Mudstone Formation – Mudstone;**
- **Marlstone Rock Formation - Ferruginous Limestone And Ferruginous Sandstone;**
- **Whitby Mudstone Formation – Mudstone;**
- **Grantham Formation - Sandstone, Siltstone And Mudstone;**
- **Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member – Limestone; and**
- **Kirton Cementstone Beds – Limestone.**

5.19 Superficial deposits of sand of the Sutton Sand Formation are recorded across the Site²⁸.

Historic Background

5.20 The locations of the records identified from the NLHER are shown

²⁸ Ibid.

on Figure 2. This historic background section has been subdivided between those assets located within the Site boundary and those located beyond, within the wider study area.

Prehistoric (pre-43 AD)

Within the Order Limits

- 5.21 The superficial geological deposits of Sutton Sand Formation within the western part of the Site were formed by post-glacial wind-blown processes. While there is generalised potential for such deposits to contain archaeological remains from the prehistoric to medieval periods, there is no specific evidence that such remains are located within the Site.
- 5.22 Three potentially prehistoric records from the NLHER have been identified from within the Site boundary. The first is the possible site of a round barrow (**MLS22718, ELS3479**) located on aerial photographs (Plate 18). The date, function and archaeological provenance of this cropmark have not been proven through fieldwork. The NLHER also records the findspot of a number of flints (**MLS6695**). These flints were recorded in a gazetteer of 1976, however the location, the methodology of collection and the collector is not known.



Plate 18 Cropmark of possible round barrow within Site

- 5.23 The third potentially prehistoric feature within the Site is the posited route of a prehistoric track (**MLS20003**) called the Jurassic Way, which runs from Winteringham to Lincoln. This is the record of a broad trade route corridor which ran across Britain during the prehistoric period, rather than a tightly-defined trackway and therefore its geographical scope is widespread. The line of the trade route is supposed to have been in the vicinity of Santon and the site of the former Gokewell Priory Farm, but given the potential geographical spread of this

feature, this is more of an estimation of a broad transport corridor rather than a precise location of a trackway.

- 5.24 Following the archaeological works within the site, no evidence of the previously recorded round barrow was identified (**MLS22718**). A second ring ditch was recorded in the eastern extent of the site and corresponded with anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. This feature could tentatively be interpreted as a prehistoric ring ditch due to its circular form, perhaps representing the remains of a barrow, however no datable evidence was recorded in association with the feature.
- 5.25 An assemblage comprising 23 sherds of prehistoric pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age date associated with animal bone was recorded in a single ditch in the western extent of the site. This may have represented a potential late prehistoric field boundary, although no associated features were recorded in the vicinity. The quantity of material recorded within the ditch suggests a potential proximity to an area of settlement. A single sherd of residual Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was recorded in the presence of post-medieval to modern CBM.

Beyond the Order Limits

- 5.26 There are a number of records of prehistoric and possible prehistoric activity within the wider study area. There are a small number of other findspots of flints within the study area which originate from the 1976 gazetteer (**MLS7556**, **MLS7563**). Again, as the exact locations of the finds cannot be ascertained, they cannot be assigned any heritage value.

- 5.27 Two putative sites of potential long barrows are identified c. 620m and c.860m northeast of the Site (**MLS93**) (100m and 745m north of the existing access track). These are identified by the NLHER as 'site A' and 'site B', with 'site B' being that closer to the Site. The evidence for these possible features is derived from aerial photography, however, the NLHER record states that "*nothing is visible at site 'B'*". Site B is located on the east-facing slope, off the crest of the plateau which runs southward through the Site. This feature has not been proven through fieldwork to be present or to be archaeological in origin.
- 5.28 A round barrow cemetery and associated surface finds are recorded at Broughton Common c. 795m east of the access road (**MLS1804**). The cemetery was excavated in 1850; three of the eight barrows produced no finds although had been subject to extensive ploughing. Cremation burials were recorded from the other five barrows in the cemetery, along with associated grave goods including worked flint, a tanged bronze razor and pottery.
- 5.29 To the southeast of the Site boundary, a single flint arrowhead was found within Manby Wood c.65m south-east of the Site (**MLS1822**) in the 1950s. To the south of this and around Raventhorpe and the Stonewall Reservoir, a number of flint artefacts have been recovered. These include a single Mesolithic microlith (**MLS22657**) and over 700 pieces of worked flint which were recovered during fieldwalking undertaken to the west and north of Stonewall Reservoir prior to the construction of the solar farm at Raventhorpe, c.200m – c.950m south of the Site (**MLS26068**, **MLS26069**).

5.30 A findspot of prehistoric pottery is recorded c.950m to the southeast of the Site boundary, on the outskirts of Broughton. This is the findspot of prehistoric pottery sherds and a Roman brooch (**MLS1818**).

5.31 The findspot of a Bronze Age socketed axehead, recorded in a rubbish hole at Maud Hole Stone Quarry in 1847, lies c. 830m north of the access road (**MLS89**).

Prehistoric summary

5.32 Potential prehistoric archaeological remains within the Site comprise the site of a possible prehistoric round barrow, although no evidence of this was recorded during archaeological works within the site. Another ring ditch of potential prehistoric date was recorded in the eastern extent of the site. A ditch recorded in the western extent of the site contained a large quantity of Middle to Late Iron Age artefacts indicative of material recovered in the proximity to a settlement.

5.33 The ambiguously-located flint finds and deposits of Sutton Sand Formation within the Site do not necessarily suggest the presence of further archaeological remains within the Site. The broad transport corridor of the Jurassic Way is indicative of a general prehistoric travel route across the area, and not a specific road or trackway. Overall, this evidence in itself is not considered to represent high potential for further prehistoric archaeological remains to be present within the Site.

Roman (43AD – 410)

Within the Order Limits

5.34 The line of the former Ermine Street Roman road (**MLS100**) follows the line of the B1027, a small portion of which is included in the Site boundary at the eastern-most extent. The former Roman road runs to the west of Broughton on a north-south alignment, and this particular portion runs north to meet Winteringham where there is a known Roman crossing of the Humber.

5.35 Two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recorded during fieldwalking of 24.4% of the site. Overall, the quantity of archaeologically significant material recovered during the survey was low. No finds or features of Romano-British date were recorded during the subsequent evaluation of the site.

Beyond the Order Limits

5.36 There are a number of other records of Roman activity from within the study area, most of which are associated with the fieldwalking which was undertaken at Raventhorpe prior to the construction of Raventhorpe solar farm. Fieldwalking to the north and west of Stonewall Reservoir, c.200m – 1.14km south of the Site, recovered 298 sherds of Roman pottery (**MLS26070**). Fieldwalking to the south and east of the reservoir c. 800m – 1.4km south of the Site found 276 sherds (**MLS26071**). Further archaeological work was undertaken around the solar farm site and to the southwest of the reservoir; a substantial Roman-period rectilinear ditch and bank enclosure was identified during evaluation c.980m south of the Site

(**MLS26072**). The evaluation recorded indirect evidence of potentially high-status occupation, such as potentially Roman CBM (ceramic building material) fragments, possible roof tile fragments and pieces of tile which had been scored to hold plaster.

- 5.37 Roman pottery and glass recorded at Raventhorpe c.580m south of the Site (**MLS1819**) were found within the ploughsoil, and were not associated with the fieldwalking which took place in advance of the solar farm construction.

Roman Summary

- 5.38 During fieldwalking within the site, two sherds of Romano-British pottery were recorded. No Romano-British finds or features were identified during the subsequent evaluation of the site. Recorded Roman archaeological remains are located beyond the Site. It is possible that the Site comprised part of an agricultural landscape during the Roman period. The Roman road known as Ermine Street is located to the east of the Site, and the Roman remains found at Ravensthorpe indicate the presence of Roman settlement activity in the wider landscape away from the road. However, based on current evidence following archaeological works within the site, this potential is considered to be low.

Early Medieval and Medieval (410 – 1540)

²⁹ Page, W. (Ed.) 1906. *Victoria County History, A History of the County of Lincoln, Volume 2*. 156-157

Within the Order Limits

- 5.39 The medieval period sees the first documented activity within the Site.
- 5.40 Within the northern part of the Site is the location of the former Gokewell Priory, a small Cistercian nunnery founded by William De Alta Ripa in the 12th century (**MLS1805, ELS800, ELS2566, ELS4211**). The former Priory was a minor establishment with a small community of nuns, dissolved in 1536. The former Priory was not a grand or large establishment. The revenue of the Priory “*was probably never more than sufficient for ten or twelve nuns.*”²⁹ In 1440 there were eight sisters recorded as living within the Priory and at the time of Dissolution, only seven nuns remained, including the Prioress.³⁰ The yearly revenue at Gokewell never exceeded £10 and the lifestyle would have been spartan, with food supplied from the surrounding land, including fish from the ponds, at least one of which is an extant water feature, located to the south of the core of the former Priory buildings. Following the dissolution of Gokewell Priory in 1536, Gokewell Priory Farm was built on the site of the Priory at some point between the late 17th and early 19th century (see post-medieval section, below).
- 5.41 The NLHER detailed record references a 19th-century documentary source named as “Trollope 1868, 178, n.31” which mentions burials at the site. However, the original source could

³⁰ Ibid

not be identified and was not located at the North Lincolnshire Local Studies Library in Scunthorpe or Lincolnshire Archives. This source allegedly states: “A few years ago several stone coffins buried in the cemetery were brought to light.” This is presumably a reference to a former medieval burial ground within the Gokewell Priory precinct, although it has not been possible to verify this.

- 5.42 The extent of the former Priory precinct is unknown, however Abraham de la Pryme, an antiquarian writing in the 17th century, visited the former Priory following the Dissolution, and seemingly prior to the construction of Gokewell Priory Farm. He noted that the wall of the precinct encompassed an area of between 20 and 30 acres³¹ (the areas of cropmarks and earthworks recorded by the NLHER comprise c. 18-20 acres). This would extend it beyond the area of woodland but it is likely that the main core of the buildings is located in the wooded area, with the surrounding precinct made up of the potential burial ground, ancillary buildings and areas for subsistence, i.e. vegetable gardens, fishponds etc. De la Pryme states that a holy well called Nun’s Well was located within the Priory. He also mentions that the floor of a former church was located at about 4 feet (c.1.2m) below-ground during excavation for agricultural reasons, and that “a little town” was also located at the Priory, the latter of which may refer to a small number of ancillary

buildings/lay residences which may have been associated with it. Given the relative poverty of the priory, it is not likely to have been associated with a settlement of any substantial size.

- 5.43 In the 1970s earthworks of ponds and ditches associated with Gokewell Priory still survived to the south, east and west of the later Gokewell Priory Farm. The earthworks were recorded during an earthwork survey in the 1970s which forms part of the NLHER file for Gokewell and is reproduced below (Plate 19) and in more detail in Appendix 3.

³¹ <https://thejournalofantiquities.com/2014/01/20/gokewell-priory-scunthorpe-north-lincolnshire/>

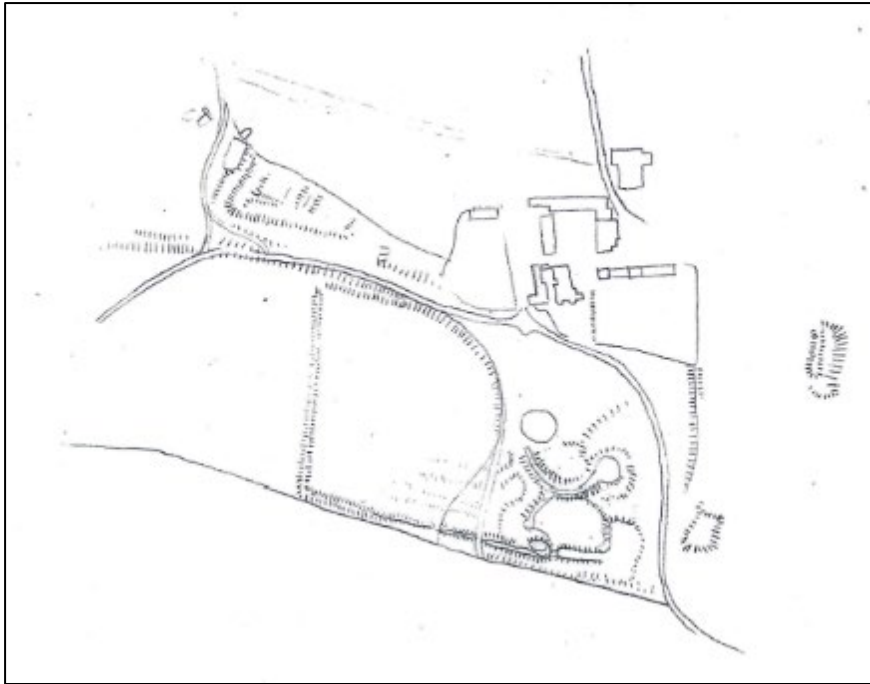


Plate 19 1970s Gokewell earthworks survey

5.44 Cropmarks of some of the former earthworks have also been mapped by the NLHER (Plate 20 and Figure 2). These earthworks extend beyond the approximate area of the Gokewell Priory indicated by the NLHER data (Figure 2 **MLS1805**).

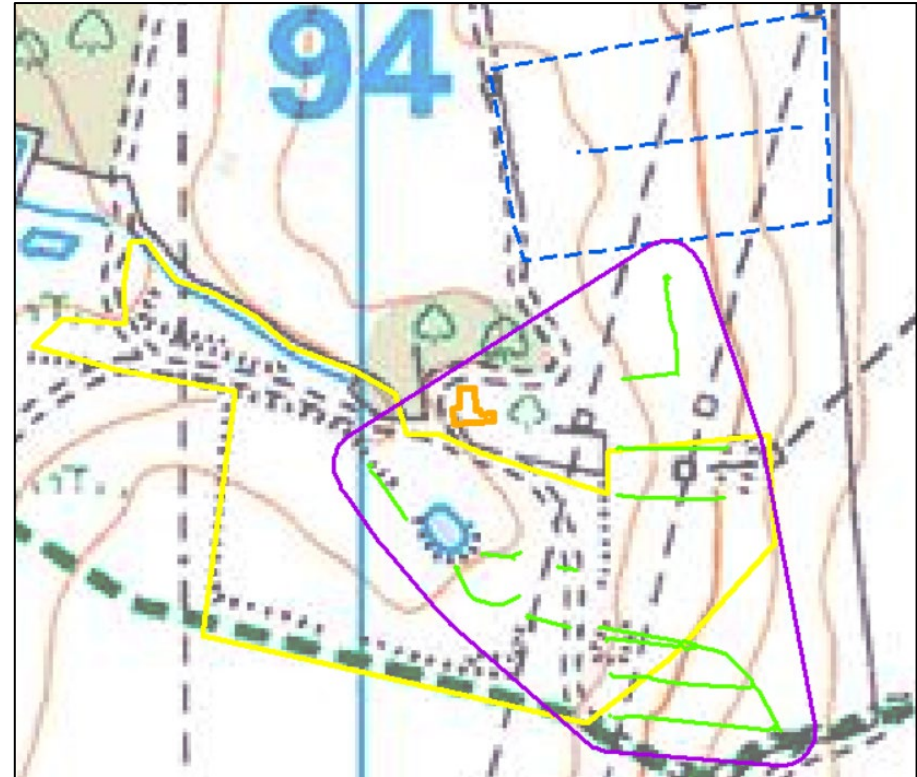


Plate 20 Cropmark features (green), area of former ridge and furrow earthworks (blue), approximate Gokewell Priory extent recorded by NLHER (purple), extent of earthworks recorded by survey (yellow) and a former farm building (orange)

5.45 While it has not been possible to copy or reproduce the aerial photographs held by the NLHER for copyright reasons, the earthworks can also be seen on aerial photographs held at the Historic England Archives (Plate 21).

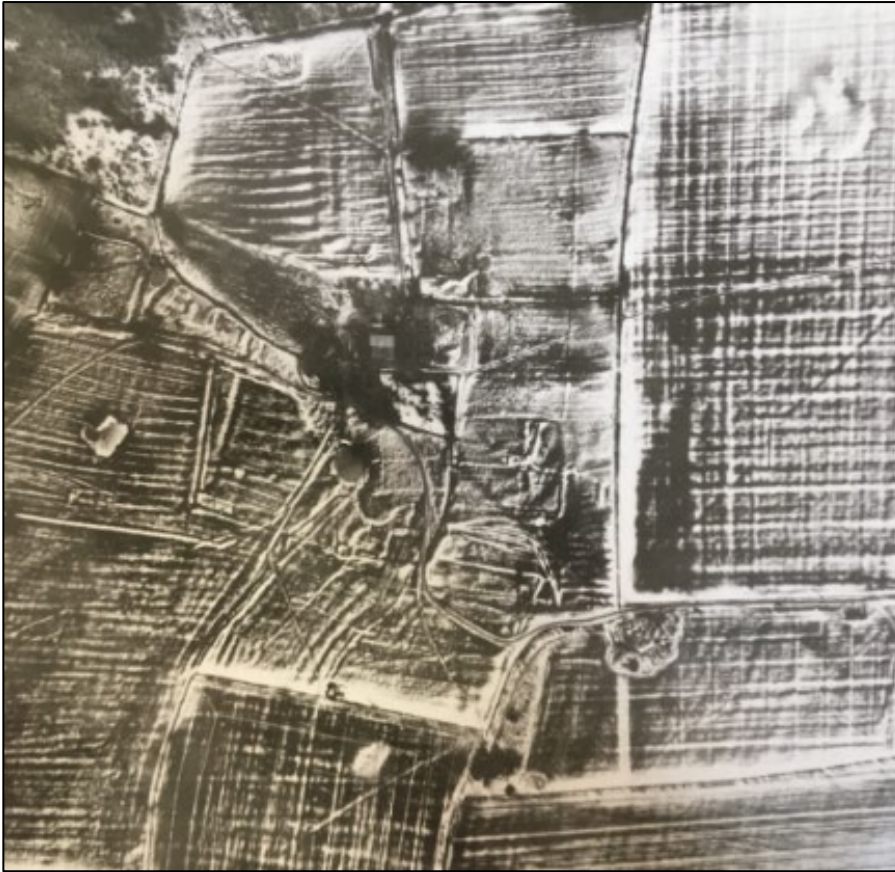


Plate 21 1956 aerial photograph of earthworks at the former Gokewell Priory Farm³²

³² Historic England RAF/58/1934 Frame 133

5.46 A current aerial image of the Site is provided at Plate 22, below.



Plate 22 Current aerial image of Site³³

5.47 There are few traces of the former Gokewell Priory surviving as earthworks today as the arable and other agricultural use of the fields, including recurring ploughing activity, has reduced and

levelled the earthworks. In some cases, the levelling revealed limestone rubble which was present within the banks. One pond is still visible, with a few other possible pond features also remaining visible. Some evidence of ditches and banks can still be seen, but the traces are very faint.

5.48 The construction of the later Gokewell Priory Farm buildings at the location of the main former Priory buildings may have preserved elements of the former medieval Priory beneath the foundations. However, this area is currently within a small pocket of woodland and is not included within the proposed area for solar panels.

5.49 The area surrounding the core of the former Gokewell Priory, where the ancillary buildings of the former Priory may have been located and where the earthworks were once visible, has less potential for survival of archaeological remains due to ploughing and deliberate levelling of the earthworks; this area is included in the area for placement of solar panels.

5.50 The site of the former Gokewell Priory was assessed for Scheduling by Historic England in 1998. The Non-Scheduling Report concluded that *"a case for national importance cannot be made at this time given the lack of evidence for surviving remains."* A copy of this report is reproduced in Appendix 4.

5.51 During the fieldwalking survey within the site, medieval to post-

³³ Bing Maps Aerial - © 2018 Microsoft Corporation © 2018 DigitalGlobe ©CNES (2018) Distribution Airbus DS

medieval pottery sherds were recorded, predominantly from the southern part of the site, but also, to a less extent, to the immediate south of the site of Gokewell Priory. The date range of the pottery is compatible to the life span of the Priory, and it is likely that these material spreads are derived from the manuring of arable fields. During the archaeological evaluation, pottery of medieval date was very limited and comprised two residual sherds recorded from the fill of a post-medieval to modern quarry pit. No cut features or deposits of medieval date were identified.

Beyond the Order Limits

- 5.52 A number of small settlements were established in the vicinity in the early medieval period, some of which are still extant but others which have shrunk or disappeared.
- 5.53 The deserted medieval village of Manby (**MLS1806**) is located c.130m to the south of the Site. It was mentioned in the Domesday book as *Mannebi* held by Edwin which means that it was established and large enough to pay tax by the time of the Domesday survey in 1086. There are no remains of the village today, other than possible remnants of ridge and furrow. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows a track running east-west to a number of buildings which are no longer extant. The HER records a block of former ridge and furrow earthworks associated with Manby (also recorded as **MLS1806**) which was formerly present within the southern part of the Site. However, there is no evidence to suggest that settlement activity

associated with Manby extended into the Site, although the 1824 Ordnance Survey map appears to record outlying post-medieval buildings at Manby immediately south of the Order Limits (Plate 23).

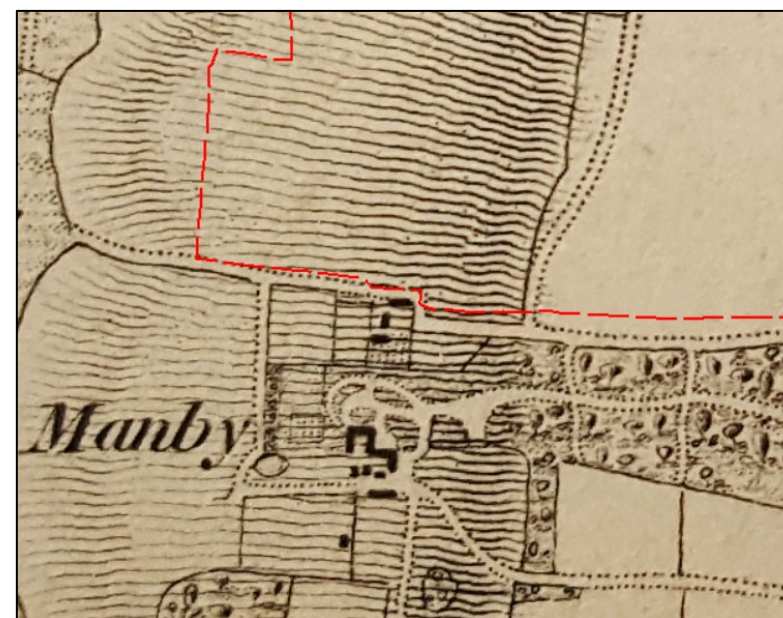


Plate 23 1824 Ordnance Survey map depicting Manby

- 5.54 The Scheduled Monument of Raventhorpe which lies c.920m to the south of the Site is another example of a deserted medieval village. It was first recorded 1067 and then again in the Domesday book where it was recorded as a settlement held by Peterborough Abbey. To the north of the Scheduled monument are various cropmarks of linear and sub-ovoid/irregular features

(**MLS1828**), which may represent outlying agricultural features associated with the settlement, and which extend to within c. 500m of the Site.

- 5.55 There are three areas of ridge and furrow and a headland (two areas labelled **MLS21187**, and **MLS21642**) located to the northwest and northeast of Raventhorpe. Given the location close to Manby and Raventhorpe it is likely that part of the Site was possibly used as common land to provide for both communities, along with the former Gokewell Priory.

Early Medieval and Medieval Summary

- 5.56 There is potential for medieval archaeology to survive below-ground within the Site in the area of the former Gokewell Priory. This could include below-ground remains of the chapel and main Priory structures.

Post-medieval and Early Modern (1540 – 1914)

Within the Order Limits

- 5.57 The Site is recorded on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 24). This depicts Gokewell Priory Farm in the northern part of the Site, along with a number of trackways, mostly concentrated in the vicinity of the farm (NLHER refs. **MLS1027** and **MLS25419**).



Plate 24 1824 Ordnance Survey map with Order Limits

- 5.58 Some time after the dissolution of the former medieval Gokewell Priory in 1536, Gokewell Priory Farm had been constructed at the former location of the core of the Priory. The exact date of construction of Gokewell Priory Farm is unknown, possibly in the late 17th century but more likely in the 18th century. It had certainly been constructed by the early 19th century as is demonstrated by its depiction on the 1824 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 25).

5.59 The siting of Gokewell Priory Farm at the location of the former core of the medieval Gokewell Priory is logical as it would have facilitated the easy re-use of the ruined building material from the former Gokewell Priory within the buildings of Gokewell Priory Farm which replaced it. However, there are conflicting accounts as to whether the material from Gokewell Priory was incorporated into the later Gokewell Priory Farm. The NLHER record file includes a reference from the 1978 earthwork survey which states that there was “no sign of re-used dressed masonry” whereas Pevsner states that there were “fragments of C13 stones reset in farm buildings.”³⁴ The 1989 Pevsner reference may have been copied from the 1964 edition, and is therefore likely to have been based on observation of the buildings prior to their demolition.



Plate 25 1824 map showing Gokewell Priory Farm

5.60 The layout of Gokewell Priory Farm is depicted clearly on 1956 Ordnance Survey mapping and aerial photography (Plate 26 to Plate 29). This area, following the demolition of the former Gokewell Priory Farm between c. 1991 and 2003, was left to be reclaimed by nature and is now covered in trees.

³⁴ Harris J. and Pevsner N. 1989 ed. *The Buildings of England, Lincolnshire*. p. 194

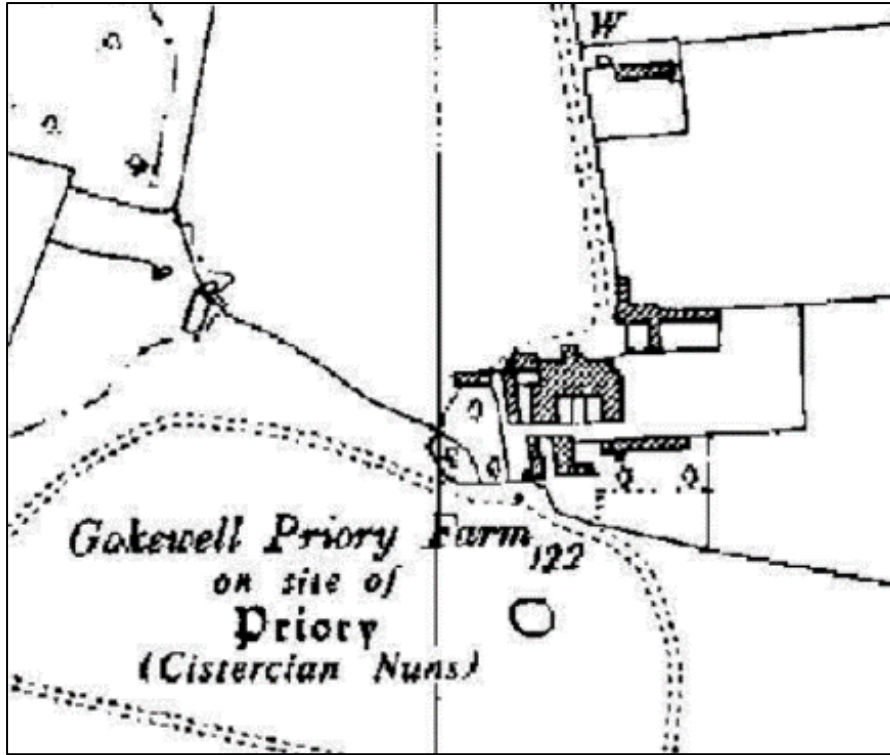


Plate 26 1956 Ordnance Survey map of Gokewell Priory Farm



Plate 27 1956 aerial photograph of Gokewell Priory Farm



Plate 28 1956 aerial photograph of Gokewell Priory Farm, looking southwest



Plate 29 1956 aerial photograph of Gokewell Priory Farm, looking south

5.61 The Broughton Tithe Map of 1842 (Plate 30) provides the first detailed depiction of the Site. Details as to the ownership and use of each of the individual land parcels is detailed in Table A and illustrated on Figure 7, informed by the Tithe Apportionment which accompanied the map. The Tithe Map and Apportionment details that during the mid-19th century, the Site was under the ownership of The Right Honourable Earl of Yarborough and tenanted by William Brown.



Plate 30 Extract from Broughton Tithe Map, 1842 showing Order Limits

Table A Tithe Apportionment details

Plot	Plot Name	Owner	Tennant	Use
609	Great Dunnow Leys	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Grass
610	Horse Back	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Grass
611	Little Dunnow Leys	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Grass
612	Rough Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
613	Manby Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
614	Feeding Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
615	Goswell Beck	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
616	Goswell Beck	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
617	Eleven Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William	Pasture

		of Yarborough	Brown	
618	Plantation	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Plantation
619	Eight Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
620	Hill Side Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
621	Hill Side	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
622	Lime Kiln Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
623	Twenty Two Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
624	Wood Eleven Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
627	Plantation	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Himself	Wood
628	Far Twenty Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable

629	Twenty Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
630	Fourteen Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
631	Old Wives Garth	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
632	Cana Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Himself	Arable
633	Far Knowles	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
634	Stony Dales	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
635	Twenty One Acres	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
636	Little Holt Hill	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Pasture
637	North Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture

638	Paddock	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
639	Paddock, Stacky and Buildings	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	-
640	House, Gardens etc.	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	-
641	Cottages, Yard and Gardens	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	-
642	Ned's Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
643	Horse Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
644	Clamors	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
646	Knowles Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Arable
647	Roughs	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Pasture
648	Diamond Leys	The Rt Hon Earl	William	Arable

		of Yarborough	Brown	
649	Wood	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Himself	Wood
651	Labourers Close	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	William Brown	Grass
653	Wood	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Himself	Wood
655	Wood	The Rt Hon Earl of Yarborough	Himself	Wood

5.62 Field number 622 is named 'Lime Kiln Close' in the Tithe Apportionment, which could refer to a former lime kiln which may have been located within or adjacent to the field. This putative feature could have been located within the Site, on the Site boundary, or on the edge of woodland areas immediately adjacent to the field, either inside or outside the Site. It is unknown if below-ground remains of this feature would survive in situ, given the arable use of the field.

5.63 The Tithe Map clearly depicts Gokewell Priory Farm, annotated as 'Cokewell'. All of the Gokewell Priory Farm buildings were, however, demolished between c. 1991 and 2003. The former Gokewell Priory Farm buildings were located within an area which is now a pocket of woodland, which is not proposed for

the placement of solar panels.

5.64 The morphology of the Site had already seen a degree of change by the late 19th century, with the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1889-91 (Plate 31 and Figure 8) demonstrating that a number of fields had been consolidated and areas of woodland extended. In particular, the fields in the southeastern portion had been consolidated into one very large field.

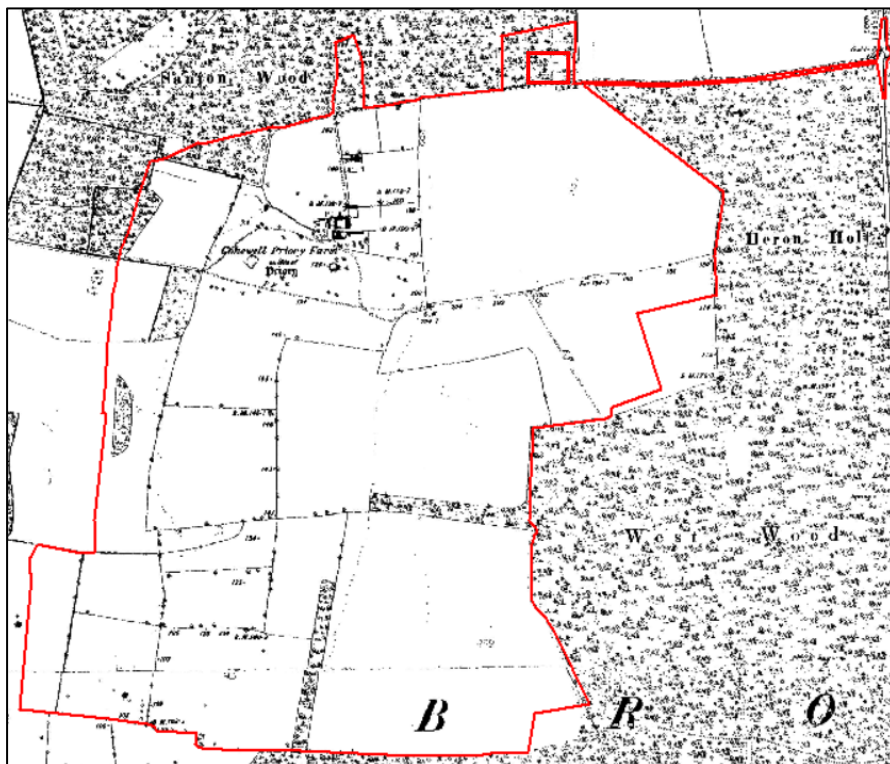


Plate 31 1889 -1891 Ordnance Survey Map showing Order Limits

5.65 The mapping shows that the only buildings within the Site in the late 19th century were the buildings of Gokewell Priory Farm (Plate 32), the remaining fields being in arable and pasture use. The 1889-91 Ordnance Survey map shows Manby Hall to the south of the Site, with the buildings of Raventhorpe located directly south of this.

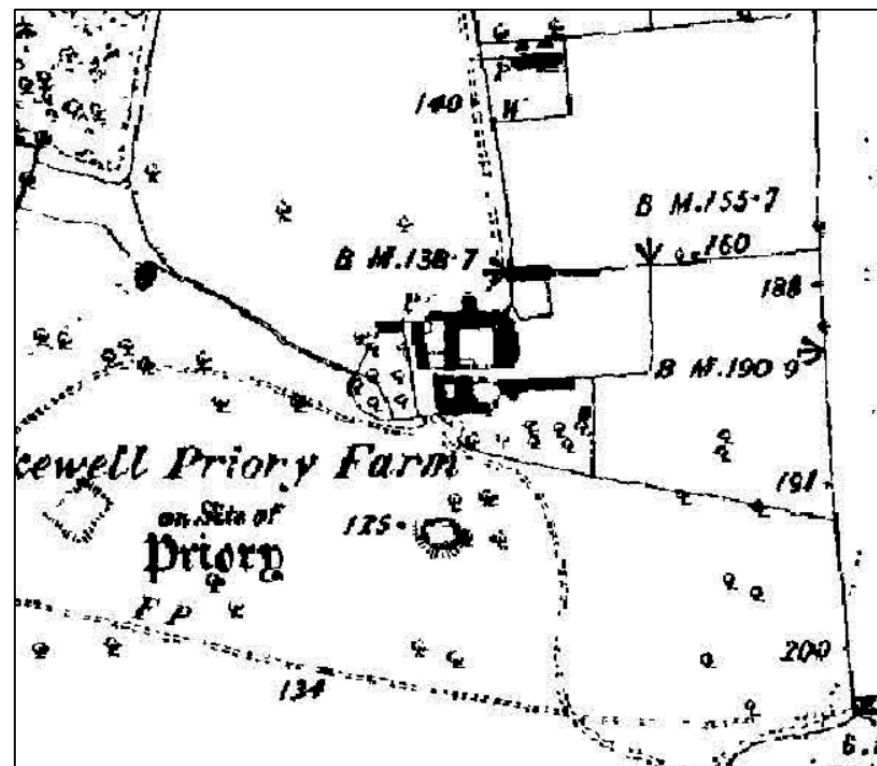


Plate 32 Close-up of Gokewell Priory Farm on 1889-91 Ordnance Survey Map

5.66 No substantial changes are recorded within the Site by the 1908 Ordnance Survey map (Plate 33 and Figure 9), apart from the reversion of a field in the southwestern part of the Site to scrubland.

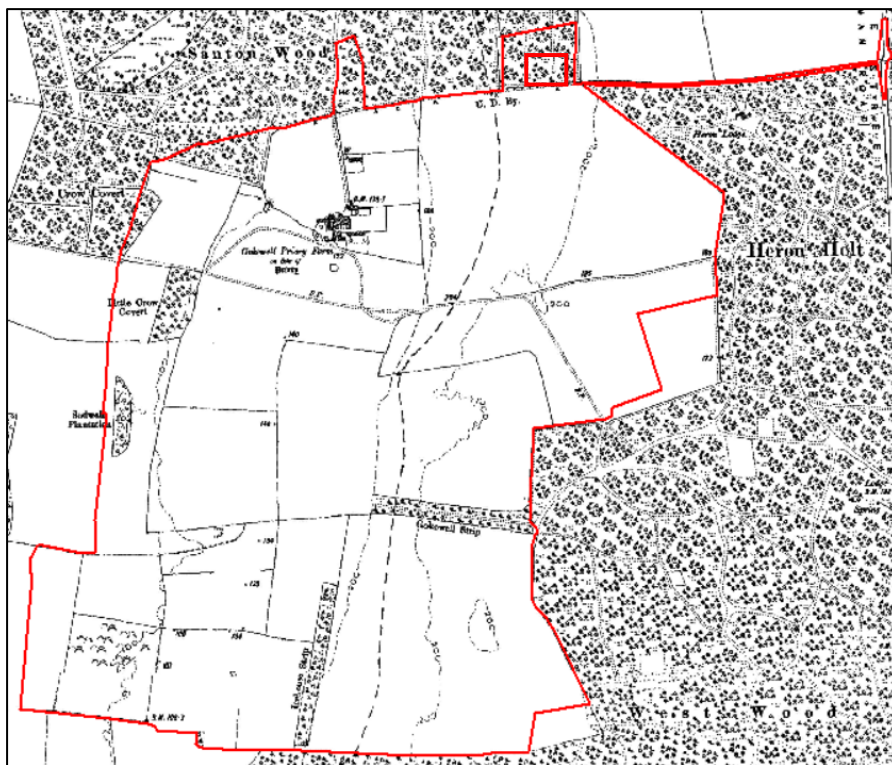


Plate 33 1908 Ordnance Survey Map showing Order Limits

5.67 An area of limestone extraction pits, corresponding to irregular geophysical anomalies, were recorded in the south-eastern extent of the site. These pits were associated with pottery, CBM, industrial waste and coal of post-medieval to modern date. Two

of the pits showed evidence for *in situ* burning represented by scorched sides, indicative of putative agricultural lime production. This production can also be suggested by the location of the pits within the central part of a field where a thin layer of topsoil directly sealed the limestone bedrock.

5.68 The evaluation also identified a small number of post-medieval to modern features comprising field boundaries and furrows. A modern ditch also recorded the remains of a building, most likely associated with Gokewell Farm.

Beyond the Order Limits

5.69 Within the medieval settlement of Manby around 300m to the south of the proposed development boundary, Manby Hall was constructed c. 245m south of the Site in the post-medieval period (**MLS19488**). A designed landscape of formal gardens and parkland was associated with Manby Hall (**MLS21526**). The 1908 Ordnance Survey map shows that there was a formal, possibly walled, garden to the southwest of the hall with a plantation surrounding the garden. The entrance carriage drive is depicted leading from Ermine Street through Manby Wood. There is also a record of a linear boundary identified from aerial photography (**MLS21643**) within Manby Wood c.80m south-east of the Site which may be related to the wider parkland of Manby Hall. The Hall and the elements of the landscaped garden are no longer extant.

5.70 The 19th century saw the establishment of farmsteads within the area as agricultural activity increased. Farmsteads were

constructed at High Santon c. 790m north of the Site (**MLS25150**) and at Manby c. 275m south of the Site (**MLS25431**). Both of these farmsteads survive. Other buildings constructed in the wider surrounds of the site are **MLS25149, MLS25420, MLS25464, MLS4720, MLS4721, MLS5121, MLS9196**). Old field boundaries are recorded as cropmarks 995m east of the access road (**MLS10742**). This is the site of two pairs of former buildings, possibly farm cottages.

Post-medieval and Early Modern Summary

- 5.71 There is potential for post-medieval archaeology within the Site, associated with agriculture, including field boundaries and ridge and furrow (the area of the former Gokewell Priory Farm buildings is not proposed for the construction of solar panels). Quarry pits associated with the production of lime were recorded within the site, two of which showed evidence of *in situ* burning. Below-ground remains of these features are located within the Site and have survived subsequent ploughing, or were not deliberately removed to facilitate ploughing, they would, at most, be of a level of significance commensurate with a non-designated heritage asset.

Modern (1914 – present)

Within the Order Limits

- 5.72 Within the Site is the record of a World War II Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery (**MLS21408**). It was identified as Scunthorpe H10 but was recorded as de-armed in 1942. Any surviving below-ground remains of this feature are considered to be of low

heritage value.

- 5.73 Throughout the modern period, the consolidation of smaller fields into larger parcels continued, in particular during the post-war period, gradually establishing the Site as seen today. By the latter half of the 20th century, the majority of the field boundaries had been removed, leaving large blocks of arable land. Gokewell Priory Farm (Plate 34) is shown until the late 1980s after which it is no longer depicted; the site of the farm is now covered by a small copse of trees. This establishment of a modern agricultural landscape is also demonstrated by the Historic Landscape Characterisation data (Figure 4). This identifies that the Site contains the Historic Landscape type of Modern Fields, dating from 1945 onwards. This means that this landscape, with its large, open fields has very little time depth and low historic legibility.

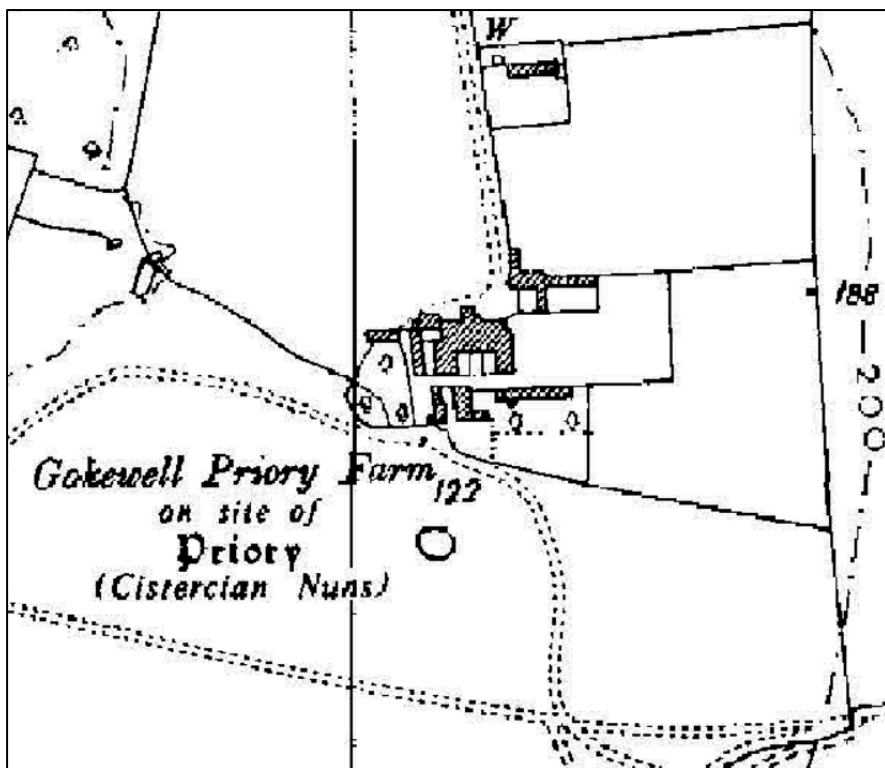


Plate 34 Close up of Gokewell Priory Farm on 1956 Ordnance Survey map

5.74 The final modern record identified from the NLHER is a linear cropmark (**MLS24688**, **ELS808**) running across the southeastern portion of the Site. The landowner has confirmed that this relates to a modern water main. It has no heritage value.

Beyond the Order Limits

- 5.75 To the north of the Site, adjacent to the 1km study area boundary, another Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery is recorded at High Santon (**MLS22523**), located near High Santon Farm. This Anti-Aircraft Battery dates from World War I and was armed with an 18-pound gun.
- 5.76 To the east and southeast of the Site, beyond the Site boundary were two sites associated with the RAF from WWII. The first was the site of a military supply depot (**MLS22696**) 209MU RAF Broughton. It was opened in 1943 within Far Wood and closed in 1946. The depot supplied equipment to the local air bases and was made up of a number of buildings including Nissen Huts, emergency water supply tanks, vehicle workshops, and a number of concrete buildings. The site was occupied by other businesses after the war, including a bus garage. The site was investigated in 2013 by volunteers in advance of a partial development of the site which recorded a number of the buildings through measured survey.
- 5.77 To the southeast of the Site boundary was the site of a former WWII accommodation site associated with the supply depot of 209MU RAF Broughton (**MLS22710**). The site may have been used by WAAFs but was also used as emergency accommodation in the post-war period. The site was investigated in 2015 when part of the site was going to be developed.
- 5.78 The surrounds of the Site also experienced much change during the post-war period, principally the land to the west with the

gradual expansion of the Scunthorpe Steel Works from the 1950s onwards. This steel works now occupies a massive swathe of landscape to the west, stretching the entire length of the Site (Plate 35, Figure 10). The steel works were established in the late 19th century as the Redbourn Hill Works with the Brumby Common East ironstone quarry located to the south. The works then expanded in the first half of the 20th century with the 1956 Ordnance Survey mapping showing they had already expanded to cover a large area with the site of the quarry now covered with buildings and infrastructure.

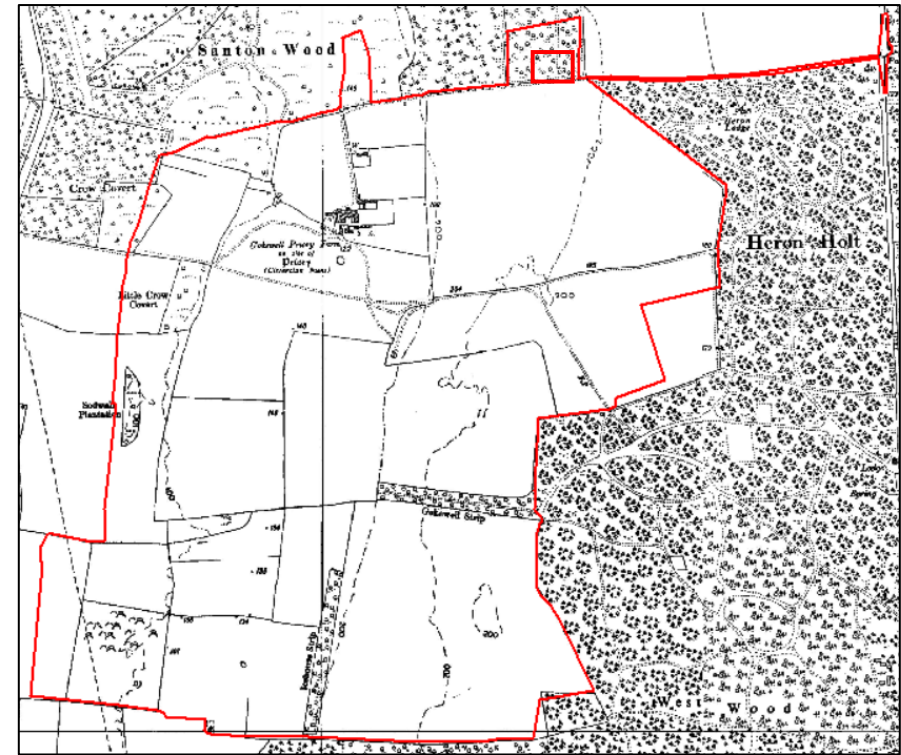


Plate 35 1956 Ordnance Survey Map showing extent of Scunthorpe Steel Works to west showing the Order Limits

Modern Summary

- 5.79 The Site is not considered to have potential for significant archaeological remains of modern date. Remains relating to the anti-aircraft battery may survive below ground, although are likely to be of low heritage value.

Undated

Within the Order Limits

- 5.80 An undated slight earthwork of a possible enclosure has been identified within the northwestern portion of the Site (Plate 36, Plate 37) mostly located within Little Crow Covert (**MLS22780**). It comprises an ovoid ditch measuring 72m by 55m. The earthwork portion of this feature appears to survive as a slight trace within the woodland, whereas the western part located within the agricultural field appears to have been ploughed out – the basis for the NLHER polygon continuing in this area is unclear. It is unknown whether a part of this feature survives below-ground within the agricultural field. This feature has not been fully archaeologically tested so its date, function and archaeological value are unknown. An evaluation trench targeted at the western extent of this feature did not record any archaeological finds or features.

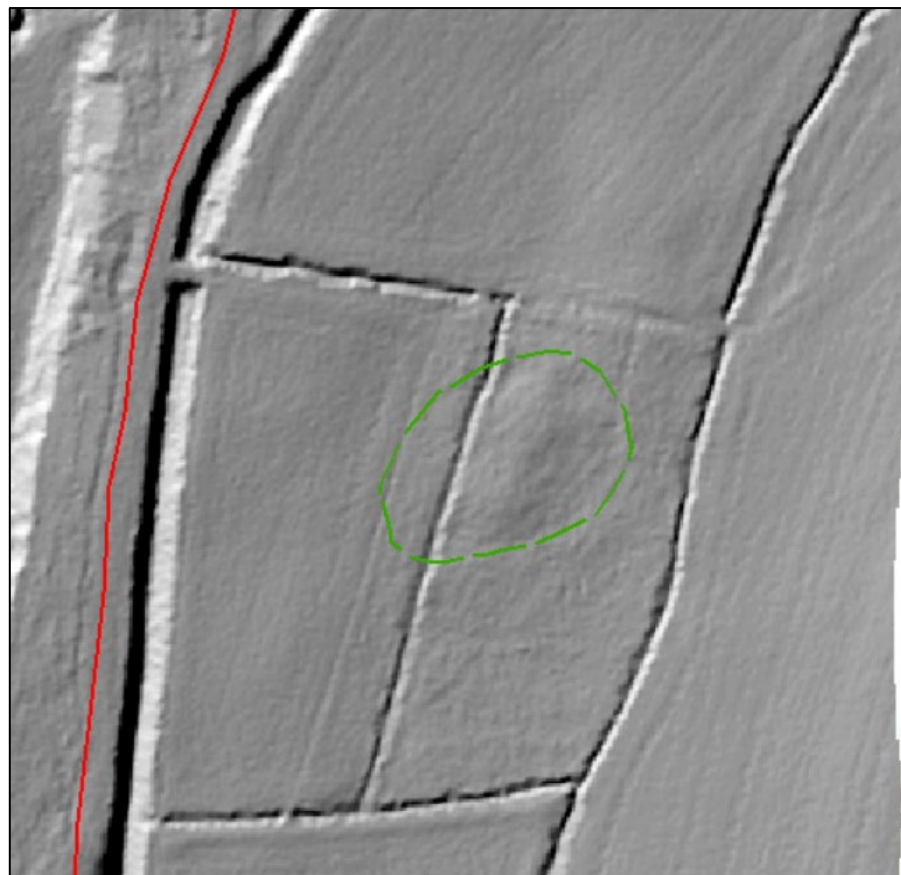


Plate 36 Lidar and NLHER data (green) depicting possible enclosure



Plate 37 Aerial image showing location of possible enclosure³⁵

5.81 Four undated cropmarks lie within the Site. These include a square feature (**MLS21941**) and a small ovoid feature located to the west (**MLS21943**). These assets are located to the north

of the Manby deserted medieval village (located outside of the Site boundary). These cropmarks were transcribed by the NLHER from 2008 Google imagery. These features are considered most likely to be stock enclosures of medieval date, due to their size and location, with a low archaeological value. However, a geological (non-archaeological) origin for these features is also considered to be likely. The geophysical survey within the site did not identify any anomalies associated with these two features. The subsequent evaluation targeted **MLD21941** although no archaeological finds or features were identified.

5.82 Within the same field are two partial circular cropmarks, c.12m in diameter (**A1, A2**), visible on a 1973 aerial photograph (Plate 38). These features could represent partially ploughed-out ring ditches, although geological or agricultural origins are equally possible. Similarly, these two features were not identified during the geophysical survey or the subsequent archaeological evaluation.

5.83 Within the Site there is also the record of finds from the vicinity of Gokewell Priory Farm (**MLS2333**) noted from a gazetteer, however there is no further information for this, and therefore this findspot has no heritage value.

5.84 A watching brief on a water mains replacement scheme (**ELS3145**) recorded an undated stone wall in a trench within or

³⁵ Bing Maps Aerial - © 2018 Microsoft Corporation © 2018 DigitalGlobe ©CNES (2018) Distribution Airbus DS

in close proximity to the northeastern part of the Site (**MLS21242**). It comprised three regular courses of unmortared limestone on a foundation of rough stone. No dating evidence was found, although the wall was speculated by the excavating archaeologists to be medieval to modern.



Plate 38 1973 aerial photograph³⁶

Beyond the Order Limits

- 5.85 There are a number of unknown-period records on the NLHER beyond the Site area.
- 5.86 Two sites of springs are recorded, one called Manby Springs (**MLS22666**), the other located within Manby Wood near to West Wood Lodge (**MLS22667**). This spring is within a stone circular basin and possibly associated with Manby Estate.
- 5.87 Immediately north-east of the Site and the B1027 is an amorphous or sub-rectangular possible enclosure feature now obscured within woodland, but previously identified from aerial photographs (**MS24695**). It is labelled as an Old Quarry on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
- 5.88 There are two records of mounds (**MLS19644, MLS1813**) which were once considered as potential archaeological assets but are now considered as natural features; the former definitively identified as a result of archaeological excavation.

Summary of Archaeological Potential

³⁶ Historic England OS/73195 11315 Frame 37

6. Setting Assessment

- 6.1 Step 1 of the methodology recommended by the Historic England guidance *GPA 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets* (see *Methodology* above) is to identify which heritage assets might be affected by a proposed development.
- 6.2 Development proposals may adversely impact heritage assets where they remove a feature which contributes to the significance of a heritage asset or where they interfere with an element of a heritage asset's setting which contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view.
- 6.3 It is widely accepted (paragraph 201 of the NPPF) that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements of a heritage asset, including important parts of its setting, can accommodate substantial changes whilst preserving the significance of the assets as a whole. It is therefore key to understand the significance of any asset which may potentially be affected by development proposals in order to understand the scope for and acceptability of change. Significance can be derived from many elements, including the historic fabric of a building, the layout of space or the land use associated with a building or an area, i.e. its setting.
- 6.4 Consideration was made as to whether non-designated heritage assets include the Site as part of their setting which contributes

to their significance, having regard to their importance and the provision of a proportionate level of detail, as set out in Section 5.8.8 EN-1. The site of the former Gokewell Priory was considered to potentially include the Site as an element of its setting which contributes to its significance, and it has therefore been assessed below.

- 6.5 There are no designated assets within the Site boundary. Consideration was therefore made as to whether any of the designated heritage assets present within the vicinity include the Site as part of their setting which contributes to their heritage significance, and therefore may potentially be affected by development within the Site.
- 6.6 Primary focus was placed upon designated heritage assets within a 1km study area around the Site boundary (excluding the access road), with assets beyond this distance considered where necessary based upon professional judgement.
- 6.7 Designated heritage assets are set out below, with their locations depicted on [Figure 1](#), and distances are measured from the main body of the Site excluding the existing access road:
 - **Scheduled Earthworks of Raventhorpe Medieval Settlement, located c.920m south of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1016426);**
 - **Grade II Raventhorpe House, located c. 875m**

south of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1346807);

- **Grade II Listed Springwood Cottage, located c.390m northeast of the Site (c.315m north of the access track (NHLE Ref: 1083734));**
- **Grade II Listed Stable Northeast of Springwood Cottage, located c.420m northeast of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1310038);**
- **Grade II Listed Low Santon Farmhouse (1346494), located c. 1.93km north of the Site;**
- **Grade II Listed Barn Approximately 30 Metres North of Low Santon Farmhouse (1310004), located c. 1.98km north of the Site;**
- **Grade II Listed Stone Cottage and Adjoining Outbuildings, Broughton, located c.900m southeast of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1310013);**
- **Grade II Listed 66 High Street, Broughton, located c.1.5km southeast of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1083740);**
- **Grade I Listed Church of St Mary Broughton and the Grade II Listed Church Gates, located c.1.4km southeast of the Site (NHLE Refs: 1161801 and 1083741);**
- **Grade II Listed The Hollies, Broughton, located c.1.4km southeast of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1309931);**
- **Grade II Listed Broughton War Memorial, located c.1.5km southeast of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1391424);**
- **Grade II Listed Broughton Grange Farmhouse, located 1.9km east of the Site (NHLE Ref:**

1083736); and

- **Grade II Listed Coach House/Stable approximately 10m east of Broughton Grange Farmhouse, located 1.9km east of the Site (NHLE Ref: 1346496).**

6.8 During the site visit it was ascertained that as a result of the natural topography, existing built form and mature vegetation that there was no intervisibility between the Site and the assets listed above. As a result, these assets have not been taken forward for full assessment. Further detail on the reasons why the Site does not form part of the setting of these assets is set out below.

Scheduled Raventhorpe Medieval Village (1016426) and Grade II Listed Raventhorpe House (1346807)

6.9 The Scheduled Earthworks of Raventhorpe Medieval Village are located c.920m to the south of the Site. Intervening land is occupied by dense woodland, existing built form and an extant solar farm located to the southeast of the Site. It is considered that the key elements of the surroundings of the asset which now contribute to its heritage significance are confined to its immediate agricultural surrounds, and the experience and appreciation of the asset from immediate area. The immediate surrounds of the Scheduled Monument are however to some degree overtly modern in character, including the presence of overhead powerlines (which in places extend into the monument). There is no designed relationship between the assets and the Site, and the wider agricultural surrounds, of

which the Site forms part, are not considered to contribute to the experience of the assets. As a result, it is not considered that the Site makes an appreciable contribution to such surrounds, or their visual character, and direct historical or functional connections are considered to be unlikely.



Plate 39 View northwest across Raventhorpe DMV, steel works visible in background



Plate 40 View west looking at Grade II Listed Raventhorpe Farmhouse

6.10 The Grade II Listed Raventhorpe House is located to the north of the Scheduled Monument, c.875m to the south of the Site, with the intervening distance occupied by dense woodland, existing built form and a modern agricultural landscape. The asset is located within a clearly-defined boundary plot, amongst a grouping of additional ancillary buildings. It is considered that the key elements of the surroundings of the assets which contribute to their heritage significance via setting are primarily associated with the interrelationship between the House and the Scheduled Monument, position within the defined boundary plot, and experience and appreciation of the assets from their immediate surrounds. There is no designed relationship between the assets and the Site, and the wider agricultural surrounds

which the Site is part of are not considered to contribute to the experience of the asset. As a result, it was not considered that the Site made an appreciable contribution to such surrounds, or their visual setting, and direct historical or functional connections are considered to be unlikely.

Listed Buildings at Springwood Cottage (1083734 and 1310038)

- 6.11 The designated heritage assets at Springwood Cottage (Grade II Listed) area located c.390m northeast of the Site, with the intervening distance occupied by dense woodland and a modern agricultural landscape. The assets are located within a clearly defined boundary plot, amongst a grouping of additional ancillary buildings. It is considered that the key elements of the surroundings of the assets which may contribute to their heritage significance via setting are primarily associated with their interrelationship, position within the defined boundary plot and experience and appreciation of the assets from their immediate surrounds. There is no designed relationship between the assets and the Site, and the wider agricultural surrounds of which the Site comprises part are not considered to contribute to the experience of the assets. As a result, it was not considered that the Site made an appreciable contribution to such surrounds, or their visual setting, and direct historical or functional connections are considered to be unlikely.

Listed Buildings within Broughton



Plate 41 View west within Broughton looking at Grade I Listed St. Mary's Church – no view of the site

- 6.12 The group of designated heritage assets within the settlement of Broughton are located within the urban environment of the settlement, separated from the Site by c.1-1.5km of dense vegetation and existing built form. The key elements of the surrounds of these assets which may contribute to their heritage significance are primarily associated with their immediate environs, and in particular the street scenes within which they are located. As a result, it was not considered that the Site made

an appreciable contribution to such surrounds, or their visual setting, and direct historical or functional connections are considered to be unlikely.

Non-Designated Site of Gokewell Priory

- 6.13 The site of the former medieval Gokewell Priory (NLHER ref. **MLS1805**) is located within the northern area of the Site. This asset and its historical and archaeological background are set out in Section 6 of this Baseline Study. Gokewell Priory survives as above-ground remnant earthworks and potential below-ground archaeological remains, and principally derives its significance from the archaeological interest and evidential value of said remains.
- 6.14 The landscape surrounding the site of the former medieval priory has undergone extensive change since the medieval period. The medieval field systems are no longer extant, and the surrounding area is now made up of very large, modern blocks of agricultural land. The agricultural regimes have also changed noticeably since the medieval period, with more intensive ploughing and use of the land. This has resulted in a general sense of agricultural surroundings remaining, however the character of this agricultural activity and the use of the land bears little relation to the medieval agricultural landscape. The former extent of the landholding of the Priory is unknown, although it is highly likely to have included the surrounding agricultural land. As a result, the agricultural surrounds, although modern in character, are considered to make a

moderate contribution to its illustrative historical value, by enabling its former location within an agricultural landscape to be appreciated.

- 6.15 The Site forms part of the agricultural surrounds of the asset which makes a moderate contribution to its significance through its illustrative historical value.

Assessment Summary

- 6.16 Based upon the above it is not considered that the Site forms part of the setting of the identified designated heritage assets which contributes to their heritage significance, and they will not be impacted upon by the proposals. As such, none of the identified designated heritage assets have been taken forward for further, detailed assessment.
- 6.17 With regard to designated heritage assets beyond the 2km study area, due to the surrounding topography, existing vegetation and built form it was concluded during the site visit that the Site did not form part of the setting of identified designated heritage assets, and thus no further assets were taken forward for assessment.
- 6.18 The Site forms part of the setting of the non-designated site of Gokewell Priory which makes a moderate contribution to its significance. The Site is not considered to contribute to the significance of other non-designated heritage assets.

7. Discussion

Archaeological Resource

- 7.1 One area of specific prehistoric archaeological potential was recorded within the Site by the HER (c. 0.16ha), a cropmark of a possible round barrow (**MLS22718**). However, this feature was not recorded during the subsequent archaeological works within the Site and has most likely been ploughed away. A second ring ditch, of potential prehistoric date was identified in the eastern extent of the site. Poorly-recorded flints and deposits of Sutton Sand Formation within the Site and a broad prehistoric transport corridor in the area are not considered to represent any specific heritage assets within the Site.
- 7.2 A former Cistercian nunnery, Gokewell Priory, was located in the northern part of the Site. Gokewell Priory was established in the 12th century, and abandoned in the 16th century. Gokewell Priory Farm was built on the site of the former Gokewell Priory between the late 17th and early 19th century. Material from the former medieval Priory may have been used during the construction of the farm. Gokewell Priory Farm was itself abandoned and demolished in the late 20th century. The below-ground remains of the former medieval Gokewell Priory and the later post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm are located within the northern part of the Site (**MLS1805**). However the core of the medieval Gokewell Priory, where the later post-medieval Gokewell Priory Farm buildings were constructed, is not proposed for the location of solar panels.
- 7.3 However, there is potential for below-ground remains of ancillary structures and features associated with the former medieval Gokewell Priory to be present within the areas proposed for development. The potential extent of this area is demonstrated by the earthworks survey (**ELS4211**) shown on Figures 2 and 3.
- 7.4 Beyond the former Gokewell Priory there is no proven evidence for medieval activity within the Site. No above-ground remains of ridge and furrow earthworks survive within the Site.
- 7.5 An undated limestone wall (**MLS21242**) was recorded adjacent to the B1027 in the north-eastern part of the Site. However, this area adjacent to a public road is unlikely to see groundworks which would impact upon this asset.
- 7.6 Potential below-ground remains relating to a former WWII Heavy Anti-Aircraft Battery (**MLS21408**) could potentially survive within the eastern portion of the Site.
- 7.7 There is no current evidence to suggest that significant constraints are present across the majority of the Site.
- ### Setting Assessment
- 7.8 Designated and non-designated assets within the Site and its vicinity have been considered within this baseline. It has been

assessed that the proposed Site does not form part of the setting of the designated heritage assets which contributes to their significance. Therefore, at this stage, no harm to these designated assets has been identified. It is considered that the Site forms part of the setting of the non-designated heritage asset of the site of the former medieval Gokewell Priory which

makes a moderate contribution to its significance through its illustrative historical value, by enabling its former location within an agricultural landscape to be appreciated.

Appendix 1: Heritage Data

Designated Heritage Assets Considered within the Assessment

Listed Buildings

List Entry	Name	Grade	Legacy UID	NGR
1083734	SPRINGWOOD COTTAGE	II	165975	SE 95066 11064
1083736	BROUGHTON GRANGE FARMHOUSE	II	165983	SE 96985 10327
1083740	66, HIGH STREET	II	165992	SE 96194 08716
1083741	CHURCHGATES	II	165994	SE 96076 08640
1161801	CHURCH OF ST MARY	I	165995	SE 96036 08625
1310038	STABLE APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH EAST OF SPRINGWOOD COTTAGE	II	165976	SE 95042 11070
1309931	THE HOLLIES	II	165993	SE 96079 08683
1310013	STONE COTTAGE AND ADJOINING OUTBUILDINGS	II	165982	SE 95607 09138
1346807	RAVENTHORPE FARMHOUSE	II	165707	SE 93654 08114
1346496	COACH HOUSE/STABLES APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES EAST OF BROUGHTON GRANGE FARMHOUSE	II	165984	SE 97005 10340

1391424	BROUGHTON WAR MEMORIAL	II	493248	SE 96158 08664
1346494	Low Santon Farmhouse	II	165977	SE 94001 12784
1310004	Barn Approximately 30 Metres North of Low Santon Farmhouse	II	165978	SE 94001 12824

Scheduled Monuments

List Entry	Name	Legacy UID	NGR
1016426	Raventhorpe medieval settlement earthworks immediately south west of Raventhorpe Farm	32621	SE 93595 07948

Data obtained from North Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and Historic England AMIE Database

Monument Records Within the Site

NLHER MONUID/ HE AMIE REF.	PERIOD	MONTYPES	GRIDREF	NAME	DESCRIPTION
MLS22718 1576008	Bronze Age	ROUND BARROW	SE 9417 0980	ROUND BARROW, GOKEWELL	Possible round barrow identified from aerial photographs - not proven by fieldwork
MLS6695	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	SE 940 100	FLINTS	Findspots of flints listed in a gazetteer of 1976. No value.
MLS20003 1035165	Early Neolithic to Roman	TRACKWAY	SE 922 097	JURASSIC WAY PREHISTORIC TRACKWAY	The line of the prehistoric Jurassic Way trackway from Lincoln to Winteringham. This is quite conjectural though the line of the track is shown passing High Santon and Gokewell on old Lincolnshire maps like Armstrong 1778.

MLS1805	Medieval	CISTERCIAN NUNNERY, PRIORY	SE 9412 1026	FORMER GOKEWELL PRIORY (SITE OF)	Site of a Cistercian Nunnery founded by William de Alta Ripa in 1148 or 1185. Dissolved in 1536. Earthworks remain to the south of the former Gokewell Farm. The earthworks are now gone, levelled by agriculture with little above ground evidence remaining. There is potential for survival in the area below the later farm buildings. Assessed for scheduling in 1998. not taken forward.
MLS1027/MLS25419	Post Medieval	FARMHOUSE	SE 940 103	GOKEWELL PRIORY FARMHOUSE (SITE OF)	This farmhouse is no longer extant, demolished in the 1980s. It was built on the site of the former Gokewell Priory, the site of a Cistercian Nunnery founded in the 12th century. It is possible the farm buildings incorporated fabric from the former priory.
MLS21408 1473342	Modern	HEAVY ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY	SE 944 100	HEAVY-ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (SITE OF), GOKEWELL	Site of heavy anti-aircraft battery designated Scunthorpe H10 east of Gokewell. De-armed in 1942.
MLS24688	Modern	TRACKWAY	SE 944 091	TRACKWAY, WEST OF MANBY WOOD	Cropmark of a modern water main.
MLS21941	Undated	SQUARE ENCLOSURE	SE 9391 0926	SQUARE FEATURE, NORTH OF MANBY DMV	A closed square feature, too small for an enclosure identified north of Manby DMV. Probable medieval stock enclosure.
MLS21943	Undated	OVAL ENCLOSURE	SE 9371 0919	SMALL OVOID ENCLOSURE, NORTH OF MANBY DMV	Small ovoid enclosure north of Manby DMV on aerial photographs. Probable medieval stock enclosure.
MLS22780	Unknown	ENCLOSURE?	SE 9362 1018	POSSIBLE ENCLOSURE, LITTLE CROW COVERT	Site of an incomplete ovoid ditch within little Crow Covert visible as earthwork on LiDAR. Possible enclosure?
MLS2333	Unknown	FINDSPOT	SE 9405 1035	FINDS (DETAILS NOT RECORDED)	Finds listed in an old gazetteer - no value
MLS1806 63412	Medieval	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	SE 936 088	MANBY DMV (SITE OF)	Manby DMV mentioned in Domesday. Possible remains of ridge and furrow in the vicinity of the asset. Settlement located outside the Site, although former associated ridge and furrow is located within the Site.
MLS21242	Undated	Wall	SE 9549 1081 (point)	LIMESTONE WALL, WEST OF ROWLAND PLANTATION	A section of limestone wall was recorded during a watching brief on a water main replacement, on the B1207 west of Rowland Plantation, 2000. It was undated.
MLS100 1031689	Roman	ROAD	SE 951 091	ERMINE STREET	The line of Ermine Street Roman road. In this area, it runs on the west side of Broughton

					forming the modern road. It runs towards Winteringham to cross the Humber.
ELS2729	Medieval	Ridge and furrow	SE 9419 1047	Ridge and furrow	Area of former ridge and furrow earthworks recorded as part of the Ridge and Furrow Project (ELS2729). This former block of ridge and furrow does not have a MONUID reference number.

Additional features identified within Site

Reference	Description	Easting	Northing
A1	Circular cropmark identified from aerial photography	493702	409400
A2	Circular cropmark identified from aerial photography	493844	409508

Event Records Within the Site

EVUID	EVENTNAME	ORGANISATION	DISPLAY DATE	NGRQUALIFIER	EASTING	NORTHING
ELS800	Aerial photographic sortie	Cambridge University Air Committee	1956	Centred on	493320	410085
ELS800	Aerial photographic sortie	Cambridge University Air Committee	1956	Centred on	493320	410085
ELS808	Aerial photographic sortie	Cambridge University Air Committee	1984	Centred on	484400	412600
ELS922	Aerial photographic survey	Jasair	1989	-	498050	411900
ELS4211	Earthwork Survey, Gokewell Priory Farm	Keith Miller	1976-1982?	-	4940	4102
ELS3145	Watching brief on Sawcliffe area water mains replacement	Pre-Construct Archaeology	October 1999	-	-	-

ELS4373	Geophysical Survey, Little Crow, Santon	SUMO Geophysics Ltd.	2018	-	494018	410011
ELS4374	Fieldwalking Survey, Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe	Cotswold Archaeology	2018	-	493932	409920
ELS4375	Watching Brief, Little Crow Solar Park, Scunthorpe	Cotswold Archaeology	2018	-	494261	410131

Monument Records Beyond the Site

NLHER MONUID/ HE AMIE REF.	PERIOD	MONTYPES	GRIDREF	NAME	DESCRIPTION
MLS22657	Late Mesolithic	FINDSPOT	SE 931 082	MESOLITHIC FLINT, RAVENTHORPE	Findspot, single microlith at Raventhorpe
MLS26068	Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	LITHIC SCATTER	SE 9404 0825	WORKED FLINT, NORTH & WEST OF STONEWALL RESERVOIR	48 pieces of worked flint found during fieldwalking to the north and west of Stonewall Reservoir in 2014 at Raventhorpe (ELS4274). Carried out by AOC archaeology prior to solar farm.
MLS1818 63339	Early Bronze Age to Roman	FINDSPOT	SE 9553 0863	POTTERY & BROOCH	Findspot of a Roman brooch and prehistoric pottery from the head of a stream on south side of mound near Ermine Street
MLS1804	Early Bronze Age	BARROW CEMETERY, CREMATION, ROUND BARROW	SE 964 108	ROUND BARROW CEMETERY & SURFACE FINDS, BROUGHTON COMMON	Round barrow cemetery & surface finds, Broughton Common.
MLS1822 63421	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	SE 9470 0904	FLINT ARROWHEAD	Findspot of a flint arrowhead from 1950
MLS89	Bronze Age	FINDSPOT	SE 9533 1170	SOCKETED AXE, FOUND AT MAUD HOLE QUARRY, 1847	Late Bronze Age socketed axe, found at Maud Hole quarry in 1847.
MLS7556	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	SE 9550 0911	FLINTS & POTTERY	Findspots of flints and pottery listed in a gazetteer of 1976. No value.
MLS7563	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	SE 9370 0819	FLINTS	Findspots of flints listed in a gazetteer of 1976. No value.
MLS1819 63464	Roman	FINDSPOT	SE 942 084	RB POTTERY/GLASS & MASONRY, 1975	Findspot of Roman pottery and glass from ploughsoil

MSL26069	Prehistoric	Findspots	Centred SE 9426 0787	WORKED FLINT, SOUTH & EAST OF STONEWALL RESERVOIR	709 pieces of worked flint were collected during extensive fieldwalking to the north and west of Stonewall Reservoir, Raventhorpe, 2014 (ELS4274). They included three arrowheads.
MLS26070	Roman	ARTEFACT SCATTER	SE 9404 0822	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, NORTH & WEST OF STONEWALL RESERVOIR	298 pieces of roman pottery recovered during fieldwalking north and west of Stonewall reservoir prior to solar farm. Arch evaluation discovered nothing in this location
MLS26071	Roman	ARTEFACT SCATTER	SE 9426 0787	ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY, SOUTH & EAST OF STONEWALL RESERVOIR	276 pieces of Roman pottery recovered during field walking south and east of Stonewall reservoir prior to Solar farm.
MLS26072	Roman	ENCLOSURE, BUILDING	SE 9391 0781	ROMANO-BRITISH ENCLOSURE, WEST OF STONEWALL RESERVOIR	Roman enclosure identified to southwest of Stonewall Reservoir in 2014 prior to construction of solar farm.
MLS21187	Medieval	RIDGE AND FURROW, OPEN FIELD	SE 93 06	OPEN FIELD SYSTEM, HOLME	Area of ridge and furrow northeast of Twigmoor Grange in Holme parish. Also areas of ridge and furrow identified around the Raventhorpe DMV
MLS1806 63412	Medieval	DESERTED SETTLEMENT	SE 936 088	MANBY DMV (SITE OF)	Manby DMV mentioned in Domesday. Possible remains of ridge and furrow in the vicinity of the asset. Settlement located outside the Site, although former associated ridge and furrow is located within the Site.
MLS21642	Medieval to Post Medieval	BOUNDARY BANK	SE 9401 0842	LINEAR HEADLAND OR BANK	Section of linear headland between parish of Broughton and Holme.
MLS21643	Post Medieval	BOUNDARY BANK	SE 948 088	LINEAR BOUNDARY, MANBY WOOD	Section of linear cropmark on aerial photographs as a possible woodland feature?
MLS19488	Post Medieval	HOUSE	SE 9365 0875	MANBY HALL (SITE OF)	The site of Manby Hall as labelled on Ordnance survey mapping
MLS4720	Post Medieval	HUNTING LODGE, HOUSE	SE 9507 1106	SPRINGWOOD COTTAGE, ERMINE STREET	Springwood Cottage, Ermine Street
MLS4721	Post Medieval	BUILDING	SE 9560 0913	80 APPLEBY LANE (STONE COTTAGE)	Stone Cottage, 80 Appleby Lane
MLS9196	Post Medieval	STABLE	SE 9504 1106	STABLE, 20m NW OF SPRINGWOOD COTTAGE, ERMINE STREET (W SIDE)	Stable. 20m north-west of Springwood Cottage, Ermine Street (west side)

MLS10742	Post Medieval	DITCH, BOUNDARY, BUILDING	SE 966 112	BUILDINGS (SITE OF), OLD FIELD BOUNDARIES, SE OF ROWLAND PLANTATION	The site of two pairs of buildings, possibly farm cottages, shown on OS first edition maps. Old field boundaries also visible as cropmarks on air photographs, south east of Rowland Plantation
MLS25149	Post Medieval to Modern	FARMSTEAD	SE 9623 1104	APPLEBY LODGE, APPLEBY	Appleby Lodge, Appleby. Partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead.
MLS25150	Post Medieval to Modern	FARMSTEAD	SE 9403 1160	HIGH SANTON, APPLEBY	Partially extant farmstead, 19th century. Farmhouse and buildings around a courtyard. Some survival of historic fabric.
MLS21526	Post Medieval to Modern	LANDSCAPE PARK	SE 9365 0881	FORMER LANDSCAPE GARDEN, MANBY HALL	Location of the designed landscape of Manby Hall shown on 2nd Ed Ordnance Survey maps. Some areas still legible.
MLS25420	Post Medieval to Modern	FARMSTEAD	SE 9612 1006	FAR WOOD FARM, BROUGHTON	Far Wood Farm, Broughton. Partially extant 19th century unlisted farmstead.
MLS25431	Post Medieval to Modern	FARMSTEAD	SE 9366 0871	MANBY HALL FARM, BROUGHTON	Partially extant 19th century farmhouse with some survival of original buildings. Located within a manor grouping
MLS25464	Post Medieval to Modern	FARMSTEAD	SE 9370 0815	RAVENTHORPE FARM (RAVENTHORPE), HOLME	Raventhorpe Farm (Raventhorpe), Holme. Partially extant 17th century listed farmstead.
MLS5121	Post Medieval to Modern	FARMHOUSE	SE 936 081	RAVENTHORPE FARMHOUSE	Raventhorpe Farmhouse
MLS22523 1474188	Modern	HEAVY ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY	SE 941 116	HEAVY ANTI AIRCRAFT BATTERY (SITE OF), HIGH SANTON	General location record for a WWI anti-aircraft battery at High Santon armed with an 18 pounder in 1917.
MLS22696	Modern	MILITARY DEPOT	SE 9554 1022	RAF BROUGHTON EQUIPMENT PARK (SITE OF)	Site of a military supply depot 209MU RAF Broughton opened in 1943 located within Far Wood. Closed in 1946. The site was investigated in 2013 which found concrete bases of 23 buildings.
MLS22710 MLS19644 63291	Modern	DISPERSED SITE	SE 954 090	FORMER RAF CAMP, MANBY WOOD	Remains of a WWII accommodation site associated with 209 MU RAF Broughton. May have been used as emergency housing post-war. Located as two groups within Manby Wood with concrete foundations remaining in 2013. Some areas have been removed by development.
MLS22666	Unknown	MOUND	SE 9557 0870	MOUND (NON ANTIQUITY)	Site of a former mound - not archaeological
	Unknown	SPRING	SE 9553 0864	MANBY SPRINGS	Two springs located near a church. Possible ritual association? Run together to form Moor Beck

MLS22667	Unknown	SPRING	SE 9546 0964	SPRING, NEAR WESTWOOD LODGE	A spring within Manby Wood inside a stone circular basin likely to be a post-med estate management feature - possibly piped to Westwood Lodge to the north.
MLS1813	Unknown	NON ANTIQUITY	SE 9563 0896	MOUNDS & CROPMARKS, BROUGHTON VILLAGE	Site of a mound once thought to be an antiquity - now known to be a sand hill
MLS1828	Unknown (poss. Medieval)	Cropmarks	SE 9374 0801	Cropmarks	Outlying cropmarks possibly associated with Raventhorpe Deserted Medieval Village
MLS24695	Unknown	Enclosure? Quarry?	Centred to SE95601090	FORMER QUARRY, ROWLAND PLANTATION	A small, sub-rectangular earthwork? enclosure was visible on air photographs taken in 1976. Centred to SE95601090, it measured c. 35m by 30m, with an apparent entrance on the eastern side. There were other indistinct marks to the south-west, possibly denoting a larger, more irregular enclosure centred to SE95551086, perhaps 75m across. This area was under new tree planting on post-2010 air photographs. The small enclosure was shown as an 'Old Quarry' on the Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1908
MLS93	Unknown	LONG BARROW?	SE 9535 1120	POSSIBLE LONG BARROW (SITE OF), BROOM HILL	Two possible sites of a long barrow identified from aerial photography. Nothing confirmed through fieldwork.

Desk-Based Assessment Records Beyond the Order Limits

TITLE	MONUID	EVENTUID	SOURCEUID	TECHNIQUE	MONTH YEAR	ORIGINATOR
Desk-Based Assessment of Forest Pines, Broughton		ELS2962	SLS3522	DbA	April 2005	Humber Field Archaeology
DBA, Lakeside, 2009		ELS3357	SLS3977	Desk based assessment	October 2009	CgMs
South Ferriby Proposed Natural Gas Pipeline		ELS3030	SLS3606	Desk	August 2000	Network Archaeology
Desk-based Assessment of land at Somervell Road		ELS3077	SLS2481	Desk	September 1994	Lindsey Archaeological Service
Desk-Based Assessment, Land at Lodge Farm, Wressle		ELS3966	SLS6322	DBA	October 2012	Archaeological Project Service

Raventhorpe Solar Farm		ELS4130	SLS6920	DBA	August 2014	AOC Archaeology
Archaeological DBA, land off Appleby Lane		ELS4160	SLS6964	DBA	January 2015	MOLA

A misplotted AMIE record for an archaeological excavation at Appleby Lane, Broughton, has not been included in the table above (AMIE ref. 1326286).

Event Point, Watching Brief Polyline, Watching Brief and Geophysical Survey Event Region Records Beyond the Order Limits

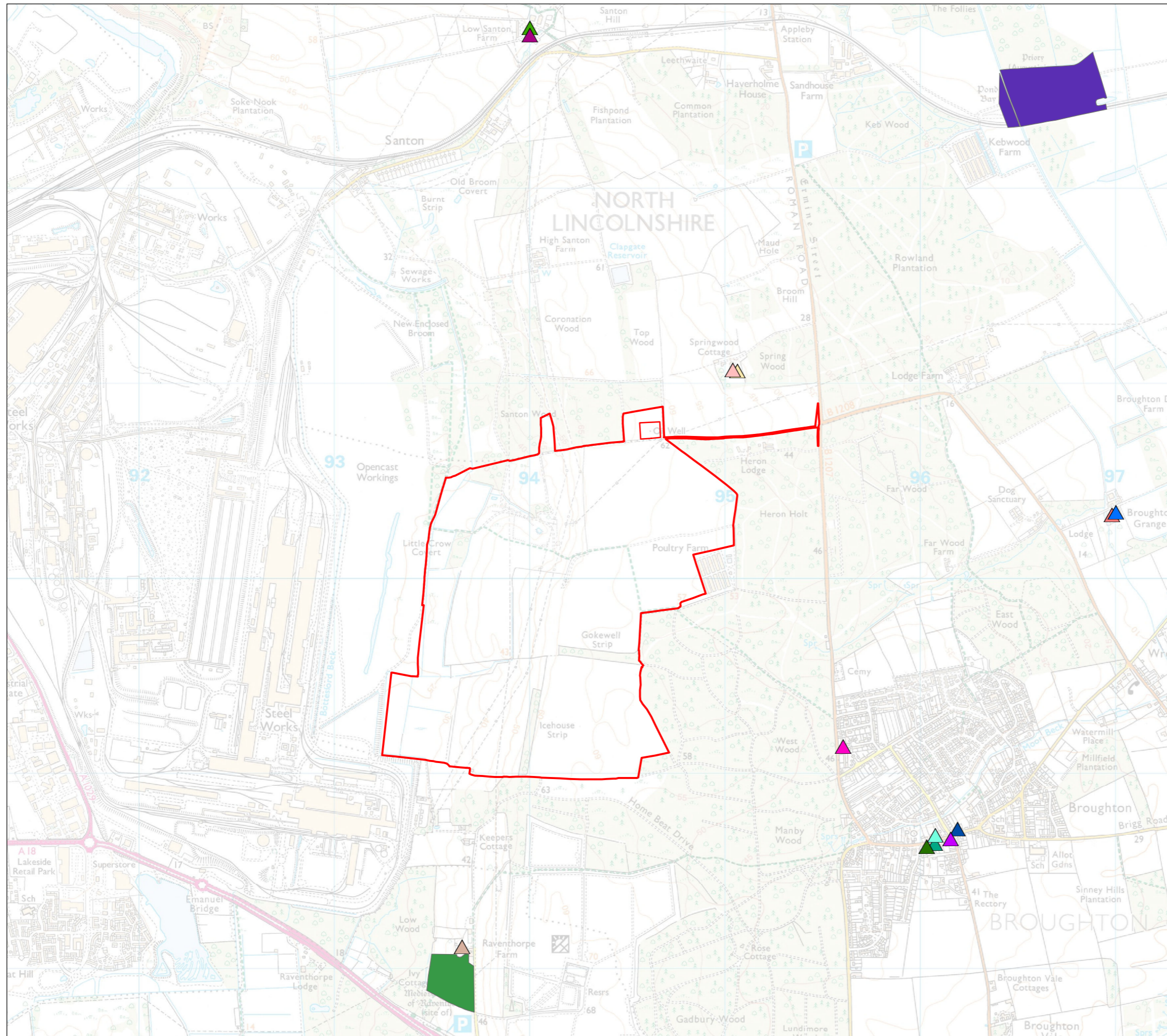
EVUID	EVENTNAME	ORGANISATION	DISPLAYDATE	NGRQUALIFIER	EASTING	NORTHING
ELS800	Aerial photographic sortie	Cambridge University Air Committee	1956	Centred on	493320	410085
ELS808	Aerial photographic sortie	Cambridge University Air Committee	1984	Centred on	484400	412600
ELS888	Aerial photographic sortie	Royal Air Force	1994	Centred on	492910	415770
ELS897	Aerial photographic sortie	National Monuments Record	1980	Centred on	493464	413544
ELS922	Aerial photographic survey	Jasair	1989		498050	411900
ELS1408	Geophysical Survey at Common Plantation, Broughton	West Yorkshire Archaeology Service	1991			
ELS2568	LIDAR survey flights, 2001	Environment Agency	2001		500000	412000
ELS2577	LIDAR survey flights, 2000	Environment Agency	2000		499077	418002
ELS2582	LIDAR survey flights, 2006	Environment Agency	2006		0	0
ELS2598	Finding of a Socketed Axehead, Maud Hole Quarry, 1847		1847	Approximate	495330	411700
ELS2965	Walkover survey at Forest Pines Golf and Country Club, Broughton, North Lincolnshire, 2006	Humber Field Archaeology	2006		495306	408368
ELS3685	Yarbrough Quarry, Scunthorpe	Wardell Armstrong	2003		493226	410449
ELS3871	Air photography	Innervisions Aerial Photography	2012		489850	417100
ELS3933	Flint collection by DN Riley, Raventhorpe	Unassigned	1939		493130	408208
ELS3978	Historic building recording at 209 MU RAF Broughton	North Lincolnshire HER	2013		495539	410269
ELS3980	Site visit, Manby Woods	North Lincolnshire Council	2013		495476	409139
ELS4112	Aerial photographic survey	Meridian Airmaps Ltd	1976		489750	409450
ELS4120	Raventhorpe, Scunthorpe - Archaeological Geophysical Survey	AOC Archaeology Group	2014		493973	408172
ELS4125	Aerial photographic survey	Hunting Surveys Ltd	1971		490200	411550
ELS4130	Solar Park on Land at Raventhorpe Farm, Scunthorpe	AOC Archaeology Group	2014		494172	408127

ELS4190	Historic building recording, former RAF accommodation, Manby Woods	Beckside Buildings & Installations Limited	2015		495499	408951
ELS4273	Archaeological Monitoring, Raventhorpe Solar Park, Raventhorpe Farm	AOC Archaeology Group	2015		493838	408222
ELS4274	Archaeological Evaluation, Raventhorpe Solar Park - Fieldwalking	AOC Archaeology Group	2014		494216	408145
ELS4275	Archaeological Evaluation, Raventhorpe Solar Park - Trial Trenching	AOC Archaeology Group	2014		494291	408051

Fieldwalking Survey Region Records Beyond the Order Limits

TITLE	MONUID	EVENTUID	SOURCEUID	MONTHYEAR	ORIGINATOR
Raventhorpe Solar Park - Archaeological Evaluation	MLS	ELS	SLS7243	September 2014	AOC Archaeology Group

Appendix 2: Figures



Legend

Order Limits

Scheduled Monuments

1016426 - Raventhorpe medieval settlement earthworks immediately south west of Raventhorpe Farm

1017821 - Thornholme Augustinian

Listed Buildings

- 1083740 - Grade II - 66, HIGH STREET
- 1310004 - Grade II - BARN APPROXIMATELY 30 METRES NORTH OF LOW SANTON FARMHOUSE
- 1083736 - Grade II - BROUGHTON GRANGE FARMHOUSE
- 1391424 - Grade II - BROUGHTON WAR MEMORIAL
- 1161801 - Grade I - CHURCH OF ST MARY
- 1083741 - Grade II - CHURCHGATES
- 1346496 - Grade II - COACH HOUSE/STABLES APPROXIMATELY 10 METRES EAST OF BROUGHTON GRANGE FARMHOUSE
- 1346494 - Grade II - LOW SANTON FARMHOUSE
- 1346807 - Grade II - RAVENTHORPE FARMHOUSE
- 1083734 - Grade II - SPRINGWOOD COTTAGE
- 1310038 - Grade II - STABLE APPROXIMATELY 20 METRES NORTH EAST OF SPRINGWOOD COTTAGE
- 1310013 - Grade II - STONE COTTAGE AND ADJOINING OUTBUILDINGS
- 1309931 - Grade II - THE HOLLIES

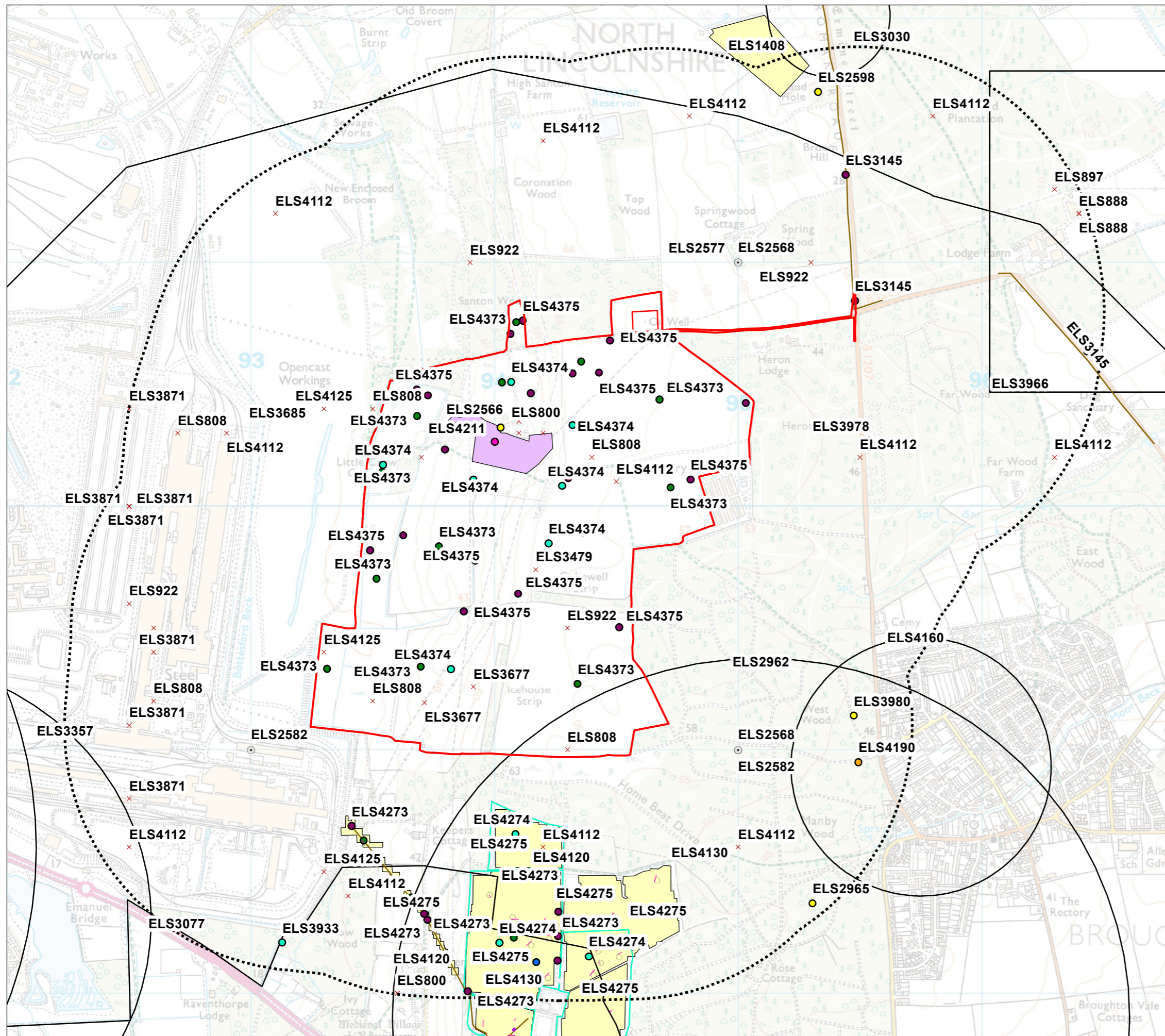
DOCUMENT REFERENCE NUMBER: 2.5 LC DRW
REGULATIONS NUMBER: 5(2)(l) and 5(2)(m)

Designated Heritage Assets

**Little Crow Solar Park,
North Lincolnshire**

Client: INRG Solar
 DRWG No: **P17-0718** Sheet No: - REV:-
 Drawn by: RG/DL/RGO Approved by: GS
 Date: 21/10/2020
 Scale: 1:20,000 @ A3





Legend

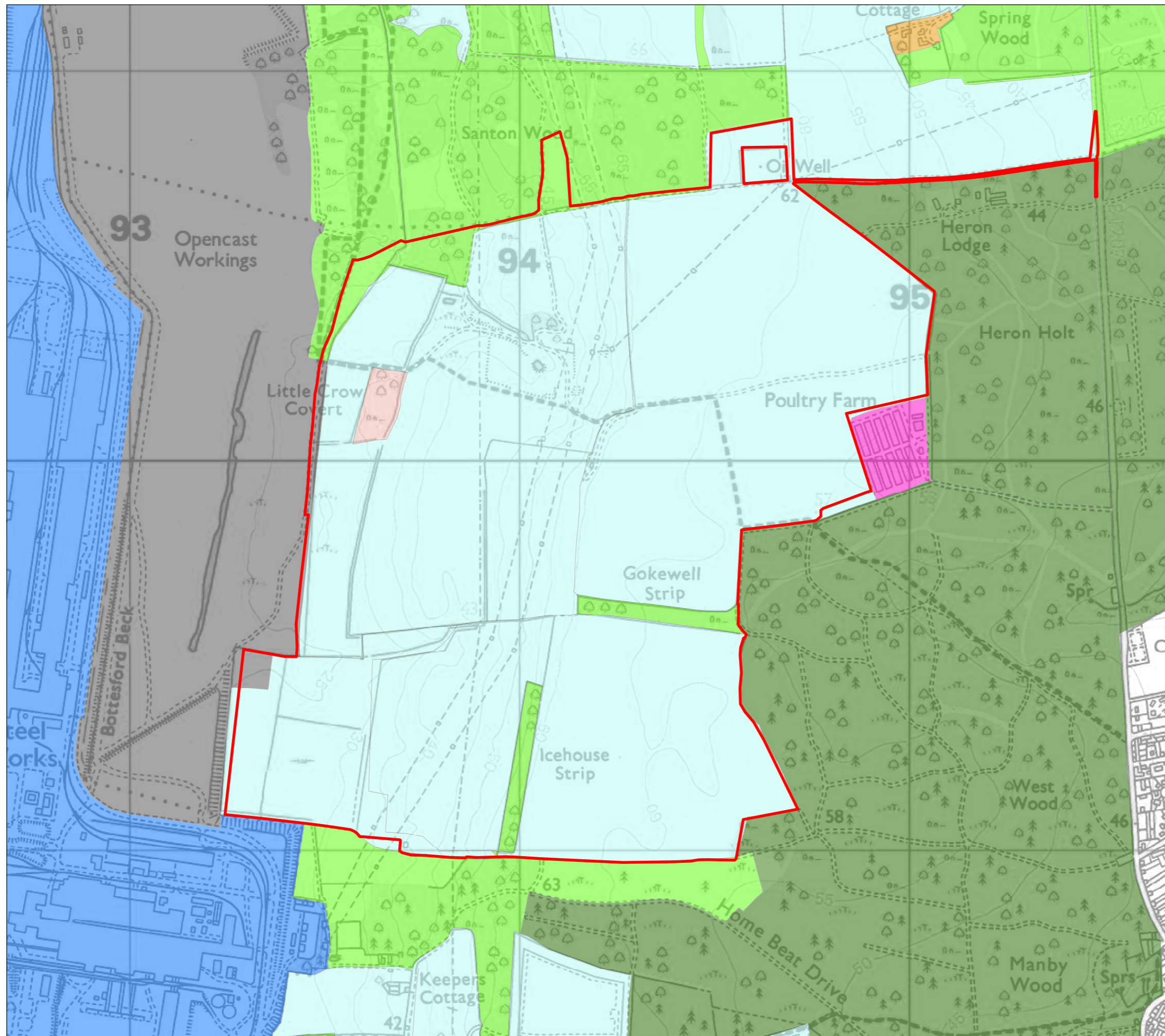
- Order Limits
- Study Area
- x Aerial photo survey/sortie/assessment & transcription
- Fieldwalking event point
- Archaeological evaluation 4275 trench
- Trial trenching event point
- Watching brief event point
- Earthwork survey event point
- Site visit/photo event point
- Historic building recording event point
- Geophysical survey event point
- LiDAR survey event point
- Desk-based assessment event point
- Watching Brief Polygon
- Watching Brief Line
- Desk Based Assessment
- Fieldwalking Survey polygon
- Geophysical Survey
- Gokewell earthworks survey

The event records do not include all of the surveys undertaken for the proposed scheme. All event references correlate with the data provided at ES Appendix 8.1.
 DOCUMENT REFERENCE NUMBER: 2.7 LC DRW
 REGULATIONS NUMBER: 5(2)(l) and 5(2)(m)

North Lincolnshire HER Archaeological Event Data Little Crow Solar Park, North Lincolnshire

Client: INRG Solar
 DRWG No: P17-0718 Sheet No: - REV:-
 Drawn by: RG/DL/RGO Approved by: GS
 Date: 21/10/2020
 Scale: 1:16,000 @ A3





Legend

Order Limits

HLCTYPE

- Ancient/Semi Natural Woodland (early medieval to modern)
- Fox Coverts (post-medieval to modern)
- Ironstone Quarry (modern)
- Isolated Farmstead (post-medieval to modern)
- Livestock Rearing (modern)
- Modern Fields
- Other Factory (post-medieval to modern)
- Plantation Woodland (post-medieval to modern)

Revisions:
 First Issue- 18/09/2017 RG
 Second Issue - 06/02/2018 DL
 Third Issue - 16/11/2018 RGO
 Fourth Issue - 04/08/2020

Figure 4: Historic Landscape Characterisation Data

Little Crow Solar Park,
 North Lincolnshire

Client: INRG Solar
 DRWG No: P17-0718.10 Sheet No: - REV:C
 Drawn by: DL/RGO Approved by: GS
 Date: 04/08/2020
 Scale: 1:10,000 @ A3





Legend

 Order Limits

Revisions:
 First Issue- 18/09/2017 RG
 Second Issue - 06/02/2018 DL
 Third Issue - 16/11/2018 RGO
 Fourth Issue - 04/08/2020

Figure 5: LiDAR Data

Little Crow Solar Park, North Lincolnshire

Client: INRG Solar
 DRWG No: **P17-0718.11** Sheet No: - REV:D
 Drawn by: DL/RGO Approved by: GS
 Date: 04/08/2020
 Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3





Legend

Order Limits

Revisions:
 First Issue- 18/09/2017 RG
 Second Issue - 06/02/2018 DL
 Third Issue - 16/11/2018 RGO
 Fourth Issue 04/08/2020

Figure 6: 1824 Ordnance Survey Map

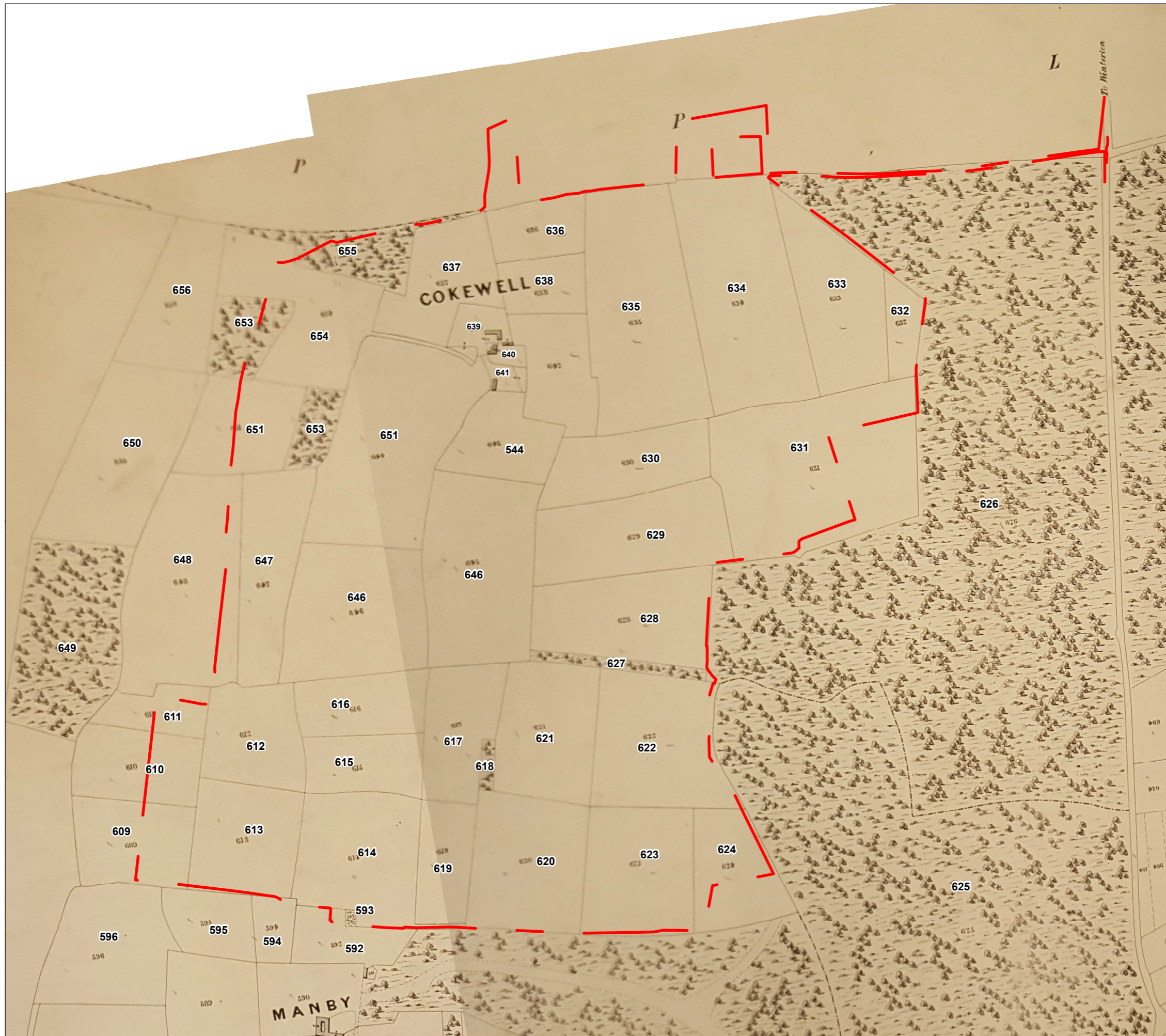
Little Crow Solar Park,
 North Lincolnshire

Client: INRG Solar
 DRWG No: **P17-0718.12** Sheet No: - REV: **D**
 Drawn by: DL/RGO Approved by: GS
 Date: 04/08/2020
 Scale: 1:9,000 @ A3



Legend

 Order Limits



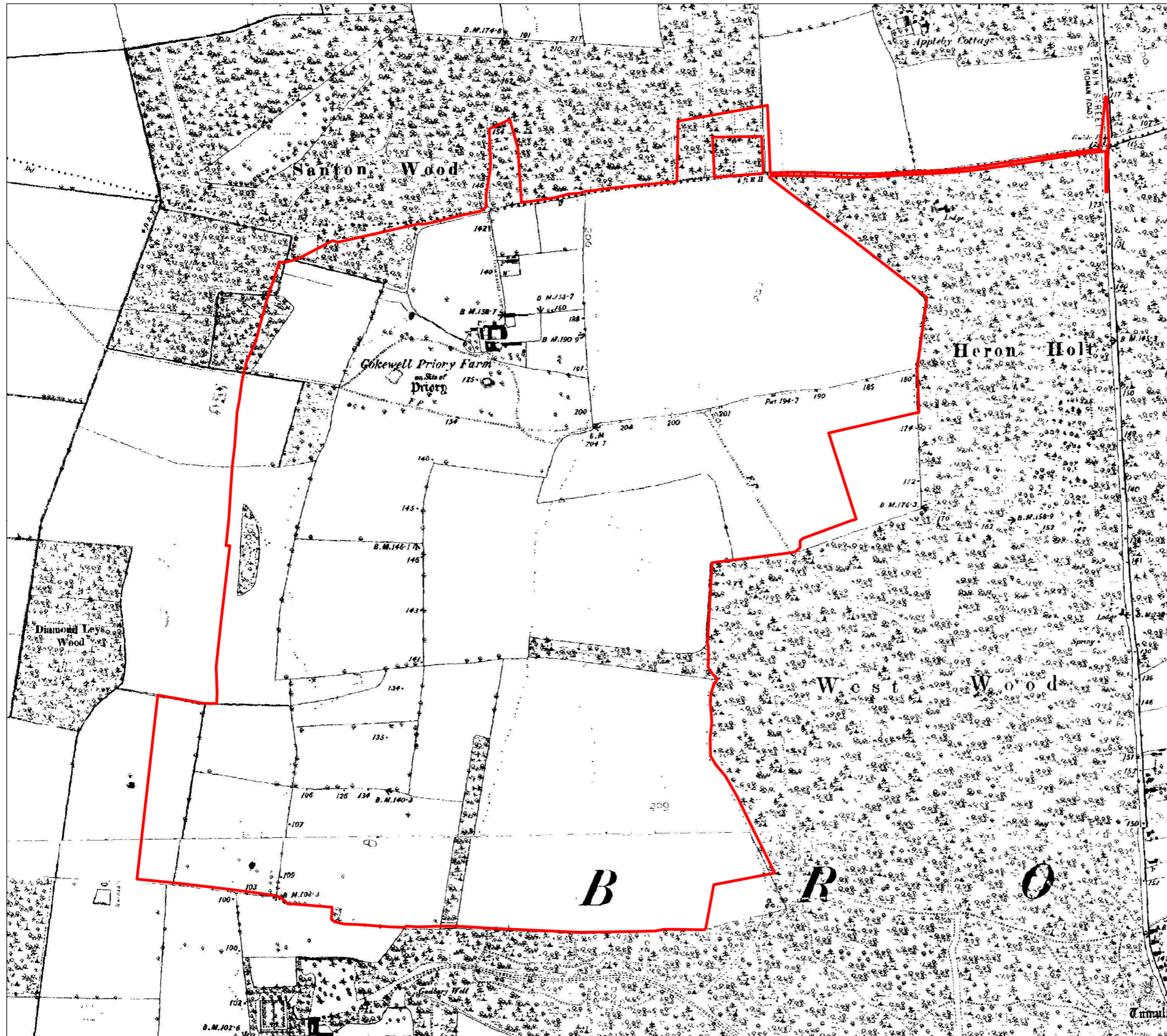
Revisions:
First Issue- 18/09/2017 RG
Second Issue - 06/02/2018 DL
Third Issue - 16/11/2018 RGO
Fourth Issue - 04/08/2020

Figure 7: 1842 Broughton Tithe Map

Little Crow Solar Park,
North Lincolnshire

Client: INRG Solar
DRWG No: **P17-0718.13** Sheet No: - REV:D
Drawn by: DL/RGO Approved by: GS
Date: 04/08/2020
Scale: 1:9,000 @ A3





Legend

Order Limits

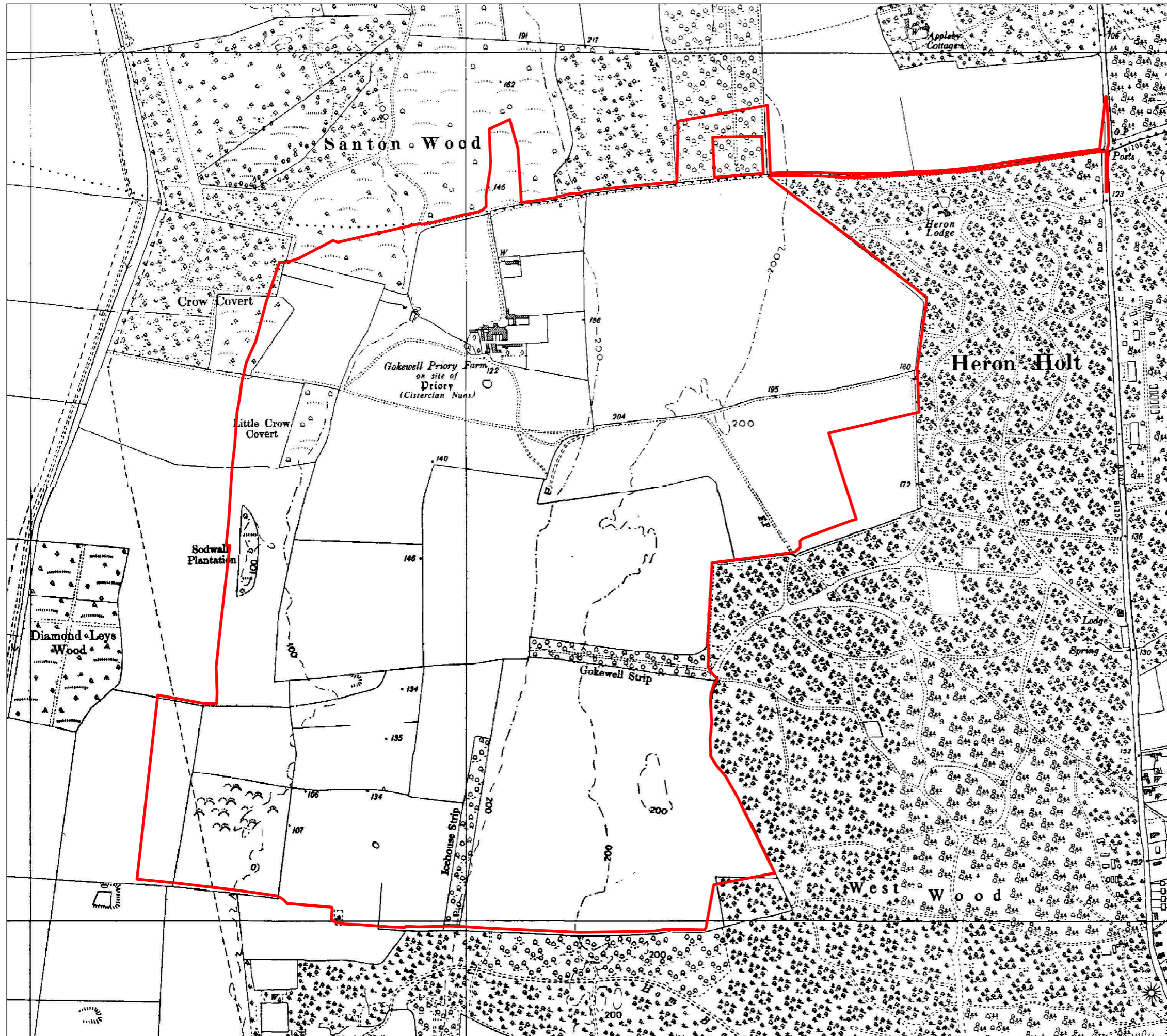
Revisions:
 First Issue- 18/09/2017 RG
 Second Issue - 06/02/2018 DL
 Third Issue - 16/11/2018 RGO
 Fourth Issue - 04/08/2020

Figure 8: 1889 Ordnance Survey Map

Little Crow Solar Park,
 North Lincolnshire

Client: INRG Solar
 DRWG No: P17-0718.14 Sheet No: - REV:D
 Drawn by: DL/RGO Approved by: GS
 Date: 04/08/2020
 Scale: 1:9,000 @ A3





Legend

Order Limits

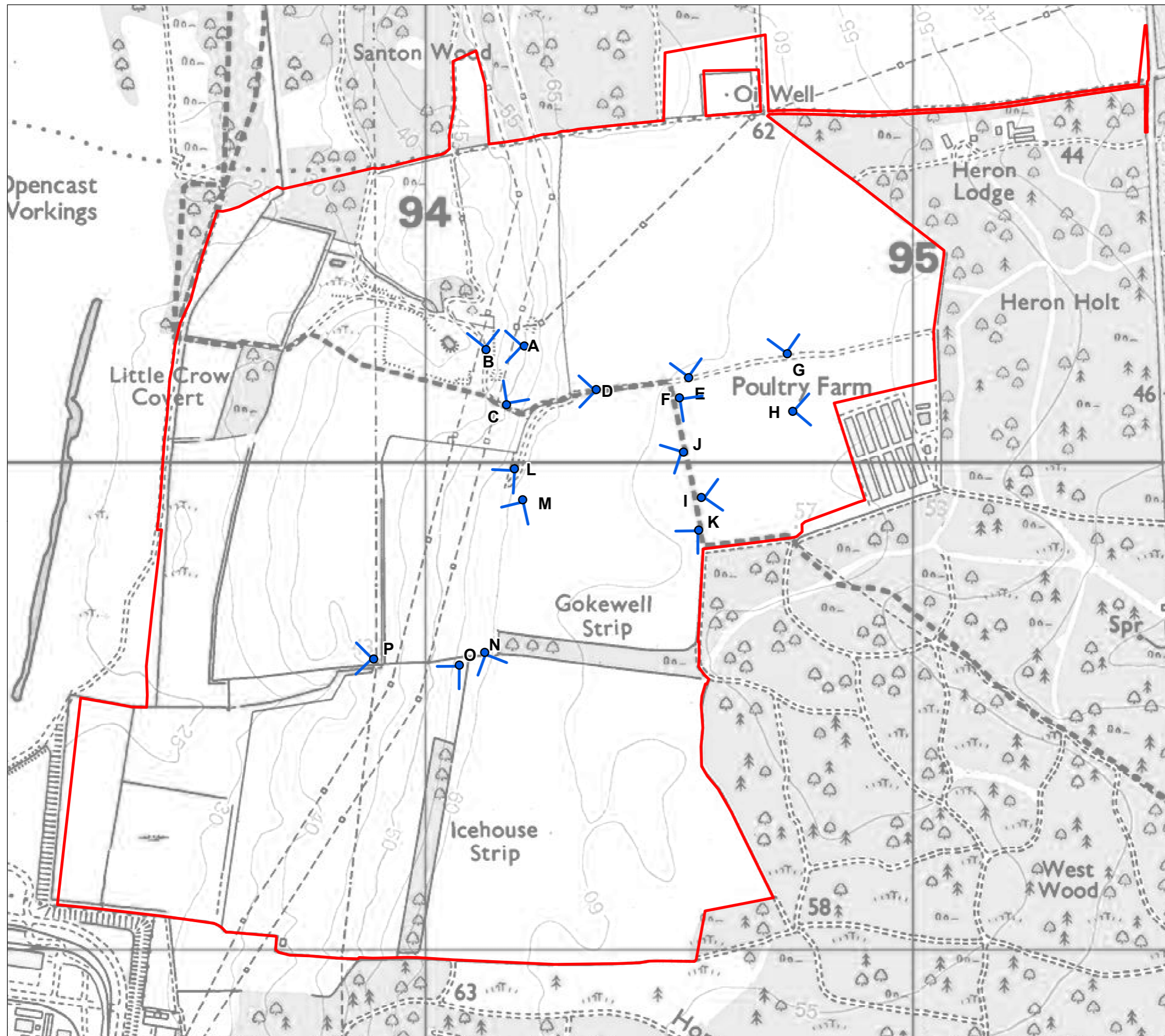
Revisions:
 First Issue- 18/09/2017 RG
 Second Issue - 06/02/2018 DL
 Third Issue - 19/11/2018 RGO
 Fourth Issue 04/08/2020

Figure 10: 1956 Ordnance Survey Map

Little Crow Solar Park, North Lincolnshire

Client: INRG Solar
 DRWG No: **P17-0718.16** Sheet No: - REV:D
 Drawn by: DL/RGO Approved by: GS
 Date: 04/08/2020
 Scale: 1:9,000 @ A3





Legend

- Order Limits
- A / Photograph location and direction, and reference in text

Revisions:
 First Issue- 06/04/2018 - DL
 Second Issue- 19/11/2018 - RGO
 Third Issue - 04/08/2020

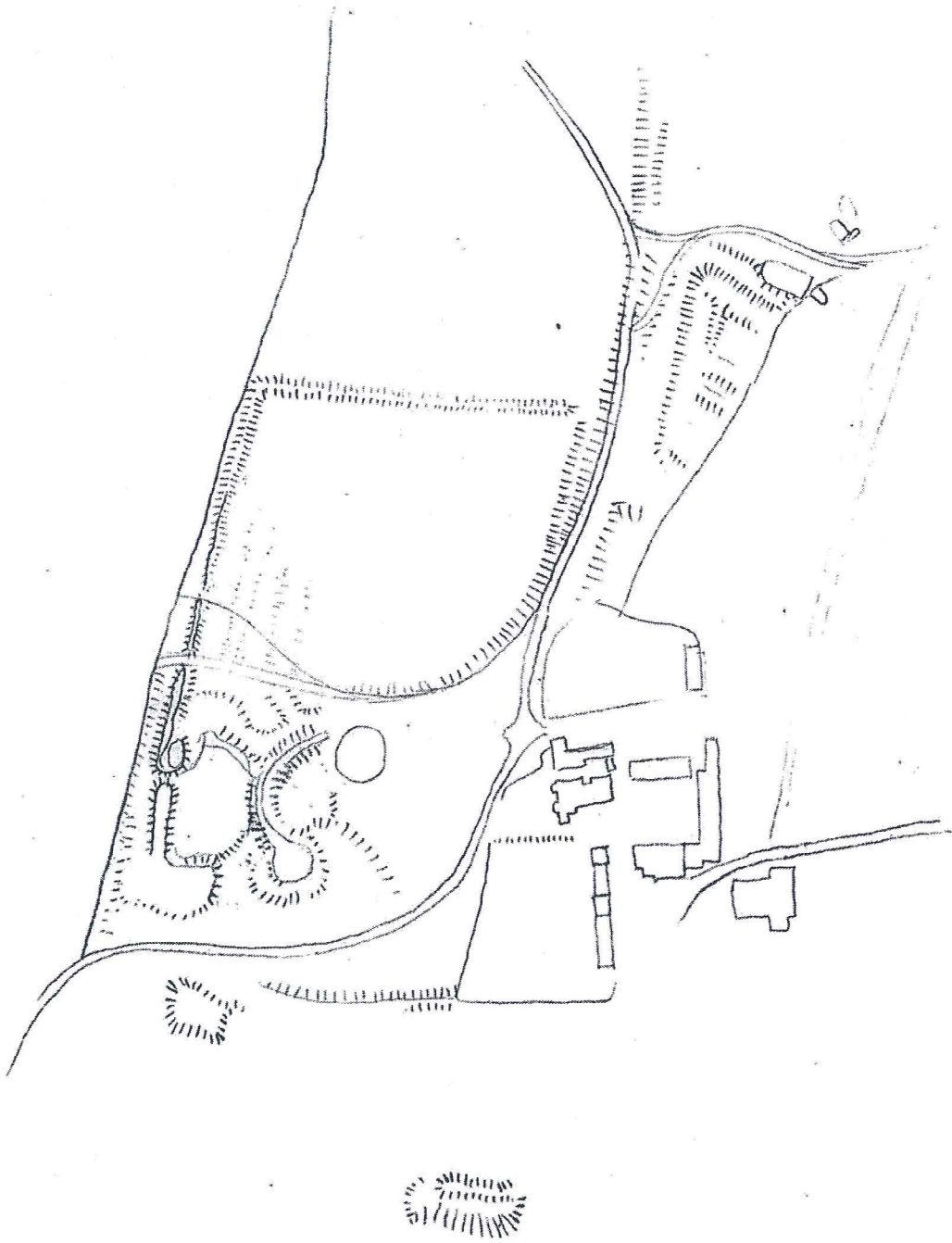
Figure 11: Photograph Locations

Little Crow Solar Park,
 North Lincolnshire

Client: INRG Solar
 DRWG No: **P17-0718.18** Sheet No: - REV:D
 Drawn by: DL/RGO Approved by: GS
 Date: 04/08/2020
 Scale: 1:8,000 @ A3



Appendix 3: Earthwork Survey



Appendix 4: Non-Scheduling Report

1805.
ref. 10.

✓
general
review
14/3/98

NON-SCHEDULING REPORT

Site Gokewell Priory
Parish Broughton
District N Lincs
Grid Ref SE 9406 1032
SMR no. 1805
Evaluation Score 20

Visit Date ²⁴2/2/1998

Gokewell Priory was founded as a Cistercian nunnery by William de Alta Ripa in 1148 or 1185 and was dissolved in 1536. Pevsner notes some re-used 13th century stonework in the buildings of Gokewell Priory Farm. The SMR holds two good APs of standing earthworks surrounding the farm buildings together with a rough sketch plan of the site of unknown origin.

Unfortunately the farm buildings have now been demolished (although not cleared), and the surrounding fields turned over to arable, levelling the earthworks and filling in most of the depressions. The presumed precinct boundary is still traceable as a slight rise, depression or break of slope on all four sides, although not without several breaks. The site of the farm buildings, which is also thought to be the site of the convent buildings, is terraced into the rising ground to the east. As the western half of this area is built up ground, there may be very good archaeological survival underneath the later farm building remains.

It is proposed that a case for national importance cannot be made at this time given the lack of evidence of surviving remains. However, if it can be shown that remains of the convent buildings survive archaeologically, then the site should be reviewed and possibly scheduled.

Eric Instone MPPA
Date 4 March 1998

Appendix 5: Sources

Cartographic Sources

1824	Ordnance Survey map. County of Lincoln and parts adjacent
1842	Broughton Tithe Map. LA ref. I 291
1849	Broughton Enclosure Map. LA ref. LINDSEY AWARD/124
1887	25-inch Ordnance Survey map
1889-91	6-inch Ordnance Survey map
1907	25-inch Ordnance Survey map
1908	6-inch Ordnance Survey map
1948-50	6-inch Ordnance Survey map
1956	6-inch Ordnance Survey map
19565-67	25-inch Ordnance Survey map
1970	6-inch Ordnance Survey map
1972-79	1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map
1977	25-inch Ordnance Survey map
1978-95	1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map
1984	1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map

Documentary Sources

1852	Broughton Estate Sale Particulars
	Topographical Notes on Gokewell Priory. LA ref. AS/9/94
	Notebook O (relating to Gokewell Priory) LA ref. AS/9/13/11
	Broughton, Castlethorpe, Santon, Gokewell, Manby and Raventhorpe, General Survey and Valuation. LA ref. YARB/5/1/50 and YARB/5/1/33

For Bibliographic Sources, see footnotes in text

Aerial Photographic Sources

Oblique

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number	Original number	Date	Film type		Map Reference (6 figure)	What can you order?			
							Photocopy	Laser copy	Photographic copy	Digital copy
SE 9208 / 1	NMR 17389 / 19		02 NOV 1999	Colour slide	35 mm	SE 926085	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9208 / 2	NMR 17389 / 20		02 NOV 1999	Colour slide	35 mm	SE 927087	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9209 / 6	NMR 17389 / 21		02 NOV 1999	Colour slide	35 mm	SE 926090	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9209 / 7	NMR 17389 / 22		02 NOV 1999	Colour slide	35 mm	SE 926090	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9308 / 6	NMR 17396 / 12		02 NOV 1999	Black & white	70mm,120,220	SE 930086	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9308 / 7	NMR 17396 / 13		02 NOV 1999	Black & white	70mm,120,220	SE 930086	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9409 / 1	NMR 28159 / 08		14 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	SE 941098	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9409 / 2	NMR 28159 / 09		14 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	SE 942098	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9409 / 3	NMR 28159 / 10		14 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	SE 942099	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9409 / 4	NMR 28159 / 11		14 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	SE 941098	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9409 / 5	NMR 28159 / 12		14 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	SE 941098	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9409 / 6	NMR 28159 / 13		14 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	SE 941097	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9410 / 1	CAP 8330 / 55	RZ	28 MAR 1956	Black & white	Unknown	SE 942103	N	N	N	U
SE 9410 / 2	CAP 8330 / 56	RZ	28 MAR 1956	Black & white	Unknown	SE 942103	N	N	N	U
SE 9410 / 3	CAP 8330 / 57	RZ	28 MAR 1956	Black & white	Unknown	SE 942103	N	N	N	U
SE 9411 / 1	NMR 12851 / 29		17 JUL 1996	Black & white	70mm,120,220	SE 948110	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9411 / 2	NMR 12851 / 30		17 JUL 1996	Black & white	70mm,120,220	SE 948110	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9411 / 3	NMR 12845 / 23		17 JUL 1996	Colour slide	35 mm	SE 949110	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9411 / 4	NMR 12845 / 24		17 JUL 1996	Colour slide	35 mm	SE 949110	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9411 / 5	NMR 28159 / 14		14 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	SE 946110	Y	Y	Y	U
SE 9411 / 6	NMR 28159 / 15		14 JUN 2011	Digital colour	35 mm	SE 946111	Y	Y	Y	U

Total 21 records

Vertical

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/CPE/UK/1880	540	FP	1167	P	SE 937 108	2	06 DEC 1946	AC	12000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1880	540	FS	2023	P	SE 944 095	5	06 DEC 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1880	540	FS	2024	P	SE 936 095	5	06 DEC 1946	AC	10000	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	619	FS	2087	P	SE 948 100	11	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	619	FS	2088	P	SE 941 101	11	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2042	619	FS	2089	P	SE 935 101	11	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	624	FP	1041	P	SE 944 090	1	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2043	624	FP	1042	P	SE 937 091	1	29 APR 1947	AB	9800	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
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RAF/CPE/UK/2563	832	RS	4024	N	SE 945 090	12	28 MAR 1948	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/612	1223	RS	4018	P	SE 940 091	9	09 OCT 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/612	1223	RS	4019	P	SE 941 098	9	09 OCT 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/612	1223	RS	4020	P	SE 943 106	9	09 OCT 1951	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1096	1438	F21	28	P	SE 938 101	2	22 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1096	1438	F21	29	P	SE 945 101	2	22 APR 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/1934	2264	V	125	P	SE 946 094	13	12 JAN 1956	A	8000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1934	2264	V	126	P	SE 941 091	13	12 JAN 1956	A	8000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/1934	2264	V	133	P	SE 939 104	14	12 JAN 1956	A	8000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/8/OTU/DYCE/D1300	6273	V	6045	P	SE 934 100	2	06 NOV 1944	AC	12200	14	Black and White 5 x 5	FDM
MAL/76036	7353	V	193	P	SE 947 102	4	06 JUN 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/76036	7353	V	194	P	SE 938 102	4	06 JUN 1976	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67035	9281	V	238	P	SE 951 095	1	17 APR 1967	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67035	9281	V	241	P	SE 946 104	4	17 APR 1967	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/73195	11315	V	36	P	SE 937 104	3	17 MAY 1973	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/73195	11315	V	37	P	SE 937 097	3	17 MAY 1973	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR

OS/73195	11315	V	38	P	SE 937 091	3	17 MAY 1973	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93179	14385	V	18	P	SE 935 089	1	23 MAY 1993	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93179	14385	V	38	P	SE 934 104	2	23 MAY 1993	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93179	14385	V	39	P	SE 939 101	2	23 MAY 1993	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93179	14385	V	40	P	SE 944 098	2	23 MAY 1993	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/93179	14385	V	41	P	SE 949 095	2	23 MAY 1993	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95259	14880	V	22	P	SE 931 106	1	10 OCT 1995	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95259	14880	V	23	P	SE 938 106	1	10 OCT 1995	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/95259	14880	V	24	P	SE 945 106	1	10 OCT 1995	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00916A	15722	V	24	N	SE 947 105	2	12 MAR 2000	A	7800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00916A	15722	V	25	N	SE 940 105	2	12 MAR 2000	A	7800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/00916A	15722	V	26	N	SE 933 104	2	12 MAR 2000	A	7800	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/96594	20833	V	22	N	SE 938 094	1	05 JUN 1996	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/96594	20833	V	23	N	SE 945 094	1	05 JUN 1996	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98060	22574	V	30	N	SE 930 105	2	29 APR 1998	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98060	22574	V	31	N	SE 930 101	2	29 APR 1998	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98060	22574	V	32	N	SE 930 096	2	29 APR 1998	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98060	22574	V	33	N	SE 930 092	2	29 APR 1998	A	5100	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01531	23617	V	24	N	SE 934 100	1	11 MAY 2001	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01531	23617	V	25	N	SE 941 100	1	11 MAY 2001	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/01531	23617	V	26	N	SE 948 100	1	11 MAY 2001	A	7600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
										Total Sorties	17	
										Total Frames	46	

