

# Heckington Fen Solar Park

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**Appendix 10.1: Heritage Desk Based Assessment**

Applicant: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Limited

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February 2023



**APPENDIX 10.1: HERITAGE DESK BASED- ASSESSMENT**

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# HECKINGTON FEN SOLAR PARK

## Heritage Desk-Based Assessment

Ecotricity Generation Ltd  
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Heritage



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## Pegasus Group

Pegasus House | Querns Business Centre | Whitworth Road | Cirencester | Gloucestershire | GL7 1RT  
T 01285 641717 | F 01285 642348 | W [REDACTED]

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

DESIGN | ENVIRONMENT | PLANNING | ECONOMICS | HERITAGE


# APPENDIX 10.1

## HERITAGE DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### HECKINGTON FEN SOLAR PARK

### ON BEHALF OF: ECOTRICITY (HECK FEN SOLAR) LTD

#### **Pegasus Group**

Pegasus House | Querns Business Centre | Whitworth Road | Cirencester | Gloucestershire | GL7 1RT  
T 01285 641717 | F 01285 642348 | W 

Birmingham | Bracknell | Bristol | Cambridge | Cirencester | Dublin | East Midlands | Leeds | Liverpool | London | Manchester | Newcastle | Peterborough

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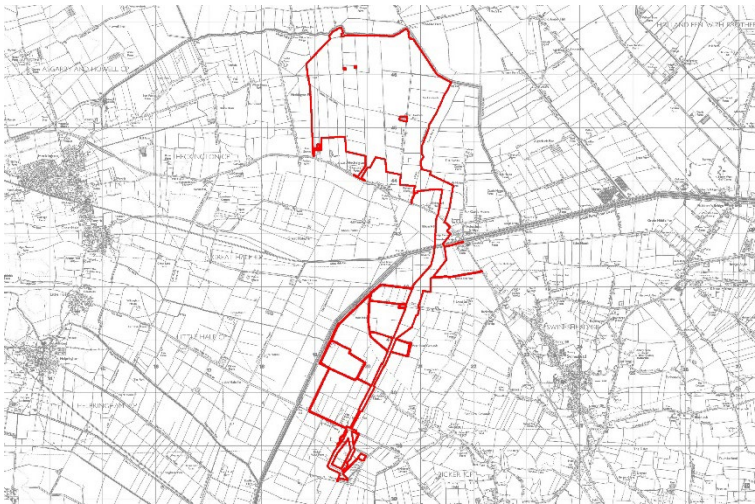
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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Pegasus Group have been commissioned by Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd to prepare a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment for land proposed for Heckington Fen Solar Park in Lincolnshire ('the Site'; Plate 1).



*Plate 1: Site location plan*

- 1.2 The area to the north of the A17 is proposed for solar arrays and associated infrastructure ('the Energy Park'). The corridors extending south across South Forty Foot Drain is the route for

cabling to connect the Energy Park with the Bicker Fen Substation ('the Grid Connection'). These elements are referred to collectively as 'the Site' within this report.

- 1.3 This Report provides information with regards to the significance of the historic environment, to fulfil the requirement given in paragraph 194 of the Government's National Planning Policy Framework (the NPPF<sup>1</sup>) which requires:

*"an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting."*<sup>2</sup>

- 1.4 In order to inform an assessment of the acceptability of the scheme in relation to impacts to the historic environment, following paragraphs 199 to 203 of the NPPF, any harm to the historic environment resulting from the proposed development is also described, including impacts to significance through changes to setting.
- 1.5 As required by paragraph 194 of the NPPF, the detail and assessment in this Report is considered to be "*proportionate to the assets' importance*"<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (London, July 2021).

<sup>2</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, paragraph 194.

<sup>3</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, paragraph 194.

## 2. Site Description, Planning Context, and Consultation

### Site Description

- 2.1 The Energy Park comprises c.590ha of farmland to the north of East Heckington. The fields are divided by drains. The A17 marks part of the southern boundary of the Energy Park. There are intervening fields between the western boundary and Sidebar Lane. Head Dike forms the northern boundary and Holland Dike forms the eastern boundary.
- 2.2 The disused buildings of Six Hundreds Farm lie in the eastern part of the Energy Park, beside a north/south-aligned track called Six Hundreds Drove. Three other homesteads (Elm Grange, Piggery, Rectory) abut the southern boundary of the Energy Park. Tracks from these properties run north into the western part of the Energy Park.
- 2.3 Maize Farm and Rakes Farm are located between the south-eastern corner of the Energy Park and the A17. A track from Maize Farm runs north/south into the central part of the Energy Park, parallel to Six Hundreds Drove. Crab Lane and Labour in Vain drain extend east into the north-western and western parts of the Energy Park.

### Planning Context

- 2.4 The Energy Park lies within the North Kesteven District of

Lincolnshire, though the eastern boundary of the Energy Park is the boundary with Boston Borough.

- 2.5 The Grid Connection lies within both North Kesteven District and Boston Borough.
- 2.6 The following planning history for the Site (specifically, the Energy Park) was identified through a search of North Kesteven District Council (NKDC) planning records available online:
- **93/0050/FUL – Overhead power line in the north-western part of the Site (approved, February 1993);**
  - **09/0628/FUL – Installation of a 70m high wind monitoring mast for a temporary period of 18 months (approved, October 2009);**
  - **09/1067/S36 – Application for consent to construct and operate a wind energy electricity generating station (approved by PINS despite objections from NKDC, February 2012);**
  - **15/0416/S36 – Application to vary S. 36 consent and deemed permission for the Heckington Fen Wind Park (no objections from NKDC, June 2015);**
  - **18/1384/S36 Application to vary S. 36 consent and deemed planning permission for the Heckington Fen Wind Park (comments made by NKDC, December 2018).**

2.7 The following planning history for the Site (specifically, parts of the Grid Connection) was identified through a search of Boston Borough Council (BBC) planning records available online:

- **B/17/0368 – Consultation on a planning application received from a neighbouring local authority for the Installation of high voltage Direct Current cables for the Viking Link interconnector project between proposed landfall at Boygrift in East Lindsey to a proposed converter station at North Ing Drive; installation of alternating current cables from the converter station to the existing Bicker Fen 400 kV Substation; as well as permanent access road to converter station, temporary facilities required during construction such as compounds and works areas (no objections from BBC, February 2018);**
- **B/17/0340 – Installation of underground high voltage Direct Current cables for the Viking Link Interconnector project between proposed landfall at Boygrift in East Lindsey to a proposed converter station at North Ing Drive in South Holland; installation of underground alternating current cables from the converter station to the existing Bicker Fen 400 kV NGET Substation; as well as permanent access road to converter station, temporary facilities required during construction such as compounds and works areas are included within Boston Borough (approved, September 2018);**
- **B/18/0160, B/18/0161, B/18/0162, B/18/0163, B/18/0215, B/19/0281, B/20/0408, B/21/0176, B/21/0241 – Discharge of conditions for Triton Knoll Offshore Wind Farm Electrical Substation Site (all discharged);**
- **B/21/0443 – Proposed construction and operation of a solar photovoltaic farm, battery storage and**

**associated infrastructure, including inverters, batteries, substation compound, security cameras, fencing, access tracks and landscaping at Vicarage Drive (approved, February 2022).**

### **Consultation**

2.8 A Scoping Opinion for Heckington Fen Energy Park was received in February 2022. Advice regarding archaeology and built heritage was provided by officers at Historic England, Lincolnshire County Council, NKDC and Boston Borough Council. They key points are summarised as follows:

- **The planning application should be supported by a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey, and trial trench evaluation of the entire Site (i.e. the solar farm and the grid connection to the Bicker Fen Substation);**
- **The heritage desk-based assessment should be informed by LiDAR analysis for the entire Site, Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record data and Portable Antiquities Scheme data procured for a 2km radius of the Site, and the results of previous archaeological investigations carried out for Triton Knoll and Viking Link;**
- **Assessment should consider the potential for and the likely impacts on palaeoenvironmental deposits within the Site, and Historic England’s Regional Science Advisor should be consulted with regard to any Palaeolithic potential;**
- **All designated and non-designated heritage assets within a 5km radius of the Site must be subject to setting assessment, with scoping informed by Zone of Theoretical Visibility modelling;**

- **If multiple geophysical survey contractors are to be used across the Site, they must adhere to a single Written Scheme of Investigation;**
- **A robust archaeological mitigation strategy should be formulated, informed by the results of trial trenching of the Site, and be agreed by the relevant archaeological consultees before the Environmental Statement is produced;**
- **Impact assessment must consider construction, operation, and decommissioning.**

#### Archaeology

- 2.9 A virtual briefing/Q&A meeting for Lincolnshire County Council Officers, organised by Ecotricity and Pegasus Group, was held on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2021. This was attended by Jan Allen from Lincolnshire County Council.
- 2.10 A second, more focussed Teams meeting to further discuss the requirements for archaeology was held on 26<sup>th</sup> January 2022. This was attended by Dr Elizabeth Pratt of Pegasus Group and Jan Allen and Matt Adams of Lincolnshire County Council.
- 2.11 Email and telephone correspondence with Jan Allen and Matt Adams of Lincolnshire County Council, and Denise Drury of Heritage Lincolnshire, continued throughout Spring and Summer 2022 to agree the scope of geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (both of which are reported on separately).
- 2.12 Contact was also made with Dr Matthew Nicholas at Historic England in August/September 2022 to discuss the Palaeolithic archaeological potential and mitigation options in areas of deep

excavation (e.g. for directional drilling platforms) and the need for geoarchaeological assessment.

#### Built Heritage

- 2.13 Direct consultation with Alison MacDonald at Historic England, Denise Drury at North Kesteven District Council, and Gareth Hughes and Matt Bentley at Boston Borough Council, was initiated by Pegasus Group on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2022 to agree the scope of the heritage setting assessment (see Section 6 of this report).
- 2.14 The following response from Historic England was provided by Alison MacDonald on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2022:

**“I can confirm that the approach as you have outlined below seems appropriate for the designated heritage assets. I will allow the individual districts to comment on non-designated assets.”**

- 2.15 The following response from Boston Borough Council was provided by Felix Mayle on 6<sup>th</sup> September 2022:

**“Having had a look at the study area proposed and the methodology outlined below, for the Boston Borough element, I am content with what you have proposed, I would just ask that in assessing the impact of heritage assets in the BB area, that you provide us with photos to and from the site and assets as part of your assessment of setting please.”**

# 3. Methodology

3.1 The aims of this Heritage Desk-Based Assessment are to assess the significance of the heritage resource within the Site, to assess any contribution that the Site makes to the significance of the identified heritage assets, and to identify any harm or benefit that may result from implementation of the development proposals, along with the level of any harm caused, if relevant.

## Sources of information

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

- **National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for information on designated heritage assets;**
- **Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) for information on previous archaeological works, the recorded heritage resource, and historic aerial photographs;**
- **Reports of relevant previous archaeological works, available from the HER, the Archaeological Data Service, Local Planning Authority planning portals, and archaeological contractors themselves;**
- **Portable Antiquities Scheme findspots data (higher level access granted in September 2022);**

- **Historic aerial photographs held by Historic England Archives (consulted in person on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2022);**
- **Historic aerial photographs held by the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (no public access to collections at present<sup>4</sup>, but selected images available through online viewer);**
- **Historic maps and relevant historic documentary records held at Lincolnshire Archives (consulted in person on 14<sup>th</sup> April 2022);**
- **Historic maps and other relevant historic records available via The Genealogist and Promap websites (for which Pegasus Group has paid subscriptions with relevant licenses);**
- **1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery captured in 2020 and available online through the Environment Agency;**
- **Other online sources including terrain, rivers and geological data from the British Geological Survey and satellite imagery from Google Earth.**

3.3 HER data, PAS data, historic maps, and Historic England’s collection of historic aerial photographs were sourced for a 2km radius of the boundaries of the Site (hereafter ‘the study area’).

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<sup>4</sup> Confirmed by Professor T Spencer: “I am afraid that the Cambridge Collection (CUCAP) is currently closed and with no date as yet for a re-opening (which will not be anytime soon). The Collection is closed in every sense so it is not possible

to access the archive physically to retrieve material. I know that this will be disappointing news and I am very sorry that we are unable to help at the present time.” (Email dated 10/09/22).

The HER's collection of historic aerial photographs was consulted for the Site only. NHLE data was reviewed for a 5km radius of the Site.

- 3.4 A full list of all consulted sources, including aerial photographs, is given in a preface to Appendix 1. A gazetteer of HER and NHLE data is included as Appendix 1. Selected data and historic map extracts are illustrated in Appendix 2. Aerial photographs cannot be published in this report due to the repositories' copyright restrictions; instead, digital photographs of selected prints were georeferenced in ArcMap to allow for the transcription of visible cropmarks, which are illustrated in Appendix 2.
- 3.5 Digital terrain model LiDAR data, at 1m resolution, is freely available from the Environment Agency. This was processed using ArcGIS software. Multiple hill-shade and shaded-relief models were created, principally via adjustment of the following variables: azimuth, height, and 'z-factor' or exaggeration. The models created were colourised using pre-defined ramps and classified attribute data. The DTM shaded relief model, with azimuths graduated by 45° intervals from 0-360°, is provided in Appendix 3.
- 3.6 Information gathered is discussed in Sections 5 and 6 below where it is of relevance to the potential heritage resource of the Site.

#### **Site visit**

- 3.7 A Site visit was undertaken by Dr Elizabeth Pratt, Principal Heritage Consultant at Pegasus Group, between 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>

April 2022. Weather conditions were fair and it was possible to assess intervisibility between the Site and selected designated heritage assets. Aside from the Site, no privately owned land was accessed.

- 3.8 Photographs included in this report are for illustrative purposes only to assist in the discussions of heritage assets, their settings, and views, where relevant. Unless explicitly stated, they are not accurate visual representations of the Site or development proposals nor do they conform to any standard or guidance i.e., the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19. However, the photographs included are intended to be an honest representation and are taken without the use of a zoom lens or edited, unless stated in the description or caption.

#### **Assessment of significance**

- 3.9 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 significance.”<sup>5</sup>*

3.10 Historic England’s *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2*<sup>6</sup> (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.

3.11 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*.<sup>7</sup> These essentially cover the heritage ‘interests’ given in the glossary of the NPPF<sup>8</sup> and the online Planning Practice Guidance on the Historic Environment<sup>9</sup> (hereafter ‘PPG’) which are **archaeological**, **architectural and artistic** and **historic**.

3.12 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 interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past

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<sup>5</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, p. 71–72.

<sup>6</sup> Historic England, *Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: 2* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Swindon, July 2015).

<sup>7</sup> 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.

**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.”<sup>10</sup>

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

3.14 The most-recently issued guidance on assessing heritage significance, Historic England’s *Statements of Heritage*

<sup>8</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, p. 71.

<sup>9</sup> Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), *Planning Practice Guidance: Historic Environment (PPG)* (revised edition, 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2019), <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment>.

<sup>10</sup> MHCLG, *PPG*, paragraph 006, reference ID: 18a-006-20190723.



*Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12,*<sup>11</sup> advises using the terminology of the NPPF and PPG, and thus it is that terminology which is used in this Report.

- 3.15 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

- 3.16 As defined in the NPPF:

*"Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting."*<sup>12</sup>

- 3.17 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."*<sup>13</sup>

- 3.18 Therefore, setting can contribute to, affect an appreciation of significance, or be neutral with regards to heritage values.

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<sup>11</sup> Historic England, *Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets, Historic England Advice Note 12* (Swindon, October 2019).

<sup>12</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, p. 71.

<sup>13</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, p. 71.

#### Assessing change through alteration to setting

- 3.19 How setting might contribute to these values has been assessed within this Report with reference to *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3*<sup>14</sup> (henceforth referred to as 'GPA 3'), particularly the checklist given on page 11. This advocates the clear articulation of "what matters and why".<sup>15</sup>
- 3.20 In GPA 3, 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) checklist 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 aspects associated with the experience of the asset which might be considered, including: views, intentional intervisibility, tranquillity, sense of enclosure, accessibility, rarity and land use.
- 3.21 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

<sup>14</sup> Historic England, *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Swindon, December 2017).

<sup>15</sup> Historic England, *The Setting of Heritage Assets: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Swindon, December 2017), p. 8.

maximise enhancement and minimise harm. Step 5 is to make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

- 3.22 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)<sup>16</sup>:

*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 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.*

<sup>16</sup> *Catesby Estates Ltd. V. Steer* [2018] EWCA Civ 1697, para. 25 and 26.

*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

- 3.23 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.
- 3.24 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”.<sup>17</sup>**

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

Assessment of harm

3.26 Assessment of any harm will be articulated in terms of the policy and law that the proposed development will be assessed against, such as whether a proposed development preserves or enhances the character or appearance of a Conservation Area, and articulating the scale of any harm in order to inform a balanced judgement/weighting exercise as required by the NPPF.

3.27 In order to relate to key policy, the following levels of harm may potentially be identified for designated heritage assets:

- **Substantial harm or total loss. It has been clarified in a High Court Judgement of 2013 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**

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<sup>17</sup> MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 039, reference ID: 18a-039-20190723.

<sup>18</sup> *Bedford Borough Council v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government* [2013] EWHC 2847 (Admin), para. 25.

reduced”;<sup>18</sup> and

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

3.28 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.”<sup>19</sup>*

3.29 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.

3.30 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.

3.31 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

<sup>19</sup> MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 018, reference ID: 18a-018-20190723.

preserving the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, 'preserving' means doing 'no harm'.<sup>20</sup>

3.32 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*".<sup>21</sup> 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.

3.33 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, 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.

3.34 It should be noted that this key document also states that:

*"Setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation..."*<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> *R (Forge Field Society) v Sevenoaks District Council* [2014] EWHC 1895 (Admin).

<sup>21</sup> Historic England, *GPA 2*, p. 9.

3.35 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.

3.36 With regards to changes in setting, GPA 3 states that:

*"Conserving or enhancing heritage assets by taking their settings into account need not prevent change"*.<sup>23</sup>

3.37 Additionally, it is also important to note that, as clarified in the Court of Appeal, 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.<sup>24</sup>

#### Benefits

3.38 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.

<sup>22</sup> Historic England, *GPA 3*, p. 4.

<sup>23</sup> Historic England, *GPA 3.*, p. 8.

<sup>24</sup> *Palmer v Herefordshire Council & Anor* [2016] EWCA Civ 1061.

# 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 site, 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*,<sup>25</sup> 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."*<sup>26</sup>

4.4 In the 2014 Court of Appeal judgement in relation to the

Barnwell Manor case, 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."*<sup>27</sup>

4.5 A judgement in the Court of Appeal ('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.<sup>28</sup>

4.6 With regards to development within Conservation Areas, Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states:

*"In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any powers under any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability*

<sup>25</sup> UK Public General Acts, *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*.

<sup>26</sup> *Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*, Section 66(1).

<sup>27</sup> *Barnwell Manor Wind Energy Ltd v (1) East Northamptonshire DC & Others* [2014] EWCA Civ 137. para. 24.

<sup>28</sup> *Jones v Mordue* [2015] EWCA Civ 1243.

*of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.”*

- 4.7 Unlike Section 66(1), Section 72(1) of the Act does not make reference to the setting of a Conservation Area. This makes it plain that it is the character and appearance of the designated Conservation Area that is the focus of special attention.
- 4.8 Scheduled Monuments are protected by the provisions of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* which relates to nationally important archaeological sites.<sup>29</sup> 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 of the setting of a Scheduled Monument.
- 4.9 In addition to the statutory obligations set out within the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservations Area) Act 1990, Section 38(6) of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004* requires that all planning applications, including those for Listed Building Consent, are determined in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.<sup>30</sup>

### **National Planning Policy Guidance**

#### National Policy Statements

- 4.10 National Policy Statements EN-1, EN-3 and EN-5 are the

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<sup>29</sup> UK Public General Acts, *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*.

determining policy for nationally significant energy infrastructure projects. The historic environment is addressed in Section 5.8 of *EN-1: Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy* (dated 2011).

- 4.11 Paragraph 5.8.2 defines a heritage asset and heritage significance as follows:

*“Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are called “heritage assets”. A heritage asset may be any building, monument, site, place, area or landscape, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance.”*

- 4.12 Heritage assets of the highest significance carry a designation, namely: World Heritage Site; Scheduled Monument; Protected Wreck Site; Protected Military Remains, Listed Building; Registered Park and Garden; Registered Battlefield; Conservation Area.
- 4.13 Certain non-designated heritage assets can be of a significance equivalent to that of a designated heritage asset and can be treated as such during decision-making. Paragraphs 5.8.4 and 5.8.5 state:

*“There are heritage assets with archaeological interest that are not currently designated as*

<sup>30</sup> UK Public General Acts, *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004*, Section 38(6).

*scheduled monuments, but which are demonstrably of equivalent significance. These include:*

- those that have yet to be formally assessed for designation;*
- those that have been assessed as being designatable but which the Secretary of State has decided not to designate; and*
- those that are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.*

*The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance. If the evidence before the IPC indicates to it that a non-designated heritage asset of the type described in 5.8.4 may be affected by the proposed development then the heritage asset should be considered subject to the same policy considerations as those that apply to designated heritage assets should be considered subject to the same policy considerations as those that apply to designated heritage asset."*

4.14 Regarding harm to the significance of a heritage asset, Paragraphs 5.8.14 and 5.8.15 state:

*"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. ...Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or*

*loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including Scheduled Monuments; registered battlefields; grade I and II\* listed buildings; grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens; and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

*Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm to the significance of the heritage asset the greater the justification will be needed for any loss. Where the application will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset the IPC should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm to or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm."*

4.15 Paragraph 5.8.18 goes on to state:

*"When considering applications for development affecting the setting of a designated heritage asset, the IPC 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 IPC should weigh any negative effects against the wider benefits of the application. The greater the negative impact on the significance of the designated heritage asset, the greater the benefits that will be needed to justify approval."*

4.16 Regarding archaeological heritage assets, Paragraph 5.8.22 states:

*"Where the IPC considers there to be a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological*

*interest, the IPC should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.”*

4.17 A draft revised EN-1 (dated September 2021) seeks consistency with the current National Planning Policy Framework (adopted July 2021). It expands the definition of heritage significance to acknowledge the contribution that can be made by setting, and alters the wording of Paragraphs 5.8.4 and 5.8.5 regarding non-designated archaeological heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments.

4.18 The draft revised EN-1 also recommends that the applicant prepares proposals that enhance heritage significance and mitigate heritage harm, and considers whether the development effects will be direct, indirect, temporary or permanent. Further, the draft identifies a need to weigh any identified less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset against the public benefits of the proposal.

The National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021)

4.19 National policy and guidance is set out in the Government’s National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in July 2021. This replaced and updated the previous NPPF 2019. The NPPF needs to be read as a whole and is intended to promote the concept of delivering sustainable development.

4.20 The NPPF sets out the Government’s economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these

policies articulate the Government’s vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations. 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, including those which relate to the historic environment.

4.21 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.

4.22 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. all plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to: meet the development needs of their area; align growth and infrastructure; improve the environment; mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects;*
- b. strategic policies should, as a minimum, provide for objectively assessed needs for housing and other uses, as well as 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:*

- a. approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or*
- b. 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."<sup>31</sup>*

4.23 However, it is important to note that footnote 7 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 180) 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*

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<sup>31</sup> MHCLG, NPPF, para. 11.

*footnote 68); and areas at risk of flooding or coastal change.*<sup>32</sup> (our emphasis)

4.24 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.

4.25 Heritage Assets are defined in 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)."*<sup>33</sup>

4.26 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 legislation."*<sup>34</sup>

4.27 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 significance."*<sup>35</sup>

4.28 Section 16 of the NPPF relates to 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' and states at paragraph 195 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."*<sup>36</sup>

4.29 Paragraph 197 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*

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<sup>32</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 11, fn. 7.

<sup>33</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, p. 67.

<sup>34</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, p. 66.

<sup>35</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, pp. 71–72.

<sup>36</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 195.

- c. *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*<sup>37</sup>

4.30 With regard to the impact of proposals on the significance of a heritage asset, paragraphs 199 and 200 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."*<sup>38</sup>

*"Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its 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.*<sup>39</sup>

4.31 Section b) of paragraph 200, which describes assets of the

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<sup>37</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 197.

<sup>38</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 199.

highest significance, also includes footnote 68 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.

4.32 In the context of the above, it should be noted that paragraph 201 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.*<sup>40</sup>

4.33 Paragraph 202 goes on to state:

<sup>39</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 200.

<sup>40</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 201.

*"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."<sup>41</sup>*

- 4.34 The NPPF also provides specific guidance in relation to development within Conservation Areas, stating at paragraph 206 that:

*"Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably."<sup>42</sup>*

- 4.35 Paragraph 207 goes on to recognise that *"not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance"*<sup>43</sup> and with regard to the potential harm from a proposed development states:

*"Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 200 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 201, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation*

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<sup>41</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 202.

<sup>42</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 206.

<sup>43</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 207.

*Area or World Heritage Site as a whole."<sup>44</sup> (our emphasis)*

- 4.36 With regards to non-designated heritage assets, paragraph 203 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."<sup>45</sup>*

- 4.37 Footnote 68 of the NPPF clarifies that 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.

- 4.38 Overall, the NPPF confirms that the primary objective of development management is to foster the delivery of sustainable development, not to hinder or prevent it. Local Planning Authorities should approach development management decisions positively, looking for solutions rather than problems so that applications can be approved wherever it is practical to do so. Additionally, securing the optimum viable use of sites and achieving public benefits are also key material

<sup>44</sup> Ibid.

<sup>45</sup> MHCLG, *NPPF*, para. 203.

considerations for application proposals.

#### National Planning Practice Guidance

- 4.39 The then Department for Communities and Local Government (now the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)) launched the planning practice guidance web-based resource in March 2014, accompanied by a ministerial statement which confirmed that a number of previous planning practice guidance documents were cancelled.
- 4.40 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.
- 4.41 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 proposals."*<sup>46</sup>

- 4.42 In terms of assessment of substantial harm, the PPG confirms that whether a proposal causes substantial harm will be a judgement for the individual decision taker having regard to the

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<sup>46</sup> MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 007, reference ID: 18a-007-20190723.

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 setting.*

*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."*<sup>47</sup> (our emphasis)

#### **Local Planning Policy**

- 4.43 Planning applications in North Kesteven District are considered against policy within the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan (adopted 2017). Policy LP25 The Historic Environment states:

<sup>47</sup> MHCLG, PPG, paragraph 018, reference ID: 18a-018-20190723.

*"Development proposals should protect, conserve and seek opportunities to enhance the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire.*

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

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

*b. identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance and special character of the asset; and*

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

*Unless it is explicitly demonstrated that the proposal meets the tests set out in the NPPF, permission will only be granted for development affecting designated or non-designated heritage assets where the impact of the proposal(s) does not harm the significance of the asset and/or its setting.*

*Development proposals will be supported where they:*

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

*e. Promote opportunities to better reveal significance of heritage assets, where possible;*

*f. Take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting.*

*The change of use of heritage assets will be supported provided:*

*g. the proposed use is considered to be the optimum viable use, and is compatible with the fabric, interior, character, appearance and setting of the heritage asset;*

*h. such a change of use will demonstrably assist in the maintenance or enhancement of the heritage asset; and*

*i. features essential to the special interest of the individual heritage asset are not lost or altered to facilitate the change of use.*

#### *Listed Buildings*

*Permission to change the use of a Listed Building or to alter or extend such a building will be granted where the local planning authority is satisfied that the proposal is in the interest of the building's preservation and does not involve activities or alterations prejudicial to the special architectural or historic interest of the Listed Building or its setting.*

*Permission that results in substantial harm to or loss of a Listed Building will only be granted in exceptional or, for grade I and II\* Listed Buildings, wholly exceptional circumstances.*

*Development proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will be supported where they preserve*

*or better reveal the significance of the Listed Building.*

#### *Conservation Areas*

*Development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area should preserve (and enhance or reinforce it, as appropriate) features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance and setting.*

*Proposals should:*

*j. Retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces;  
k. Retain architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area;*

*l. Where relevant and practical, remove features which are incompatible with the Conservation Area;*

*m. Retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and lot widths of the existing built environment;*

*n. Assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape;*

*o. Aim to protect trees, or where losses are proposed, demonstrate how such losses are appropriately mitigated against.*

#### *Archaeology*

*Development affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.*

*Planning applications for such development should be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.*

*If initial assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site.*

*Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, provision must be made for preservation by record according to an agreed written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer and approved by the planning authority.*

*Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority."*

4.44 Planning applications in Boston Borough are considered against policy within the South East Lincolnshire Local Plan 2011-2036 (adopted 2019). Policy 29 The Historic Environment states:

*"Distinctive elements of the South East Lincolnshire historic environment will be conserved and, where appropriate, enhanced. Opportunities to identify a heritage asset's contribution to the economy, tourism, education and the local community will be utilised including:*

- *The historic archaeological and drainage landscape of the Fens;*

- *The distinctive character of South East Lincolnshire market towns and villages;*

- *The dominance within the landscape of church towers, spires and historic windmills;*

*To respect the historical legacy, varied character and appearance of South East Lincolnshire's historic environment, development proposals will conserve and enhance the character and appearance of designated and non-designated heritage assets, such as important known archaeology or that found during development, historic buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, street patterns, streetscapes, landscapes, parks (including Registered Parks and Gardens), river frontages, structures and their settings through high-quality sensitive design.*

#### A. Listed Buildings

*1. Proposals to change the use of a Listed Building or to alter or extend such a building will be granted where the Local Planning Authority is satisfied that the proposal is in the interest of the building's preservation and does not involve activities or alterations prejudicial to the special architectural or historic interest of the Listed Building or its setting.*

*2. Proposals involving the demolition of Listed Buildings will not be permitted, unless in an exceptional case, or wholly exceptional case (depending on their grade) where a clear and convincing justification is made in line with national policy.*

*3. Proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will be supported where they preserve or better reveal the significance of the Listed Building.*

#### B. Conservation Areas

*Proposals within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area should preserve (and enhance or reinforce, as appropriate) features that contribute positively to the area's character, appearance and setting. Proposals should:*

*1. Retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces;*

*2. Retain architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area;*

*3. Where relevant and practical, remove features which are incompatible with the Conservation Area;*

*4. Retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and plot widths of the existing built environment;*

*5. Assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape;*

*6. Aim to protect trees, or where losses are proposed, demonstrate how such losses are appropriately mitigated against.*

#### C. Archaeology and Scheduled Monuments

*1. Proposals that affect archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or non-designated, should take every reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance.*

*2. Planning applications for such development should be accompanied by an appropriate and proportionate*



assessment to understand the potential for and significance of remains, and the impact of development upon them.

3. If initial assessment does not provide sufficient information, developers will be required to undertake field evaluation in advance of determination of the application. This may include a range of techniques for both intrusive and non-intrusive evaluation, as appropriate to the site.

4. Wherever possible and appropriate, mitigation strategies should ensure the preservation of archaeological remains in-situ. Where this is either not possible or not desirable, provision must be made for preservation by record according to an agreed written scheme of investigation submitted by the developer, undertaken by a suitably qualified person, and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

5. Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

#### D. Registered Parks and Gardens

Proposals that cause substantial harm to a Registered Park or Garden, or its setting will not be permitted, unless in an exceptional case, where a clear and convincing justification is made in line with national policy.

#### E. Enabling Development

Proposals for enabling development adjacent to, or within the setting of, a heritage asset and used to secure the future of a heritage asset through repair, conservation, restoration or enhancement will only be permitted where:

1. it will not materially harm the heritage values of a heritage asset or its setting;

2. it avoids detrimental fragmentation of management of the heritage asset:

3. it will secure the long-term future of the place and, where applicable, its continued use for a sympathetic purpose;

4. it is necessary to resolve problems arising from the inherent needs of the heritage asset rather than the circumstances of the present owner or the purchase price paid;

5. sufficient subsidy is not available from any other source;

6. it is demonstrated that the amount of enabling development is the minimum necessary to secure the future of the heritage asset and that its form minimises harm to other public interests; and

7. the public benefit of securing the future of the heritage asset through such enabling development decisively outweighs the dis-benefits of breaching other policies within the Local Plan and national policy

#### F. Development Proposals

Where a development proposal would affect the significance of a heritage asset (whether designated or non-designated), including any contribution made to its setting, it should be informed by proportionate historic environment assessments and evaluations (such as heritage impact assessments, desk-based appraisals, field evaluation and historic building reports) that:

*1. identify all heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposal;*

*2. explain the nature and degree of any effect on elements that contribute to their significance and demonstrating how, in order of preference, any harm will be avoided, minimised or mitigated;*

*3. provide a clear explanation and justification for the proposal in order for the harm to be weighed against public benefits; and*

*4. demonstrate that all reasonable efforts have been made to sustain the existing use, find new uses, or mitigate the extent of the harm to the significance of the asset; and whether the works proposed are the minimum required to secure the long term use of the asset.”*

# 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 within the Site.
- 5.2 Designated heritage assets are referenced using their seven-digit NHLE number. HER records are referred to by their EvUID or MonUID, prefixed ELI and MLI respectively.
- 5.3 A gazetteer of relevant heritage data is included as Appendix 1 and key records are illustrated on Figures 3a, 4a, 4b, 12a and 12b in Appendix 2.

## **Previous Archaeological Works**

- 5.4 Three events are recorded within the Energy Park, all within the fields just west of centre. They comprise observations made during ploughing in 1963 (ELI6090) and fieldwalking survey and observation on the route of the North Sea Gas Pipeline in 1971 (ELI6222, ELI6223). Romano-British pottery and tile was found on all three occasions.
- 5.5 The HER does not record the work carried out between 2011 and 2014 for the proposed wind farm within the Energy Park (see 2.6). The 23 turbine bases and associated tracks were subject to desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. No features were noted from the walkover survey carried out for the desk-

based assessment; the geophysical survey was focussed on the proposed turbine locations and detected possible signatures of industrial activity.

- 5.6 Geophysical surveys and trial trenching have been carried out for the Viking Link onshore cable route, which runs north/south through the fields immediately to the east of the Energy Park and through part of the Grid Connection before terminating at Bicker Fen Substation. These events have not yet been added to the HER but are shown on Figure 3b for reference.
- 5.7 Several events are recorded within and adjacent to the southern part of the Grid Connection. They comprise a walkover survey, geophysical surveys and archaeological watching briefs carried out for Bicker Fen Wind Farm between 2001 and 2004 and in 2008 (ELI5737, ELI4340-41, ELI4343, ELI5568, ELI8696); and trial trenching and a watching brief carried out at Bicker Fen Substation in 2005 and 2007 (ELI6030, ELI7682, ELI8379).
- 5.8 More recently, a desk-based assessment has been undertaken for a proposed solar farm at Bicker Fen, abutting the far south-eastern corner of the Grid Connection. A geophysical survey has also been undertaken for the Vicarage Drove Solar Farm, on land west and south of Bicker Wind Farm, extending into the far south-western corner of the Grid Connection. These events have not yet been added to the HER but are shown on Figure 3b for

reference.

### **Geography, Topography and Geology**

- 5.9 The Energy Park forms part of Heckington Fen. Great Hale and Little Hale Fens lie to the south, and Holland Fen to the north-east. The areas are characterised by large dykes created in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries to mitigate the flooding of the River Witham and its tributaries, and to reclaim land for agriculture.
- 5.10 The land of the Energy Park is fairly level, ranging from 1m to 3m above Ordnance Datum. Head Dike marks the northern boundary and Holland Dike marks the eastern boundary. South Forty Foot Drain is located c.1.2km south of the Energy Park.
- 5.11 According to the British Geological Survey, the bedrock geology of the Energy Park comprises mudstone and siltstone of the West Walton Formation (in the south-western half) and mudstone of the Ampthill Clay Formation (in the north-eastern half). The superficial geology comprises tidal flat deposits of clay and silt.
- 5.12 The upper and midsections of the Grid Connection are characterised by the same bedrock geology as the Energy Park, but the lowermost 2km sections are characterised by mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation. The superficial geology comprises tidal flat deposits of clay and silt.
- 5.13 According to the Cranfield University Soil and Agrifood Institute, the entirety of the Site has loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater.

### **Archaeological Baseline**

#### Prehistoric (pre- 43 AD) and Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

- 5.14 In the Early Holocene, Heckington Fen would have comprised low-lying saltmarsh crossed by a myriad of tidal river channels. Marine transgression events filled the channels with sediment, creating dry ridges of silt above the surrounding wetland; these features are called roddons and are found throughout the East Anglian Fens. Some were settled and used during the prehistoric and Roman periods.
- 5.15 Historic aerial photographs dated 12<sup>th</sup> September 1946 and 17<sup>th</sup> May 1947 show cropmarks of palaeochannels across the western third of the Energy Park, including in the loop of Head Dike (which is of later origin) and meandering west/east through the fields to the east. Images dated 17<sup>th</sup> May 1947 and 29<sup>th</sup> May 1966 show sinuous watercourses in the north-eastern quadrant of the Energy Park, to the north of a former group of barns. Images dated 7<sup>th</sup> June 1973 show more palaeochannels in the south-eastern quadrant of the Energy Park.
- 5.16 A focus of later prehistoric and Roman activity is indicated by clusters of cropmarks and findspots recorded in the western part of the study area (beyond the Site): land between Sidebar Lane and Sandlees Lane, land to the west of Sandlees Lane, and land south of the junction of Sandlees Lane and the A17.
- 5.17 Clusters of cropmarks recorded by the HER to the north and south of Garwick (MLI87655, MLI60631), north of White House Farm (MLI90708), east of Holme House (MLI60731, 1004927),

and west of Holme House (MLI84683) appear to indicate the buried archaeological remains of enclosures, roundhouses, and a trackway of Iron Age and Romano-British settlements. The cropmarks were observed on aerial photographs consulted for this assessment, but do not continue eastwards into the Energy Park.

- 5.18 However, other previously-unrecorded cropmarks were noted elsewhere within the Energy Park during the aerial photographic review and may represent buried archaeological features of later prehistoric or Roman origin (Figure 5a). Linear trends that do not share an alignment with extant field boundaries are visible in the northern part of the Energy Park on images taken on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1946 (Figure 5a). A possible D-shaped enclosure is visible to the east of the linear trends, on images dated 5<sup>th</sup> June 1976 (Figure 5a).
- 5.19 Finds recorded by the HER and Portable Antiquities Scheme for the western part of the study area, between Head Dike and Garwick, include polished stone tools and worked flints, Iron Age and Romano-British pottery sherds, Roman quern fragments, and Roman roof and flue tiles<sup>48</sup>. The location and distribution of these findspots reflects where fieldwalking and metal-detecting surveys have taken place rather than necessarily demonstrating

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<sup>48</sup> HER refs.: MLI60769, MLI60936, MLI87872, MLI87875, MLI88023, MLI88048 (Neolithic/Bronze Age tools); MLI87874, MLI88029, MLI88049, MLI88094 (Iron Age pottery); MLI60935, MLI84684, MLI87646, MLI87653, MLI87835, MLI87871, MLI87877, MLI87879, MLI87889, MLI88047, MLI88050, MLI88065, MLI91865 (Roman finds, some suggestive of salt-working).

the focus or full extent of later prehistoric and Roman activity at Heckington Fen.

- 5.20 Within the Energy Park, Roman pottery sherds, tile fragments and briquetage (a form of ceramic associated with salt-making, see below) were collected from three locations in three fields to the north of Rectory Farm before the installation of the North Sea Gas Pipeline in 1971 (MLI87647, MLI87891, MLI87892). No such material was noticed during the walkover survey carried out for this assessment<sup>49</sup>.
- 5.21 Salt-making in the prehistoric to early historic periods entailed diverting seawater from inland tidal river channels into a series of clay pans. The seawater would then be transferred into clay vessels, which were placed on a fire. Under this heat, the water would evaporate and leave behind sea salt crystals. The clay pan and vessel waste is known as briquetage; the salt-making sites are known as salterns.
- 5.22 Archaeological investigations carried out by Wessex Archaeology for the Viking Link onshore cable route recorded large quantities of Roman ceramic in the fields directly east of the Energy Park, which suggested Roman pottery production and/or salt-working somewhere in the vicinity (pers. comm. Milica Rajic, 24.06.22). These events and results have not yet been added to the HER,

<sup>49</sup> Fieldwalking is best undertaken after ploughing, which brings material buried below the topsoil to the surface. At the time of the walkover survey, the fields of the Energy Park contained emerging crop. Nevertheless, casual observations were made of the exposed bare earth in the transects walked through each field.

and no comprehensive report is yet publicly available as the post-excavation analysis and project design are ongoing.

- 5.23 The Portable Antiquities Scheme database includes a record for a Roman brooch found outside the southern boundary of the Energy Park; but unfortunately the record is incomplete and so the precise location cannot be ascertained (DUR-D3040D).
- 5.24 Evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity is also recorded in the vicinity of the Grid Connection. Neolithic and Bronze Age tools and Roman pottery have been discovered near Swineshead (MLI12570, MLI12574, MLI12569, MLI12590). Other findspots of Roman pottery are recorded within and close to the central section of the Grid Connection at West Low Grounds (MLI2573) and Holthills Farm (MLI122410). A possible saltern is suggested by the finds from Holthills.
- 5.25 Cropmarks of probable Iron Age and Romano-British settlement are recorded by the HER near Broadhurst Farm c.1.4km west of the central section of the Grid Connection (MLI89968), at East Low Grounds c.750m east of the central section of the Grid Connection (MLI90812), within and adjoining the southern section of the Grid Connection between North Drove and Bicker Drove (MLI12525, MLI90808, MLI90811), and at North Ing and to the north of Donnington c.1-1.4km south of the National Grid Substation (MLI90719, MLI20042, MLI87319) (Figures 3b and

5b).

- 5.26 Previously-unrecorded cropmarks of linear and rectilinear forms were noted in a field to the south-west of Royalty Farm, which is crossed by the Grid Connection, during the aerial photographic review carried out for this assessment; these cropmarks may represent buried archaeological features of later prehistoric or Roman origin (Figure 5b).
- 5.27 The features indicated by the cropmarks at North Ing were not detected by the geophysical survey carried out for the Viking Link Converter Station (Figure 3b)<sup>50</sup>. However subsequent trial trenching revealed several ditches and a post-hole associated with 70 sherds of Roman pottery, two pieces of Roman imbrex tile, and animal bone displaying evidence of butchery and hide processing. The features demonstrate occupation in the vicinity and also that the cropmark and geophysical survey evidence had underestimated the buried archaeological resource<sup>51</sup>.
- 5.28 Geophysical survey for the Vicarage Drove Solar Farm, adjoining and extending slightly into the far southern end of the Grid Connection (Figure 3b), identified “*two or three well-defined pit anomalies... measuring approximately 12m in diameter and could potentially represent the remain of a saltern... and two sets of parallel linear anomalies... reminiscent of trackways bounded*

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<sup>50</sup> Harrison, D., 2016. *Viking Link Proposed Converter Station Sites, Lincolnshire: Geophysical Survey*. Headland Archaeology.

<sup>51</sup> Webb, A., 2017. *Viking Link Proposed Converter Station, North Ing Drove, South Holland: Trial Trench Evaluation*. Headland Archaeology.

*by ditches on either side*<sup>52</sup>. The possible saltern is located in the field adjoining the southern boundary of the Grid Connection; the trackway lies in the field bounded by South Forty Foot Drain and Bicker Drove, to the west of the Grid Connection.

- 5.29 A Roman saltern is recorded at Helpringham Fen, c.1.8km west of the southern limit of the Grid Connection, it is designated as a Scheduled Monument (1004962, MLI60710, MLI90020-21).

Early medieval (410 AD – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539)

- 5.30 A spur of high ground at Garwick, located c.800m west of the south-western corner of the Energy Park at its closest point, is believed to be the location of a high-status Middle Anglo-Saxon trading centre of possible Early Anglo-Saxon or even Roman origins (MLI116391). It was identified through metal-detecting, yielding one of Lincolnshire's largest recorded assemblages of finds from this period – comprising a total of 269 mid-6<sup>th</sup> to mid-8<sup>th</sup> century coins (the later examples deriving mainly from the Low Countries), and personal effects like brooches, hooked tags, tweezers, and strap ends.
- 5.31 The discovery in 2009 of a corroded iron blade on the western side of the theorised extent of the trading centre led to the excavation of an articulated male skeleton aligned north/south (MLI99381). It appeared to be an isolated burial, with the blade

being one of three grave goods – the others comprising an iron seax (a large knife or sword) and a small iron knife. While these items were not of particularly high status, the individual had been of sufficient importance to be given an organised burial. The HER notes that no other artefacts suggestive of additional burials have been identified within the same field.

- 5.32 Swineshead is noted in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of c.890AD in relation to a charter supposedly dating from 675AD (MLI81362). Recorded archaeological evidence of early medieval activity at Swineshead includes a pit at what is today the north end of the town, c.1.5km east of the Grid Connection. Swineshead is not listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086AD, but Steyning, which was located to its west but later deserted, is (MLI12572); and so too are Heckington, Great and Little Hale, Howell, Drayton and Bicker.
- 5.33 The Portable Antiquities Scheme database includes records of a probably-medieval cast copper alloy candle holder in the shape of a standing dog, found at Swineshead Bridge c.500m east of the Grid Connection (LVPL-05B5E4); and a clipped silver penny belonging to the reign of Edward VI, found near Crow Hall within the Grid Connection (WMID-16A80E). Both items are probably chance losses and do not indicate any specific activity within the Site during the medieval period.

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<sup>52</sup> O'Connor, S. and Ovenden, S. 2021. *Vicarage Drove, Bicker, Lincolnshire: Archaeological Geophysical Survey*. AOC Archaeology Group, Project No. 40175.

Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) and Modern (1801 – present)

- 5.34 Historic aerial photographs taken on 12<sup>th</sup> September 1946, 5<sup>th</sup> June 1950, and 29<sup>th</sup> May 1966 show a large pentagon-shaped cropmark containing curvilinear features in the north-eastern quadrant of the Energy Park. The 2011 desk-based assessment for the wind farm states that it represents the remains of a duck decoy. Such features were used in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and comprised a central pond fed by five netted channels ('decoy pipes') surrounded by trees and paths (Plate 2, Plate 3). The HER holds a record for 'Six Hundreds Decoy' but provides no mapped location (MLI60300).



*Plate 2: Aerial photograph of a duck decoy at Aslackby, shared by Lincolnshire Archives via Twitter (2019)*



*Plate 3: Illustration of the netted pipes of a Lincolnshire duck decoy (W. Lubbock, 1860)*

- 5.35 The first large-scale engineering scheme to drain this part of the Lincolnshire Fens was led by Earl Lindsey, and entailed the construction of South Forty Foot Drain between Boston and Great Hale from 1635 to 1638. Documentary sources suggest that Six Hundreds, corresponding to the eastern third of the Energy Park, had been drained by 1702; but Heckington Fen, comprising the western and central thirds, was not drained until 1764 (see 5.41).
- 5.36 The linear settlement of East Heckington, strung along the A17 to the south of the Energy Park, was in existence by the 18<sup>th</sup> century (MLI87648). Buildings recorded by the HER include the



19<sup>th</sup>-century or earlier farmsteads of Poplars Farm (MLI121995), Elm Grange (MLI121956), Home Farm (MLI121955), Rectory Farm (MLI121954), and Rakes Farm (MLI121953); two 19<sup>th</sup>-century places of worship (MLI87649, MLI97290); an early-20<sup>th</sup> century or earlier smithy (MLI88102); and the early-20<sup>th</sup> century house and designed landscape of Park House (MLI87654).

- 5.37 Amber Hill, in the eastern part of the study area, originated as an extra-parochial plot of land allocated under the Enclosure Award to provide material for repairing the roads in outlying parishes having rights of common in Holland Fen (MLI86124). By the late-19<sup>th</sup>-century several farms, a parish church, and a Methodist chapel had been established along Claydike Bank and Sutterton Drove (MLI86145, MLI86148).
- 5.38 There are numerous 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmsteads scattered across the study area. Those closest to the Energy Park include Sadland Farm c.300m to the north-east (MLI122378); Mill Green Farm c.600m to the north (MLI121988); Five Willow Wath Farm c.650m to the north-west (MLI121994); and Glebe Farm c.550m to the west (MLI121936).
- 5.39 The HER records six former farms or outfarms within the Energy Park. The 1861 census lists the Colishaw, Cooper, Margeson, Noble and Roberts families at 'Six Hundreds' within the eastern third of the Energy Park. Thomas Colishaw is named as farm bailiff and John Cooper as farmer of the eponymous 600 acres. White's Directory for 1871 and Kelly's Directory of 1876 identify farmer Benjamin Smith and his wife as residents. The 1891

census identifies John Barnett as 'farmer gentleman' and John Daubney and John Chamberlin as farm bailiffs. By 1913 the bailiff role was held by Joseph Tomlinson.

- 5.40 The First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps dated 1887/88 (published 1888/89) and 1903/04 (published 1905/06) illustrate dwellings, two beer-houses, a smithy, and two chapels on the A17 to the south of the Energy Park; and other dwellings and another chapel on Sidebar Lane to the west of the Energy Park (Figures 10 and 11a).

#### *Historic map regression*

- 5.41 The earliest available detailed mapping of the Energy Park is the 1764 Enclosure Map for Heckington parish (Figure 7). Sidebar Lane is shown but named Five Willow Wath Road. The western third of the Energy Park is bounded to the west by a drain and track and to the east by Mill Drain; and subdivided into more than 20 plots also served by Labour in Vain Drain and New Mile Drain. The track now called Crab Lane is shown as a continuation of Littleworth Road into the western third of the Energy Park; a bridge is marked across Mill Drain.
- 5.42 The Enclosure Map depicts the central third of the Energy Park between Mill Drain and Six Hundreds Bank, and the eastern third of the Energy Park located to the east of Six Hundreds Bank (the dyke c.325m west of Six Hundreds Drove), as open land; though the latter is labelled 'Lady Fraiser's Six Hundreds', referencing the individual who had inherited this parcel in 1730. The Award identifies many different landowners and tenants for the plots in

the western third of the Energy Park.

- 5.43 Armstrong's map of Lincolnshire, dated 1779, shows the study area at a much larger scale (Figure 8). The approximate location of the Energy Park can be gauged with reference to Heckington, Great Hale, and Garwick; Raikes Farm appears to be misplaced. To the south and east of the Energy Park, South Forty Foot Drain, Clay Dyke, and North Forty Foot Drain are shown; the land between them is annotated 'Drained and much improved'.
- 5.44 An Ordnance Surveyor's map, dated 1818, shows the Energy Park divided into a series of sub-rectangular fields akin to the current layout (not illustrated). It labels Labour in Vain Drain, Littleworth Drove, Six Hundreds Bank, and Six Hundreds Drove. It also depicts a circular plantation at the duck decoy (see 5.34) and three or more windmills beside Head Dike at the west end of the northern boundary and at the north-eastern corner of the Energy Park (see below).
- 5.45 While the Energy Park lies wholly within Heckington parish, the Grid Connection extends across Great Hale, Swineshead and Bicker parishes. No Tithe Map for Heckington, Swineshead or Bicker could be found online or at Lincolnshire Archives. The Tithe Map for Great Hale, dated 1850, covers only a small part of the Site between the A17 and Labour in Vain Drain; it shows a greater number of fields to the east of Hall Farm (which lies outside the redline area) than exist today (Figure 9).
- 5.46 The First Edition Ordnance Survey records the Site in 1887/8 (Figure 10). In the southern part of the Energy Park are shown

a series of rectangular fields punctuated by seven diamond- and half diamond-shaped plantations. These no longer survive but some show as cropmarks on aerial photographs dated 26<sup>th</sup> July 1979 and 14<sup>th</sup> May 1996. The First Edition also identifies a sluice with drainage pump at the west end of the northern boundary, and another at the north-eastern corner (Plate 4, Plate 5).

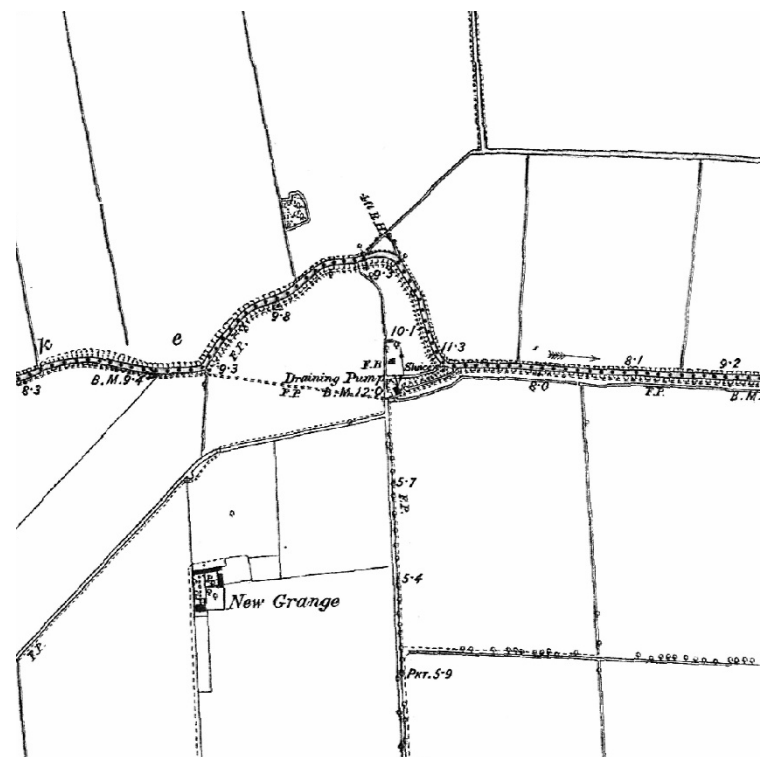


Plate 4: Extract of First Edition Ordnance Survey showing sluice and drainage pump at the western end of the northern boundary of the Energy Park (image courtesy of Promap: license number 100020449)



*Plate 5: Extract of First Edition Ordnance Survey showing sluice and drainage pump at the north-eastern corner of the Energy Park (image courtesy of Promap: license number 100020449)*

5.47 During the walkover survey, the remains of a cast iron scoop wheel with timber bars, gritstone mounting block and brick-walled base were observed at the north-eastern corner of the Energy Park (TF 2131 4597; Appendix 4). There was no visible trace of the mapped channel and earthwork on the north-west side; they have presumably been infilled and ploughed out. The survival of the pump is not mentioned in the assessment carried

out for the previously-proposed wind farm, and it is not recorded by the HER.

5.48 The First Edition Ordnance Survey depicts Elm Grange, Piggery and Rectory in the cut-out of the southern boundary of the Energy Park, with orchards to the north and west of Elm Grange and to the west of Rectory. The same map also depicts several farms and/or outfarms within the Energy Park itself:

- **Two to the north-west, one labelled New Grange (TF192465) and the other unnamed (TF195461);**
- **One outlying Piggery to the south-west, unnamed (TF194448);**
- **One in the centre, unnamed (TF202453); and**
- **Three on Six Hundreds Drove in the east – one named Six Hundreds Farm and the other two unnamed (TF208460, TF206451, TF207443).**

5.49 The southernmost complex on Six Hundreds Drove comprised two large buildings set back from the track by what appears to be an ornamental garden (Plate 6). It is labelled Six Hundreds Farm, though this name was later reattributed to the complex further to the north (see 5.53). Three small ponds, set closely together, are illustrated on the east side of the track between the central and northern outfarms on Six Hundreds Drove; and two sheepfolds are marked in the southern part of the Energy Park, indicating that some fields were grazed at this time.

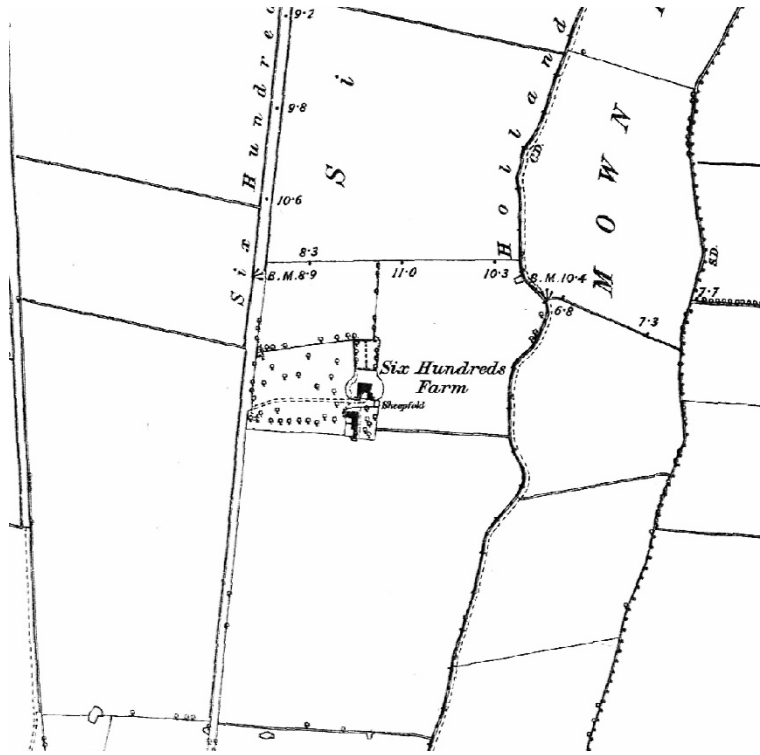


Plate 6: Extract of First Edition Ordnance Survey showing the original Six Hundreds Farm (image courtesy of Promap: license number 100020449)

5.50 The First Edition Ordnance Survey also shows Park House at East Heckington (see 5.36; Plate 7); the designed landscape did not extend into the Site. The Grid Connection is shown as divided into sub-rectangular fields. Nearby were Parks Farm, Holthills Farm, Royalty Farm, Low Grounds Farm, Whitehouse Farm (now called Ferry Farm), Crow Hall and Poplartree Farm.

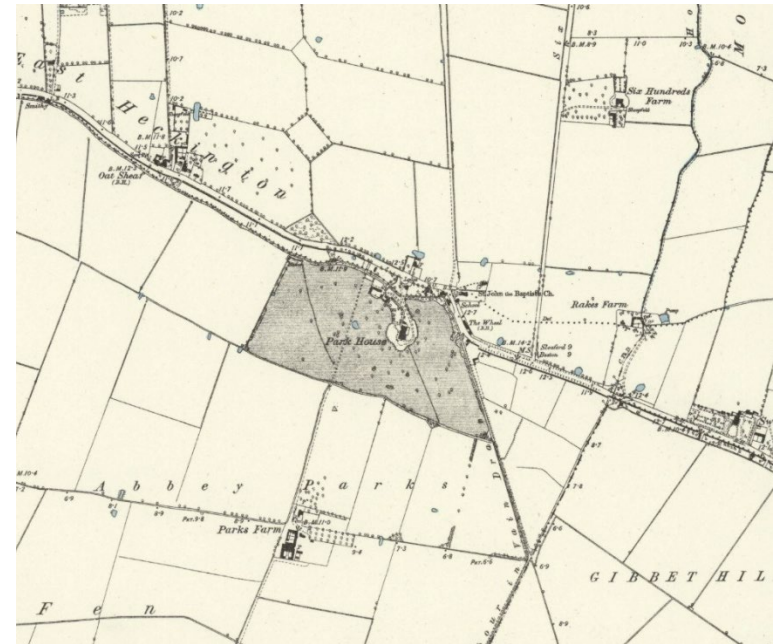


Plate 7: Extract of First Edition Ordnance Survey showing Park House at East Heckington (image courtesy of Promap: license number 100020449)

- 5.51 Two drainage pumps are marked in fields to the south of Royalty Farm (TF211425, TF213421). Small buildings are shown on the track to the north-west of North Lodge (now called Whitehouse Farm) (TF201401, TF198402) and at what is now Villa Farm to the north of Poplartree Farm (TF195394). Poplartree Farm and Duckhall Farm are illustrated in the vicinity of the southern part of the Grid Connection (TF195391, TF191384); only Poplartree is extant.
- 5.52 No substantive changes within the Site are documented by the

Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1903/4 (Figures 11a and 11b) or the Third Edition of 1947 (not reproduced). However it is noted that of the seven diamond and half-diamond shaped plantations in the southern part of the Energy Park, three are shown with no trees and one and a half are shown as wetland.

- 5.53 Aerial photographs from 1947 show the orchards outlying Elm Grange and Rectory, within the Energy Park, and a rectilinear enclosure containing features of presumed agricultural function to the north of Piggery, outwith the Energy Park. The original Six Hundreds Farm (see 5.49, Plate 6) looks partly derelict in aerial photographs from 1966 and 1972. In the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most of the outfarms within the Energy Park were demolished and/or replaced by modern barns and fields were amalgamated. Some former field boundaries are discernible on LiDAR imagery (Figure 5a and Appendix 3).
- 5.54 The only upstanding historic buildings observed during the Site walkover surveys were the farmstead located midway along Six Hundreds Drove, comprising a derelict range of cottages and detached barns (Appendix 5), and a brick boundary wall along the west side of the track to the west of Elm Grange (Appendix 6).

#### Uncertain

- 5.55 Various cropmarks of uncertain origin were noted within the Site on historic aerial photographs consulted for this assessment; these were transcribed and are illustrated on Figures 5a and 5b.
- 5.56 Images dated 29<sup>th</sup> August 1946 show curving palaeochannels

and rectilinear cropmarks in the field between Sidebar Lane and Elm Grange, in the south-western corner of the Energy Park (TF188446). Rectilinear forms are also discernible here on LiDAR imagery (Figure 6a), particularly when the azimuth is at 225°, 270° and 315° (Appendix 3).

- 5.57 Images dated 12<sup>th</sup> September 1946 and 5<sup>th</sup> June 1976 show linear and curvilinear features of uncertain origin in the centre of the northern part of the Energy Park (TF200464, TF198461).
- 5.58 Images dated 29<sup>th</sup> May 1966 show large amorphous patches, presumably from agricultural activity, and rectilinear features, presumably modern drains, in the fields outlying the original Six Hundreds Farm in the eastern part of the Energy Park (not illustrated).
- 5.59 Images dated 30<sup>th</sup> June 1976 show a circular cropmark between Crab Lane and the loop of Head Dike to the north-west, in the north-western part of the Energy Park (TF193460), and a linear and sub-square features in the field to the west of Rakes Farm, outlying the southern boundary of the Energy Park (TF205437).
- 5.60 Images dated 26<sup>th</sup> July 1979 show linear trends near Piggery in the south-west (TF192445) and various linear trends and two sub-square enclosures to south of centre (TF197456, TF208458, TF203448). One of the sub-square enclosures is of similar size and orientation to the diamond-shaped plantations recorded on historic mapping further to the west (see 5.46).
- 5.61 Images dated 26<sup>th</sup> July 1979 also show cropmarks of the former footprint of Park House and its access drive and forecourt,

beyond the Site (TF202437; not illustrated). Images dated 12<sup>th</sup> July 1984 show cropmarks of a double curvilinear feature and linear and rectilinear features in the field north-west of Hall Farm, also beyond the Site (TF197435; Figure 5b).

- 5.62 None of the aforementioned cropmarks are recorded by the HER or correspond to any feature marked on any of the available historic mapping that has also been reviewed as part of the data gathering and analysis undertaken for this assessment.

#### **Statement of Archaeological Potential and Significance**

- 5.63 Cropmarks of palaeochannels and linear and rectilinear features of possibly later prehistoric to Roman date are visible across the Energy Park. Roman pottery sherds and possible briquetage were observed during the installation of the North Sea Gas Pipeline through the western third of the Energy Park. Further evidence of Roman activity has been revealed by recent trial trenching for Viking Link, directly east of the Energy Park.
- 5.64 Cropmarks and excavated remains of later prehistoric to Roman settlement are recorded within and adjacent to the central and southern parts of the Grid Connection. Prehistoric stone tools and Roman pottery sherds and evidence for salt-working have also been recorded around Swineshead and around the central and southern sections of the Grid Connection.
- 5.65 There is accordingly potential for buried archaeological remains of later prehistoric and/or Roman date to be present within the Site. In situ evidence for occupation and activity, including salt-working, would be found beside infilled tidal river channels called

roddons. Archaeological features like enclosures, roundhouses and salterns could be of regional significance as derived from their archaeological interest.

- 5.66 No evidence for early medieval or medieval activity is recorded within the Site. The Energy Park lies c.800m east of the high-status Saxon trading centre at Garwick; the Grid Connection lies more than 2km from the historic settlement core of Swineshead. Only unstratified finds of early medieval and/or medieval pottery sherds or metalwork are expected within the Site.
- 5.67 A pentagon-shaped cropmark is visible within the north-eastern quadrant of the Energy Park on aerial photographs taken in 1946, 1950 and 1966 (but not on later images). It is believed to represent an 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>-century duck decoy. There is potential for the buried surface of perimeter paths, the infilled pond and pipes, the footings of any boat house for the lake, and perhaps personal items dropped by decoymen. The feature would likely be considered a non-designated heritage asset of perhaps local to regional significance as derived from its historic interest.
- 5.68 Several farms and outfarms are recorded within the Energy Park on historic maps. The upstanding derelict brick-built cottage and barns located midway along Six Hundreds Drove, now called Six Hundreds Farm, are considered non-designated heritage assets of limited significance. These buildings are retained within the proposed development layout.
- 5.69 There is potential for buried footings and debris of the former house and outbuildings located c.700m south of the present Six

Hundreds Farm and the former barns located c.800m north and c.350m west; also of New Grange and barns in the north-west of the Energy Park, and barns and sheepfolds in the south. Such remains could be considered non-designated heritage assets but would likely be of limited significance.

5.70 There are upstanding remains of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century drainage pump beside Head Dike at the north-eastern corner of the Energy Park. The pump is marked on the 1887/88 Ordnance Survey but is not recorded by the HER. A similar example located on Clay Dike c.1.8km east of the Energy Park is designated as a Grade II Listed Building. The drainage pump will be retained as part of the proposed development scheme.

5.71 There is potential for the infilled channel and buried footings of another 19<sup>th</sup>-century drainage pump shown beside Head Dike at the west end of the northern boundary of the Energy Park. Such remains could be considered a non-designated heritage asset but would likely be of limited significance as the above-ground scoop wheel and mechanism have been removed.

5.72 Historic maps and aerial photographs indicate that the land of the Energy Park and Grid Connection have been in agricultural use from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Infilled ditches of former field boundaries and infilled furrows of ploughing typically would be of insufficient archaeological or historic interest and heritage significance to warrant identification as heritage assets.

#### **Designated Heritage Assets**

5.73 No designated heritage assets are located within the Site.

#### Scheduled Monuments

5.74 There are 11 Scheduled Monuments located within a 5km radius of the Site, as follows:

- **Settlement site 600m east of Holme House, c.860m west of the Energy Park;**
- **Churchyard cross in St Andrew's churchyard at Heckington, c.4.7km west of the Energy Park;**
- **Remains of medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds, and post-medieval garden at South Kyme, c.3.5km north-west of the Energy Park;**
- **Butter cross at Swineshead, c.3km south-east of the Grid Connection;**
- **The Manwar Ings, the remains of a motte and bailey castle at Swineshead, c.3.2km south-east of the Grid Connection;**
- **Stump cross at Swineshead, c.3.5km south-east of the Grid Connection;**
- **Swineshead Abbey, c.3.7km south-east of the Grid Connection;**
- **Roman saltern in Helpringham Fen, c.1.8km west of the south end of the Grid Connection;**
- **Car Dyke Roman canal in Helpringham, c.4km west of the south end of the Grid Connection;**
- **Roman settlement and drove at Fen Farm, c.4.7km south-south-west of the south end of the Grid Connection; and**

- **Medieval field system 250m north of Church End Farm, c.4.7km south-east of the south end of the Grid Connection.**

#### Conservation Areas

5.75 There are 4 Conservation Areas located within a 5km radius of the Site:

- **Heckington, c.4.4km west of the Site (specifically, the Energy Park);**
- **Helpringham, c.4.9km west of the Site (specifically, the Grid Connection);**
- **Swineshead, c.2.9km south-east of the Site (specifically, the Grid Connection);**
- **Bicker, c.2.5km south-east of the Site (specifically, the Grid Connection); and**
- **Donington, c.2.6km south-south-east of the Site (specifically, the Grid Connection).**

#### Listed Buildings

5.76 There are 123 Listed Buildings located within a 5km radius of the Site. The majority are Grade II. The exceptions include:

- **The Grade I Listed Church of St Andrew at Heckington, c.4.5km west of the Energy Park;**
- **The Grade I Listed Heckington Mill at Heckington, c.4.5km west-south-west of the Energy Park;**
- **The Grade I Listed Church of St John the Baptist at Great Hale, c.4.5km south-west of the Energy Park;**
- **The Grade I Listed Church of St Mary at Swineshead,**

**c.3km south-east of the Grid Connection;**

- **The Grade I Listed Kyme Tower at South Kyme, c.3.7km north-west of the Energy Park; and**
- **The Grade II\* Listed Church of St Mary and All Saints at South Kyme, c.3.9km north-west of the Energy Park.**

5.77 The Listed Buildings in closest proximity to the Energy Park are:

- **The Grade II Listed Church of St John the Baptist at Amber Hill, c.1.2km to the north-east;**
- **The Grade II Listed Drainage Mill at Spinney Farm, c.1.4km to the east;**
- **The Grade II Listed Draining Scoop Wheel and Channel north of Deangate House, c.1.8km to the east;**
- **The Grade II Listed Ash Tree Farmhouse, c.2.2km to the east; and**
- **The Grade II Listed Bridge House, c.1.2km to the south (and c.100m east of the Grid Connection).**

5.78 Note that a record for the Grade II Listed Sutton House was erroneously located at Swineshead Bridge in releases of Historic England's digital datasets prior to mid-2022.

5.79 There are no Listed Buildings located in the fens between the Energy Park and the settlements of Heckington and Great Hale.

5.80 There are no Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or World Heritage Sites located within a 5km radius of the Site.



5.81 Designated heritage assets are considered in further detail in Section 6 below.

# 6. Setting Assessment

- 6.1 Step 1 of the methodology recommended by Historic England’s setting assessment guidance GPA 3 (see Section 2, 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 that contributes to the significance of a heritage asset or where they interfere with an element of a heritage asset’s setting that contributes to its significance, such as interrupting a key relationship or a designed view.
- 6.3 Consideration was made as to whether any of the designated heritage assets (and selected non-designated heritage assets) within a minimum 5km radius of the Site (Figures 12a and 12b) include the Site as part of their setting, and therefore may potentially be affected by the proposed development.
- 6.4 The setting assessments largely focus on change arising from the Energy Park component of the Site as this entails the introduction of extensive above-ground built form that will be permanent for the operational lifespan of the development. Meanwhile the Grid Connection entails the installation of buried cabling during the construction phase, which will result in only temporary visible above-ground activity.
- 6.5 Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Modelling, supported by observations made during the site visits, has informed Step 1.

## Step 1

### Scheduled Monuments

- 6.6 For all of the Scheduled Monuments within the study area, it is clear that their significance is derived predominantly from the intrinsic archaeological and historic interest of their earthwork and buried remains. Their strategic landscape positioning and associations with other heritage assets are usually the elements of setting making a (lesser) contribution to their significance.
- 6.7 Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Modelling indicates that the proposed development of the Energy Park would not be visible from:
- **St Andrew’s churchyard cross at Heckington;**
  - **Butter cross at Swineshead;**
  - **Stump cross at Swineshead;**
  - **Parts of Swineshead Abbey;**
  - **Roman saltern in Helpringham Fen;**
  - **Car Dyke Roman canal;**
  - **Roman settlement and drove at Fen Farm; and**
  - **Medieval field system at Church End Farm.**
- 6.8 These assets can only be experienced at close range, and views

from them are similarly close-ranging and in any case incidental to their historic function. During the site visit, the lack of clear visibility of the Energy Park from these assets was confirmed. It was further established that there are no important mid- or long-ranging views featuring both the asset(s) and the Site from any other locations. No further setting assessment is considered necessary for these assets.

6.9 Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Modelling indicates that the proposed development of the Energy Park would be visible from the earthwork remains of the monastery, moated manor house and gardens at South Kyme. This asset is experienced only at close range; it is not visible from the Energy Park or the wider Site. No specific historic association between this asset and the Site has been identified from the sources consulted for this assessment. Any long-ranging visibility of the Energy Park is considered incidental to the significance of the asset. No further setting assessment is necessary.

6.10 Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Modelling indicates that the proposed development of the Energy Park would be visible from the earthwork mound of Manwar Ings motte and bailey castle at Swineshead. This asset was designed as a defensive structure to be seen and see across the outlying landscape. No structures survive and the earthwork is denuded and covered by trees. It is only experienced at close range from the surrounding field (Plate 8) and from the nearby roads of Drayton Road and Baythorpe; there are no views of the asset from the Site.

6.11 The north-westerly views from the vegetated interior include the modern built form at Swineshead but seemingly not the Site (Plate 9). There is no suggestion that the castle was positioned specifically to ensure visibility of or from the Site. It is also worth noting that the current landscape character as experienced in views from the asset is derived from reclamation and enclosure from the 18<sup>th</sup>-century onwards and is not representative of the medieval period when the castle was built and used. Any long-ranging glimpses of the Energy Park/proposed development are considered incidental to the significance of the asset. No further setting assessment is considered necessary for this asset.



*Plate 8: View of Manwar Ings from the public footpath to its south-east*



*Plate 9: View looking north-west from the outer bank of Manwar Ings towards the Energy Park (no visibility)*

- 6.12 Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Modelling indicates that the proposed development of the Energy Park would be visible from the settlement site at Holme House on Littleworth Drove. Evidence of broadly-contemporary activity has been recorded within the Energy Park, indicating that it comprised part of the wider landscape that was settled and used during the Romano-British period. As such, the Scheduled Monument is considered potentially sensitive to the proposed development of the Energy Park and is progressed to further setting assessment below.

#### Conservation Areas

- 6.13 It is clear from a review of available literature, and observations

made during the site visits, that the significance of Heckington, Helpringham, Swineshead, Donington and Bicker Conservation Areas is principally derived from the character and appearance of the layout, built form and spaces within their boundaries. The Site lies c.2.5–5km from the Conservation Areas. There are no key views either towards the Conservation Areas from the Site or towards the Site from the Conservation Areas. The Site does not contribute through setting to the significance of any Conservation Area. No further setting assessment is necessary.

#### Listed (and non-Listed) Buildings

- 6.14 For all of the Listed Buildings within the study area, it is clear that their significance is derived predominantly from the special architectural and historic interest of their built form and fabric. Elements of their setting, including their associated landholdings and designed views from/to the assets, may contribute to that significance albeit to a lesser degree than their intrinsic interest.
- 6.15 Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Modelling indicates that the proposed development would not be visible from:
- **Any of the Listed Buildings at Heckington;**
  - **Ant of the Listed Buildings at Great Hale;**
  - **Any of the Listed Buildings at Swineshead; or**
  - **Any of the Listed Buildings at South Kyme.**
- 6.16 During the site visits, the lack of intervisibility of the Energy Park and these assets was generally confirmed; the notable exception

was the Grade I Listed South Kyme Tower (see below).

- 6.17 Attention was also paid to views towards Listed Buildings from the Energy Park (which may not be reciprocal) and potential co-visibility of the Energy Park in mid-/long-ranging views of Listed Buildings from other locations. For example, due to the flat low-lying landscape character, church towers/spires can be visible from some distance away. The proposed development of the Energy Park could feature in the midground of such views and potentially detract from the landmark status of an asset.
- 6.18 What follows is a synopsis of the Step 1 exercise undertaken for Listed Buildings within the study area, structured by asset type for ease of reference.

#### *Farmhouses and Other Dwellings*

- 6.19 For farmhouses, it is usually their associated ancillary buildings and yards, accesses, and gardens and/or outlying farmland featuring in key views towards and from them that are the key elements of setting contributing to their significance. The closest Listed farmhouses/dwellings to the Energy Park are Ash Tree Farmhouse and Bridge House, located c.2.2km to the north-east and c.1.4km south-east respectively<sup>53</sup>. No historic association between these assets and the Energy Park (e.g. land ownership or occupancy) was identified from the sources consulted for this assessment.

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<sup>53</sup> Note that the Grid Connection runs through fields to the west of Bridge House, however – see 6.22.

- 6.20 Ash Tree Farmhouse occupies a well-vegetated plot, its primary elevation being south-facing and overlooking a small area of grass and woodland beyond. There appears to be no visibility of the Energy Park from the asset. There are views of the asset only from Sutterton Drove and not from Chapel Lane, due to the aforementioned woodland. There are no views of the asset in which the Energy Park is co-visible. The Energy Park does not contribute through setting to the significance of Ash Tree Farmhouse. No further setting assessment is necessary.
- 6.21 Bridge House occupies a partially-walled and well-vegetated plot set back from the A17; adjoining the plot to the north-west are converted brick barns seemingly now under separate ownership. There are views of Bridge House from the A17 (Plate 10), but no views from the Energy Park or any other location from where the Energy Park could be co-visible. The primary elevation of the asset is south-east facing, overlooking its private garden and a field beyond; its rear elevation is north-west facing, overlooking the converted barns. There appears to be no visibility of the Energy Park from the asset due to intervening vegetation (Plate 11). The Energy Park does not contribute through setting to the significance of Bridge House.



*Plate 10: View of Bridge House from its entrance off the A17*



*Plate 11: Looking west along the A17 from its entrance*



*Plate 12: View of Bridge House (arrow) from the barns' private access off the A17*

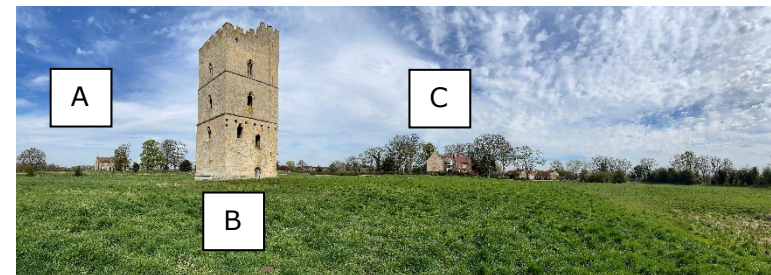
- 6.22 The Grid Connection runs through the diamond-shaped field located to the west of the converted barns; the barns and their gardens and access separate Bridge House from the Site (Plate 12). While the field may have historically comprised part of the landholding of Bridge House, the complex is no longer a working farm, the field is not contiguous with the walled plot of Bridge House, and is expected to be only partially visible from first-floor windows on the rear elevation of Bridge House. Neither this field nor the wider Grid Connection contribute through setting to the significance of Bridge House. No further setting assessment is necessary.
- 6.23 The Grade II Listed Manor at South Kyme forms part of a group

with the nearby Tower (Grade I) and Church (Grade II\*); all are located within the Scheduled Monument of a monastery, moated manor house and gardens (see 5.74 and 6.9). There is no suggestion from sources consulted for this assessment of any historic association, e.g. land ownership or occupancy, between the Manor and the Site. Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Modelling indicates that the proposed development of the Energy Park would not be visible from the Manor.

- 6.24 The Manor is experienced from within the Scheduled Monument, whence all three assets are intervisible (Plate 13, Plate 14). There is no co-visibility of the Energy Park (or indeed the Grid Connection) in these close-ranging views of the asset, or in mid-ranging views of the group identified from Cow Drove. The Site is not a location from where the asset is experienced. Further, there are no designed views from the Manor towards the Site. The Site does not contribute through setting to the significance of the Manor at South Kyme. No further setting assessment is necessary.



*Plate 13: View of The Manor and Tower, looking south*



*Plate 14: Panorama showing intervisibility of the Church (A), Tower (B) and Manor (C) at South Kyme*

#### *Drainage Pumps*

- 6.25 For the two drainage pumps, located c.1.4km and c.1.8km east of the Energy Park respectively, it is their historic functional association with Claydike Bank and outlying reclaimed farmland

and associated farmsteads that contribute to their significance. There is no known direct connection between the two drainage features and the farmland of the Site; the Energy Park was served by pumps along Head Dike immediately to its north and north-east (see 5.44 and 5.47).

6.26 Further, there is no clear intervisibility of the Site in views to and/or from the assets. The Drainage Mill at Spinney Farm can only be glimpsed from the section of Claydike Bank road to its north; it is partially screened by neighbouring farm buildings and vegetation (Plate 15, Plate 16, Plate 17). The Draining Scoop Wheel and Channel north of Deangate House is partly concealed by spoil and vegetation of the channel itself (Plate 18, Plate 19). Neither asset is visible from the Site.



*Plate 15: Glimpse of the Drainage Mill at Spinney Farm*



*Plate 16: Glimpse of the Drainage Mill at Spinney Farm*



*Plate 17: Glimpse of the Drainage Mill at Spinney Farm*





*Plate 18: Draining Scoop Wheel and Channel, looking north-west*



*Plate 19: Draining Scoop Wheel and Channel, looking south*

- 6.27 The farmstead and fields adjoining Claydike Bank, outlying the Drainage Mill and Draining Scoop Wheel and Channel, co-feature in the close-ranging views of the assets and contribute to an understanding of their historic function. The farmland of the Energy Park lies more than 1km distant and is not obviously co-visible in views of or from the assets; any long-ranging glimpses of the Energy Park beyond intervening fields and dykes are incidental. Any visibility of the proposed development of the Energy Park would not compromise an ability to experience the assets within their immediate reclaimed agricultural landscape setting.
- 6.28 The Site does not contribute through setting to the significance

of either Drainage Mill at Spinney Farm or Draining Scoop Wheel and Channel. No further setting assessment is necessary.

#### *Churches*

- 6.29 For churches, their surrounding churchyards from where they are experienced and their historical and/or visual associations with related buildings such as vicarages are the key setting contributors to their significance. All the Listed churches within the study area are located at least 4km from the Energy Park<sup>54</sup>. The only Listed church that is intervisible with the Energy Park is the Church of St John the Baptist on Maryland Bank.
- 6.30 It was built in 1867 to serve the dispersed rural community of Amber Hill parish, but no longer functions as a place of worship; it has been converted into a dwelling. It is experienced from Maryland Bank, whence not only its built form and features of special architectural and historic interest can be appreciated, but also its landscape setting (Plate 20, Plate 21). It lies in relative isolation with only a few farms located nearby. In all directions is an expansive arable landscape. The eastern part of the Energy Park may be visible at long-range in south-westerly views from the section of Maryland Bank to the north of the asset, but makes no specific contribution to the significance of the asset.
- 6.31 There are long-ranging glimpses of the south-facing elevation of the church from certain locations within the Energy Park, but the

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<sup>54</sup> The non-Listed former Primitive Methodist Chapel on Sidebar Lane is discussed separately (see 6.38–6.39).

complete form and function of the building is unintelligible. The Energy Park does not lie within the parish of Amber Hill; the farms and outfarms within the Energy Park are more likely to have been served by the chapels on Sidebar Lane and at East Heckington. It is considered that the limited views of the Church of St John the Baptist from the Energy Park are incidental. The Site does not contribute through setting to the significance of the Church of St John the Baptist. No further setting assessment is necessary.



*Plate 20: Glimpse of Church of St John the Baptist (arrow) when approaching from the south via Maryland Bank*



*Plate 21: Closer-ranging view from Maryland Bank of Church of St John the Baptist from Maryland Bank*

- 6.32 Most of the other churches within the study area are grand medieval churches. While St Andrew's Church at Asgarby, more than 7km west of the Site, has quite an open setting and can be seen in its entirety from the A17 (not illustrated), the churches within the study area are situated within settlement cores and so enclosed by other built form. Only towers/spires are generally visible at long-range, some serving as landmarks within the flat landscape of this part of Lincolnshire.
- 6.33 Neither the Church of St Andrew at Heckington, nor the Church of St John the Baptist at Great Hale, nor the Church of St Mary at Swineshead are visible from the section of the A17 to the south of the Energy Park, or from tracks such as Claydike Bank

to the east of the Energy Park, due to the screening provided by vegetation and buildings at East Heckington and further afield. As such, visibility of the proposed development from the section of the A17 to the south of the Energy Park is not anticipated to disrupt or detract from any long-ranging views of 'landmark' church spires.

- 6.34 The Church of St Mary at Swineshead is visible in mid-ranging views from Drayton Road, Baythorpe, and Boston Road to the east and north of the village. Screened Zone of Theoretical Visibility Modelling indicates that the proposed development of the Energy Park would be visible from these roads; however it was determined during the site visits that the visibility would be very peripheral in the easterly and southerly views towards the church. Oblique visibility of the proposed development of the Energy Park at long-range would not obstruct or detract from views of the church.
- 6.35 There are no notable long-ranging views from the surrounding landscape, including the Site, of the Church of St Mary and All Saints at South Kyme, due to its diminutive form (it lacks a tower or spire) and intervening buildings and vegetation (Plate 22, Plate 32, Plate 33).
- 6.36 The Site does not contribute through setting to the significance of the churches at Heckington, Great Hale, Swineshead or South Kyme (or further afield, beyond the 5km study area). No further setting assessment is necessary for these assets.



*Plate 22: Close-ranging view of the Church of St Mary and All Saints at South Kyme*

#### *Other Listed Buildings*

- 6.37 The Grade I Listed Kyme Tower forms part of a group with the Grade II\* Listed The Manor and the Grade II Listed Church of St Mary and All Saints at South Kyme (see above). While the Tower is best appreciated at close range, it can also be seen at long range from the western part of the Energy Park. In turn, there may be visibility of the Energy Park from the stairwell, upper floors and parapet of Kyme Tower. Unlike churches, the Tower was designed to be seen from and see across the landscape for defence, and so the range of intervisibility and the character of the landscape may contribute to its significance. As such this asset is progressed to further setting assessment, below.

#### Non-Listed Buildings

- 6.38 During the site visits, it was noted that there is intervisibility of the north-western part of the Energy Park and the non-Listed former Primitive Methodist Chapel on Sidebar Lane, c.500m west of the Energy Park (MLI85904; Figure 4a). The chapel was built in 1873 to replace an earlier building of 1855, but is now a dwelling. The chapel is best appreciated at close range from Sidebar Lane and its property plot, not at long-range from the Energy Park (Plate 23, Plate 24, Plate 25). Windows on the east-facing elevation overlook the Energy Park (Plate 26, Plate 27). However the chapel was not designed to afford views; therefore, visibility of the Energy Park is incidental to the building's historic function and significance.
- 6.39 While the chapel may once have served some of the occupiers of the former farmsteads within the Energy Park, who may have accessed it via Crab Lane, the chapel is now redundant and the farms have been abandoned. The possible historic connection is not considered strong enough for any part of the Energy Park to be said to contribute through setting to the significance of this non-designated heritage asset. The limited intervisibility of the former Primitive Methodist Chapel and the Energy Park is not meaningful in heritage terms. No further setting assessment is necessary.



*Plate 23: Long-ranging glimpsed view of the former Primitive Methodist Chapel from the western boundary of the Energy Park (TF189458)*



*Plate 24: 5x zoomed version of Plate 23*



*Plate 25: View of former Primitive Methodist Chapel from Sidebar Lane, looking north*



*Plate 26: East-facing elevation of former Primitive Methodist Chapel*



*Plate 27: View from east-facing elevation of former Primitive Methodist Chapel across the Energy Park*

- 6.40 During the site visits, it was also noted that there are designed views across the Energy Park from the non-Listed Mill Green Farmhouse located c.600m to its north; likewise, there are clear views of the farmhouse from within the Energy Park. While no historic association between the farm and the Energy Park was identified from sources consulted for this assessment, the asset will be progressed to further setting assessment below.
- 6.41 Meanwhile, in the case of the non-Listed Elm Grange and the non-Listed Rectory located on the north side of the A17 to the south of the Energy Park, there is little to no intervisibility with the Energy Park on account of intervening agricultural buildings and vegetation. Only the first floor of the rear elevation (Plate

28) and the east-facing side elevation of Rectory is visible from the Energy Park; neither appear to have any windows that would afford views over the Energy Park. It is considered that neither the Energy Park nor the Site as a whole contribute through setting to Elm Grange or Rectory; no further setting assessment is required for these non-designated heritage assets.



*Plate 28: View of Rectory from the southern boundary of the Energy Park (TF196445)*

## **Step 2**

### Settlement site 600m east of Holme House

- 6.42 This Scheduled Monument encompasses the buried remains of an Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement, as indicated by cropmarks and findspots (see 5.17). The online List Entry does

not include a description of the asset as the record has been generated from an older record system and has not yet been updated. However the HER provides the following information:

*"This complex of cropmarks lies some 600m east of the Car Dyke. Detail of the cropmarks shows that there are a number of small circular marks probably representing hut-replacements and foundations, in addition to the numerous overlapping rectangular, oval and sub-rectangular enclosures. A drove road appears to be running east-west along the southern part of the site."*

- 6.43 As a Scheduled Monument, the settlement site is a designated heritage asset of the highest significance as defined by the NPPF. Its significance is derived mainly from archaeological interest of its buried remains. Elements of setting contribute to significance but to a lesser degree.
- 6.44 The settlement site is located c.860m west of the Energy Park, separated by intervening fields either side of Sidebar Lane. It straddles part of two arable fields separated by a drain, to the south of Littleworth Drove. Lying at 4m aOD, it is not notably more elevated than its surroundings. In the neighbouring field to its west are recorded findspots of a Roman quern fragment (MLI87889) and Roman pottery sherds (MLI87871, MLI87879, MLI88065). Other Roman (and Iron Age) findspots are recorded within a 2km radius of the settlement site, mostly concentrated to the west but also within the Energy Park (see 5.19–5.20).
- 6.45 The cropmarks of the settlement site do not extend into the Energy Park. Although Roman salt-working within the Energy

Park is indicated by previous finds of briquetage, there is no evidence directly linking this industry with the settlement site. The two locales may not even be contemporary, as the Romano-British period spanned four centuries. There is an association between the settlement site and the possible salt-working of the Energy Park only insofar as both demonstrate a human presence in Heckington Fen in the first half of the first millennium AD.

- 6.46 Aside from possible surface finds disturbed by the plough, the Scheduled Monument has no above-ground expression (e.g. in the form of earthworks); this makes it very difficult to precisely locate and meaningfully experience the asset (Plate 29). None of the other recorded locales of Iron Age or Roman activity in the vicinity have any above-ground expression, and so there are no key sightlines from the settlement to other heritage assets.



*Plate 29: View looking south across the Scheduled Monument from Littleworth Drove*



6.47 It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of the settlement site:

- **Its geographical and topographical position, which was presumably chosen to avoid the lowest-lying land prone to flooding;**
- **Outlying associated activity in the field to the west, as indicated by findspots of pottery sherds.**

6.48 It is considered that the Site does not contribute through setting to the significance of the settlement site. As such, **no harm** to this designated heritage asset is anticipated to arise from the proposed development.

#### Kyme Tower

6.49 Kyme Tower is a fortified tower of 14<sup>th</sup>-century origin, formerly attached to a house. Of square plan with a projecting stair tower at the south-east corner, it has four-storeys and a battlement; the total height is 77 feet or 23.5m. The ground floor chamber has an octagonal ribbed vaulted ceiling with a large central boss bearing the arms of the original owner Sir Gilbert de Umfraville; there are no surviving floors/ceilings above this. The absence of fireplaces and garderobes indicates that the tower was intended purely for defence. The List Entry notes that it is the earliest of the fortified towers in Lincolnshire and the only one built of stone rather than brick.

6.50 As a Grade I Listed Building, Kyme Tower is a designated heritage asset of the highest significance as defined by the NPPF. Its significance is derived mainly from the special architectural

and historic interest of its built form and fabric. Elements of its setting contribute to significance but to a lesser degree.

6.51 Kyme Tower is located c.3.7km north-west of the Energy Park. It lies within a Scheduled Monument of a mid-12<sup>th</sup> century Augustinian priory, the 14<sup>th</sup>-century moated manor house to which the tower was formerly attached (demolished sometime between 1720 and 1725), and an 18<sup>th</sup>-century formal garden associated with the nearby Grade II Listed The Manor. Also within the Scheduled Monument is the Grade II\* Listed Church of St Mary and All Saints (Figure 12a).

6.52 The Tower has clear historical associations with the earthwork and buried remains of the medieval moated manor house and the upstanding post-medieval house that succeeded it. There is no known historical association with the land of the Site. The Tower, the earthworks, The Manor, and the Church are all visible from the track and grassed areas of the Scheduled Monument (Plate 31, Plate 32, Plate 33). This intervisibility facilitates an understanding of the evolution of the complex from the medieval into the later post-medieval period.

6.53 Close-ranging views of the Tower from the surrounding grassed area also allow for recognition and appreciation of its built form and features of special architectural and historic interest. The Scheduling description provides additional details, for instance:

*"On the external face of the south wall of the tower, at ground and first floor level, are a series of beam holes indicating the position of an adjacent two-storeyed structure believed to have been of timber*

*construction. Cuts in the stonework of the east and west walls indicate the position of further adjacent structures, and there are low earthworks of buildings to the south and east of the tower.”*

- 6.54 If the Tower was intended for defence (see 6.49), views from it across the wider landscape and its visual prominence from the wider landscape would have been important.
- 6.55 It is the south wall as described above that faces in the direction of the Energy Park (Plate 30). The doorway at first floor level would originally have led into the adjoining building. As such, it can be assumed that, while the adjoining building was extant, southerly or south-easterly views from the Tower (i.e. towards the Energy Park) could be afforded only from the second-floor window and battlement. There is no suggestion in the List Entry of any key historic sightlines from the Tower to specific features or buildings. Heckington Fen was greatly altered by drainage in the post-medieval period and so the current landscape character is not representative of that in the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, when the Tower was in use.



*Plate 30: South-facing elevation of South Kyme Tower*



*Plate 31: View of Kyme Tower and The Manor, looking south from the track through the complex*



*Plate 32: View of The Manor, Tower, and Church at South Kyme, looking west from the track into the complex*



*Plate 33: View of The Manor, Tower, and Church at South Kyme, looking south-west from field to the south of the track*

6.56 There are long-ranging glimpsed views of the Tower from certain locations within the Energy Park (Plate 34) and certain points along the A17 (not illustrated); and there are mid-ranging views from the section of Clay Bank running north of Head Dike and from Cow Drove (Plate 35, Plate 36). There is no indication from consulted sources that the Tower was positioned or orientated to ensure its prominence specifically in views from the Energy Park or across the Energy Park from locations to the south or south-east. Furthermore, as noted above, the current landscape character is very different from that in the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries when the Tower was in use.



*Plate 34: Long-ranging view of Kyme Tower from the western boundary of the Energy Park (TF189459)*



*Plate 35: Long-ranging view of Kyme Tower from near Five Willow Wath Farm on Clay Bank (TF185469)*



*Plate 36: Mid-ranging view of Kyme Tower from Cow Drove (TF174492)*

6.57 It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of Kyme Tower:

- **The surrounding expansive flat landscape across which there were designed long-ranging views in all directions from the upper floors and battlement of the Tower;**
- **The earthwork and buried remains of the medieval moated manor house to which the Tower was once attached;**
- **The nearby upstanding post-medieval manor house that succeeded the medieval moated manor house;**
- **The surrounding grassed areas encapsulated within the Scheduled Monument, from where the Tower is**

**experienced; and**

- **The long- to mid-ranging views of the Tower on the approaches to South Kyme via Clay Bank (north of Head Dike) and Cow Drove.**

6.58 It is considered that the Energy Park does not contribute through setting to the significance of Kyme Tower. Nor does the Site as a whole.

6.59 The long-ranging intervisibility of Kyme Tower and parts of the Energy Park is largely incidental to the significance of the asset; there is no evidence to suggest that visibility specifically of the Energy Park was ever important to the defensive function of the Tower, or that the Tower was intended to be seen specifically from the Energy Park or any location to its south or south-east from where the Energy Park may be co-visible.

6.60 The proposed development of the Energy Park may be visible from the top floor and battlement of Kyme Tower (though it is not possible to gain access as there is no surviving stairwell); however it would be seen at long-range, within a landscape of a distinctly modern character. The geographical and topographical context of the Tower, and the current potential range of the views from it, will not be changed.

6.61 The proposed development of the Energy Park will not be co-visible in the identified mid-ranging views of the Tower from Clay Bank or Cow Drove and so will not detract from or compete with the prominence of the Tower from those locations. There could be co-visibility of the Tower and the proposed development of

the Energy Park from points along the A17, but those views are at such long range that it is difficult to clearly distinguish and identify the Tower; therefore these are not considered key views of the asset.

- 6.62 **No harm** to Kyme Tower is anticipated to arise from the proposed development.

#### Mill Green Farmhouse

- 6.63 Mill Green Farmhouse is identified as a non-designated heritage asset by the HER (MLI121988; Figure 4a); the record description reads as follows:

*"Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. There has been a partial loss (less than 50%) of traditional buildings. Isolated location. Large modern sheds are located to the side of the site."*

- 6.64 The significance of the complex is derived from its architectural and historic interest as a surviving 19<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead, which, among others in the area, was established following the drainage/reclamation of Heckington Fen for agriculture in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (see 5.35).
- 6.65 Mill Green Farm is located on the north side of a private track that runs for nearly 1.5km east from Clay Bank. On the south side of the track is a small dyke; the larger Head Dike, which marks the northern boundary of the Energy Park, lies c.525m further to the south. The farmhouse fronts the track; there are gardens to its west, a courtyard of historic brick outbuildings to

its east, and modern barns to its north.

- 6.66 The farmhouse is best experienced from within its curtilage: the track, the gardens, and the courtyards. At such close range, its built form and features of architectural and historic interest can be discerned and appreciated (Plate 37, Plate 38, Plate 39); and the ranges of outbuildings are co-visible, rendering the historic working layout of the farmstead intelligible (Plate 40).



*Plate 37: South-facing elevation of Mill Green Farmhouse*



*Plate 38: West-facing elevation of Mill Green Farmhouse*



*Plate 40: Historic outbuildings to the east of the Farmhouse*



*Plate 39: East-facing elevation of Mill Green Farmhouse*

6.67 There are long-ranging views of the south-facing elevation of the farmhouse from the northern-central and eastern parts of the Energy Park, though the views are blocked in the far north by the earthwork of Head Dike (Plate 41, Plate 42). In these open views, although the farmhouse cannot be seen clearly, its relative isolation within the flat low-lying agricultural landscape is apparent and provides historic context for the farmstead.



*Plate 41: View of Mill Green Farmhouse from the northern part of the Energy Park (TF196464)*



*Plate 42: View of Mill Green Farmhouse from the north-eastern part of the Energy Park (TF210461)*

- 6.68 The farmhouse has designed views looking south over the track, the fields lying between the track and Head Dike, and the fields of the Energy Park; the modern barns at Six Hundreds Farm and the various plantations are clearly visible (Plate 43). The open landscape character, of expansive tree-less fields demarcated by dykes, is relatively unchanged from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (as evidenced by historic mapping) and again provides context for the farm's origins.





*Plate 43: Designed view from Mill Green Farmhouse towards and across the Energy Park*

6.69 It is considered that the following elements of setting contribute to the significance of Mill Green Farmhouse:

- **The courtyard of brick outbuildings to its east, which form part of the historic layout of the working farm;**
- **The gardens to its west, from where the farmhouse can be seen and appreciated and across which there are views from the side elevation of the farmhouse; and**
- **The open agricultural landscape to its south, which features in designed views from the farmhouse and contributes to an understanding of the origins of the farmstead.**

6.70 Regarding the contribution made by the outlying farmland, the fields between the track and Head Dike are considered most important given their close proximity to the farmstead and the likelihood of their having comprised part of the landholding of the farm. The fields to the south of Head Dike, within the Energy Park, are also visible but at longer range.

6.71 The proposed development will be visible in designed views from Mill Green Farmhouse, particularly from the first-floor windows. It is considered that the significant and extensive change to the late-19<sup>th</sup> century landscape character of the Energy Park arising from the proposed development (i.e. from open arable fields to extensive blocks of modern built form) will result in **minor harm** to the significance of this non-designated heritage asset.

# 7. Conclusions

## Archaeology

- 7.1 There is potential for buried archaeological remains of later prehistoric and/or Roman date to be present within the Site. Specifically: within the western third of the Energy Park where briquetage has previously been found, within the eastern third of the Energy Park near the recent discoveries made for Viking Link, and within the northern and southern sections of the Grid Connection (south-west of Royalty Farm and between North Grove and Bicker Grove), where cropmarks are recorded. In situ evidence for prehistoric and/or Roman occupation and activity, including salt-working, would be found beside infilled tidal river channels called roddons. Features like enclosures, roundhouses and salterns could be of regional significance.
- 7.2 There is potential for buried archaeological remains of a post-medieval duck decoy within the eastern third of the Energy Park, as indicated by a pentagon-shaped cropmark on historic aerial photographs. This feature would likely be considered a non-designated heritage asset of local to regional significance. There is also potential for buried structural remains of post-medieval and modern farms and outfarms across the Energy Park, shown on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. Such remains could be considered non-designated heritage assets of only limited significance. Buried evidence of historic agricultural land use, such as former field boundaries, would typically not be considered heritage assets.
- 7.3 The upstanding cottages and barn of Six Hundreds Farm, a 19<sup>th</sup>-century drainage pump at Head Dike, and a low brick wall to the west of Elm Grange could be considered heritage assets albeit of only local significance; these features will be retained as part of the proposed development.

## Built heritage

- 7.4 An appropriate and proportionate level of settings assessment has been undertaken for all designated and selected non-designated heritage assets located within and beyond a 5km radius of the Site.
- 7.5 It was established that despite indications of later prehistoric and/or Roman activity within both the Scheduled Monument on the west side of Sidebar Lane and parts of the Energy Park, in the absence of any known direct association between the two locales, the Site does not contribute through setting to the asset's significance and as such that the proposed development will result in no harm to the asset's significance.
- 7.6 It was established that the long-ranging intervisibility between parts of the Energy Park and the Grade I Listed Kyme Tower is largely incidental; and that the Site does not contribute through setting to the asset's significance and as such that the proposed development will result in no harm to the asset's significance.

- 7.7 It was established that the northern and central parts of the Energy Park feature in designed southerly views from the non-Listed Mill Green Farmhouse; and that the change to historic landscape character arising from the proposed development and as experienced in those views from the asset would result in minor harm to the asset's significance.
- 7.8 It was also considered that the proposed development will cause no harm to any other Listed (or non-Listed) Building, Scheduled Monument, or Conservation Area located within a minimum 5km radius of the Site.

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1779	Armstrong's Map of Lincolnshire [ <a href="#">Lincolnshire Archives Ref. 2 ANC 5.22.4-7</a> ]
Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century	Map of South Kyme being an estate to Abraham Hume, Esquire, Heckington Fen [ <a href="#">Lincolnshire Archives Ref. BNLW/1/6/1/45/2</a> ]

1818	Ordnance Surveyor's Drawing [REDACTED]	
1850	Tithe Map and Apportionment for Great Hale Parish [ <a href="#">The Genealogist</a> ]	
1863	Particulars and Conditions of Sale: Freehold and tithe-free estate situated at Garwick in the parish of Heckington, comprising of 2 messuages or farm houses with outbuildings, etc., and 230 acres of arable, meadow and pasture land [ <a href="#">Lincolnshire Archives Ref. PADLEY/3/302</a> ]	
1887	Ordnance Survey County Series for Lincolnshire, 1:10,560 [ <a href="#">Promap</a> ]	
1906	Ordnance Survey County Series for Lincolnshire, 1:10,560 [ <a href="#">Promap</a> ]	
1950	Ordnance Survey County Series for Lincolnshire, 1:10,560 [ <a href="#">Promap</a> ]	
1956	Ordnance Survey County Series for Lincolnshire, 1:10,560 [ <a href="#">Promap</a> ]	
1974-77	Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:10,000 [ <a href="#">Promap</a> ]	
1977	Sales Particulars for Great Hale Farm [ <a href="#">Lincolnshire Archives Ref. 5-MARTIN/308</a> ]	
1980-89	Ordnance Survey Plan, 1:10,000 [ <a href="#">Promap</a> ]	
<b>Aerial Photographs (held by Historic England Archives)</b>		
<i>Date</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Vertical / Oblique?</i>
29 <sup>th</sup> August 1946	RAF/106G/UK/1706	V
12 <sup>th</sup> September 1946	RAF/106G/UK/1730	V
17 <sup>th</sup> May 1947	RAF/CPE/UK/2073	V
13 <sup>th</sup> May 1948	RAF/541/16	V
5 <sup>th</sup> June 1950	RAF/541/558	V

29 <sup>th</sup> May 1966	HSL/UK/66493 and HSL/UK/66494	V
12 <sup>th</sup> March 1972	OS/72004	V
29 <sup>th</sup> March 1973	OS/73055	V
7 <sup>th</sup> June 1973	OS/73236	V
18 <sup>th</sup> June 1973	OS/73326	V
1 <sup>st</sup> July 1975	TF 1745 / 1 - / 6 inclusive	O
5 <sup>th</sup> June 1976	MAL/76036	V
30 <sup>th</sup> June 1976	MAL/76053	V
26 <sup>th</sup> July 1979	TF 1944 / 1; TF 1945 / 1 - / 2; TF 2043 / 1 - / 3; TF 2044 / 1 - / 4; TF 2055 / 1	O
3 <sup>rd</sup> March 1980	TF 2143 / 2	O
27 <sup>th</sup> June 1980	TF 1745 / 7 - / 11 inclusive	O
7 <sup>th</sup> March 1983	OS/83010	V
30 <sup>th</sup> July 1983	TF 1843 / 2 - / 3 and TF 1844 / 1 - / 2	O
12 <sup>th</sup> July 1984	TF 1943 / 6 and TF 1943 / 13 - / 15 inclusive	O
15 <sup>th</sup> April 1985	OS/85022	V
14 <sup>th</sup> May 1996	OS/96579A	V
14 <sup>th</sup> October 1996	OS/96333 and OS/96334	V
14 <sup>th</sup> June 2011	TF 1745 / 16 - / 28 inclusive	O
<b>Aerial Photographs (held by Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record)</b>		



<i>Date</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Vertical / Oblique?</i>
30 <sup>th</sup> June 1952	PRN 12525; CUCAP_JE73-74	O
Uncertain	PRN 12525; RCHME_TF1939-10	O
Uncertain	PRN 12525; RCHME_TF1939-11	O
30 <sup>th</sup> July 1983	PRN 63698; RCHME_TF1843-2	O
30 <sup>th</sup> July 1983	PRN 63698; RCHME_TF1844-1	O
30 <sup>th</sup> July 1983	PRN 63698; RCHME_TF1845-2	O
<b>Aerial Photographs (held by Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography – no public access at present)</b>		
<i>Date</i>	<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Vertical/Oblique?</i>
30 <sup>th</sup> June 1952	JE74	O
31 <sup>st</sup> May 1957	VA3	O
3 <sup>rd</sup> April 1969	RC8H093 – 099 inclusive	V
22 <sup>nd</sup> June 1970	BCG98	O
6 <sup>th</sup> April 1974	RC8AN181	V
3 <sup>rd</sup> May 1976	RC8BG075; RC8BG076; RC8BG124	V
30 <sup>th</sup> April 1984	RC8GI181 -183 inclusive; RC8GI188 -190 inclusive; RC8GI195; RC8GI197 -204 inclusive	V

# Appendix 1: Gazetteer of Historic Environment Record Data

## Historic England National Heritage List for England

### Scheduled Monuments

List Entry	Name
1004927	Settlement site 650yds (600m) E of Holme House
1004946	Car Dyke, Roman canal at Helpringham
1004962	Roman saltern in Helpringham Fen
1008317	Remains of medieval monastery, moated manor house, fishponds and post-medieval garden
1009218	Butter cross, Swineshead
1009978	Medieval field system 250m north of Church End Farm
1010674	Stump Cross
1010675	Churchyard cross, St Andrew's churchyard
1013482	Roman settlement and drove at Fen Farm
1018684	The Manwar Ings: remains of a motte and bailey castle
1018687	Swineshead Abbey

### Listed Buildings

List Entry	Name	Grade
1061749	CHURCH OF ST MARY AND ALL SAINTS	II*
1061801	CHURCH FARMHOUSE	II
1061802	THE MANOR HOUSE	II
1061803	ROOKERY FARMHOUSE	II
1061804	11 AND 13, CHURCH STREET	II
1061805	LYNDON COTTAGE	II
1061806	WESLEYAN REFORM CHAPEL	II
1061807	4, THE GREEN	II
1061808	SIGNAL BOX	II
1061809	39, HIGH STREET	II
1061810	THE RED HOUSE, GATE AND RAILINGS	II
1061811	103, HIGH STREET	II
1061812	NAG'S HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE	II
1061813	THE OLD VICARAGE	II
1061814	MANOR FARMHOUSE	II*
1061816	5 AND 7, NORTH FEN ROAD	II
1061818	THE MANOR HOUSE	II

1061842	THE OLD VICARAGE	II
1061843	17, CHURCH STREET	II
1062012	DRAINAGE MILL AT SPINNEY FARM	II
1062013	AMBER FARMHOUSE	II
1062014	CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN	I
1062015	THE RED LION INN	II
1062016	MORLEY HOUSE	II
1062017	FORE LANE FARMHOUSE AND STABLE (NORTH OF GAUNTLET HOUSE)	II
1062018	MORLEY COTTAGES	II
1062024	HOLME HOUSE	II
1062038	EARTH CLOSET AT PELHAMS LANDS FARM, NORTH	II
1062048	TERRY BOOTH FARMHOUSE	II
1062049	FARM BUILDINGS AT TERRY BOOTH FARM	II
1062050	BOWLES FARMHOUSE	II
1062051	DRAINING SCOOP WHEEL AND CHANNEL NORTH OF DEANGATE HOUSE (TF234455)	II
1062054	CORNER COTTAGE	II
1062080	CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS	II
1062081	BUILDING EAST OF HOLLAND FEN POST OFFICE	II
1062092	MILE STONE (MIDWAY BETWEEN FRAMPTON LANE AND BAKER'S BRIDGE)	II

1064443	THE OLD COACHING HOUSE	II
1064445	WHITE COTTAGE AT BECK FARM	II
1064446	27, CHURCH STREET	II
1064447	TOWN FARM HOUSE	II
1064448	36, CHURCH STREET	II*
1064449	CHURCH OF ST MARY AND THE HOLY ROOD	I
1064450	THE PEACOCK GUEST HOUSE	II*
1064451	MANSFIELD HOUSE	II
1064452	RED COW HOTEL	II
1064453	DONINGTON FEN FARMHOUSE	II
1064454	ST HELIERS'	II
1064455	18, MARKET PLACE	II
1064456	5, PARK LANE	II
1064457	OLD SCHOOL BUILDING AT COWLEYS SCHOOL	II
1064458	VILLAGE YOUTH CENTRE ON SITE OF COWLEYS SCHOOL	II
1064485	MILEPOST AT CHAPEL BRIDGE	II
1064556	SUTTON HOUSE	II
1147013	CHURCH OF ST MARGARET	I
1147825	STABLES AND GRANARY AT PELHAMS LANDS FARM	II

1165050	THE VILLA	II
1165111	BARN TO HUBBERT'S BRIDGE FARM	II
1165222	STABLE BLOCK AT HOLME HOUSE	II
1165368	SWINESHEAD ABBEY	II
1166160	THE BLACK BULL	II
1166181	4, MILL LANE	II
1166185	STABLES AT THE VICARAGE	II
1166197	74, QUADRING ROAD	II
1166210	NORTH WING OF COWLEYS SCHOOL	II
1166255	TRAPHOUSE AND PIGEONCOTE TO WYKES MANOR FARM	II
1168767	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	I
1168791	THE WHITE HORSE INN	II
1168793	2, CHURCH STREET	II
1168803	CROSS IN CHURCHYARD OF CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	II
1168811	HENRY GODSON'S ALMSHOUSES	II
1168815	HECKINGTON MILL	I
1168824	51 AND 53, HIGH STREET	II
1168833	87-91, HIGH STREET	II
1168854	PEA ROOMS	II

1169014	METHODIST CHAPEL	II
1169043	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	II
1204786	KYME TOWER	I
1204788	LAWN HALL	II
1232852	THE CHESTNUTS	II
1232853	OLD MALTINGS AT WESTHOLME HOUSE	II
1232854	OLD METHODIST CHAPEL	II
1232857	BRIDGE HOUSE	II
1232858	BANK HOUSE	II
1232859	THE COTTAGE	II
1232860	CHURCH OF ST MARY	I
1232862	THE CHESTNUTS	II
1232863	CROSS	II
1232896	THE MILL	II
1232947	HUBBERT'S BRIDGE FARMHOUSE	II
1240043	HOLMFIELD HOUSE	II
1253003	HECKINGTON HALL	II
1261216	WILLIAM DODS	II
1271843	NORMANTON HOUSE AND OUTBUILDING	II

1271844	FARM BUILDINGS TO SOUTH EAST OF NORMANTON HOUSE	II
1276883	WESTHOLME HOUSE	II
1276886	WHEATSHEAF HOTEL	II
1276887	CROSS BASE AND STOCKS	II
1306836	37, HIGH STREET	II
1306841	42, HIGH STREET	II
1309014	THE PARK	II
1309030	14, MARKET PLACE	II
1317352	MILESTONE NEAR JUNCTION WITH FENHOUSES DROVE	II
1359261	PIGEONCOTE AT DOVECOTE FARM	II
1359282	CAYTHORPE FARMHOUSE	II
1359283	32 AND 34, CHURCH STREET	II
1359284	THE VICARAGE	II
1359285	WINDMILL	II
1359286	Wykes Manor	II*
1360489	CHURCH OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST	II
1360490	ASH TREE FARMHOUSE	II
1360491	GRAVESTONE AND TOMBSTONE 10 PACES FROM SOUTH TRANSEPT IN CHURCHYARD, CHURCH OF ST SWITHIN	II
1360492	GAUNLET HOUSE	II



1360493	GARAGE COTTAGE	II
1360495	KITCHEN GARDEN WALL TO HUBBERTS BRIDGE FARMHOUSE	II
1360502	PELHAMS LANDS FARMHOUSE	II
1360519	MILE POST SOUTH OF OLD JUNCTION WITH A52	II
1360586	FENLAND HOUSE	II
1360587	10, HALL ROAD	II
1360588	18, BOSTON ROAD	II
1360589	67 AND 69, CHURCH STREET	II
1360590	CHURCH OF ST ANDREW	I
1360601	THE MANOR	II
1393138	THE RED BRIDGE	II
1404589	SWINESHEAD WAR MEMORIAL	II
1440861	HECKINGTON WAR MEMORIAL	II
1448483	BICKER WAR MEMORIAL	II

## Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

### Event Data

EvUID	Name
ELI11051	Archaeological Watching Brief on Groundworks at Plot 3 Coles Lane, Swineshead

ELI11054	Watching brief on groundworks on land adjacent to Firtree Cottage, North End, Swineshead
ELI11991	Excavation of a burial at Garwick, Heckington Fen
ELI13102	Site Visit to the Resistance Hide, Swineshead Bridge
ELI13270	Land at 3 Coles Lane, Swineshead
ELI13530	Land Adjacent to The Croft, Coles Lane, Swineshead
ELI1731	High Bridge, Swineshead
ELI2764	Land at Bar bridge, Lowlands
ELI2765	Station Road.
ELI3353	Land west of High Street, Swineshead
ELI3355	Land west of High Street, Swineshead
ELI3846	Watching brief on land at Bar Bridge, Lowlands
ELI4340	Land at Bicker Fen Wind Farm Site, Bicker
ELI4341	Land at Bicker Fen Wind Farm Site, Bicker Fen
ELI4342	Geophysical survey on land at Bicker (Bicker Fen Wind Farm Site)
ELI4343	Land at Bicker Fen Wind Farm Site, Bicker Fen
ELI4344	Geophysical survey on land at Bicker (Bicker Fen Wind Farm Site)
ELI4602	Site visit to chapel, Heckington Fen
ELI4752	Site visit to the drainage mill at Spinney Farm
ELI4754	Casual Find, High House Farm, Amber Hill

ELI4755	Casual find at Amber Hill
ELI4774	Site visit to Drainage Mill
ELI4778	Site visit to Church of St. John the Baptist
ELI554	Watching brief at Gypsy Lane/Station Road, Swineshead
ELI5568	Land at Bicker Fen Windfarm, Bicker
ELI5737	Proposed wind farm at Bicker Fen
ELI6030	Archaeological Evaluation at Bicker Fen Substation, Bicker Fen
ELI6041	Site visit to the White Hart public house, South Street, Alford
ELI6088	Casual field observation, Heckington, 1967
ELI6089	Casual field observation, Carter Plot, Heckington
ELI6090	Casual field observation after ploughing in 1963, Heckington
ELI6095	Fieldwalking in Great Hale, 1954
ELI6103	Watching brief on water main at Heckington Fen
ELI6126	Field observation at Littleworth Drove, Heckington
ELI6133	Fieldwalking to the west of Sidebar Lane, Heckington
ELI6138	Fieldwalking by local group in Heckington
ELI6140	Field observation south of Head Dyke, Heckington
ELI6150	Field walking to the west of Sandlees Lane, Heckington
ELI6151	Field walking north of the A17, Heckington

ELI6208	Excavation of Romano-British tile kilns, near the Car Dyke, Heckington
ELI6209	Field walking of Romano-British tile kiln site, near the Car Dyke, Heckington
ELI6210	Fieldwalking north east of Holme House, Heckington
ELI6211	Field walking near the Car Dyke, Heckington
ELI6214	Field walking to the east of the Car Dyke, Heckington
ELI6220	Field walking east of the Car Dyke, Heckington
ELI6221	Field observation east of the Car Dyke, Heckington
ELI6222	Field fieldwalking in Heckington Fen
ELI6223	Field observation in Heckington Fen
ELI6408	Plot 2, Sutterton Drove, Amber Hill
ELI6911	Watching brief at land off Station Road, Swineshead
ELI6952	Watching brief along Swineshead rising main pipeline route
ELI6963	Watching brief on land at Northend, Swineshead
ELI7682	Bicker Fen Substation
ELI8379	Watching brief at Bicker Fen Substation
ELI8696	Land at Bicker Friest
ELI8837	Site visit to former nonconformist chapel, Chapel Lane, Amber Hill
ELI8879	Site visit to site of former nonconformist chapel, Station Road, Swineshead
ELI9122	Site visit to nonconformist chapel, Heckington Fen

ELI9223	Site visit to site of former nonconformist chapel, East Heckington
ELI9333	Building survey at Bridge Farm, Swineshead Bridge

#### Monument Data

<b>MonUID</b>	<b>Name</b>
MLI116391	A Middle Anglo-Saxon Trading Centre, Heckington
MLI116631	Unnamed farmstead, Bicker
MLI116632	Villa Farm, Bicker
MLI116633	Poplartree Farm, Bicker
MLI116634	White House Farm, Bicker
MLI116635	Crow Hall, Bicker
MLI116636	Dovecote Farm (Gauntlet Farm), Bicker
MLI116637	Gauntlet Farm, Bicker
MLI116638	Middle Fen, Donington
MLI116639	Vicarage Farm, Bicker
MLI116640	Eau End Farm, Helpringham
MLI116641	Unnamed farmstead, Bicker
MLI116642	Duckhall Farm, Bicker
MLI116643	Cowbridge Farm, Bicker

MLI116645	River Farm, Helpringham
MLI116646	Unnamed farmstead, Donington
MLI116647	Unnamed farmstead, Donington
MLI116648	Unnamed farmstead, Donington
MLI116649	Ing Farm (Rose Cottage), Bicker
MLI116650	Unnamed farmstead, Bicker
MLI116657	Unnamed farmstead, Donington
MLI116658	Northorpe Dairy Farm, Donington
MLI116659	Unnamed farmstead, Donington
MLI116660	Northorpe House (Northorpe Farm), Donington
MLI116661	The Old Barn, Donington
MLI116662	Unnamed farmstead, Donington
MLI122001	Unnamed farmstead, Great Hale
MLI122002	White House Farm, Great Hale
MLI122023	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale
MLI122024	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale
MLI122025	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale
MLI122026	Unnamed farmstead, Bicker
MLI122027	Unnamed farmstead, Bicker

MLI122028	The Popples, Little Hale
MLI122029	Unnamed farmstead, Little Hale
MLI122049	Unnamed farmstead (Blotoft House), Helpringham
MLI122392	Unnamed farmstead, Amber Hill
MLI122397	Skerth End Farm, Amber Hill
MLI122410	Holthills Farm, Swineshead
MLI122411	Brand End Farm, Swineshead
MLI122412	Chestnut Farm Barns, Swineshead
MLI122413	Barbridge Farm, Swineshead
MLI122414	North Lodge, Swineshead
MLI122428	The Villa, Swineshead
MLI122431	Lowgrounds FArm (Tilebarn Farm), Swineshead
MLI122432	(Lowgrounds House), Swineshead
MLI122433	(Aspland's Barn), Swineshead
MLI12525	Cropmarks, Bicker
MLI125553	Miles Master Aircraft Crash Site, Northorpe
MLI12568	Romano-British Pottery, Swineshead
MLI12569	Bronze Age Axe, Swineshead
MLI12570	Polished Stone Axe, Swineshead

MLI12571	Romano-British Pottery, Forty Foot Drain, Swineshead
MLI12573	Romano-British Pottery, Swineshead
MLI12574	Flint Scraper, Swineshead
MLI12578	Romano-British Pottery, Swineshead Bridge, Swineshead
MLI12584	Romano-British Pottery and Possible Saltern Sites, Swineshead
MLI12585	Medieval Pottery, Swineshead
MLI12589	Medieval Pottery, Swineshead
MLI12590	Romano-British Pottery, Swineshead
MLI12602	Romano-British Artefact Scatter, High House Farm, Amber Hill
MLI12603	Roman Pottery Scatter, Amber Hill
MLI12967	Dovecote, North Drove, Bicker
MLI13350	Medieval Pottery, North West of Swineshead
MLI13472	Part of a possible medieval field system, Swineshead
MLI13516	Undated agricultural activity, Station Road, Swineshead
MLI20042	Probable cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British settlement, Donington
MLI23585	Field boundaries near North Ing
MLI23586	Boundary ditch and pit near North Ing
MLI60631	Possible Romano-British cropmarks near Garwick, Heckington
MLI60706	Car Dyke in Lincolnshire



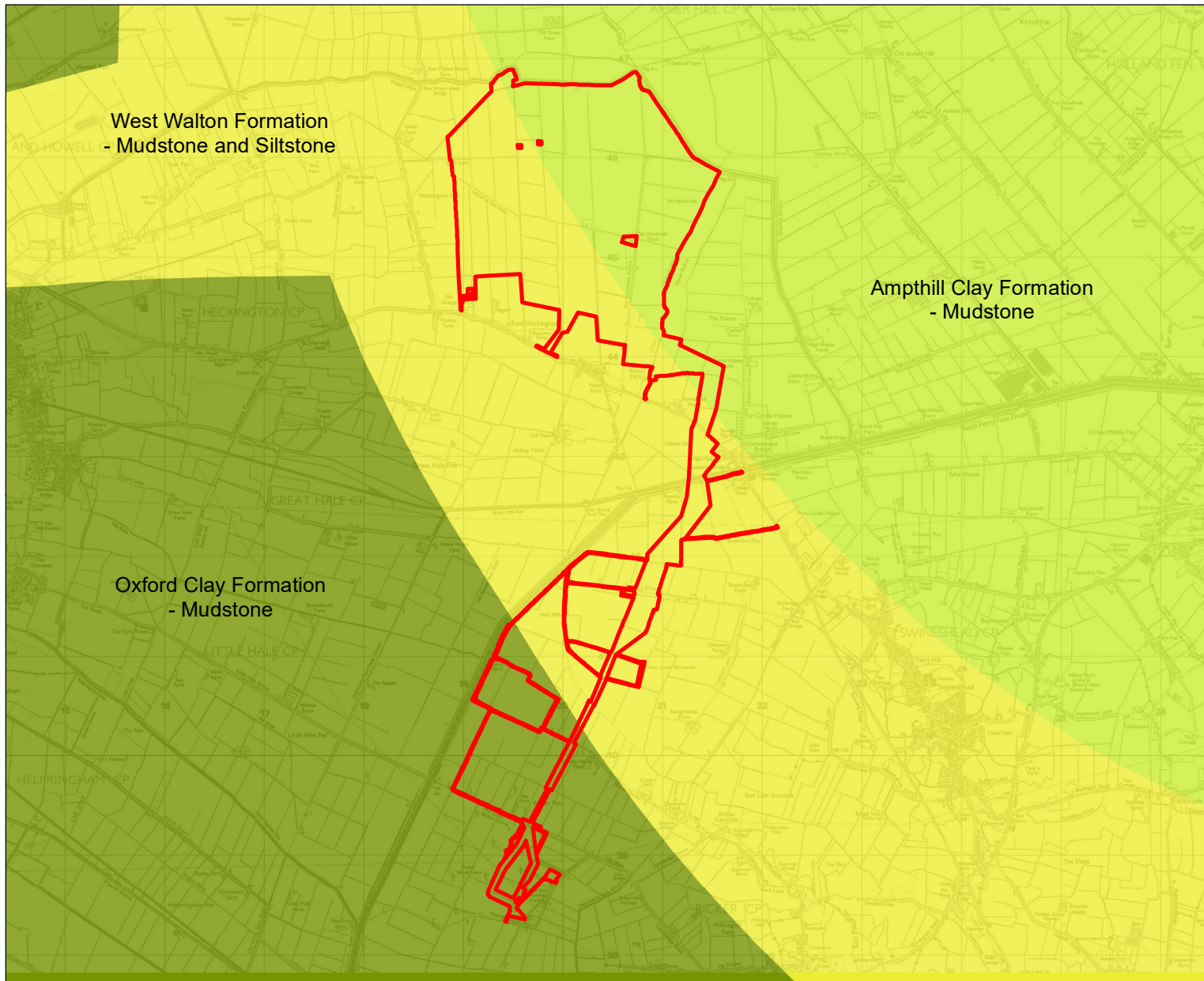
MLI60710	Scheduled Romano-British salt working site in Helpringham Fen, to the east of Devonport Farm
MLI60731	Prehistoric settlement site 600m east of Holme House, Heckington
MLI60935	Roman pottery, south of Head Dyke, Heckington
MLI60936	Worked flint, south of Littleworth Drove, Heckington
MLI81362	Settlement of Swineshead
MLI81407	Evidence for two demolished cottages, High Bridge
MLI81408	A small fragment of undated probably human skull, High Bridge
MLI82945	Tower windmill in Holland Fen
MLI83913	Sherd of sixteenth or seventeenth century pottery, Bar Bridge, Lowlands, Swineshead
MLI84683	Probable Romano-British farmstead, west of the Car Dyke, Heckington
MLI84684	Roman pottery and building debris found at Heckington
MLI84687	Swineshead windmill
MLI85904	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Heckington Fen
MLI86124	Settlement of Amber Hill
MLI86144	Drainage Scoop north of Denegate House, Amber Hill
MLI86145	Church of St. John the Baptist, Amber Hill
MLI86148	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Chapel Lane, Amber Hill
MLI87154	Late medieval to post medieval pottery scatter
MLI87319	Possible cropmarks north of Donington


MLI87509	Neolithic flint scraper found on land at Bicker Fen
MLI87644	Settlement of Garwick, in Heckington parish
MLI87646	Pottery scatter, Carter Plot, Heckington
MLI87647	Romano-British pottery and tile scatter, south west of Home Farm, Heckington
MLI87648	Settlement of East Heckington
MLI87649	Former church of St John, East Heckington
MLI87653	Possible Romano-British saltern, Great Hale Fen
MLI87654	Park House and parkland, Great Hale
MLI87655	Possible prehistoric cropmarks, Great Hale
MLI87835	Romano-British tile kilns, at Holme House near the Car Dyke, Heckington
MLI87871	Small quantity of Romano-British pottery, north east of Holme House, Heckington
MLI87875	Flint scatter, near Car Dyke, Heckington
MLI87879	Romano-British finds, east of the Car Dyke, Heckington
MLI87890	Large mound to the east of the Car Dyke, adjacent to prehistoric settlement, Heckington
MLI87891	Romano-British finds, Heckington Fen
MLI87892	Briquetage found in Heckington Fen
MLI88023	Possible Neolithic and/or Bronze Age finds, east of Heckington
MLI88047	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington
MLI88050	Romano-British finds, east of Heckington

MLI88065	Romano-British finds, north east of Heckington
MLI88102	Former smithy, East Heckington
MLI88428	Undated ditch at Amber Hill
MLI88972	Post medieval cropmark square enclosure, South Kyme
MLI89969	Undated cropmark trackway near Home Farm House, Little Hale
MLI90019	Romano-British Pottery Scatter, Helpringham Fen
MLI90021	Romano-British Pottery Scatter, Helpringham Fen
MLI90071	Post-medieval Flood Defence Ditches, Bicker Fen
MLI90708	Probable prehistoric or Romano-British farmstead, Heckington
MLI90709	Cropmark pit-like features and maculae, Heckington Fen
MLI90719	Probable cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British settlement evidence, Donington
MLI90808	Cropmark undated rectangular enclosures, Bicker
MLI90810	Cropmark undated enclosure, Bicker
MLI90811	Cropmark undated enclosures and ditches, Bicker
MLI90812	Cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British settlement, Swineshead
MLI91156	Buildings at Hall Farm, Great Hale
MLI91157	Buildings at Poplar Farm, Great Hale
MLI92472	Fore Lane Farmhouse and Stable, Bicker
MLI92568	Bridge House, Swineshead Bridge, Swineshead

MLI92641	Gaunlet House, Bicker
MLI97290	Site of former United Methodist chapel, East Heckington
MLI97385	Farm buildings at Bridge Farm, Swineshead Bridge
MLI97909	Earthworks, Amber Hill

# Appendix 2: Figures



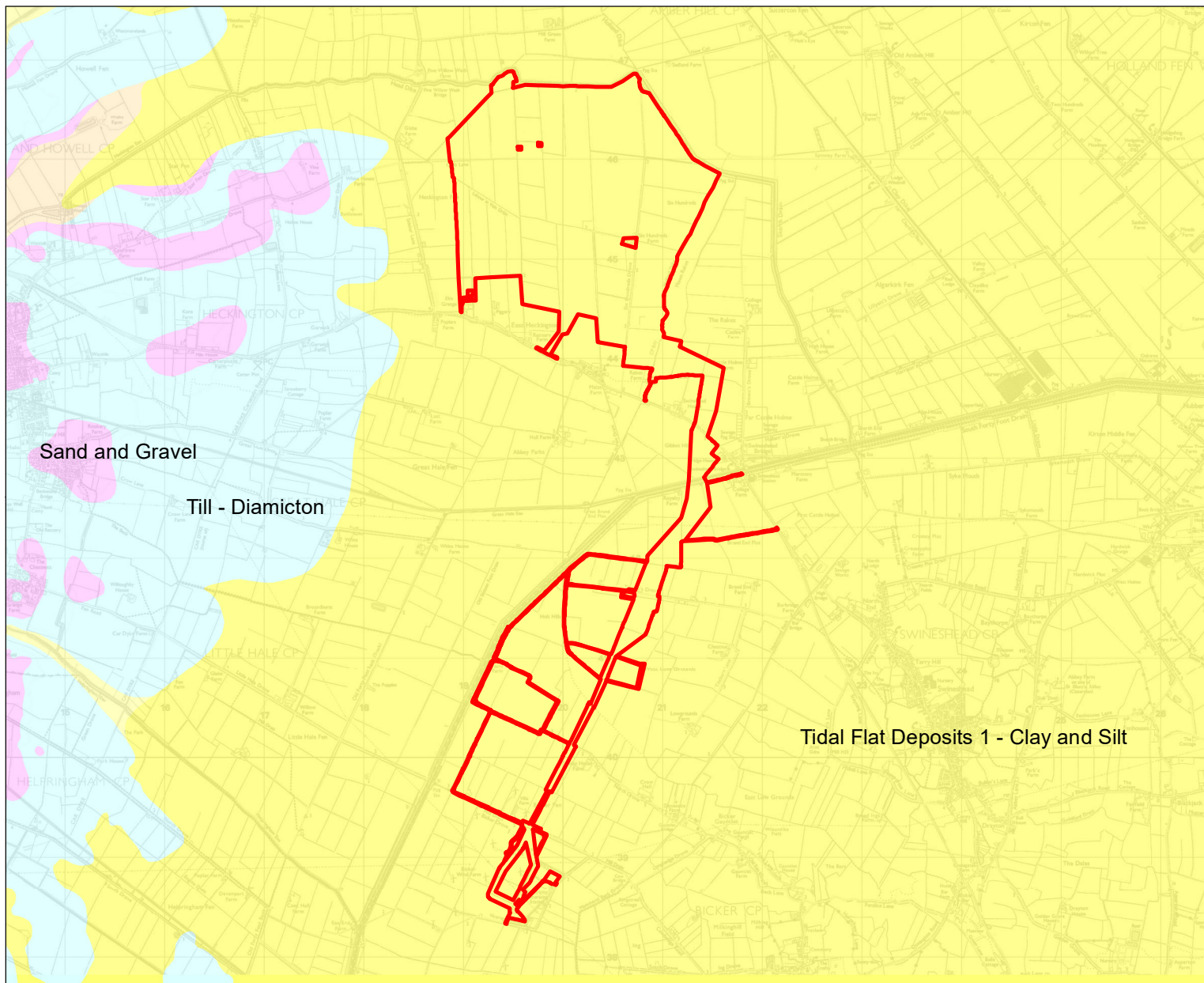
**KEY**  
 Site

Data provided by the British Geological Survey (2022).

### Figure 1: Bedrock Geology

### Heckington Fen Solar Park

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS



**KEY**  
 Site

Data provided by the British Geological Survey (2022).

## Figure 2: Superficial Geology

### Heckington Fen Solar Park

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd

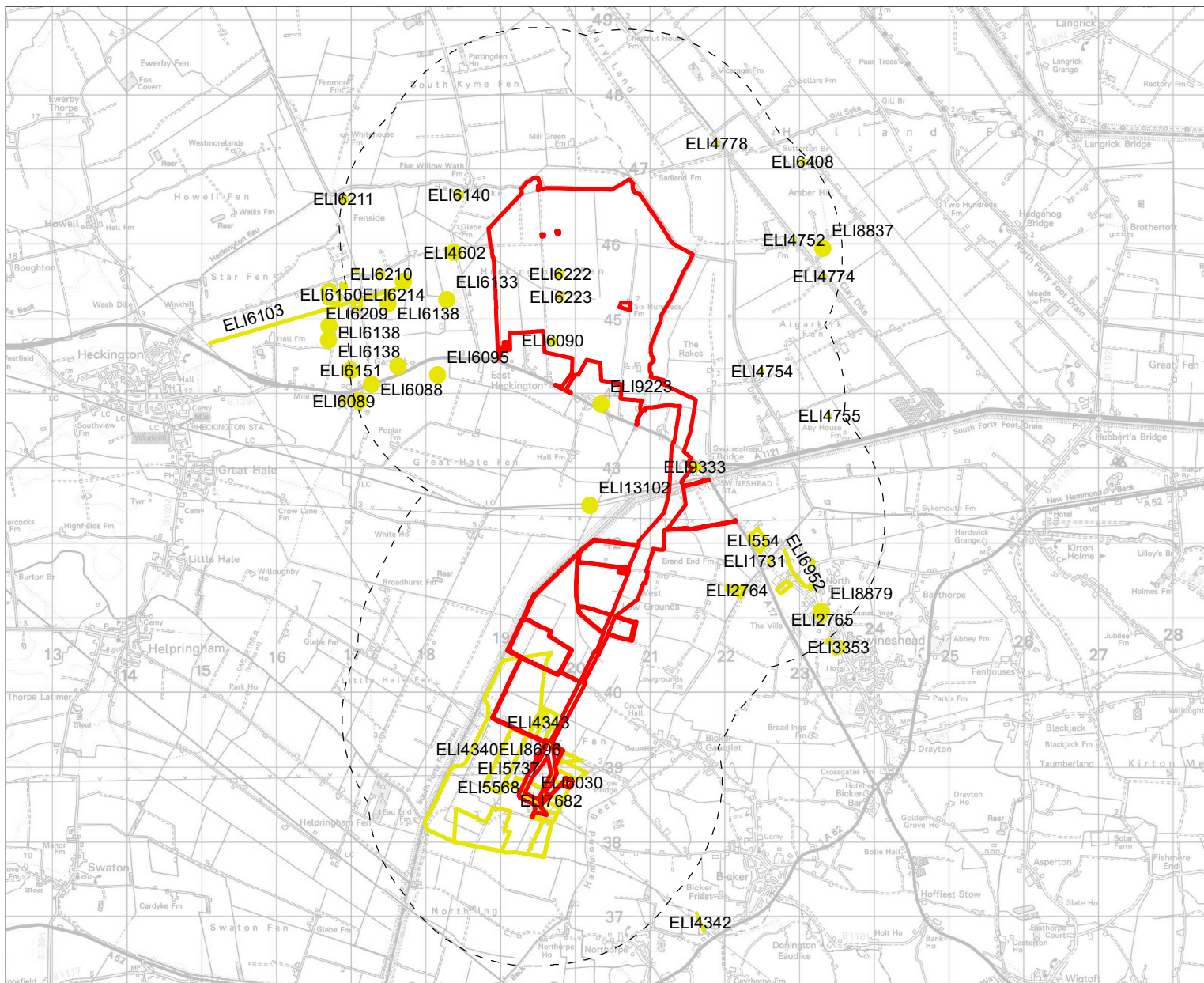
DRWG No: P20-2370

Drawn by: EP

Date: 29/11/2022

Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS



**KEY**

- Site
- 2km
- Events
- Events
- Events

Contains Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record data.

Records are labelled with their 'EvUID' - please cross-reference to Appendix 1 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

Some records outlie the study area as the original data trawl was based on a larger iteration of the redline.

**Figure 3a: Previous Archaeological Work**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd

DRWG No: P20-2370

Drawn by: EP

Date: 29/11/2022

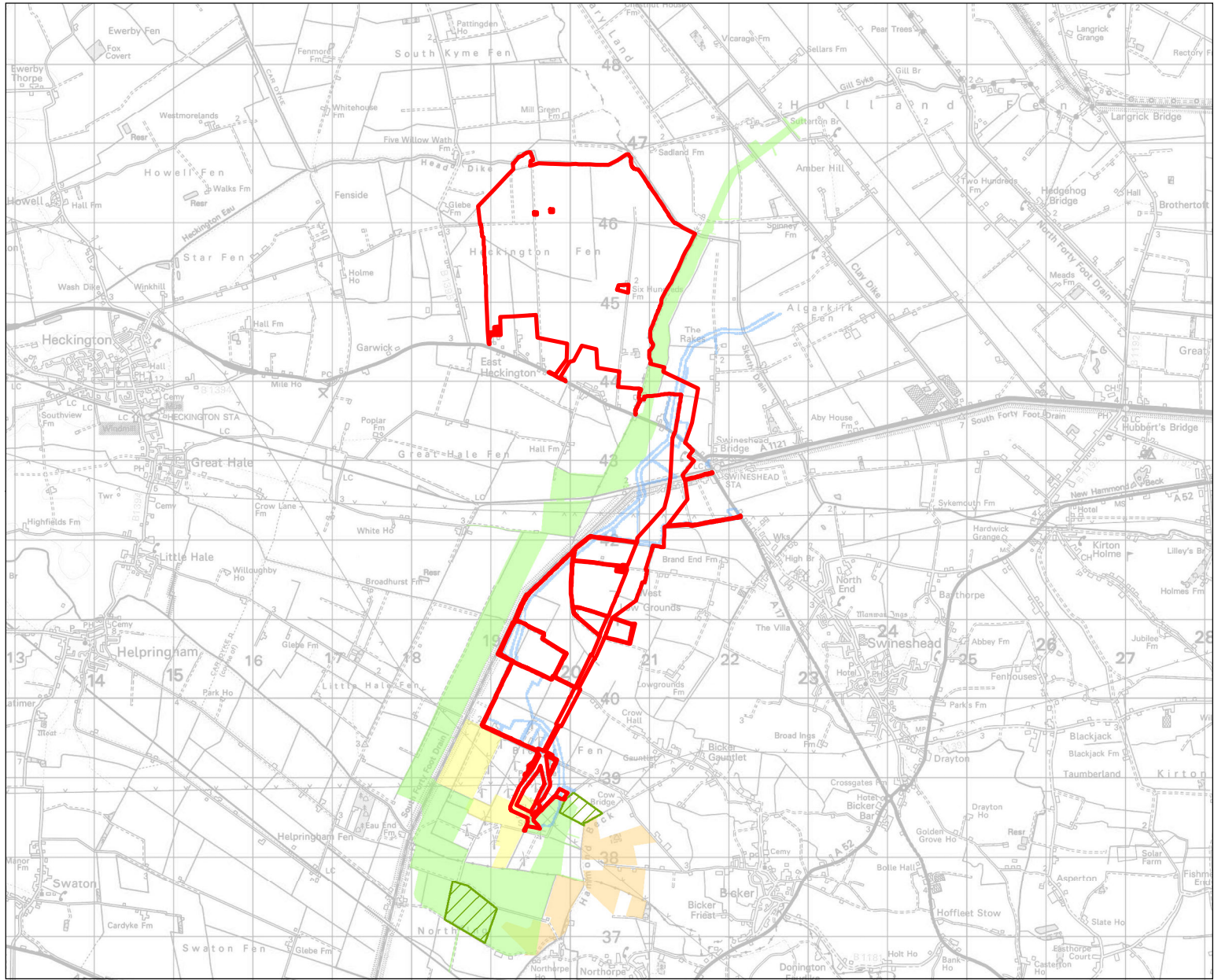
Scale: 1:80,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS

0 5 km







**KEY**

- Site
- Triton Knoll
- Viking Link
- VL Converter Station Options
- Vicarage Drive
- Bicker Fen

DCO boundaries are illustrated for Triton Knoll and Viking Link; full NW extent not shown. Archaeological fieldwork reports are not yet publicly available.

Site boundary from geophysical survey report (Headland Archaeology 2017) is shown for the Converter Station Options.

Site boundary from geophysical survey report (AOC Archaeology 2021) is shown for Vicarage Drive.

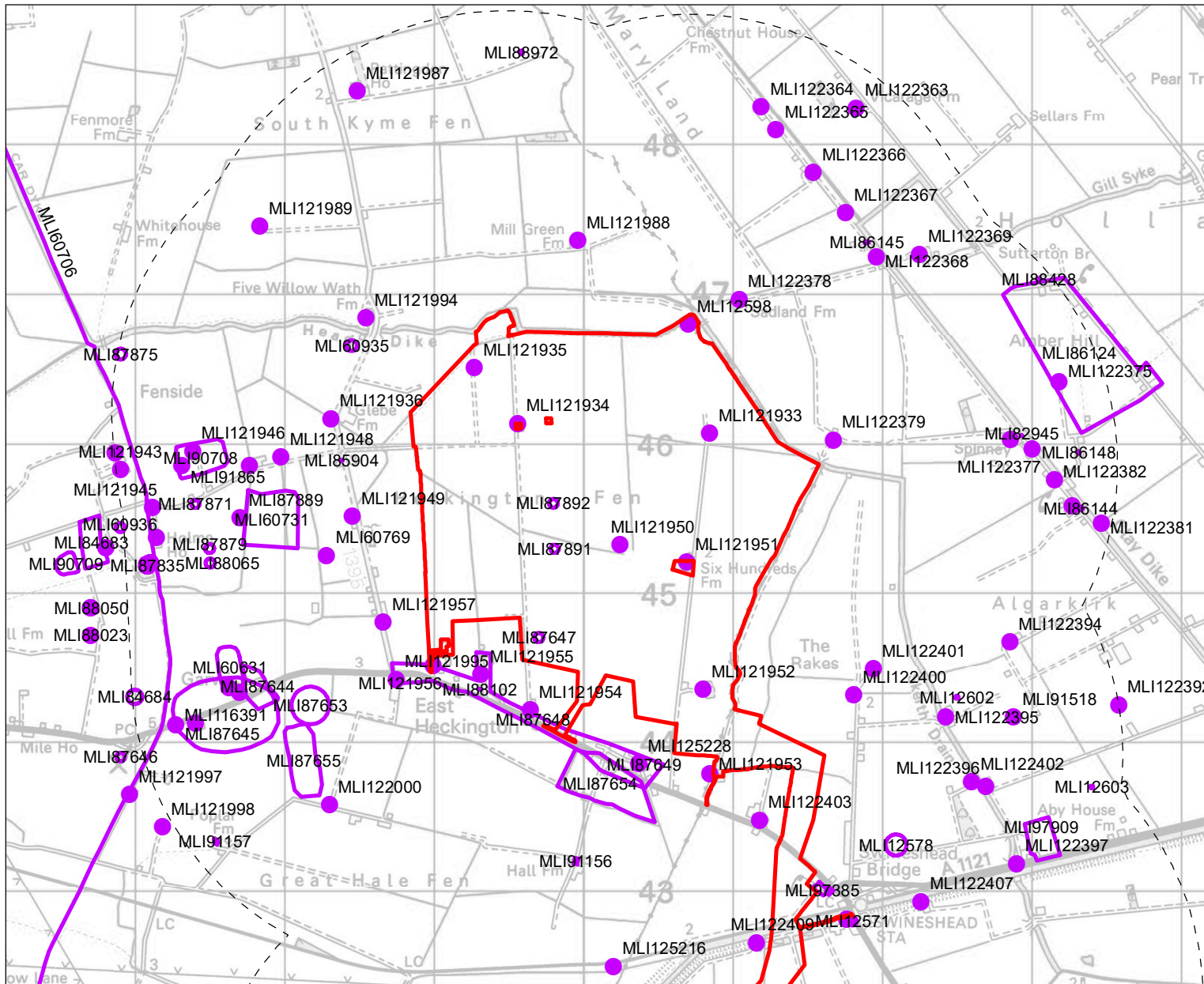
Site boundary from heritage desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2021) is shown for Bicker Fen.

**Figure 3b: Previous Archaeological Work**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:75,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**

- Site
- 2km
- Monuments
- Monuments
- Monuments

Contains Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record data.

Records are labelled with their 'MonUID' - please cross-reference to Appendix 1 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment.

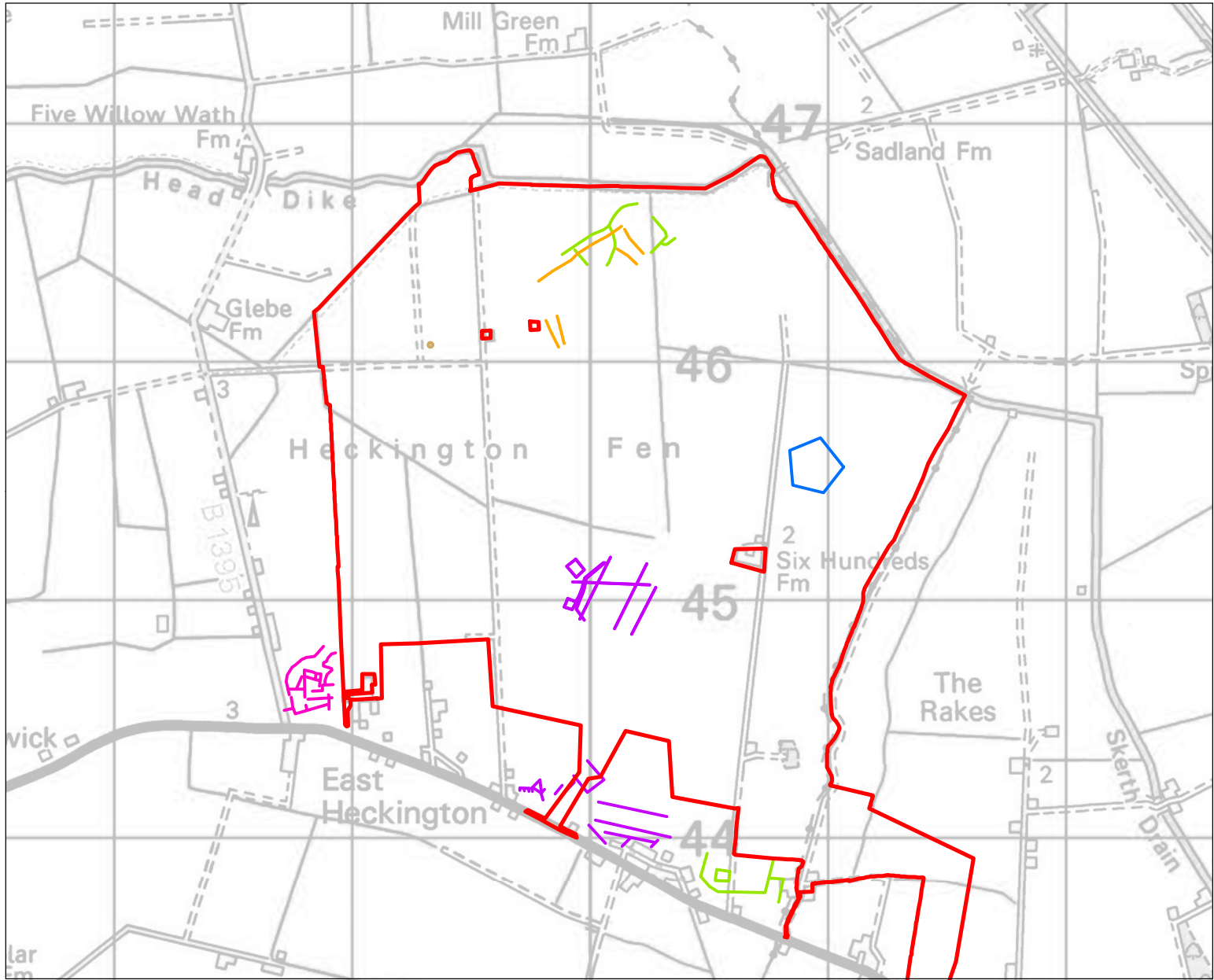
Some records outlie the study area as the original data trawl was based on a larger iteration of the redline.

**Figure 4a: HER 'Monuments'**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:40,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**

- Site
- 29th August 1946
- 12th September 1946
- 5th June 1950
- 5th June 1976
- 30th June 1976
- 26th July 1979

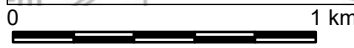
All illustrated cropmarks were transcribed by Pegasus Group from their own georeferenced digital copies of aerial prints held by Historic England Archives (see Sources list in Heritage Desk-Based Assessment).

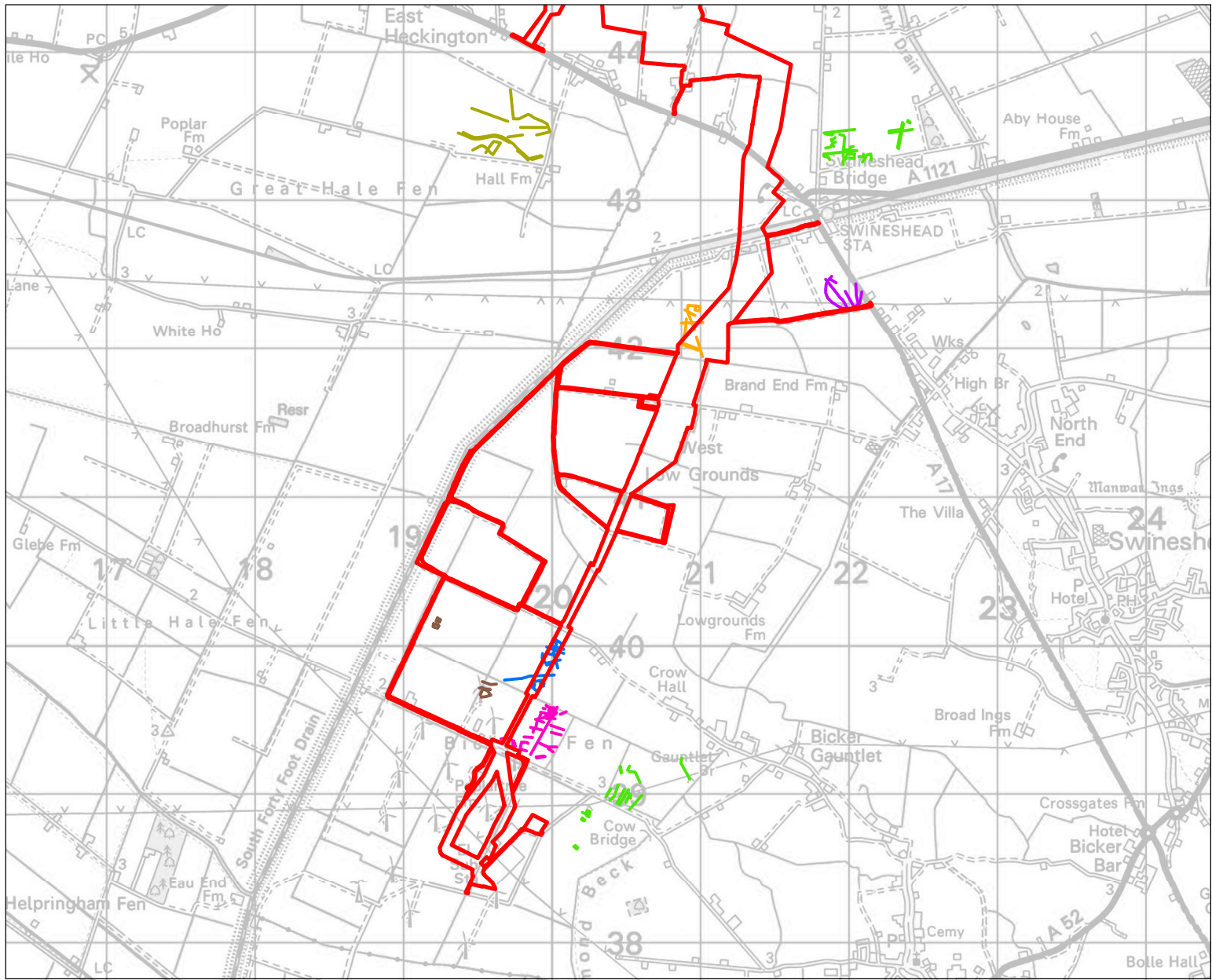
Only cropmarks within or immediately adjacent to the redline boundary are shown, but were noted elsewhere within the 2km study area.

**Figure 5a: Cropmarks - Energy Park**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:25,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**

- Site
- 5th June 1950
- 5th June 1976
- 25th July 1979
- 31st July 1981
- 31st July 1981
- 31st July 1981
- 12th July 1984
- 5th September 1994
- 14th October 1996

All illustrated cropmarks were transcribed by Pegasus Group from their own georeferenced digital copies of aerial prints held by Historic England Archives (see Sources list in Heritage Desk-Based Assessment).

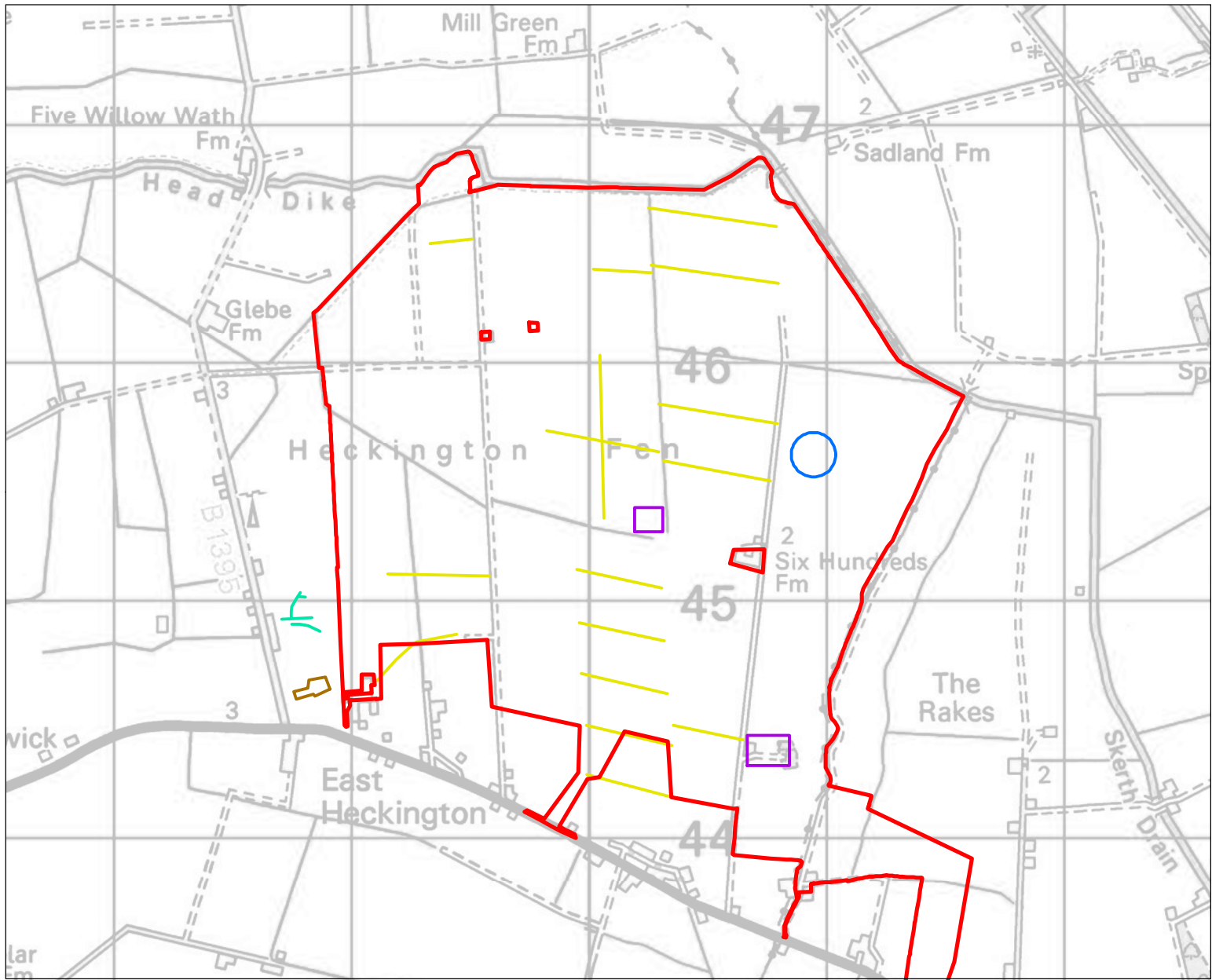
Only cropmarks within or immediately adjacent to the redline boundary are shown, but were noted elsewhere within the 2km study area.

**Figure 5b: Cropmarks - Grid Connection**

**Heckington Fen Energy Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:40,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**

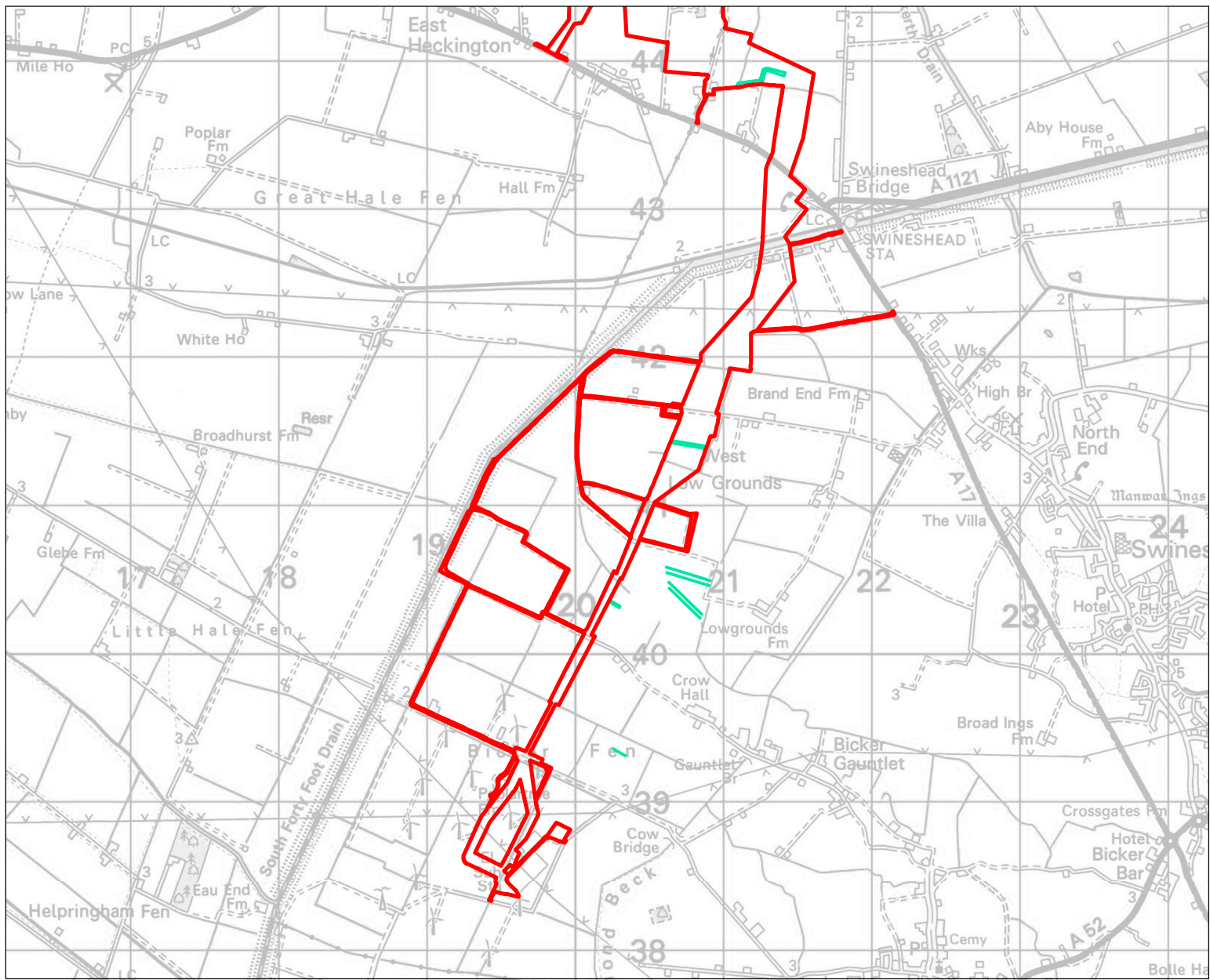
- Site
- Area of cropmarks
- Former duck decoy
- Former farms/barns
- Former field boundaries/tracks
- Uncertain

Please refer to Appendix 3 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment for the full suite of processed LiDAR imagery.

**Figure 6a: LiDAR Analysis - Energy Park**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:25,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS



**KEY**

- Site
- Uncertain
- Uncertain

Please refer to Appendix 3 of the Heritage Desk-Based Assessment for the full suite of processed LiDAR imagery.

**Figure 6b: LiDAR Analysis - Grid Connection**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:40,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**  
 Site

Image courtesy of Lincolnshire Archives.

**Figure 7: Enclosure Map for Heckington Parish, 1764**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd

DRWG No: P20-2370

Drawn by: EP

Date: 29/11/2022

Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS





**KEY**  
 Site

Image courtesy of Lincolnshire Archives.

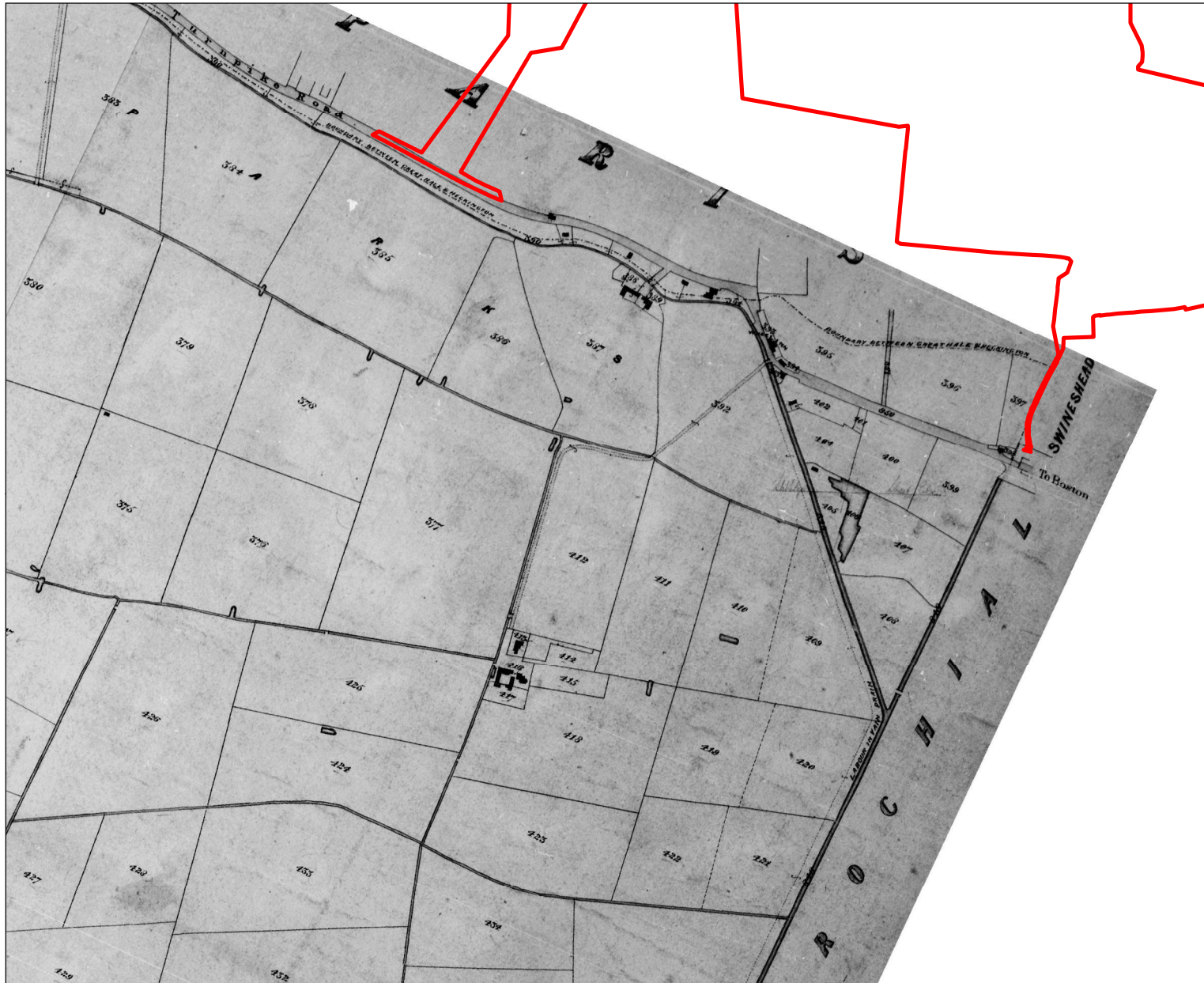
NB Due to the antiquity of the map, it is not possible to georeference with 100% accuracy. Therefore the site position is approximate. The label for Rakes Farm is misplaced.

**Figure 8: Armstrong's Map of Lincolnshire, 1779**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**  
 Site

Image courtesy of The Genealogist.

Only a small part of the Grid Connection falls within Great Hale parish. There is no tithe map coverage for the remainder of the Grid Connection or the Energy Park, which lie within Heckington, Swineshead, and Bicker parishes.

## Figure 9: Tithe Map for Great Hale Parish, 1850

### Heckington Fen Solar Park

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd

DRWG No: P20-2370

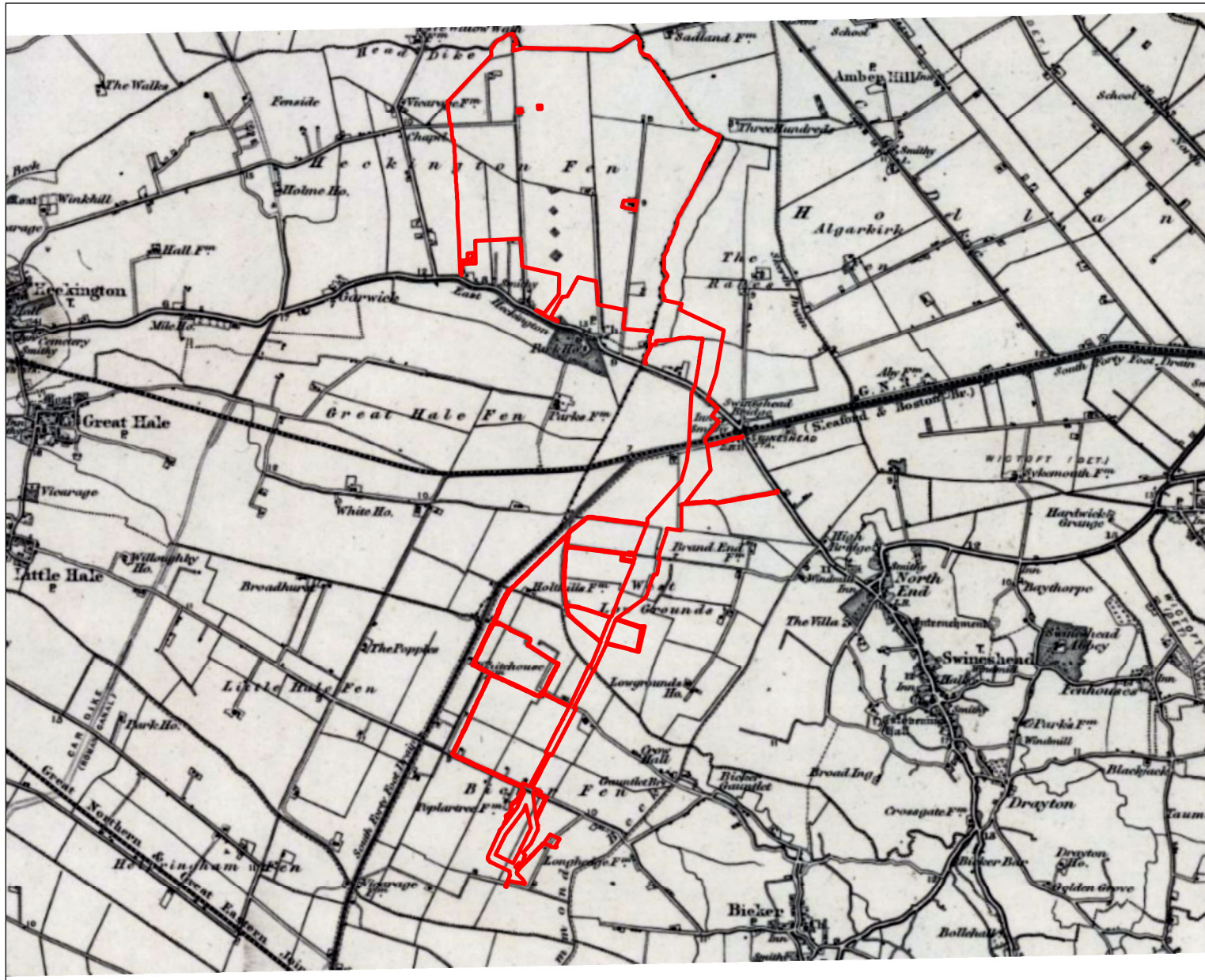
Drawn by: EP

Date: 29/11/2022

Scale: 1:10,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS





**KEY**  
 Site

Image courtesy of The Genealogist.

**Figure 10: First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1887**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS



**KEY**  
 Site

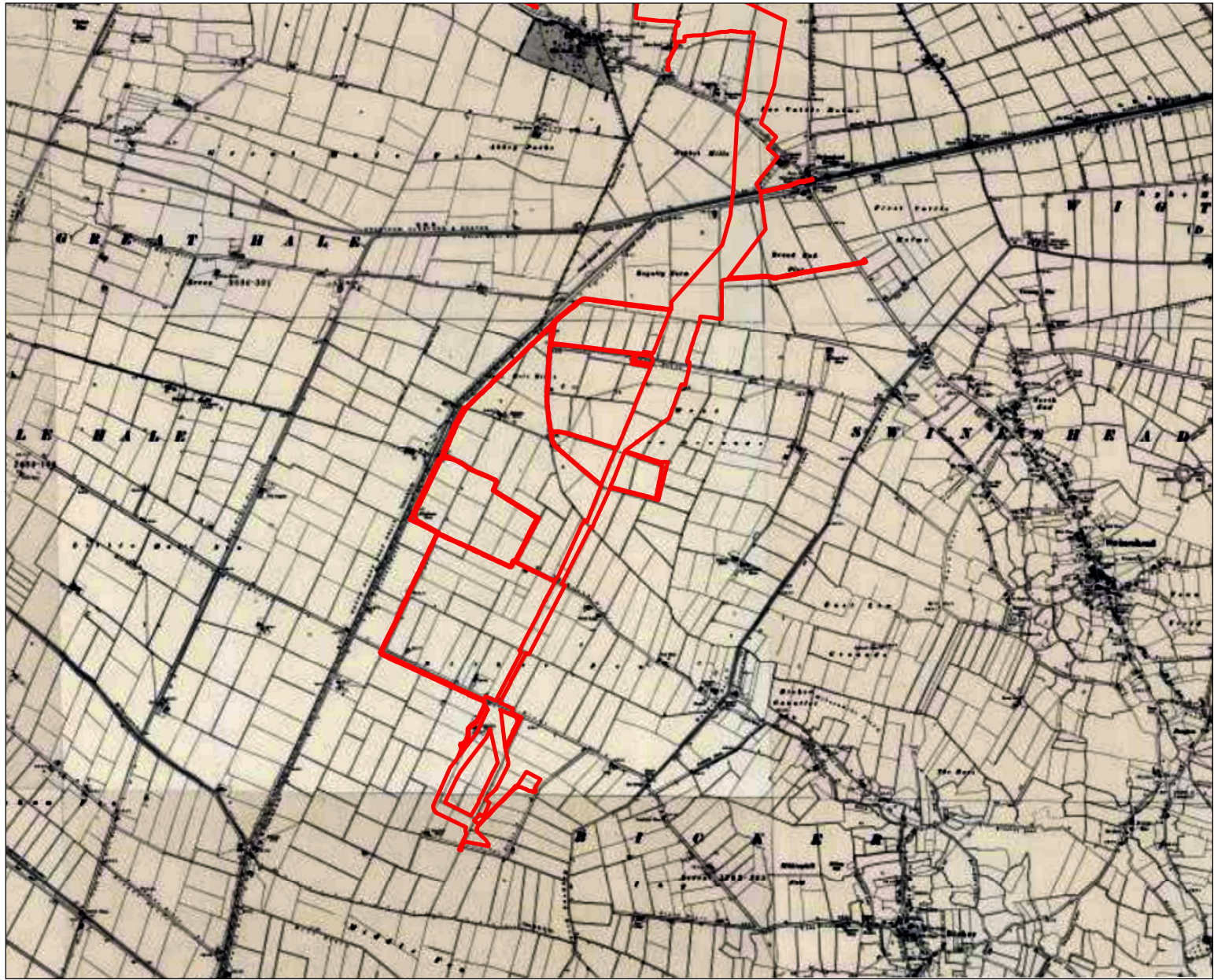
Image courtesy of The Genealogist.

**Figure 11a: Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1903**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:20,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**  
 Site

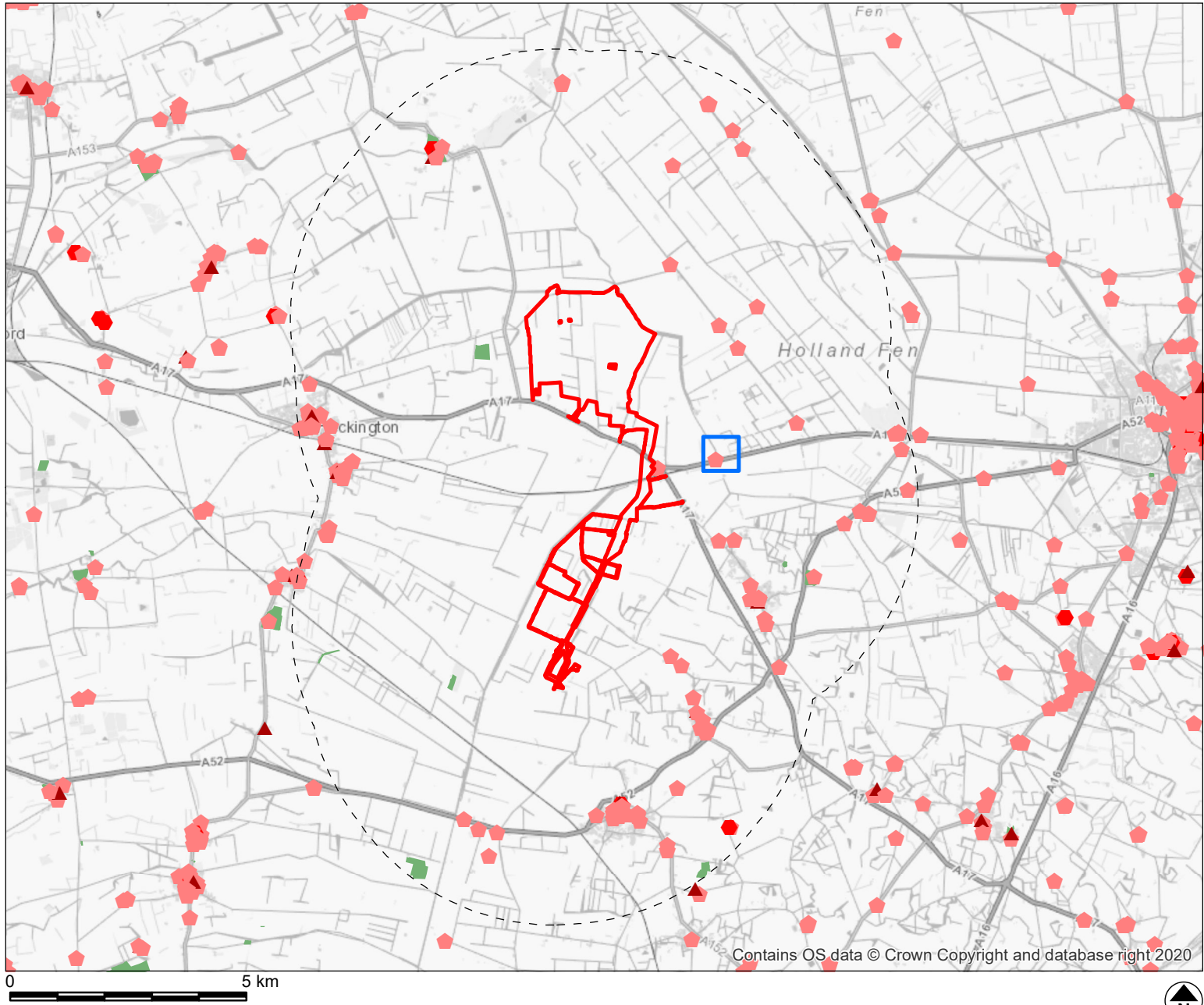
Image courtesy of The Genealogist.

**Figure 11b: Second Edition Ordnance Survey, 1903**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:40,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**

- Site
- 5km
- Listed Buildings**
- Grade**
- ▲ I
- ⬠ II
- ⬡ II\*
- Scheduled Monuments

Contains NHLE data.

The Listed Building outlined blue (Sutton House) is a misplaced record. This error was reported to Historic England and was logged for rectification in future releases of the dataset by Phil Garner (Data and Analysis Team) on 13/04/2022.

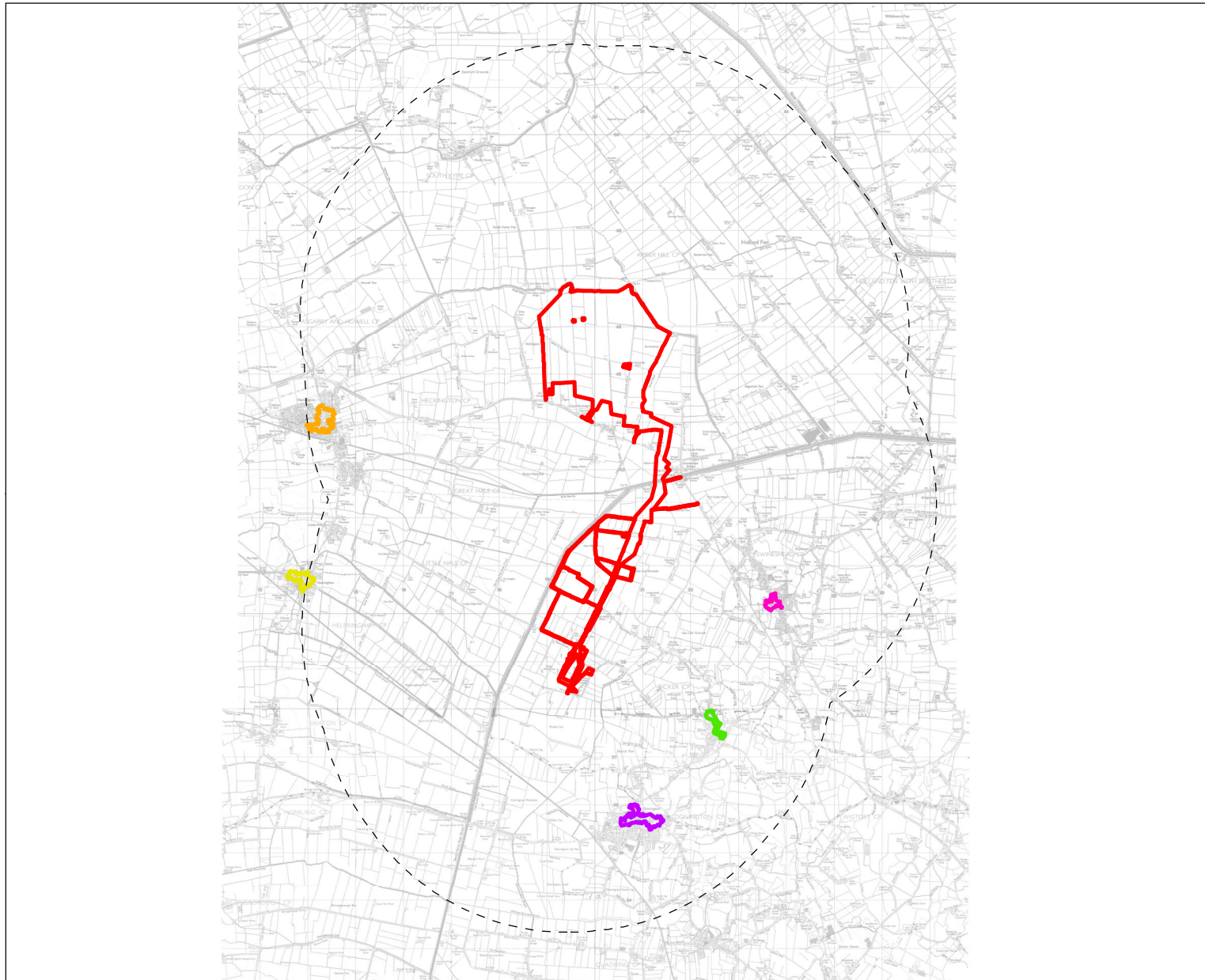
Conservation Areas within the study area are shown on Figure 12b.

**Figure 12a: Designated Heritage Assets**



**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
 DRWG No: P20-2370  
 Drawn by: EP  
 Date: 29/11/2022  
 Scale: 1:125,000 @ A4  
 Approved by: GS





**KEY**

-  Site
-  5km
-  Heckington Conservation Area
-  Helpringham Conservation Area
-  Swineshead Conservation Area
-  Bicker Conservation Area
-  Donington Conservation Area

Only Conservation Areas within the 5km study area are shown.

Boundaries sourced from plans held by North Kesteven District Council, Boston Borough Council, and South Holland District Council.

**Figure 12b: Designated Heritage Assets**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd

DRWG No: P20-2370

Drawn by: EP

Date: 29/11/2022

Scale: 1:125,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS



# Appendix 3: Processed LiDAR Imagery





### KEY

 Site

Downloaded from the Environment Agency and processed in ArcMap.

Azimuth = 0  
Altitude = 45  
Z Factor = 20

**1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery (2020)**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd

DRWG No: P20-2370

Drawn by: EP

Date: 29/11/2022

Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS





**KEY**

 Site

Downloaded from the Environment Agency and processed in ArcMap.

Azimuth = 45  
Altitude = 45  
Z Factor = 20

**1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery (2020)**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
DRWG No: P20-2370  
Drawn by: EP  
Date: 29/11/2022  
Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4  
Approved by: GS

0 3 km





**KEY**

 Site

Downloaded from the Environment Agency and processed in ArcMap.

Azimuth = 90  
Altitude = 45  
Z Factor = 20

**1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery (2020)**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
DRWG No: P20-2370  
Drawn by: EP  
Date: 29/11/2022  
Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4  
Approved by: GS

0 3 km





**KEY**

 Site

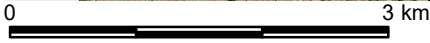
Downloaded from the Environment Agency and processed in ArcMap.

Azimuth = 135  
Altitude = 45  
Z Factor = 20

**1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery (2020)**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
DRWG No: P20-2370  
Drawn by: EP  
Date: 29/11/2022  
Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4  
Approved by: GS





## KEY

 Site

Downloaded from the Environment Agency and processed in ArcMap.

Azimuth = 180  
Altitude = 45  
Z Factor = 20

**1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery (2020)**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd

DRWG No: P20-2370

Drawn by: EP

Date: 29/11/2022

Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS

0 3 km





### KEY

 Site

Downloaded from the Environment Agency and processed in ArcMap.

Azimuth = 225  
Altitude = 45  
Z Factor = 20

## 1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery (2020)

## Heckington Fen Solar Park

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd

DRWG No: P20-2370

Drawn by: EP

Date: 29/11/2022

Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS

0 3 km





## KEY

 Site

Downloaded from the Environment Agency and processed in ArcMap.

Azimuth = 270  
Altitude = 45  
Z Factor = 20

## 1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery (2020)

## Heckington Fen Solar Park

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd

DRWG No: P20-2370

Drawn by: EP

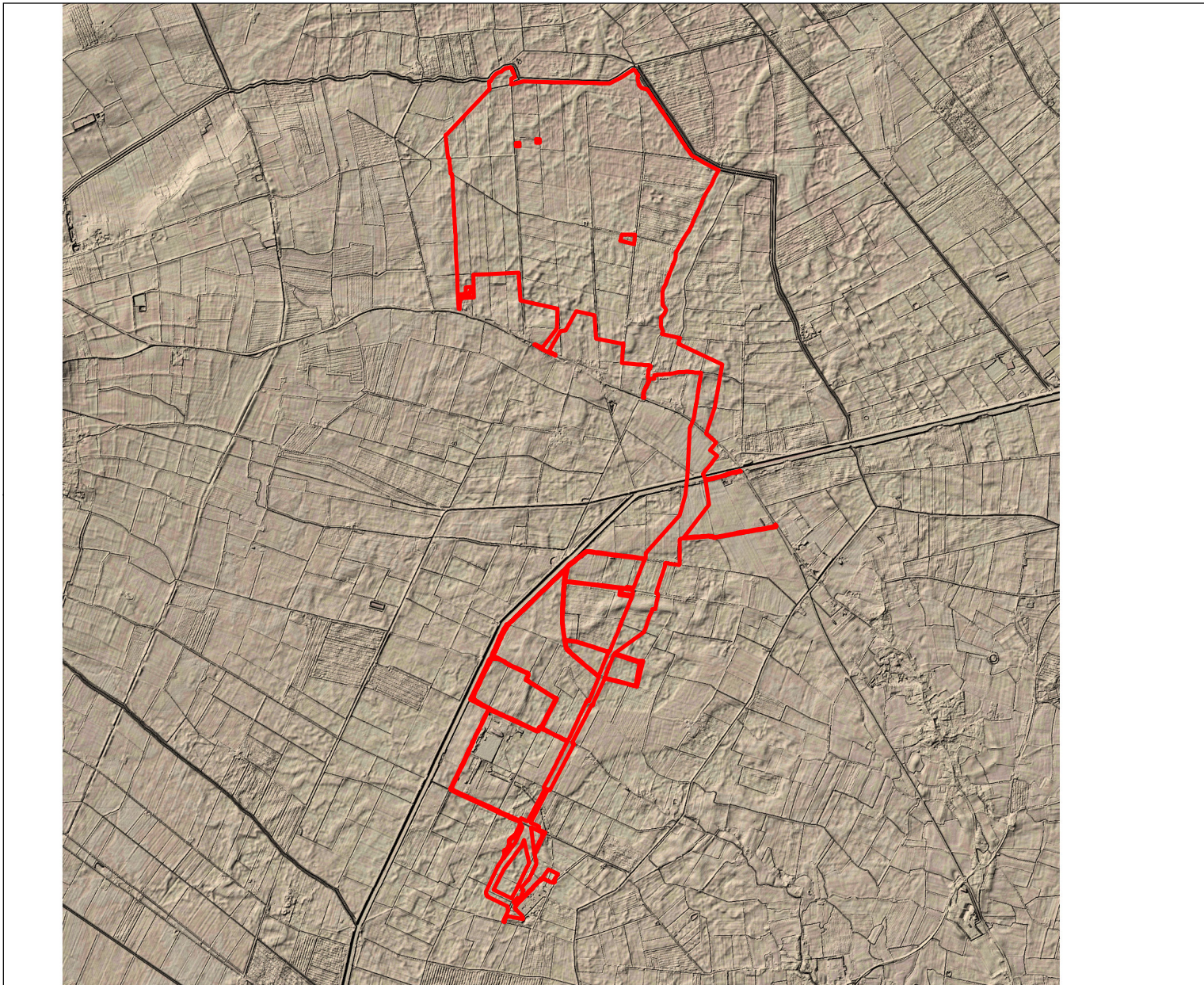
Date: 29/11/2022

Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS

0 3 km





## KEY

 Site

Downloaded from the Environment Agency and processed in ArcMap.

Azimuth = 315  
Altitude = 45  
Z Factor = 20

**1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery (2020)**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd

DRWG No: P20-2370

Drawn by: EP

Date: 29/11/2022

Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4

Approved by: GS

0 3 km







**KEY**

 Site

Downloaded from the Environment Agency and processed in ArcMap.

Azimuth = 360  
Altitude = 45  
Z Factor = 20

**1m resolution digital terrain model LiDAR imagery (2020)**

**Heckington Fen Solar Park**

Client: Ecotricity (Heck Fen Solar) Ltd  
DRWG No: P20-2370  
Drawn by: EP  
Date: 29/11/2022  
Scale: 1:60,000 @ A4  
Approved by: GS

0 3 km



## Appendix 4: Photographs of Drainage Pump at the North-Eastern Boundary of the Site



*Remains of drainage pump, looking south-east*



*Closer view of drainage pump, looking south-east*



*Close-up view of the cast iron scoop wheel on gritstone mounting block above brick base*



*Close-up view of brick base*



*Remains of drainage pump, looking south*



*Close up view of brick channel walls, looking west*



*Remains of drainage pump, looking north*



## Appendix 5: Photographs of Derelict Cottages and Barns at Six Hundreds Farm



*East- and south-facing elevations of the cottage(s) at Six Hundreds Farm*



*East- and north-facing elevations of the cottage(s) at Six Hundreds Farm*



*North-facing elevation of the cottage(s) at Six Hundreds Farm*



*West-facing elevation of two barns located immediately south of cottages at Six Hundreds Farm*



*East and north-facing elevations of the northernmost of the two barns at Six Hundreds Farm*

## Appendix 6: Photographs of Boundary Wall to the West of Elm Grange



*Looking north along the track to the west of Elm Grange, with brick walling on the west side*



*Close-up view of brick walling*



*Looking south along/across brick walling towards the A17*



# Appendix 7: Selected Designation Descriptions

## **Scheduled Monument of Settlement site 650yds (600m) E of Holme House**

No List Entry is available online.

## **Grade I Listed Kyme Tower**

Fortified tower. Mid C14 with additions, removed c.1725. Built for Sir Gilbert de Umfraville. Coursed limestone ashlar. 4-storey, square tower 77 ft high, with square projecting stair tower at the south-east corner which rises slightly higher than the main tower. Deeply chamfered plinth and 2 chamfered upper floor bands, topped with chamfered battlements. The south, entrance front, bears scars on the ground and first floors of the later attached house which has since been removed. The ground floor entrance doorway has a chamfered triangular headed, flush ashlar surround. Immediately above it is a similar doorway into the first floor level. To the left and at a higher level is a 2-light, reticulated tracery window in a chamfered, pointed surround. Above, centrally placed on the second and third floors are single similar windows with hoodmoulds. The west, north and east fronts are identical, though the west front bears scars of later additions since removed. Each front has on the ground floor a single light flat headed lancet, and on each of the 3 upper floors a centrally placed 2-light reticulated tracery window in a pointed chamfered surround with hoodmoulds. The stair tower has a slightly projecting chamfered face where it joins the tower's east face, which has 5 single-light flat headed lancets, and on the south and east faces it has 3 single-light flat headed lancets. Interior: the ground floor room has an octagonal ribbed vault with a large central boss bearing the arms of Sir Gilbert de Umfraville. The floor of the first floor room is reputedly patterned, hence its name 'the Chequered Chamber' though this is not at present visible. No floors, ceilings or roofs survive higher up, though evidence for them does survive. The circular stone spiral staircase survives intact, with at the top a central newel post which rises as a colonnette to support the panelled vault above. The lower contains no fireplaces or guard robes, and it was presumably intended purely for defence, it stands within a large moated site. The attached house was demolished between 1720 and 1725, when chimney-pieces were bought by Mr Chaplin for Blankney Hall. This tower is the earliest of a series of fortified towers built in this part of Lincolnshire, it is the only one built of stone, the later ones like Tattershall Castle, The Tower on the Moor at Woodhall Spa, the Hussey Tower at Boston and Rochford Tower at Skirbeck are all built of brick.

### Office Location

Querns Business Centre,  
Whitworth Road,  
Cirencester  
GL7 1RT  
T 01285 641717  
cirencester@pegasusgroup.co.uk

Offices throughout the UK and Ireland.

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