

West Burton Solar Project

EIA Scoping Report Appendices (Part 4 of 4): Chapters 11-22

Prepared by Lanpro
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Issue Sheet

Report Prepared for: West Burton Solar Project Ltd.

EIA Scoping Report Submission

West Burton Solar Project: EIA Scoping Report

Appendices (Part 4 of 4): Chapters 11-22

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West Burton Solar Project

EIA Scoping Report Appendix to Chapter 11: Minerals

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11.1 West Burton Minerals Preliminary Assessment

WEST BURTON SOLAR PROJECT

Mineral Resource Preliminary Assessment



CLOVER PLANNING

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1.0 Background

- 1.1. This preliminary mineral resource assessment has been prepared in support of the West Burton Solar Project consisting of ground mounted solar arrays and energy storage on approximately 1,045 hectares of land. The site is divided up into four areas referred to as West Burton 1, 2, 3 and 4. All four lie to the north west of Lincoln. West Burton 1, 2 and 3 are within the County of Lincolnshire, West Burton 4, the furthest from Lincoln, lies approximately 6 km north east of Retford within the County of Nottinghamshire.
- 1.2. A fifth area has also been assessed which is referred to West Burton Sub. This is an area to the south of the West Burton Power Station site. This area is being considered to identify a small area for a substation and 20MW of battery storage.
- 1.3. In terms of surface mineral resources, these have been addressed individually. All five sites also lie within a much wider area of interest for oil and gas reserves. The potential implications for those reserves are dealt together.
- 1.4. This assessment is based on current known information about the geology of the site and the surrounding area.

2.0 Planning Policy Context

- 2.1 Minerals are important national resources and adequate and steady supplies are vital for development and sustaining the economy and society. Minerals are a finite natural resource that can only be worked where they are found. A key aspect of sustainable development is the conservation and safeguarding of non-renewable resources for future generations. As such it is important that other development does not needlessly prevent the future extraction of mineral resources.
- 2.2 The need to safeguard mineral resources is reflected in national planning policy contained in The National Planning Policy Framework 2021, in paragraph 209 it states:

'It is essential that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, best use needs to be made of them to secure their long-term conservation.'

- 2.3 It goes in paragraph 210 to state that planning policies should:

'c) safeguard mineral resources by defining Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas; and adopt appropriate policies so that known locations of specific minerals resources of local and national importance are not sterilised by non-mineral development where this

should be avoided (whilst not creating a presumption that the resources defined will be worked);'

- 2.4 Mineral safeguarding areas (MSA) is the process used in the planning system to ensure that potential mineral resources are not needlessly sterilised. The presence of a MSA does not necessarily preclude other forms of development being permitted nor confer any presumption that the mineral will be worked. It is a policy tool to raise awareness that minerals may be sterilised by proposed development and that this should be taken into account in the decision making process.
- 2.5 West Burton Sites 1, 2 and 3 all lie within Lincolnshire and therefore the relevant development plan documents include the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (June 2016) which sets out the key principles to guide the future winning and working of minerals in the County up to 2031. It also sets out the development management policies against which planning applications for minerals and waste development will be considered and seeks to ensure the protection of mineral resources from the risk of sterilisation by development which potentially prevents future extraction. Known locations of mineral resources of national and local importance need to be protected and safeguarded to ensure the long-term security of minerals supply and to ensure their presence is factored into decisions about future land-use when proposals for other development arise. Safeguarding mineral resources does not create a presumption that the resources defined will ever be worked.
- 2.6 Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Core Strategy Policy M2: Providing for an Adequate Supply of Sand and Gravel states:

The County Council will ensure a steady and adequate supply of sand and gravel for aggregate purposes by making provision over the period 2014 -2031 (inclusive) for the extraction of 42.66 million tonnes of sand and gravel (2.37 million tonnes per annum). This will be divided between the three Production Areas (as shown on the Key Diagram) as follows:

- *18.00 million tonnes (1.00 million tonnes per annum) from the Lincoln/ Trent Valley Production Area;*
- *9.00 million tonnes (0.50 million tonnes per annum) from the Central Lincolnshire Production Area; and*
- *15.66 million tonnes (0.87 million tonnes per annum) from the South Lincolnshire Production Area.*

The County Council will make provision for the release of sand and gravel reserves in the Site Locations Document. This will give priority to extensions to existing Active Mining Sites. New quarries will be allocated where they are required to replace existing Active Mining Sites that will become exhausted during the Plan period and where they are located in the relevant Areas of Search as shown on the Policies Map (Figure 5), namely:

- *west of Lincoln and north/ south of Gainsborough for the Lincoln/ Trent Valley Production Area;*

- *Tattershall Thorpe for the Central Lincolnshire Production Area; and*
- *West Deeping/ Langtoft for the South Lincolnshire Production Area.*

2.7 Policy M4: Proposals for Sand and Gravel Extraction states that:

Sites allocated in the Site locations Document will be granted planning permission for sand and gravel extraction for aggregate purposes provided that:

- *in the case of an extension to an existing Active Mining Site, extraction would follow on after the cessation of sand and gravel extraction from the existing areas supplying the plant site; and*
- *in the case of a new quarry, it is required to replace an existing Active Mining Site that is nearing exhaustion.*

For sites not allocated in the Site locations Document, planning permission will be granted for sand and gravel extraction for aggregate purposes where the site is required to meet:

- *a proven need that cannot be met from the existing permitted reserves; or*
- *a specific shortfall in the landbank of the relevant Production Area and either:*
 - (i) forms an extension to an existing Active Mining Site; or*
 - (ii) is located in the relevant Area of Search as shown on the Policies Map (Figure 5) and will replace an existing Active Mining Site that is nearing exhaustion.*

In all cases the proposal must accord with all relevant Development Management Policies and Restoration Policies set out in the Plan.

2.8 Policy M11 addresses Safeguarding of Mineral resources, it states:

Sand and gravel, blown sand and limestone resources that are considered to be of current or future economic importance within the Minerals Safeguarding Areas shown on Figure 1, together with potential sources of dimension stone for use in building and restoration projects connected to Lincoln Cathedral/Lincoln Castle within the areas shown on Figure 2, and chalk resources included on Figure 3, will be protected from permanent sterilisation by other development.

Applications for non-minerals development in a minerals safeguarding area must be accompanied by a Minerals Assessment. Planning permission will be granted for development within a Minerals Safeguarding Area provided that it would not sterilise mineral resources within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas or prevent future minerals extraction on neighbouring land. Where this is not the case, planning permission will be granted when:

- *the applicant can demonstrate to the Mineral Planning Authority that prior extraction of the mineral would be impracticable, and that the development could not reasonably be sited elsewhere; or*
- *the incompatible development is of a temporary nature and can be completed and the site restored to a condition that does not inhibit extraction within the timescale that the mineral is likely to be needed; or*

- *there is an overriding need for the development to meet local economic needs, and the development could not reasonably be sited elsewhere; or*
- *the development is of a minor nature which would have a negligible impact with respect to sterilising the mineral resource; or*
- *the development is, or forms part of, an allocation in the Development Plan.*

2.9 Policy M12 addresses Safeguarding of Existing Mineral Sites and Associated Minerals Infrastructure it states:

'Mineral sites (excluding dormant sites) and associated infrastructure that supports the supply of minerals in the County will be safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the sites and infrastructure or prejudice or jeopardise their use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.'

2.10 The Local Plan also states in paragraph 5.90:

'Incompatible development close to a MSA may lead to sterilisation of part of the resource. The BGS good practice advice suggests that it may therefore often be appropriate to extend the MSA beyond the resource boundary to take account of such risks, the extent of which will vary between minerals and the likely method of extraction. The County Council proposes to extend the boundary of MSAs beyond the area of the resource to prevent residential development encroaching on a mineral extraction to the extent that the amenity of residents could be affected by noise, visual intrusion or blast vibration. The resource areas shown on Figure 1 include a buffer zone of 250m around sand and gravel and blown sand resources and 500m around limestone resources to ensure an adequate safeguarding margin.'

2.11 Paragraph 5.89 states:

'It is not proposed to define MSAs for hydrocarbons as prospects can only be identified after extensive exploration activity. In any event, oil and gas deposits are found at much greater depths than other minerals exploited within the County and are therefore less threatened by surface development.'

2.12 The Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan Site Locations (December 2017) Policy SL2 safeguards specific mineral allocations made in the Plan it states:

'Allocated sites, as set out in Policy SL1, including an area of 250 metres surrounding each site, will be safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the sites or prejudice or jeopardise their use by creating incompatible land uses nearby.'

2.13 West Barton 4 and the potential substation/battery storage site lie within Nottinghamshire and therefore the relevant development plan document is the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan (March 2021). This Plan also seeks to ensure the protection of mineral resources from the risk of sterilisation by development which potentially prevents future extraction.

2.14 Minerals Plan Policy SP7 addresses Minerals Safeguarding, Consultation Areas and Associated Minerals Infrastructure it states:

'Minerals Safeguarding Areas

1. Locally and nationally important mineral resources, permitted reserves, allocated sites and associated minerals infrastructure will be safeguarded from needless sterilisation by non-minerals development through the designation of minerals safeguarding areas as identified on the Policies Map.

2. Non-minerals development within minerals safeguarding areas will have to demonstrate that mineral resources will not be needlessly sterilised as a result of the development and that the development would not pose a serious hindrance to future extraction in the vicinity.

3. Where this cannot be demonstrated, and where there is a clear and demonstrable need for the non-minerals development, prior extraction will be sought where practicable.

Minerals Consultation Areas

4. District and Borough Councils within Nottinghamshire will consult the County Council as Minerals Planning Authority on proposals for nonminerals development within the designated Mineral Consultation Area, as shown on the Policies Map.

5. The Minerals Planning Authority will resist inappropriate non-minerals development within the Minerals Consultation Areas.

6. Where non-minerals development would cause an unacceptable impact on the development, operation or restoration of a permitted minerals site, mineral allocation, or associated minerals infrastructure, suitable mitigation should be provided by the applicant prior to the completion of the development.'

2.15 The development proposal has been considered in the context of the applicable policies to each site.

2.16 The likely mineral resource within the area has been assessed using published geological information of British Geological Society (BGS) published geological information¹ and relevant available borehole information.

2.17 The British Geological Survey (BGS) Mineral Resource Maps² provides the best available geological and resource information on the broad extent of minerals resources in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire and has been used assist the identification mineral resources in the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan and the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan.

¹ <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

² <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/mineralsuk/planning/resource.html>

3.0 West Burton 1

Geology

- 3.1. West Burton 1 lies 6.5 kilometres to the north west of Lincoln, to the east of the hamlet of Broxholme. The site extends to approximately 90 hectares and is a single block of generally level arable land bisected by a narrow lane, Broxholme Lane and by power lines.
- 3.2. A review of BGS published geological information indicates that the site is underlain by the Charmouth Mudstone Formation. This sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 183 to 199 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. These deposits are shallow-marine in origin and described as detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences.
- 3.3. With the exception of the very north western corner and south eastern corner the bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits comprising Mid Pleistocene Till. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are described as detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and interglacial periods during the Quaternary.
- 3.4. In the south eastern corner, the bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits comprising Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These sedimentary deposits are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river.
- 3.5. The BGS Mineral Resource Information does not identify either the surface bed rock or superficial deposits within the site as being of potential mineral resource interest. BGS mapping identifies a historic clay quarry approximately 1 km to the south and a further one approximately 2.5 kilometres to the south west of the application site abutting Saxilby.

Policy

- 3.6. The application site is not identified as lying within a Minerals Safeguarding Area or Minerals Consultation Area, as shown on the Policies Map within the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP). The LMWLP does not make any allocations for specific sites or Areas of Search for future mineral extraction in the vicinity (within 250 metres) of the site.

Appraisal

- 3.7. The application site and immediate surroundings are not currently subject to mineral working and there are no permitted mineral workings in the vicinity of the site. There is no evidence to suggest there has been any mineral working

in the recent past within the site or immediate area. Therefore, there is no requirement to undertake a Mineral Resource Assessment nor consider the impact of the proposed development on any permitted or proposed mineral extraction.

- 3.8. The nearest mineral safeguarding area to the application site is for sand and gravel approximately 1 km south of the site. The safeguarded deposit extends south and west and makes up part of an allocated area of search for sand and gravel extraction which comes within approximately 1.5 km of the southern boundary of the site. A further mineral safeguarding area for limestone lies approximately 2 kilometres to the east of the site. The safeguarding areas include buffer zones beyond the resource boundary of 250m for sand and gravel and 500m for limestone.
- 3.9. The proposed development is not considered to have any implications for the protection of or future working of these resource.

4.0 West Burton 2

Geology

- 4.1. West Burton 2 lies 6 kilometres to the north west of Lincoln, north of the village of Saxilby and is centred around to the hamlet of Ingleby.
- 4.2. The area extends to approximately 325 hectares and is a block of generally level arable land bisected by the B1241 Saxilby Road/Sturton Road which runs north/south through the site. In the south eastern corner, Broxholme Lane cuts across the land in an east/west direction.
- 4.3. A review of BGS published geological information indicates that the eastern third of the site is underlain by the Charmouth Mudstone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 183 to 199 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. These deposits are shallow-marine in origin and described as detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained (locally with some carbonate content) forming interbedded sequences.
- 4.4. The remainder of the site is underlain by the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 191 to 210 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital and biogenic, generally comprising fine-grained sediments, with carbonate material (coral, shell fragments) forming interbedded sequences.
- 4.5. The Charmouth Mudstone Formation is overlain superficial deposits comprising Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These sedimentary deposits are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river.

- 4.6. Elsewhere there are very limited pockets of River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel. These deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These sedimentary deposits are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river.
- 4.7. The BGS Mineral Resource Information does not identify either the surface bed rock or superficial deposits within the site as being of potential mineral resource interest. BGS mapping identifies a historic clay quarry approximately 75 metres from the site on the opposite of the River Till and a further one approximately 350 metres abutting Saxilby.

Policy

- 4.8. The application site is not identified as lying within a Minerals Safeguarding Area or Minerals Consultation Area, as shown on the Policies Map within the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan (LMWLP). The LMWLP does not make any allocations for specific sites or Areas of Search for future mineral extraction in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Appraisal

- 4.9. The application site and immediate surroundings are not currently subject to mineral working and there are no permitted mineral workings in the vicinity of the site. There is no evidence to suggest there has been any mineral working in the recent past within the site or immediate area. Therefore, there is no requirement to undertake a Mineral Resource Assessment nor consider the impact of the proposed development on any permitted or proposed mineral extraction.
- 4.10. The nearest mineral safeguarding area to the application site is for sand and gravel approximately 70 m of the south eastern corner of the site on the opposite side of the River Till. The safeguarded deposit extends south and west and makes up part of an allocated area of search for sand and gravel extraction which comes within approximately 200 metres of the south eastern corner of the site and 500 metres of the western boundary. A further mineral safeguarding area for limestone lies approximately 3.5 kilometres to the east of the site. The safeguarding areas include buffer zones beyond the resource boundary of 250m for sand and gravel and 500m for limestone
- 4.11. The proposed development is not considered to have any implications for the protection of or future working of these resources.

5.0 West Burton 3

Geology

- 5.1. West Burton 3 lies 11 kilometres to the north west of Lincoln, north east of the village of Brampton. The A1500 Stow Park Road/Till Bridge Lane runs along the northern boundary. Cowdale Lane runs along the southern boundary.
- 5.2. The site extends to approximately 373 hectares and is a block of generally level arable land bisected by the Lincoln and Sheffield railway.
- 5.3. A review of BGS published geological information indicates that the majority of the site is underlain by the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 191 to 210 million years ago in the Jurassic and Triassic Periods. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital and biogenic, generally comprising fine-grained sediments, with carbonate material (coral, shell fragments) forming interbedded sequences.
- 5.4. A narrow band along the western boundary of the site is underlain by Mudstone belonging to the Penarth Group. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 201 to 210 million years ago in the Triassic Period. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital and biogenic, generally comprising fine-grained sediments, with carbonate material (coral, shell fragments) forming interbedded sequences.
- 5.5. At the most extreme western edge, the site is underlain by Mercia Mudstone Group formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by hot desert conditions. These formations are sedimentary rocks which are fluvial, lacustrine and marine in origin. They are detrital, deposited in lagoons or shallow seas; where a hot, arid climate also leads to the precipitation of beds of evaporites.
- 5.6. Running parallel and principally to the west of the Lincoln and Sheffield railway the bedrock is partially overlain by a band of superficial deposits comprising Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These sedimentary deposits are fluvial in origin. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river.
- 5.7. At the most extreme western edge the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member also occurs. This is overlain by pockets of superficial Peat deposits. These sedimentary deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period and are lacustrine and palustrine in origin. They comprise accumulated (and detrital) organic material, forming beds and lenses within lagoons, bogs and swamps. The site also just covers a superficial deposit of blown sand formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These

sedimentary deposits are aeolian in origin. They are detrital, comprising medium- to fine- grained materials, forming lenses, beds (and locally) dunes.

- 5.8. The BGS Mineral Resource Information identifies glaciofluvial and river terrace sand and gravel deposits and blown sand deposits on the western side of the site as being of potential mineral resource interest. The area identified by the BGS relates to the area identified as an area of search for sand and gravel extraction in the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Plan, see below.
- 5.9. In terms of current or historic mineral workings The BGS mapping identifies an historic oil field approximately 720 metres further west of the site along Cowdale Lane and historic sand and gravel quarry 4 km south west of the site near Laughterton.

Policy

- 5.10. Approximately 180 ha of the West Burton 3 site is within an identified area of search in the Lincolnshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan. Therefore, there is a requirement to consider the impact of the proposed development on the proposed mineral extraction.
- 5.11. The site is identified as lying partly within an Area of Search for sand and gravel referred to as 'West of Lincoln and north/ south of Gainsborough for the Lincoln/ Trent Valley Production Area' as shown on the Policies Map within the LMWLP. The Area of Search runs through the western half of the site.
- 5.12. The Local Plan defines 'Area of Search' as '*An extensive area of land believed to contain significant, but generally unproven mineral resources within which the Mineral Planning Authority would have no objection in principle to mineral working, on at least part of the site subject to satisfactory proposals to protect the range of interests of acknowledged importance within and adjoining the area*'. The plan states that the three areas of search identified include the most viable sand and gravel resource based on a recent assessment of resources within the County carried out by the British Geological Survey (BGS) in 2010.
- 5.13. The County Council states in Policy M2: 'Providing for an Adequate Supply of Sand and Gravel', that it makes provision for the release of sand and gravel reserves in the Site Locations Document. This gives priority to extensions to existing Active Mining Sites. It adds that new sites will be allocated where they are required to replace existing Active Mining Sites that will become exhausted during the Plan period and where they are located in the relevant Areas of Search.
- 5.14. Policy M4 relates to 'Proposals for Sand and Gravel Extraction Sites allocated in the Site locations Document' and adds that where sites are not allocated, planning permission will be granted for sand and gravel extraction for aggregate purposes where the site is required to meet a proven need that cannot be met from the existing permitted reserves; or a specific shortfall in

the landbank of the relevant Production Area. Furthermore, it must be an extension to an existing Active Mining Site; or is located in the relevant Area of Search and will replace an existing Active Mining Site that is nearing exhaustion.

- 5.15. The site does not include any existing workings and therefore a new proposal in the area would be considered as a new site rather than any extension to an existing working. New quarries will only be permitted where there is a proven need or to replace an almost completed site. According to the most recent monitoring report which assesses the performance of the Local Plan, the Lincolnshire Local Aggregate Assessment (reporting 2020 data). September 2021, with current permissions together with the remainder of sites allocated in the Site Locations document, there should be sufficient sand and gravel resources to last beyond the LMWLP period which extends to the end of 2031. At the end of 2020 the landbank for sand and gravel for Lincolnshire was 9.50 years. At a sub-county level, the landbank was 9.97 years in the Lincoln/Trent Valley.
- 5.16. 5.3 ha of the site lies within the sand and gravel mineral safeguarding area which surrounds Brampton. The safeguarded deposit extends southwards and is within part of the allocated area of search for sand and gravel for West of Lincoln and north/ south of Gainsborough. A further safeguarding area for sand and gravel lies west of the A156 and the village of Marton which runs northwards following the River Trent. At its closest point in Marton the site is some 600 metres from this safeguarding area boundary. This safeguarding area is also within the West of Lincoln and north/ south of Gainsborough Area of Search.

Appraisal

- 5.17. The identified mineral potential for this site is sand and gravel. The site is partially within an extensive area of search for sand and gravel where there is likely but not proven reserves. Current assessments report that there is no need for new sites to come forward during the plan period up to 2031. There is therefore no need for further reserves for at least 10 years. The Area of Search takes a very broad brush approach and covers an extensive area all along the Trent Valley including any settlements which clearly will not be worked. This site encroaches a small area on the eastern edge of the area of search and therefore is not considered to have a significant impact on the potential sand and gravel resources in the County.
- 5.18. The proposal is to seek a temporary permission for a period of 40 years for the solar arrays and associated infrastructure after which the site will be decommissioned, all structures removed and the site restored. The proposed development does not require deep excavations or foundations and thus disturbance is limited to the surface layers rather than underlying deposits. Due to the temporary nature of the proposed development any minerals that are beneath the proposal site, will not be sterilised on a long term basis and would be available to exploit if required at a future date. Thus, there is not considered to be any conflict with the mineral safeguarding policy.

5.19. The application site and immediate surroundings are not currently subject to mineral working. There is no apparent evidence to suggest there has been any mineral working in the recent past within the site or immediate area. There are no specific allocations for sand and gravel within or abutting the site although the site is within an area of search for future sand and gravel. In view of the current policies of the Mineral Planning Authority, the current sand and gravel landbank and the extensive areas covered by the area of search it seems highly unlikely that the sand and gravel reserve will need to be worked within the lifetime of the proposed solar farm.

6.0 West Burton 4

Geology

- 6.1. West Burton 4 lies approximately 6 km north east of Retford, between the villages of Gringley on the Hill in the north and Clayworth in the south. The site lies south of the A631. The B1403 (Clayworth/Gringley Road) marks the western extent of the site. Mill Lane runs along the southern boundary.
- 6.2. The area extends to approximately 274 hectares and is in arable use. The site is divided up into a number of fields which have a mix of hedgerows and scattered trees making up the field boundaries.
- 6.3. A review of BGS published geological information indicates that the site is underlain by Mercia Mudstone Group primarily Mudstone with outcrops of Dolomitic Siltstone broadly running north west south east across the site. Mercia Mudstone Group were formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by hot desert conditions. These formations are sedimentary rocks which are fluvial, lacustrine and marine in origin. They are detrital, deposited in lagoons or shallow seas; where a hot, arid climate also leads to the precipitation of beds of evaporites.
- 6.4. The northern tip of the site the bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits comprising Mid Pleistocene Till. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are described as detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary.
- 6.5. In the south western part of the site the bedrock is overlain by superficial alluvium deposits which follow a strip north to south either side of Toft Dyke Drain. The Alluvium comprises fluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 2 million years ago. They are detrital, ranging from coarse- to fine-grained and form beds and lenses of deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and levees of a river.

- 6.6. The BGS Mineral Resource Information identifies Mercia Mudstone Group as a potential brick clay mineral resource. This is a very extensive deposit running nearly the entire length of Nottinghamshire. BGS mapping identifies a number of historic sand and gravel workings associated with Lound Quarry the nearest lies approximately 2 km west of the application site.

Policy

- 6.7. The application site is not identified as lying within a Minerals Safeguarding Area or Minerals Consultation Area, as shown on the Policies Map within the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. The Minerals Local Plan does not make any allocations for future mineral extraction in the vicinity of the site.
- 6.8. With regard to the Mercia Mudstone, the Local Plan reports that extraction currently only takes place from the resource to the east and south of the County. Resources do exist within the smaller Edlington Formation and Coal measures to the west of the County, however these have not been worked since the 1970s. No detailed assessment has been completed regarding the areas of the Mercia Mudstone which are best suited to brick manufacture; however, the 'Gunthorpe Formation' location close to both of Nottinghamshire's existing brick works has been identified by the current operators as particularly suitable. Current reserves exist up to 2044 and with potential suitable reserves identified close to existing sites there will be no need to consider any potential reserves in this site during the proposed life of the solar farm.

Appraisal

- 6.9. The application site and immediate surroundings are not currently subject to mineral working and there are no permitted mineral workings in the vicinity of the site. There is no evidence to suggest there has been any mineral working in the recent past within the site or immediate area. Therefore, there is no requirement to undertake a Mineral Resource Assessment nor consider the impact of the proposed development on any permitted or proposed mineral extraction.
- 6.10. The nearest mineral safeguarding area to the application site is for sand and gravel and its closest extent is some 800 metres from the site to the south west of Clayworth. Were this deposit to be ever exploited the need to protect the amenity of residents in Clayworth would be a greater constraint in terms of the any future mineral extraction than the presence of a solar farm on opposite side of this settlement.

7.0 West Burton Sub

Geology

- 7.1. West Burton Sub site is an area to the south of the West Burton Power Station site and north of Sturton le Steeple. This area is being considered to identify a small area for a substation and 20MW of battery storage.
- 7.2. The area is in arable use and is divided up into a number of fields which have a mix of hedgerows and scattered trees making up the field boundaries. The area is bisected by the railway running between Retford and Gainsborough.
- 7.3. A review of BGS published geological information indicates that the site is underlain by Mercia Mudstone Group primarily Mudstone with outcrops of Dolomitic Siltstone broadly running north west south east across the site. Mercia Mudstone Group were formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by hot desert conditions. These formations are sedimentary rocks which are fluvial, lacustrine and marine in origin. They are detrital, deposited in lagoons or shallow seas; where a hot, arid climate also leads to the precipitation of beds of evaporites.
- 7.4. In the northern part of the site the bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits comprising Mid Pleistocene Till. These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are described as detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary.
- 7.5. The BGS Mineral Resource Information identifies Mercia Mudstone Group as a potential brick clay mineral resource. This is a very extensive deposit running nearly the entire length of Nottinghamshire.

Policy

- 7.6. The application site is not identified as lying within a Minerals Safeguarding Area or Minerals Consultation Area, as shown on the Policies Map within the Nottinghamshire Minerals Local Plan. The Minerals Local Plan does not make any allocations for future mineral extraction in the vicinity of the site.
- 7.7. With regard to the Mercia Mudstone, the Local Plan reports that extraction currently only takes place from the resource to the east and south of the County. Resources do exist within the smaller Edlington Formation and Coal measures to the west of the County, however these have not been worked since the 1970s. No detailed assessment has been completed regarding the areas of the Mercia Mudstone which are best suited to brick manufacture; however, the 'Gunthorpe Formation' location close to both of Nottinghamshire's existing brick works has been identified by the current operators as particularly suitable. Current reserves exist up to 2044 and with

potential suitable reserves identified close to existing sites there will be no need to consider this site during the proposed life of the solar farm.

Appraisal

- 7.8. The application site and immediate surroundings are not currently subject to mineral working and there are no permitted mineral workings in the vicinity of the site. There is no evidence to suggest there has been any mineral working in the recent past within the site or immediate area. Therefore, there is no requirement to undertake a Mineral Resource Assessment nor consider the impact of the proposed development on any permitted or proposed mineral extraction.

8.0 Petroleum Exploration and Development License Area

- 8.1 West Barton 1, 2, 3 and 4 are all within a Petroleum Exploration and Development License (PEDL) area where oil and gas extraction is licensed under the Petroleum Act 1998 by the Oil and Gas Authority. A (PEDL) allows the pursuit a range of oil and gas exploration activities, subject to necessary drilling/development consents and planning permission.
- 8.2 Lincolnshire has a long history associated with the production of conventional oil and gas and there are a number of wells extracting oil extending north from Lincoln and around Gainsborough. The Scampton oil field, which lies approximately 6km to the east of West Barton 1 and 8 km to the east of West Barton 2 and 3, is nearest to the site. The proposed development would have no implications in terms of the continued exploitation of this resource.
- 8.3 To the east of the West Barton 4 site in Nottinghamshire, oil resources associated with Beckingham (West) and Gainsborough Oil Fields have been exploited. The nearest wells being approximately 1km to the east of the solar farm site. The oil recovered in Nottinghamshire is high quality and is mainly used in the plastics and chemical industries, rather than as fuel. The majority of oil is taken by rail from the central collecting station at Gainsborough to refineries at Immingham.
- 8.4 The British Geological survey identified a shale gas resource associated with the 'Bowland Shale' in Central Britain. The BGS study area includes the northern half of Lincolnshire, and identifies an area referred to as the 'Gainsborough Trough' as being prospective for shale gas. Whilst interest has been shown in the above area, Shale Gas development does not currently take place in Lincolnshire, and until any exploratory wells are sought and drilled, the location and extent of any resource, and prospect for economic recovery in Lincolnshire is unknown.
- 8.5 Within Nottinghamshire initial exploratory investigations within this PEDL suggests that this area has limited potential for conventional oil and gas. However exploratory work indicates the presence of a potentially significant shale-gas reserves in the Gainsborough Trough and the potential coal

- sequence which could be exploited for coal bed methane. Exploratory tests for shale gas have been undertaken at two sites in Nottinghamshire. These are exploratory wells operated by IGas Energy plc about 8km north west of the site at Springs Road, Misson. Exploratory drilling revealed hydrocarbon bearing strata (Bowland shale) which are currently being evaluated.
- 8.6 The second site off the A634 between Barnby Moor and Blyth some 8.5 km south west of the development site which did not find the (Bowland shale) and this site has been abandoned.
- 8.7 There have been a number of exploratory wells sunk in the north west of Lincolnshire in the vicinity of West Burton 1, 2 and 3. There is limited information available about the results.
- 8.8 Nearly all of Nottinghamshire overlies a potential coal bed methane resource but the most promising prospects are believed to be in the eastern half of the County due to the geological formation. Four planning permissions have been granted for exploration however currently there are no operational sites.
- 8.9 The method of extracting shale gas involves constructing a well to drill into the ground vertically and horizontally to reach the shale rock layer. A mixture of water, sand and chemicals is then pumped under high pressure into the bore hole to fracture the shale rock to enable the gas to flow out. This process is known as hydraulic fracturing or 'fracking'. The need for surface development is relatively limited and the ability to drill horizontally and well as vertically to extract the gas means that even if a commercially exploitable deposit of shale gas were to be found under the site it could still be exploited under the site by well located around the site.
- 8.10 In addition to planning permission, consent to hydraulic fracture is required from the Secretary of State under the Infrastructure Act 2015. On the 4 November 2019 the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy issued an energy policy update which stated that "*On the basis of the current scientific evidence, Government is confirming today that it will take a presumption against issuing any further Hydraulic Fracturing Consents. This position, an effective moratorium, will be maintained until compelling new evidence is provided which addresses the concerns around the prediction and management of induced seismicity*".
- 8.11 Thus, at the current time whilst all the four sites may contain an economic deposit of shale gas, there is an effective national moratorium on hydraulic fracturing for shale gas and until there is change in policy the deposits will not be exploited.
- 8.12 Oil and gas deposits are found at much greater depths than other minerals and therefore surface development has less potential impact in terms of exploiting the resource. Neither Lincolnshire nor Nottinghamshire have identified mineral safeguarding areas for hydrocarbons as prospects can only be identified after extensive exploration activity. Existing oil fields are identified and safeguarded with mineral consultation zone around each. None

of the West Burton sites affects an existing oil field or comes within a mineral consultation zone.

- 8.13 It is not considered that the proposed solar development would have any implications for existing or proposed exploitation of oil and gas resources.

9.0 Conclusion

- 9.1. Minerals are of fundamental importance to the economy. There are no permitted or proposed mineral extraction sites within close proximity of any of the West Barton sites that might be affected by the development of a Solar Farm on this site. In the case of West Barton sites 1, 2 and 4 the Mineral Planning Authority have not identified a mineral resource that require safeguarding and there are no permitted or proposed mineral extraction sites within close proximity that might be affected by the development of a Solar Farm on these sites. In the case of West Barton site 3 the Mineral Planning Authority have identified sand and gravel mineral resources within an area of search and an area that requires safeguarding. Current assessments report that there is no need for new sites to come forward during the plan period up to 2031. Furthermore, due to the temporary nature of the proposed development any minerals that are beneath the proposal site, will not be sterilised on a long term basis and would be available to exploit if required at a future date. Thus, there is not considered to be any conflict with the mineral safeguarding policy.
- 9.2. All four West Barton sites may contain a shale gas at depth however this has yet to be demonstrated. Exploitation of this deposit, if it exists, is current prevented by a national moratorium on hydraulic fracturing. In any event the presence of a solar farm on the surface is unlikely to prevent the future exploitation of this resource.

West Burton Solar Project

EIA Scoping Report Appendices to Chapter 12: Archaeology

January 2022



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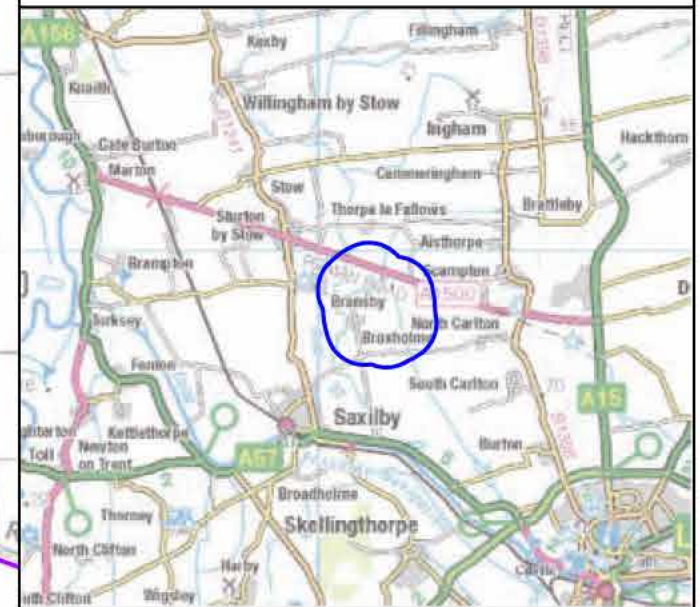
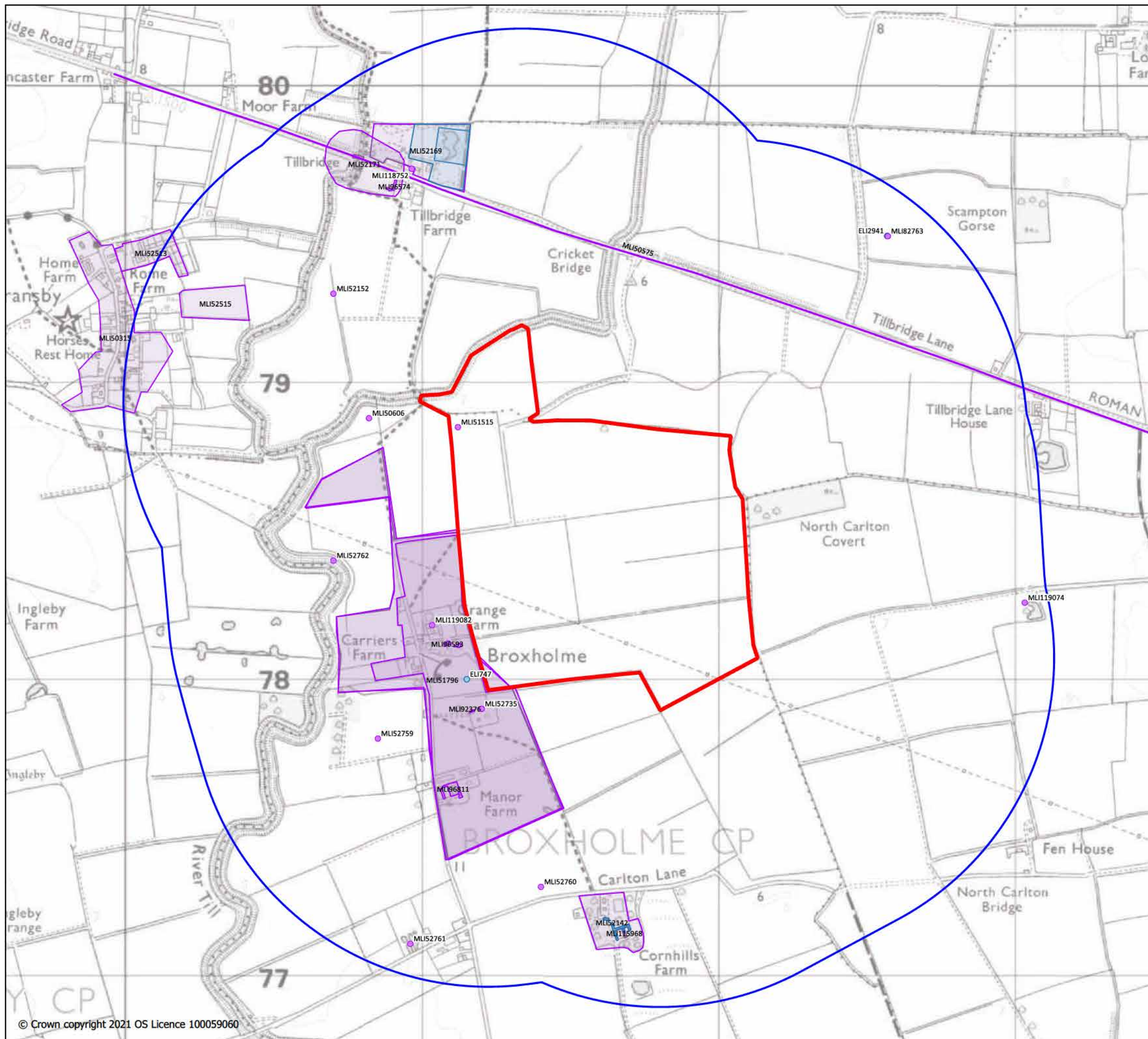
12.1 Archaeological Site Plans

[West Burton 1](#)

[West Burton 2](#)

[West Burton 3](#)

[West Burton 4](#)



- ▭ Study Site
- ▭ Search Area
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area
- HER 'event' line

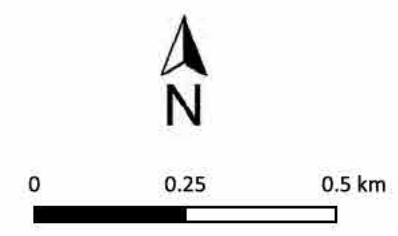
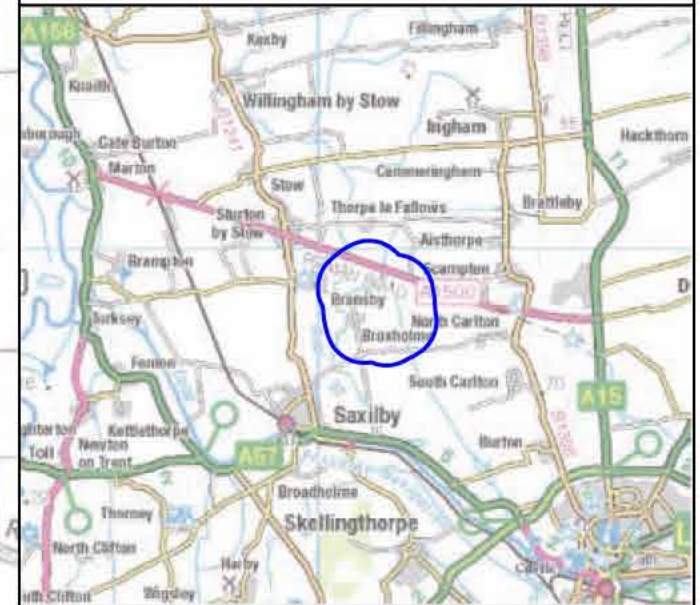
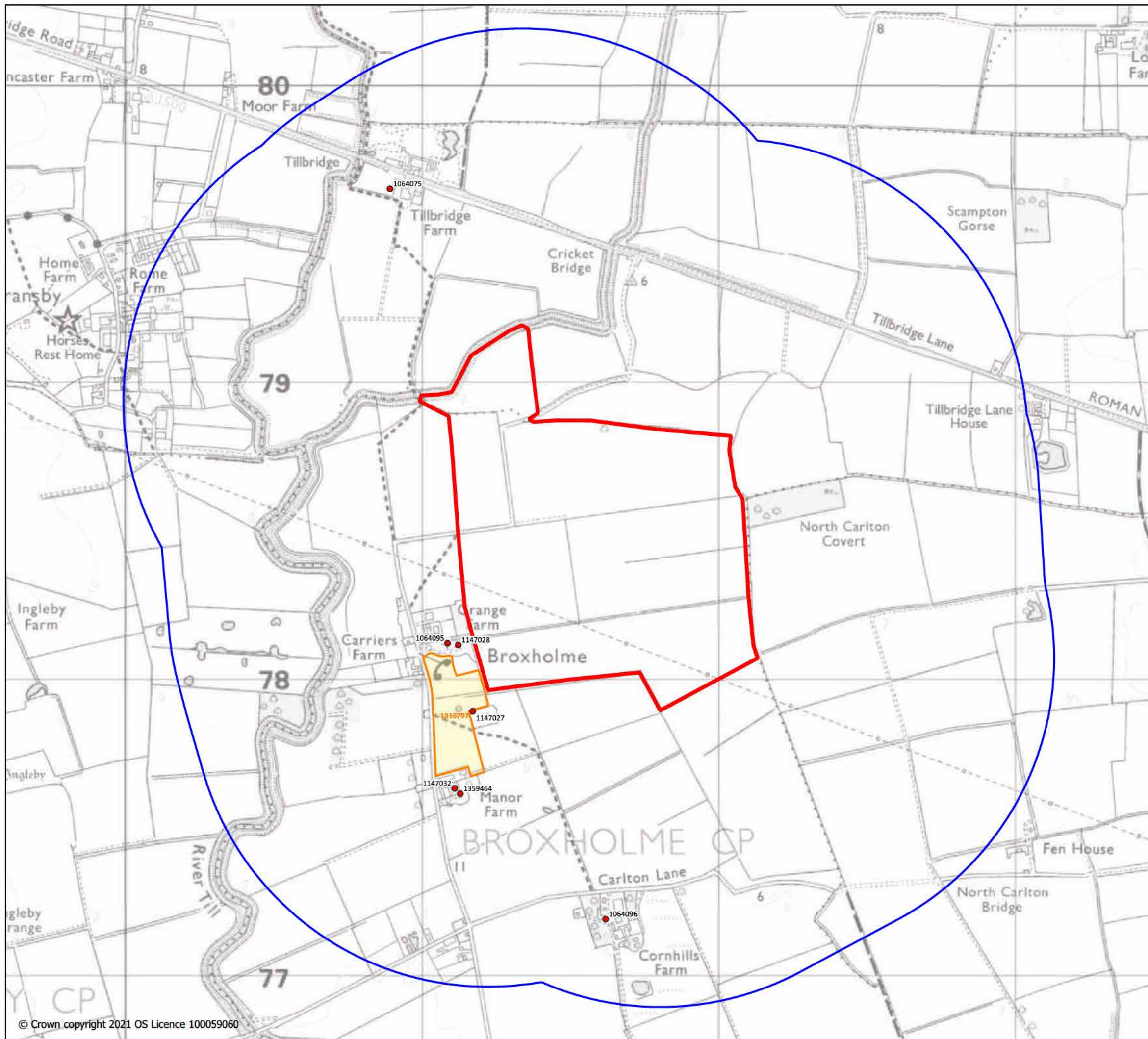


Figure 1. The West Burton 1 study site and search area with the location of HER records



- Study Site
- Search Area
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monument

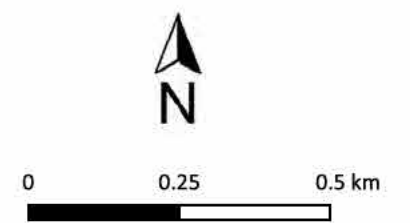
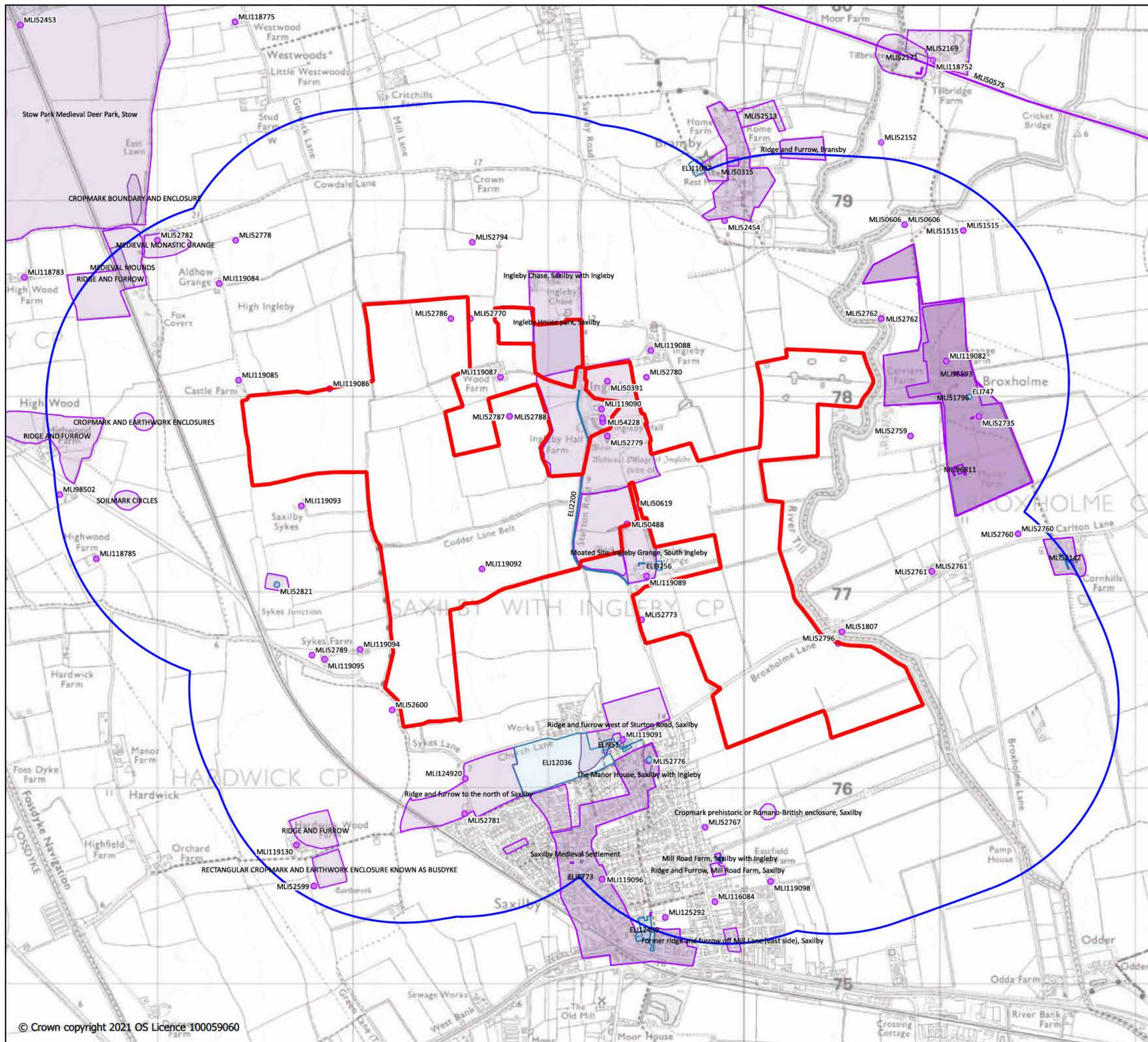


Figure 2. The West Burton 1 study site and search area with the location of designated heritage assets



- Study Site
- Search Area
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area
- HER 'event' line

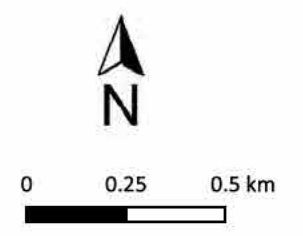
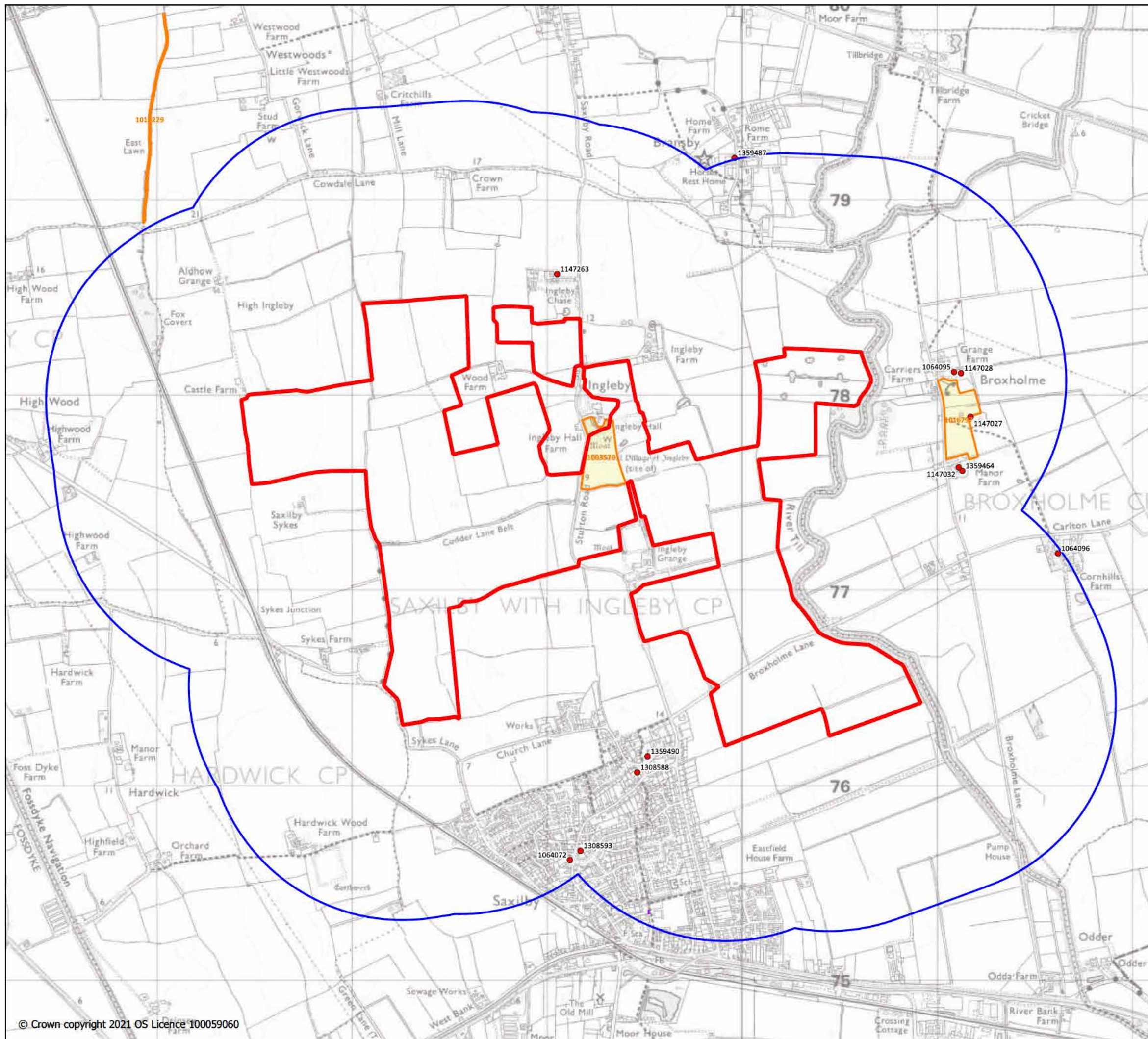


Figure 1. The West Burton 2 study site and search area with the location of HER records



- Study Site
- Search Area
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monuments

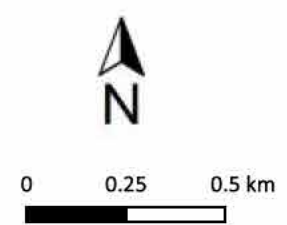
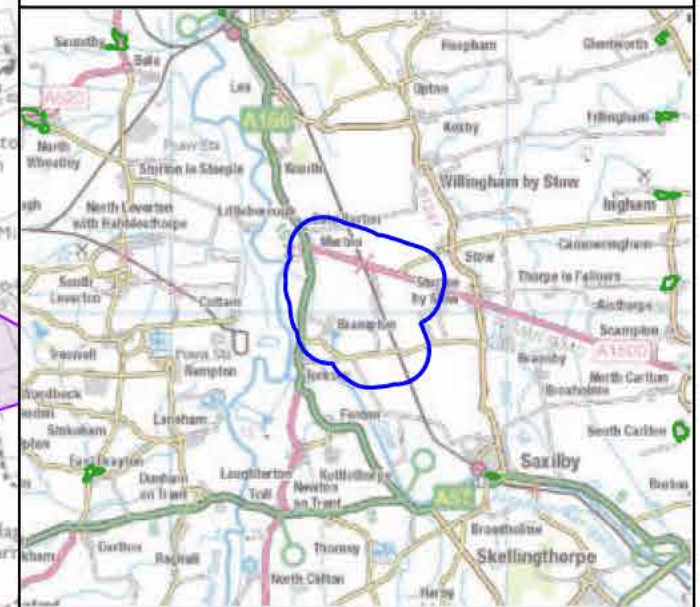
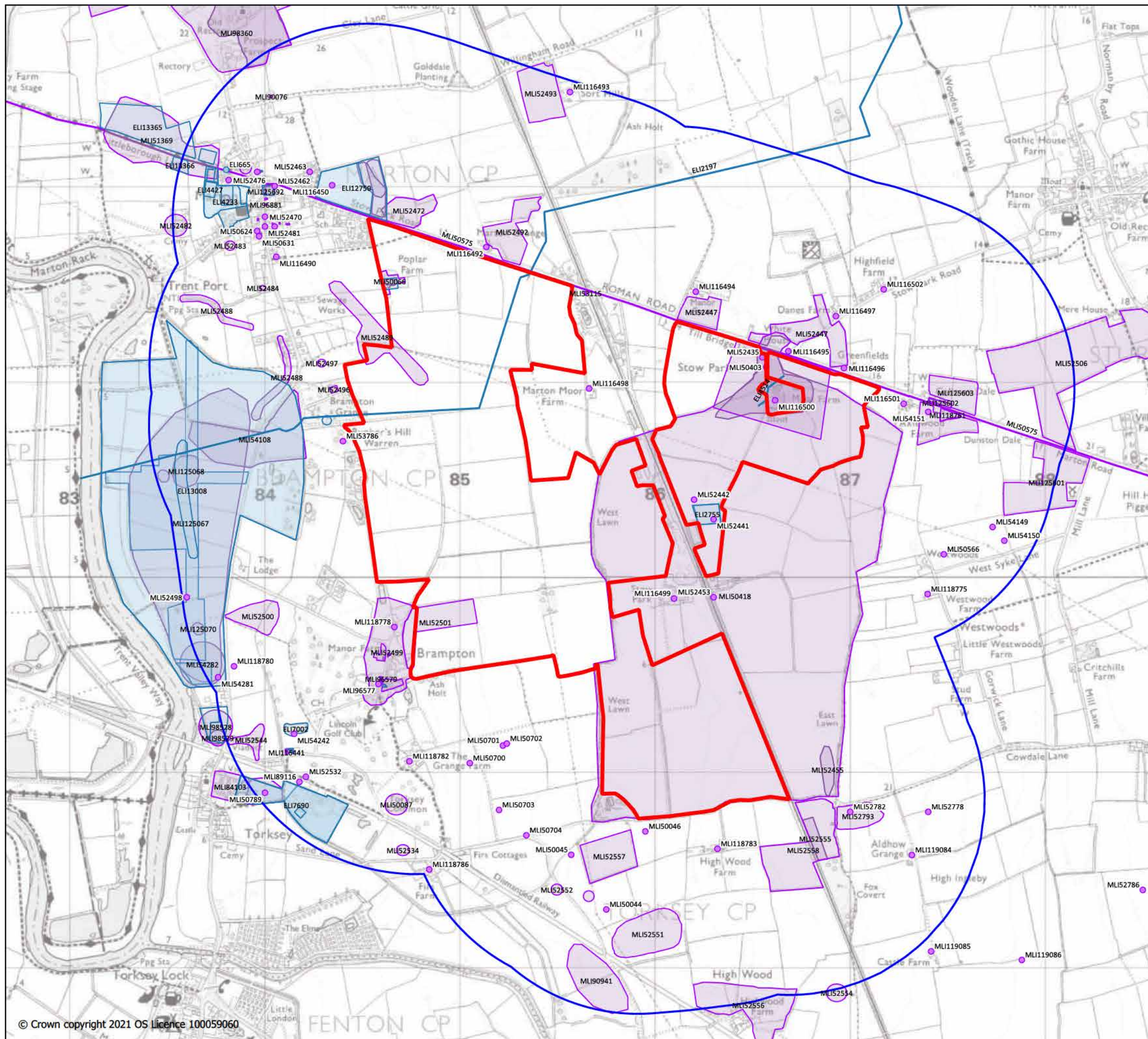


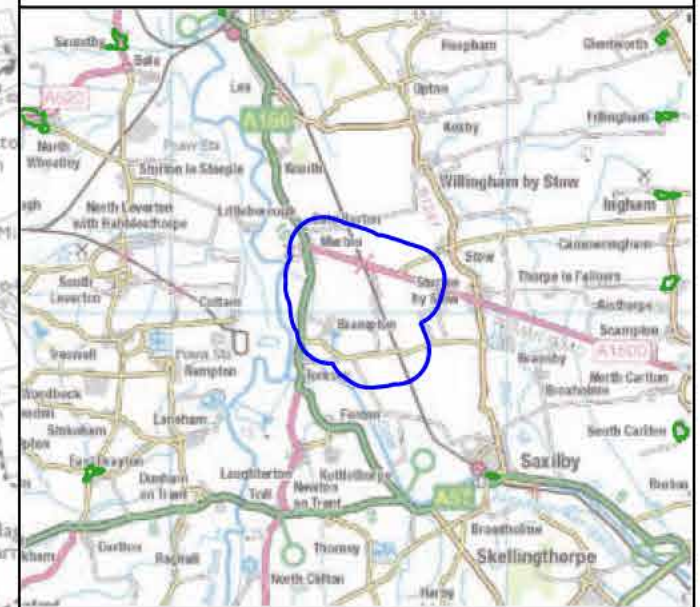
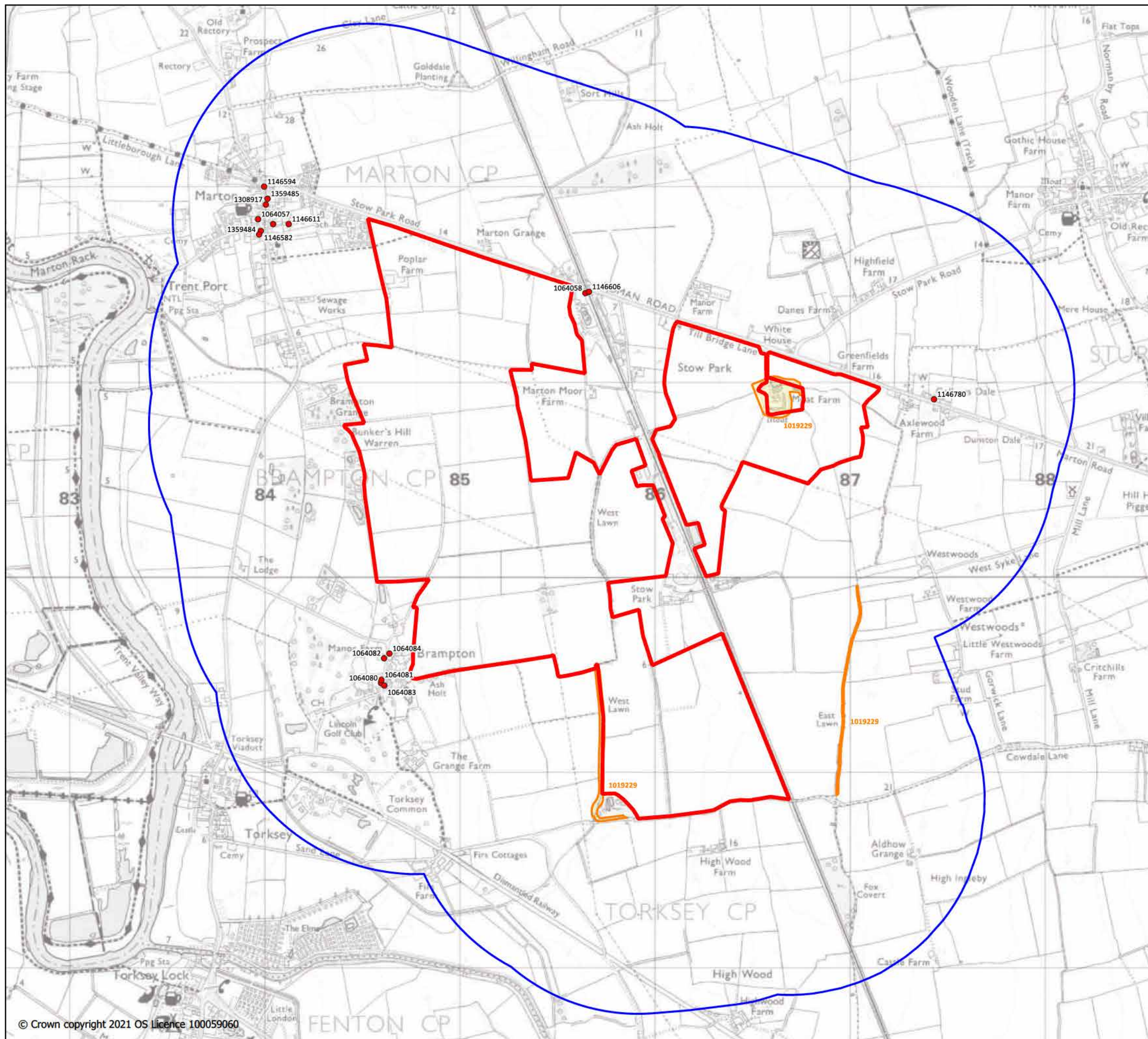
Figure 2. The West Burton 2 study site and search area with the location of designated heritage assets



- Study Site
- Search Area
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'monument' line
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area
- HER 'event' line



Figure 1. The West Burton 3 study site and search area with the location of HER records



- Study Site
- Search Area
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monuments

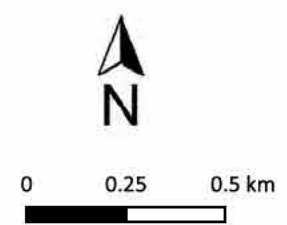
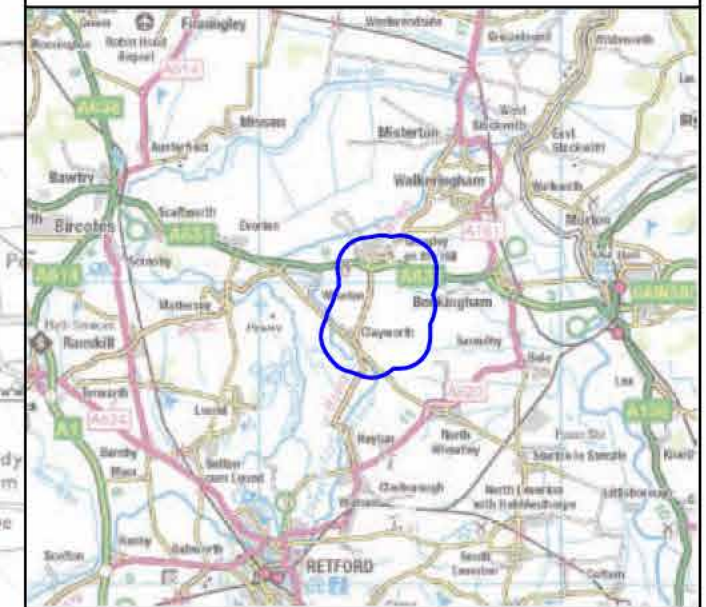
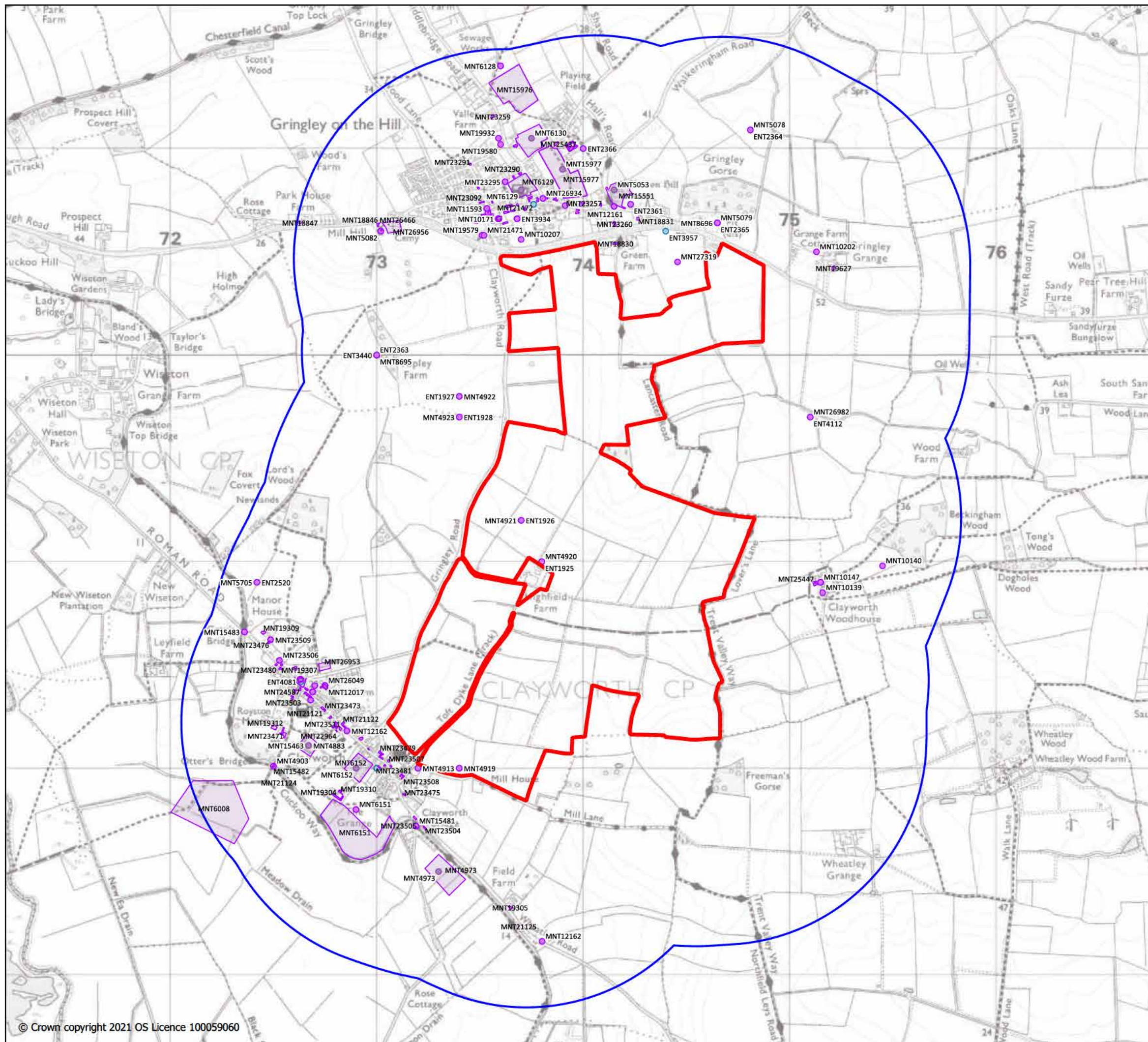


Figure 2. The West Burton 3 study site and search area with the location of designated heritage assets



- ▭ Study Site
- ▭ Search Area
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- HER 'event' point

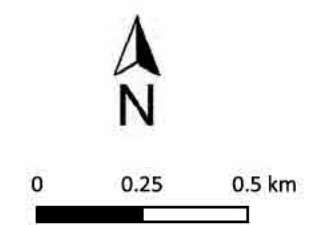
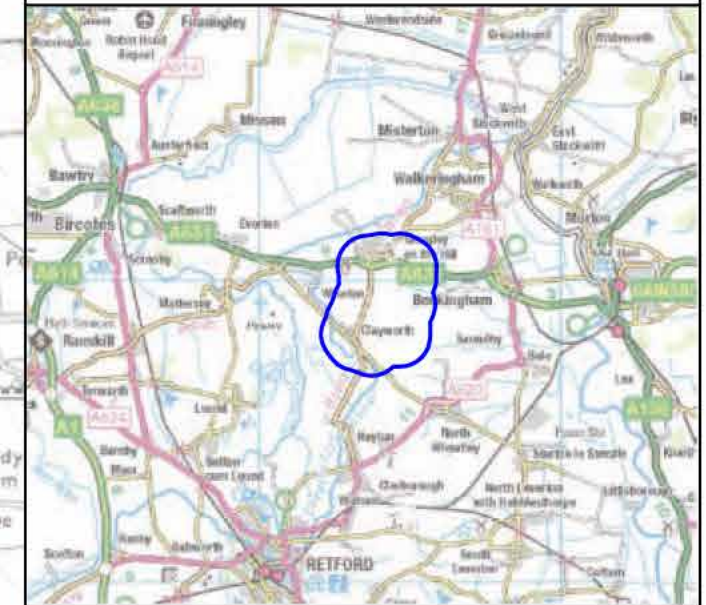
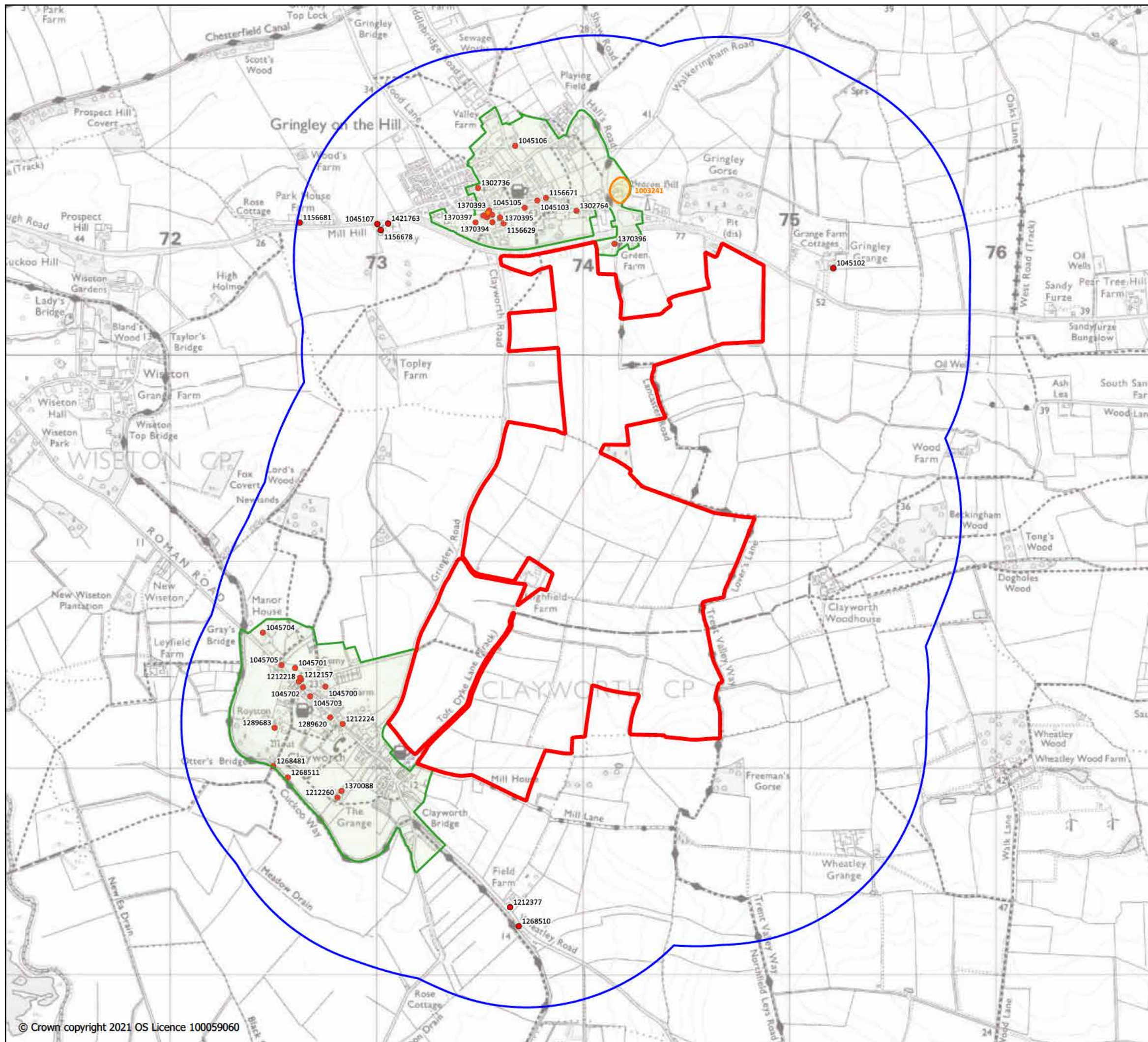


Figure 1. The West Burton 4 study site and search area with the location of HER records



- ▭ Study Site
- ▭ Search Area
- Listed Buildings
- ▭ Scheduled Monument
- ▭ Conservation Area



0 0.25 0.5 km

Figure 2. The West Burton 4 study site and search area with the location of designated heritage assets



12.2 Historical Mapping

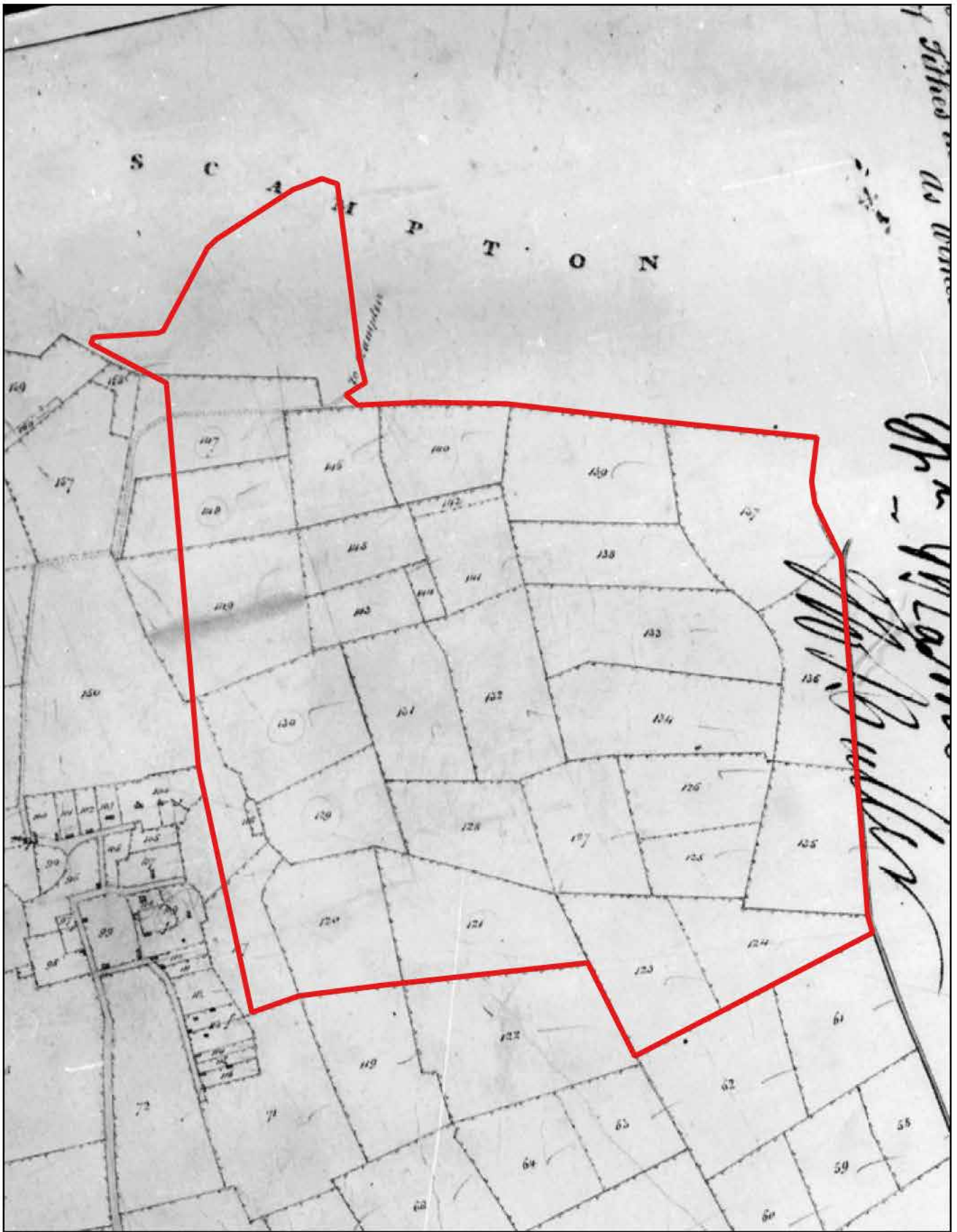


Figure 12.2.1. West Burton 1: Extract from the Broxholme tithe map of 1842

		<p>0 50 100 150 200 250 m</p>	
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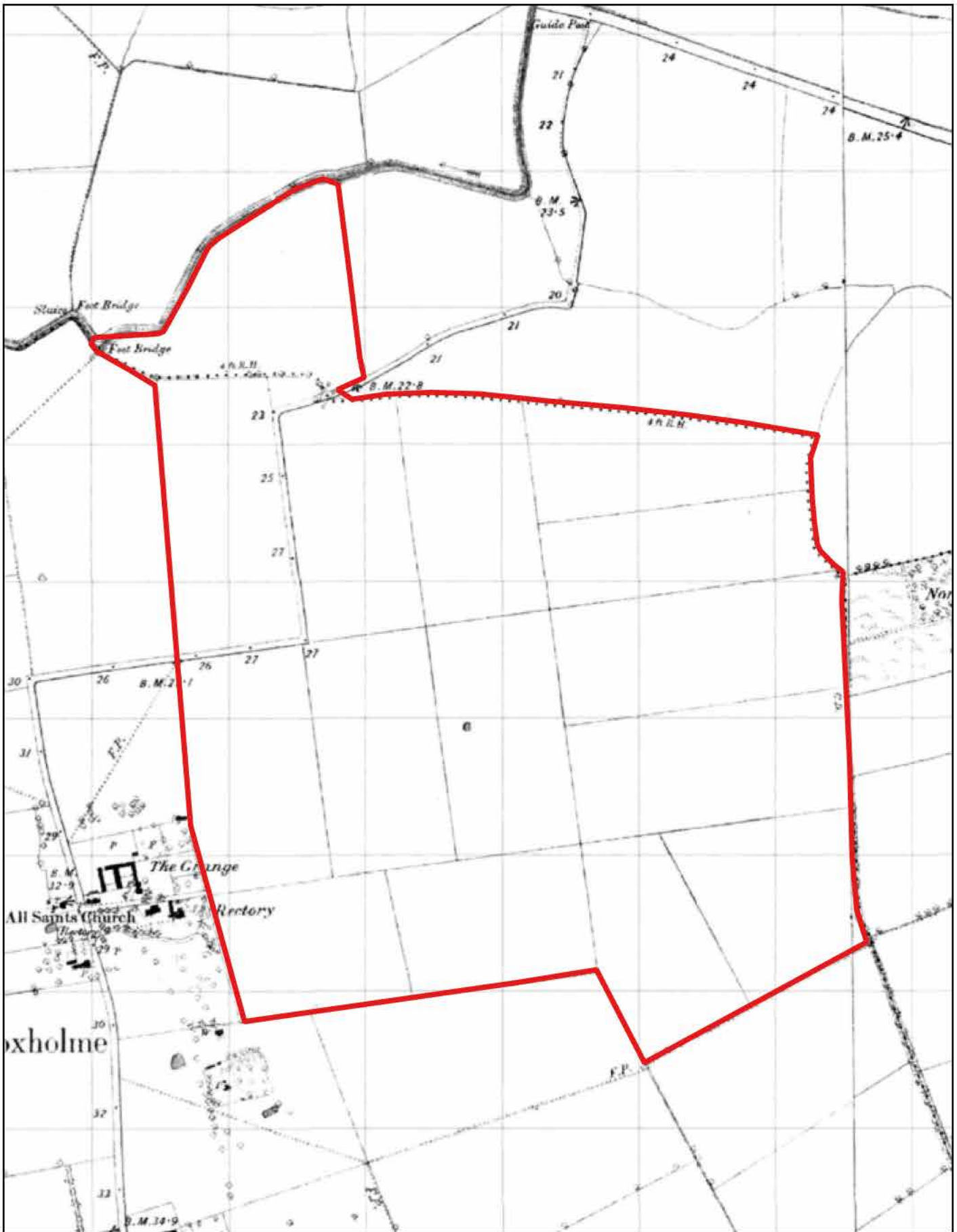


Figure 12.2.2. West Burton 1: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1885

		<p>0 50 100 150 200 250 m</p>	
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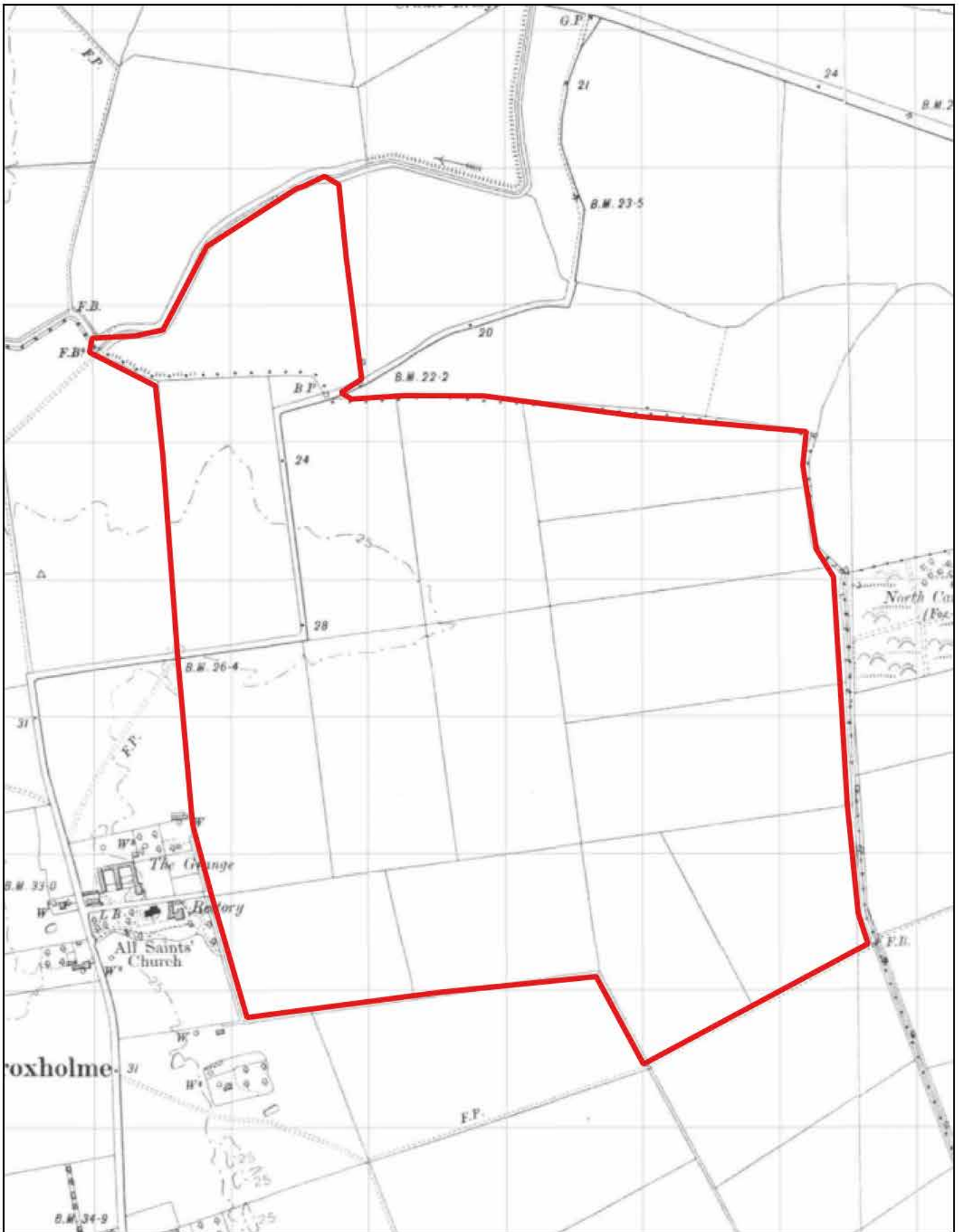


Figure 12.2.3 West Burton 1: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1904

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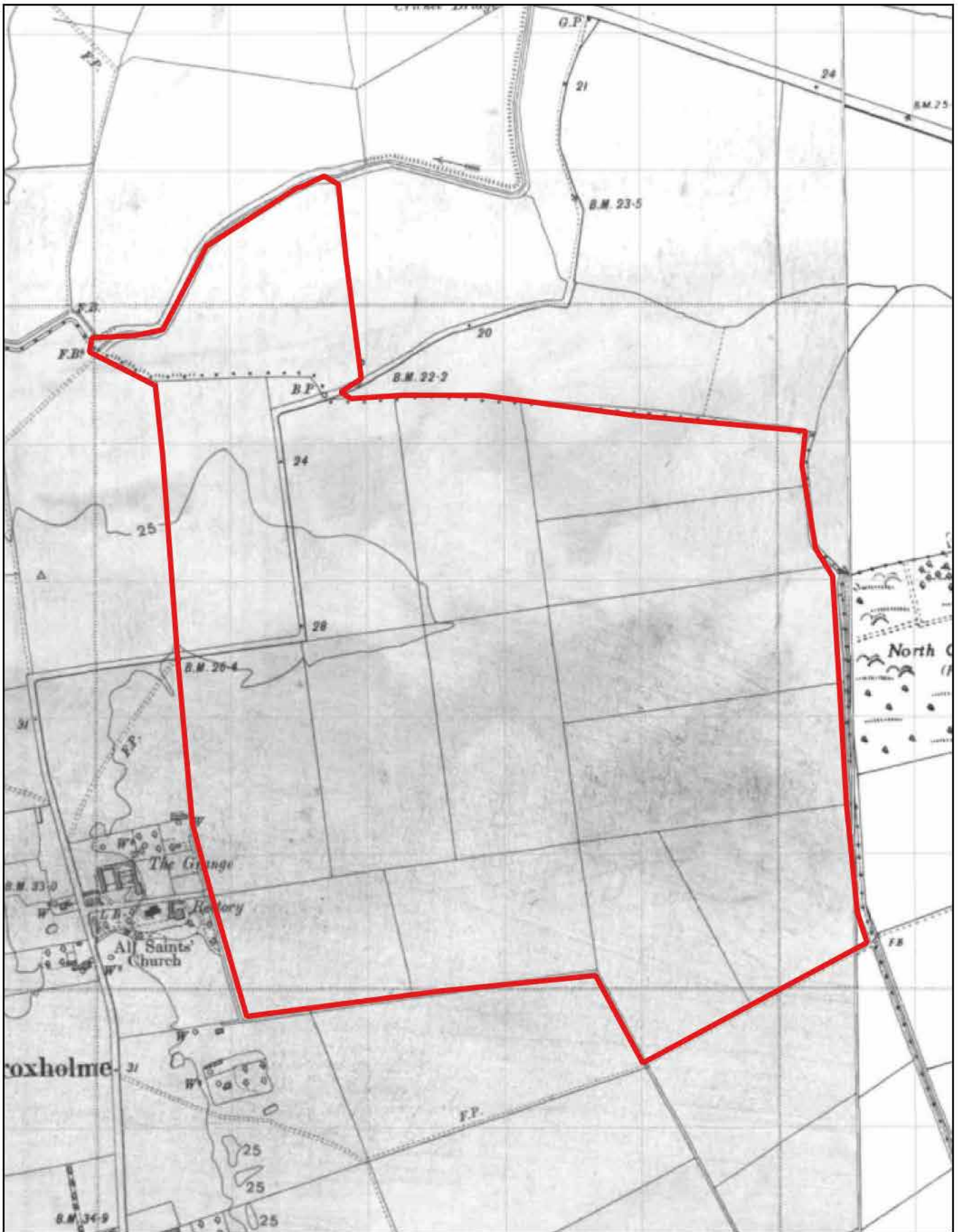


Figure 12.2.4. West Burton 1: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1947

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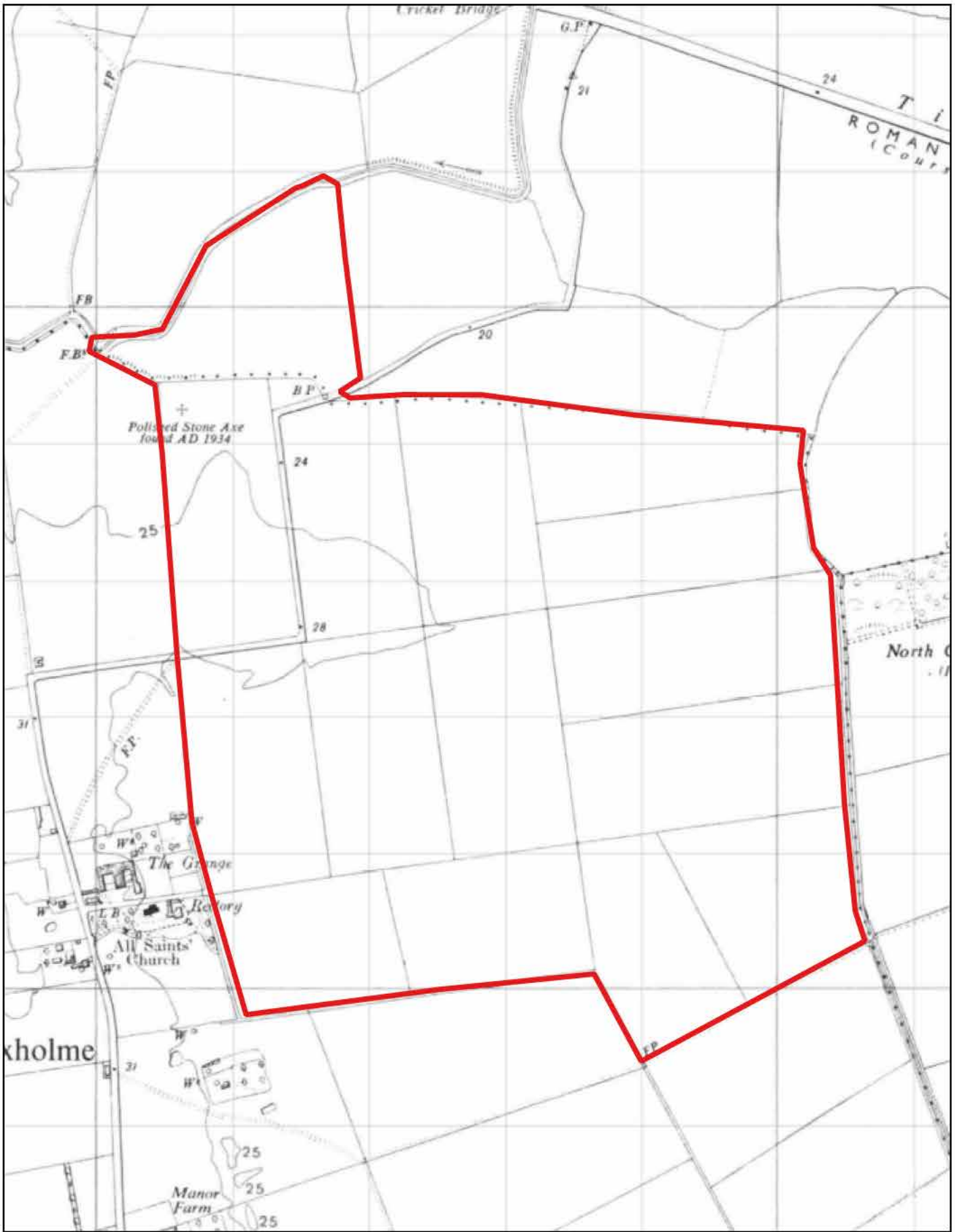


Figure 12.2.5. West Burton 1: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1951

		<p>0 50 100 150 200 250 m</p>	
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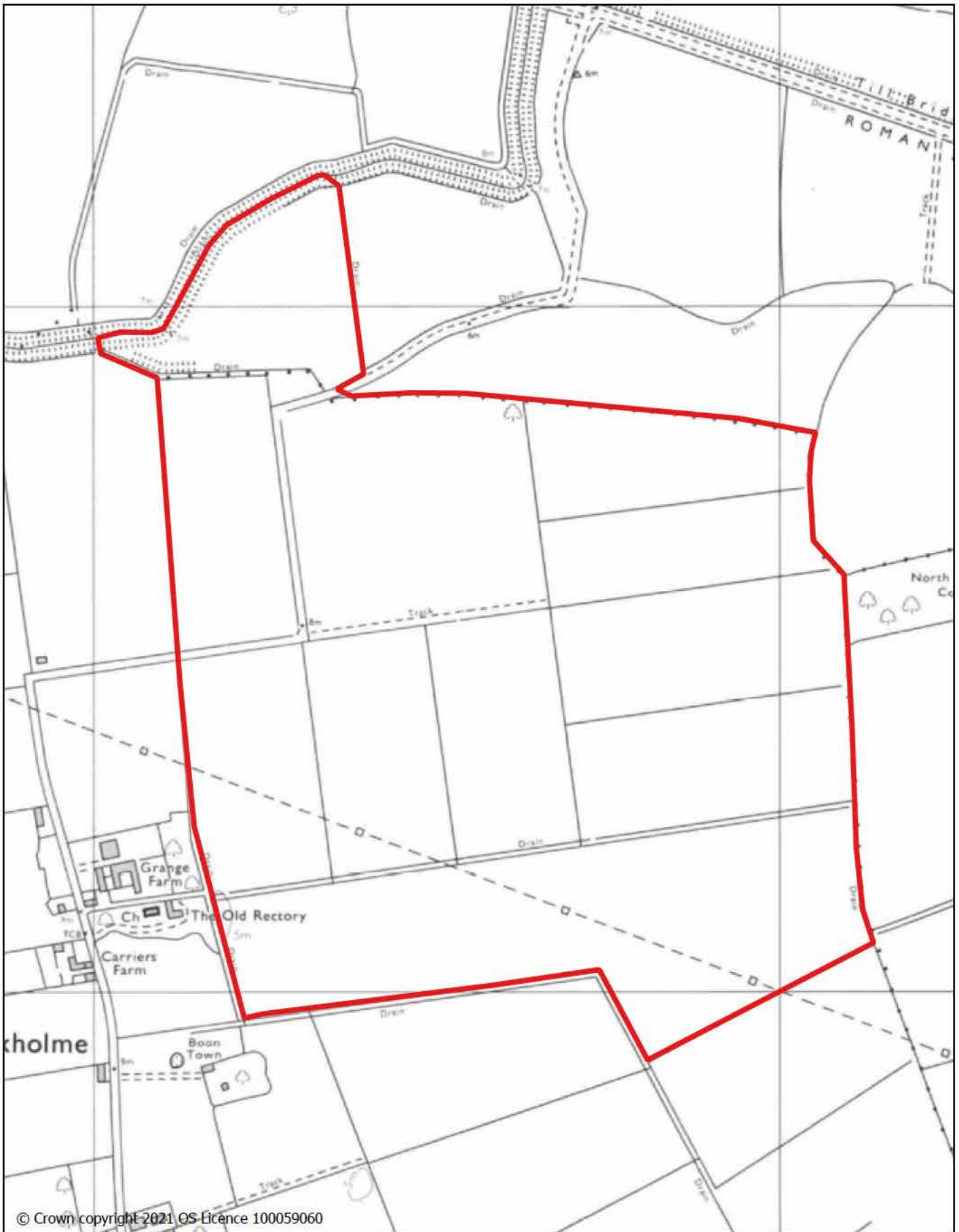


Figure 12.2.6. West Burton 1: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1;10,000 scale map of 1975

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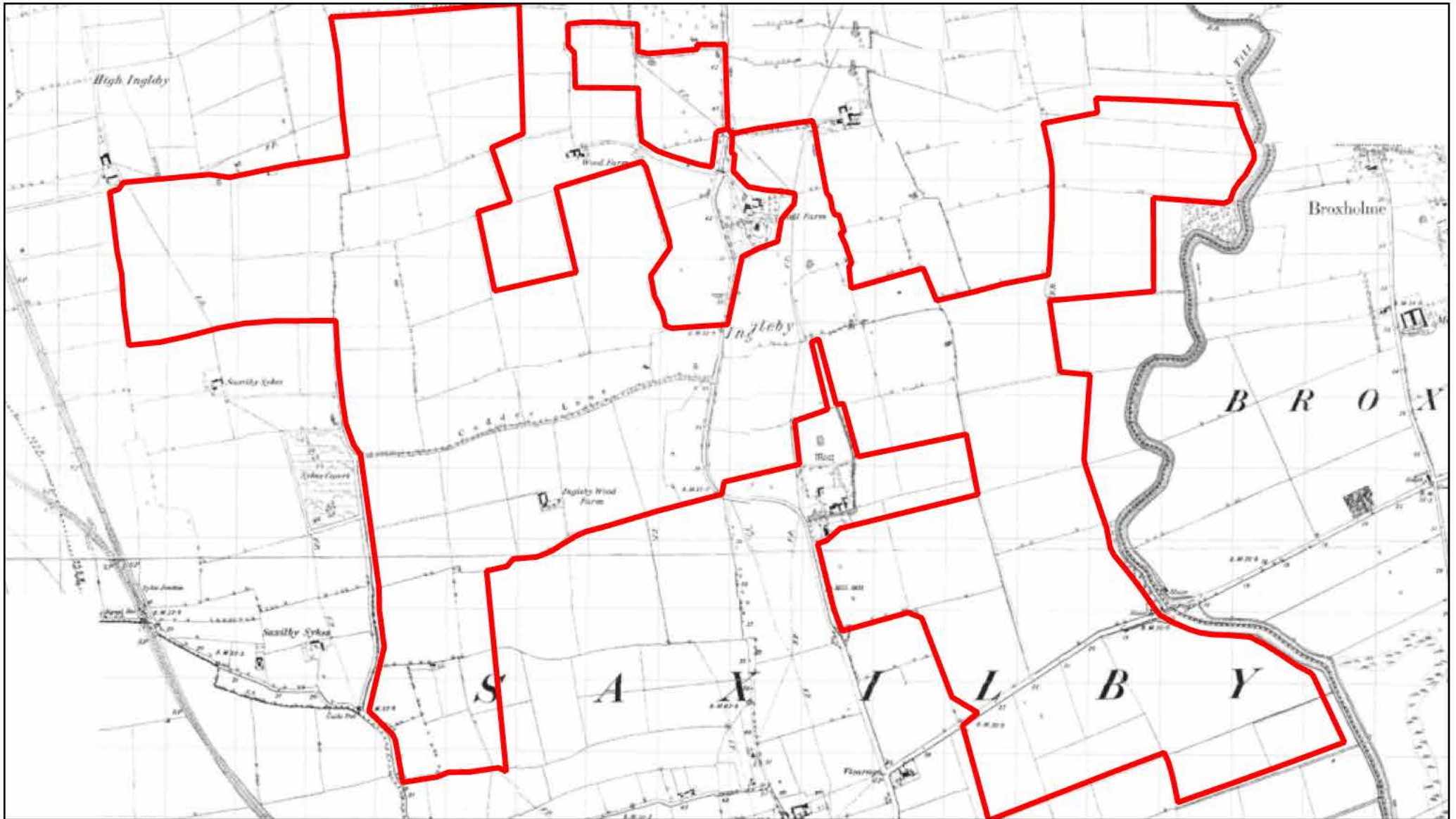



Figure 12.2.7. West Burton 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1885



 Study Site

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m



Lanpro»

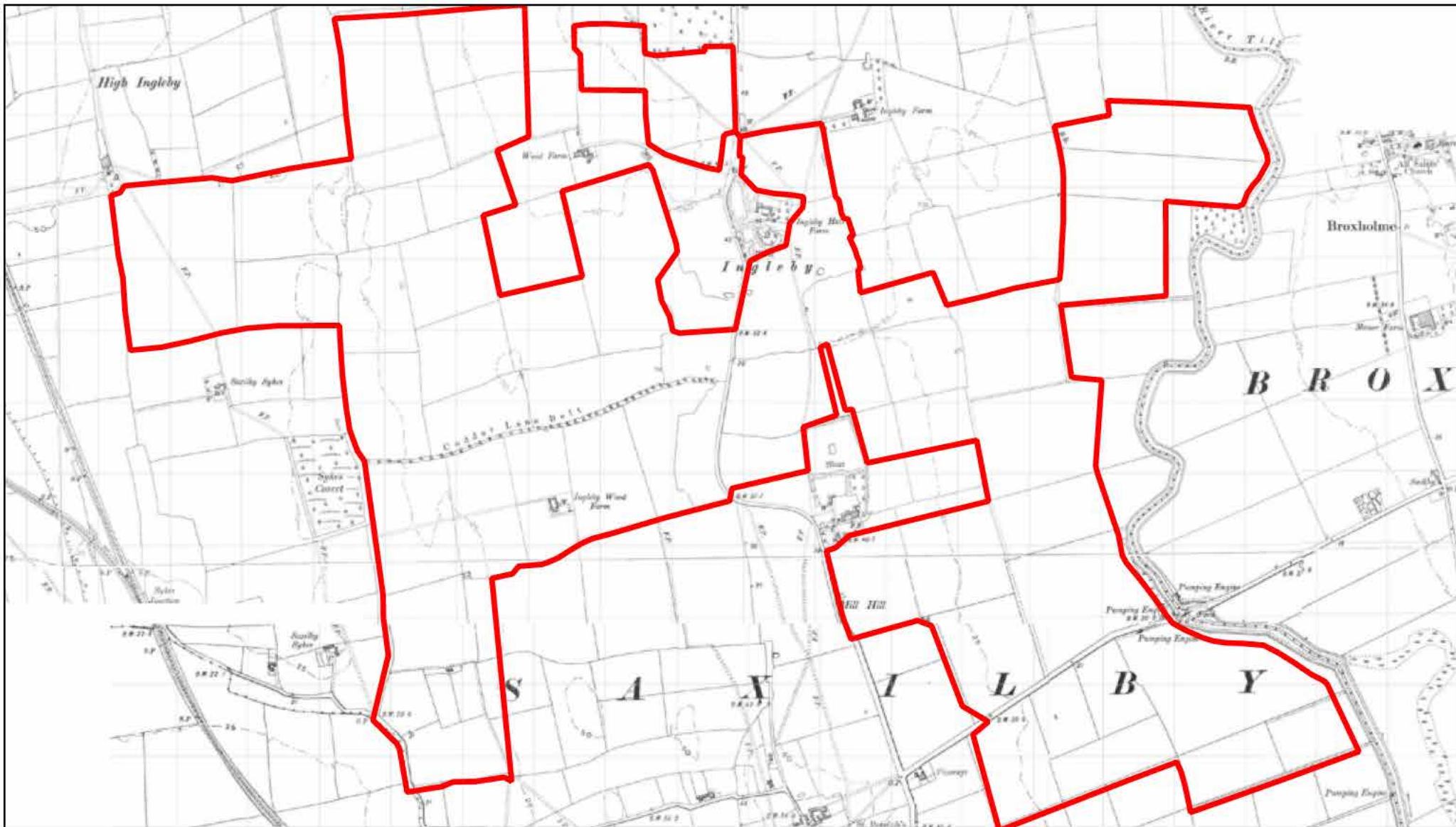


Figure 12.2.8. West Burton 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1900-1904



 Study Site

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m



Lanpro»

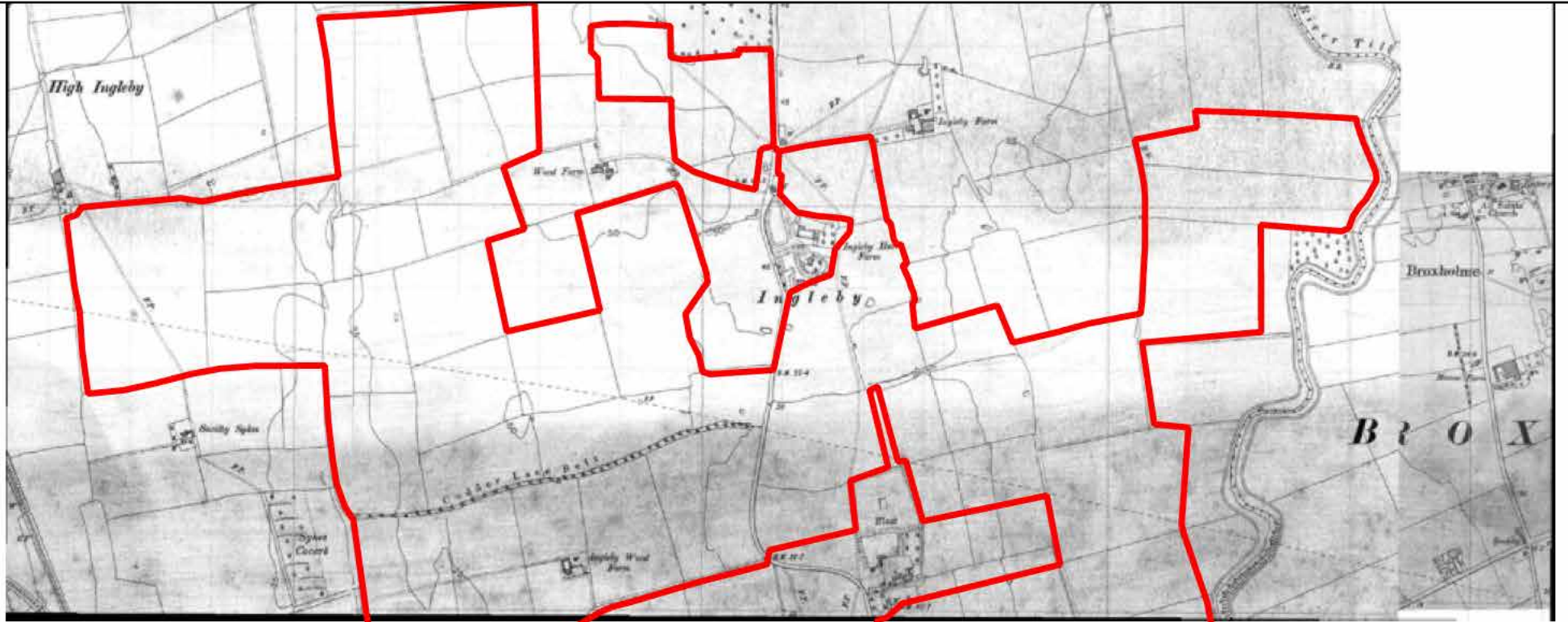



Figure 12.2.9. West Burton 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1947



 Study Site

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m



Lanpro»

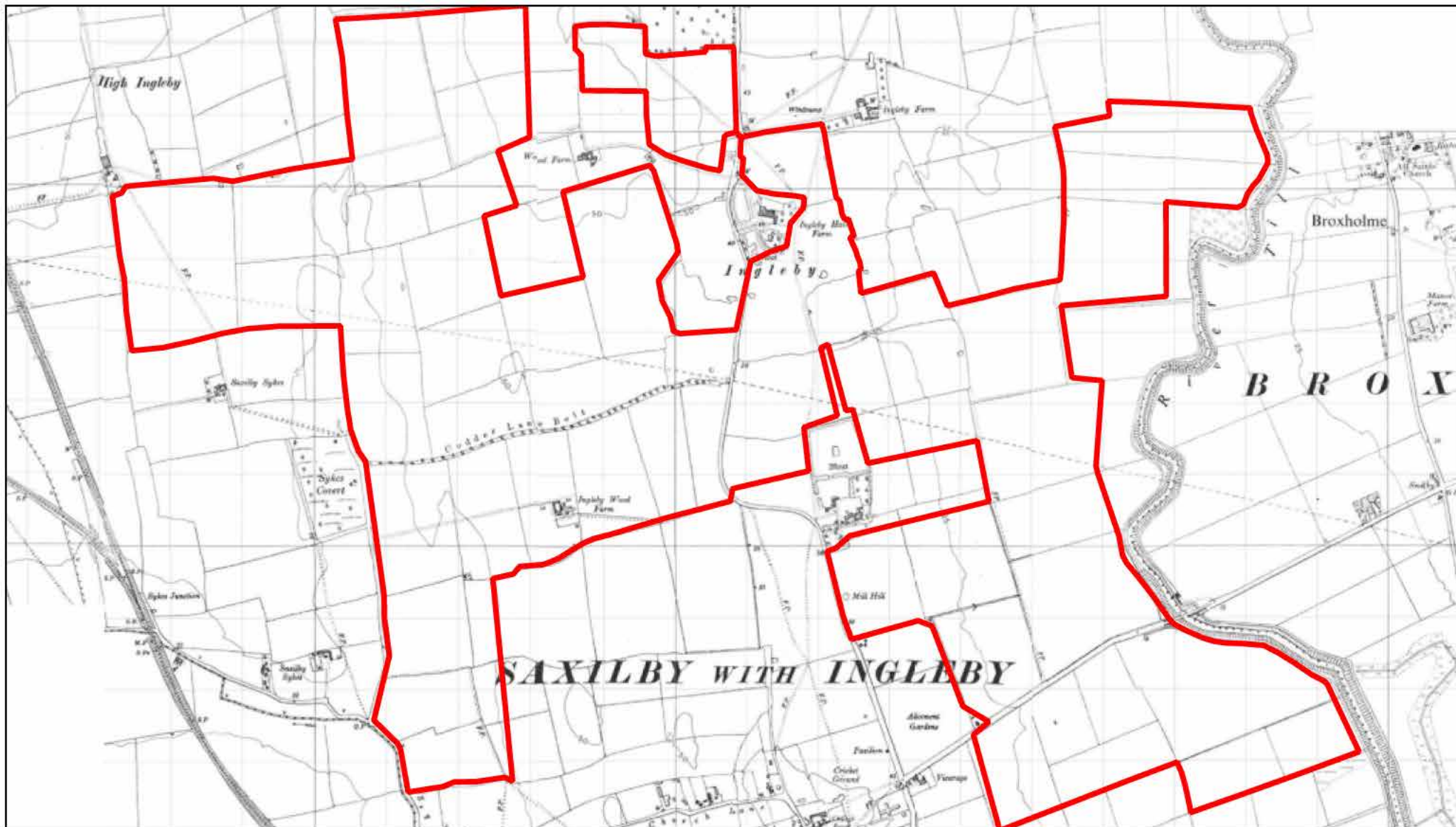


Figure 12.2.10. West Burton 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1951



 Study Site

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m



Lanpro»

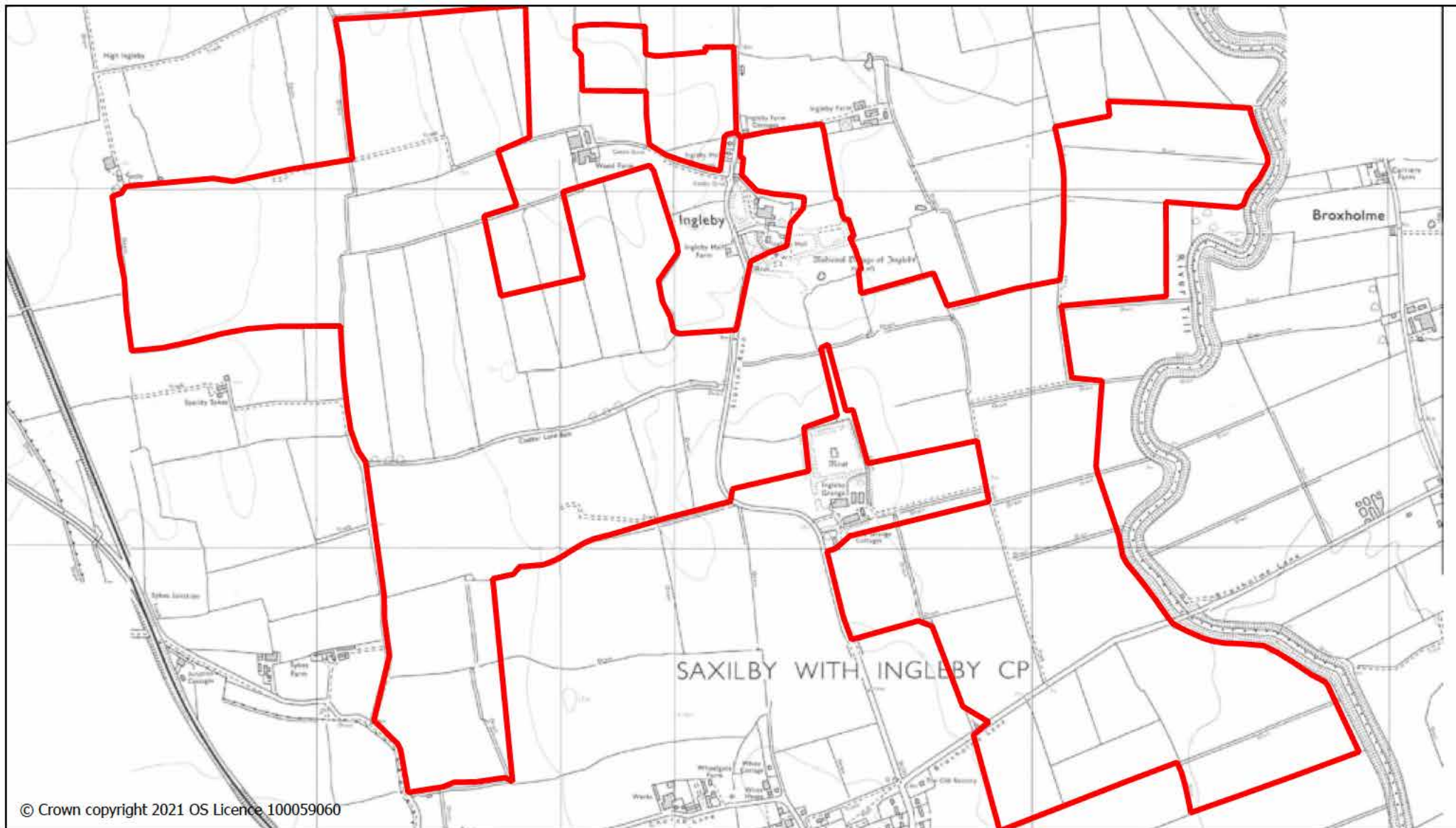


Figure 12.2.11. West Burton 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map of 1975-1977



 Study Site

0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m



Lanpro»

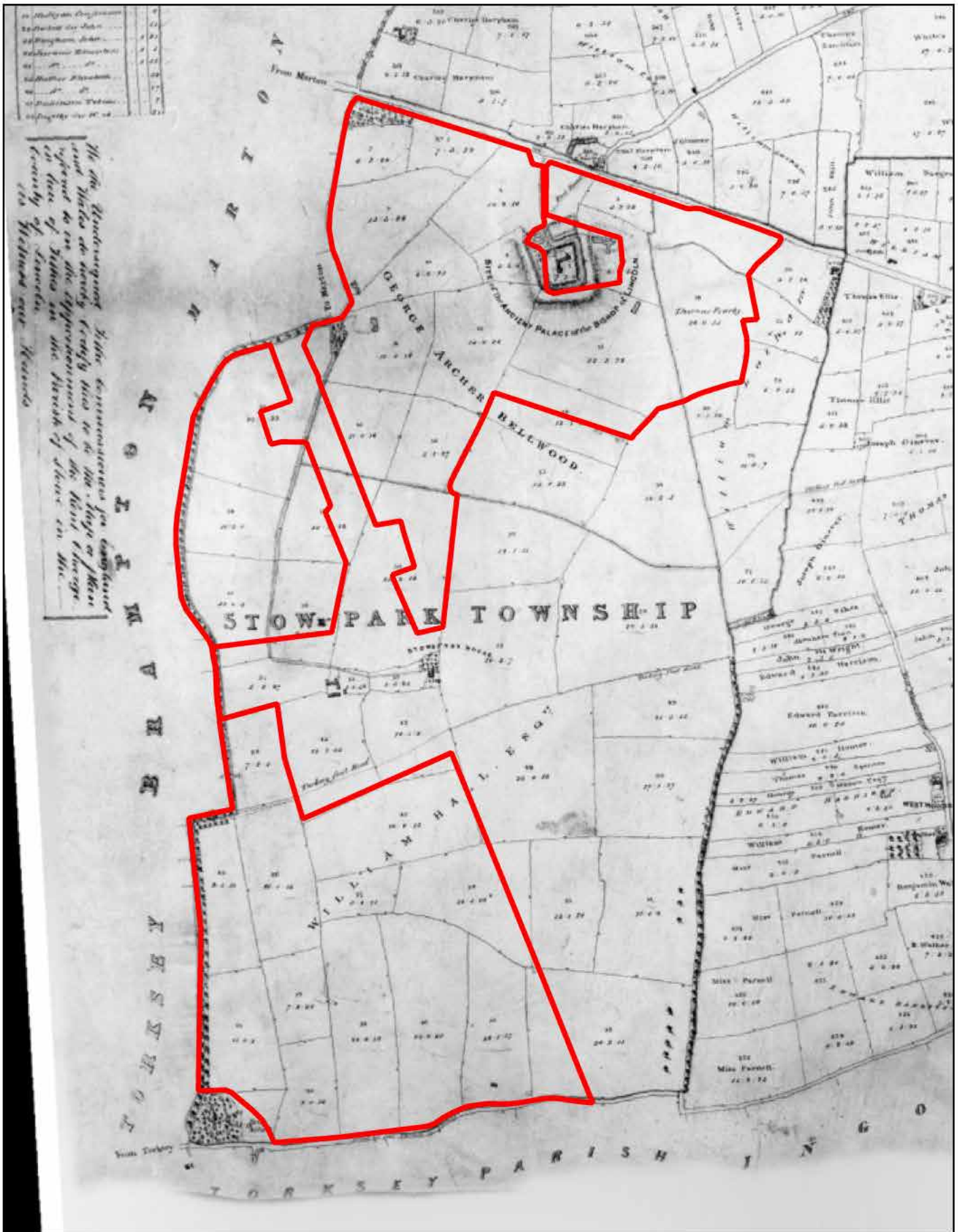


Figure 12.2.12. West Burton 3: Extract from the Stowe tithe map of 1838

		<p>0 100 200 300 400 500 m</p>	
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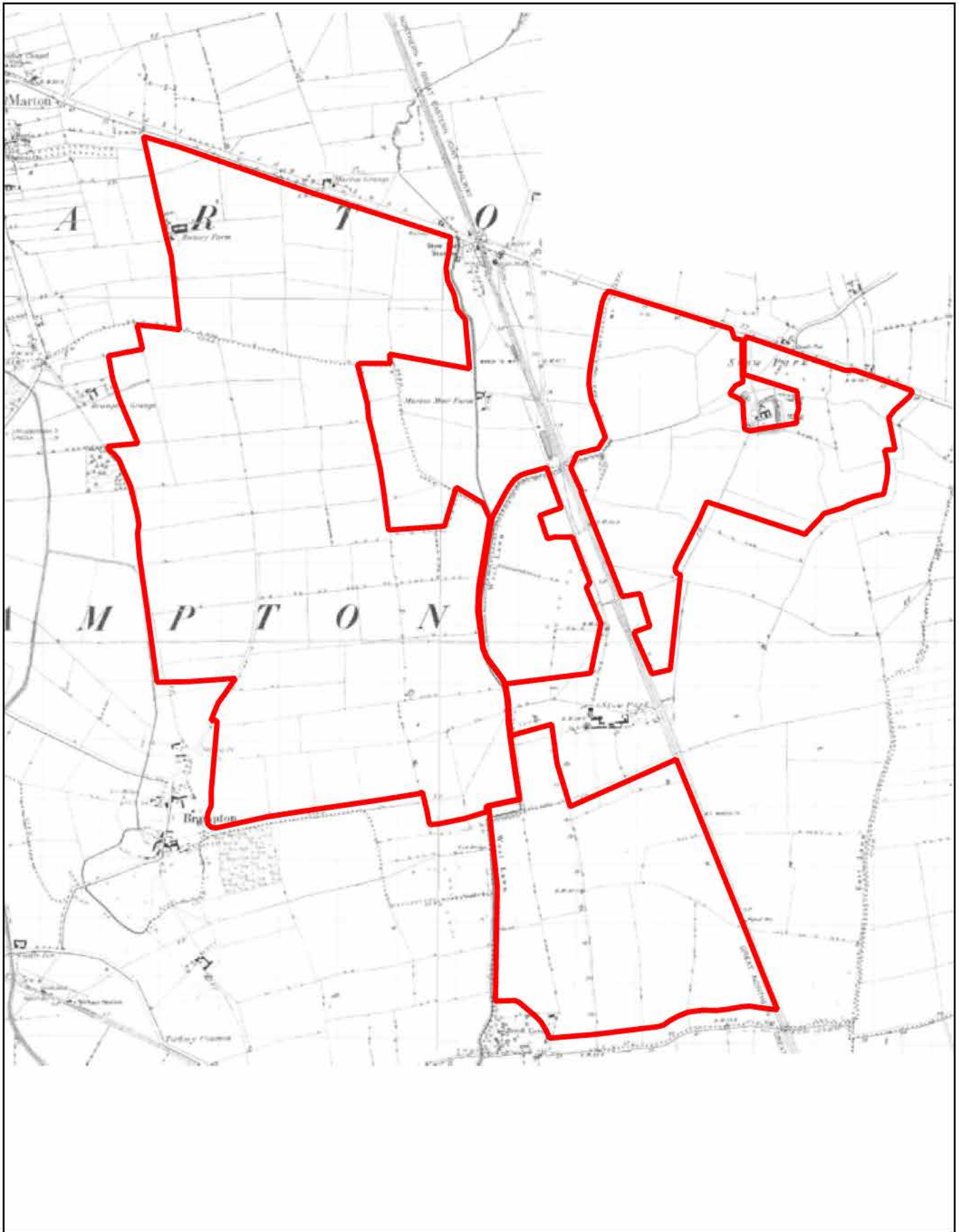


Figure 12.2.13. West Burton 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1885

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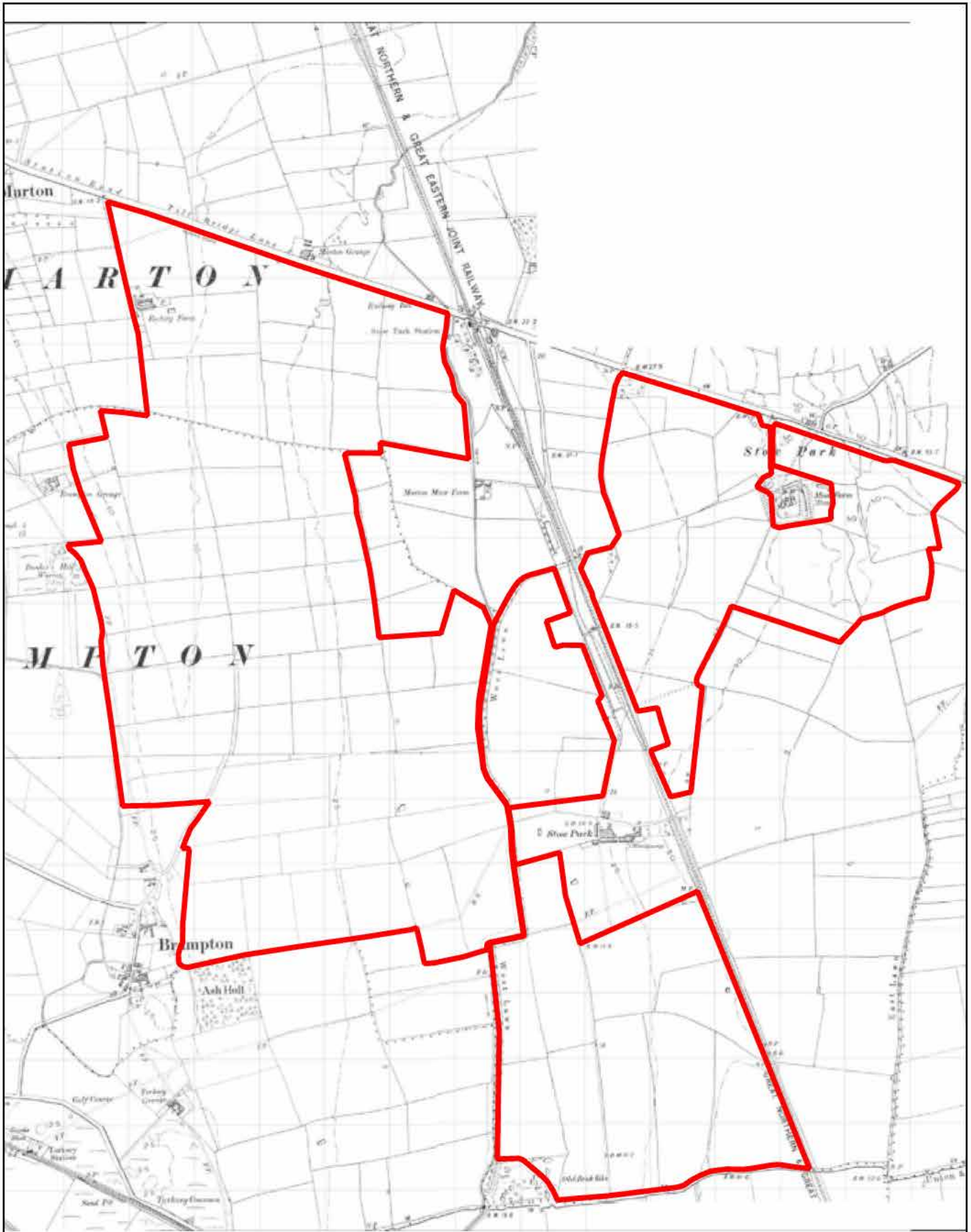


Figure 12.2.14. West Burton 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1904-1905

		<p>0 100 200 300 400 500 600 m</p>	
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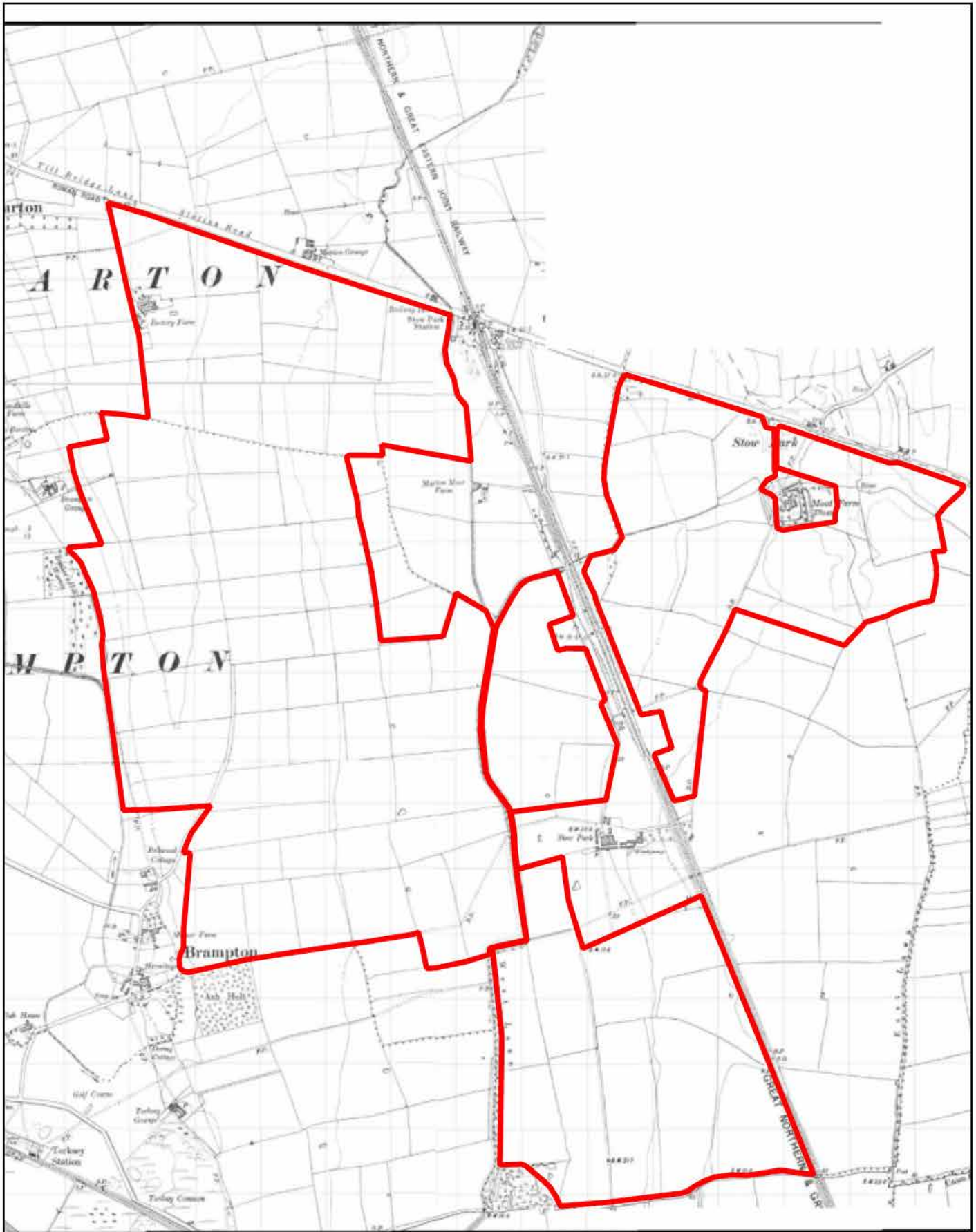


Figure 12.2.15. West Burton 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1916

		<p>0 100 200 300 400 500 600 m</p>	
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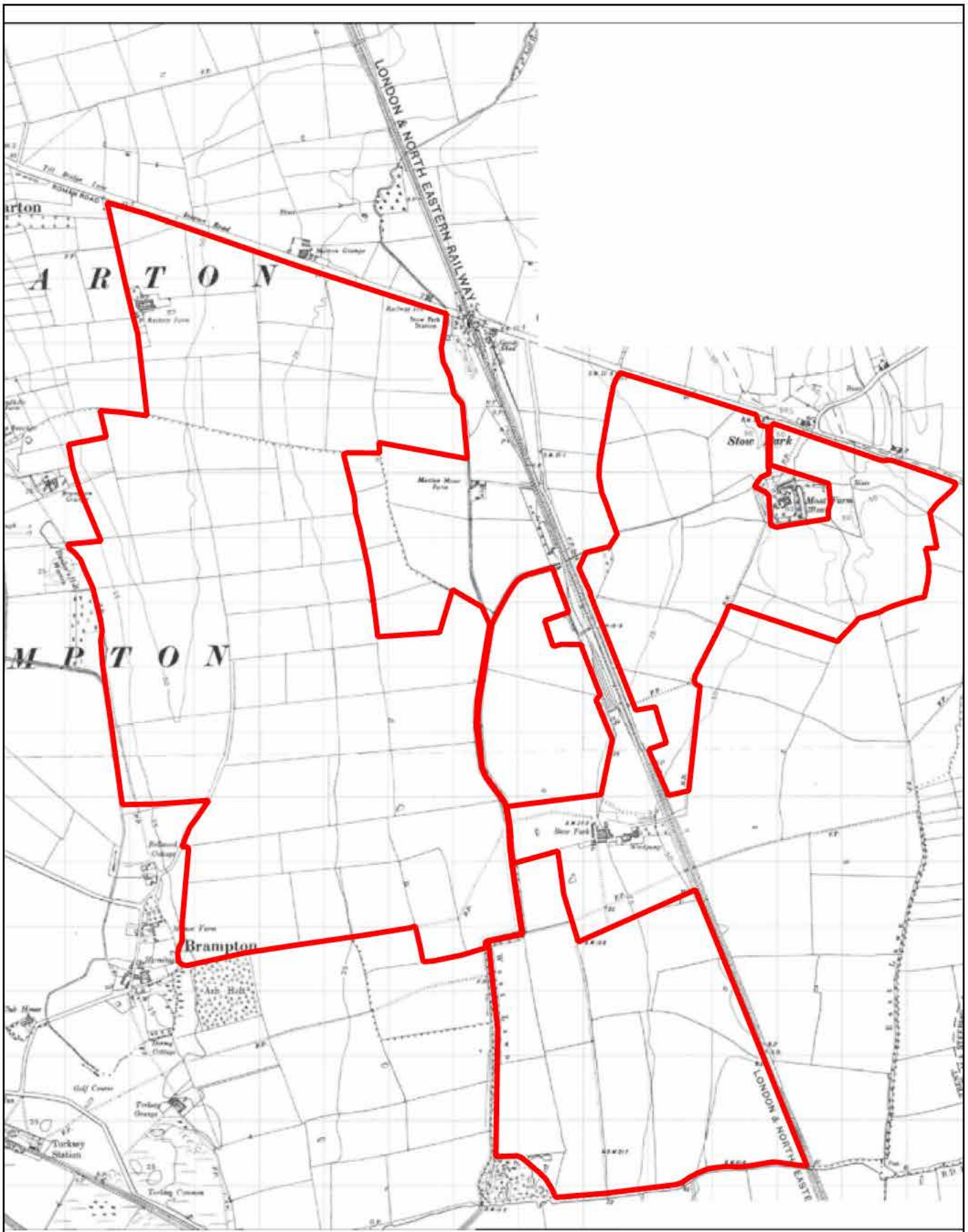
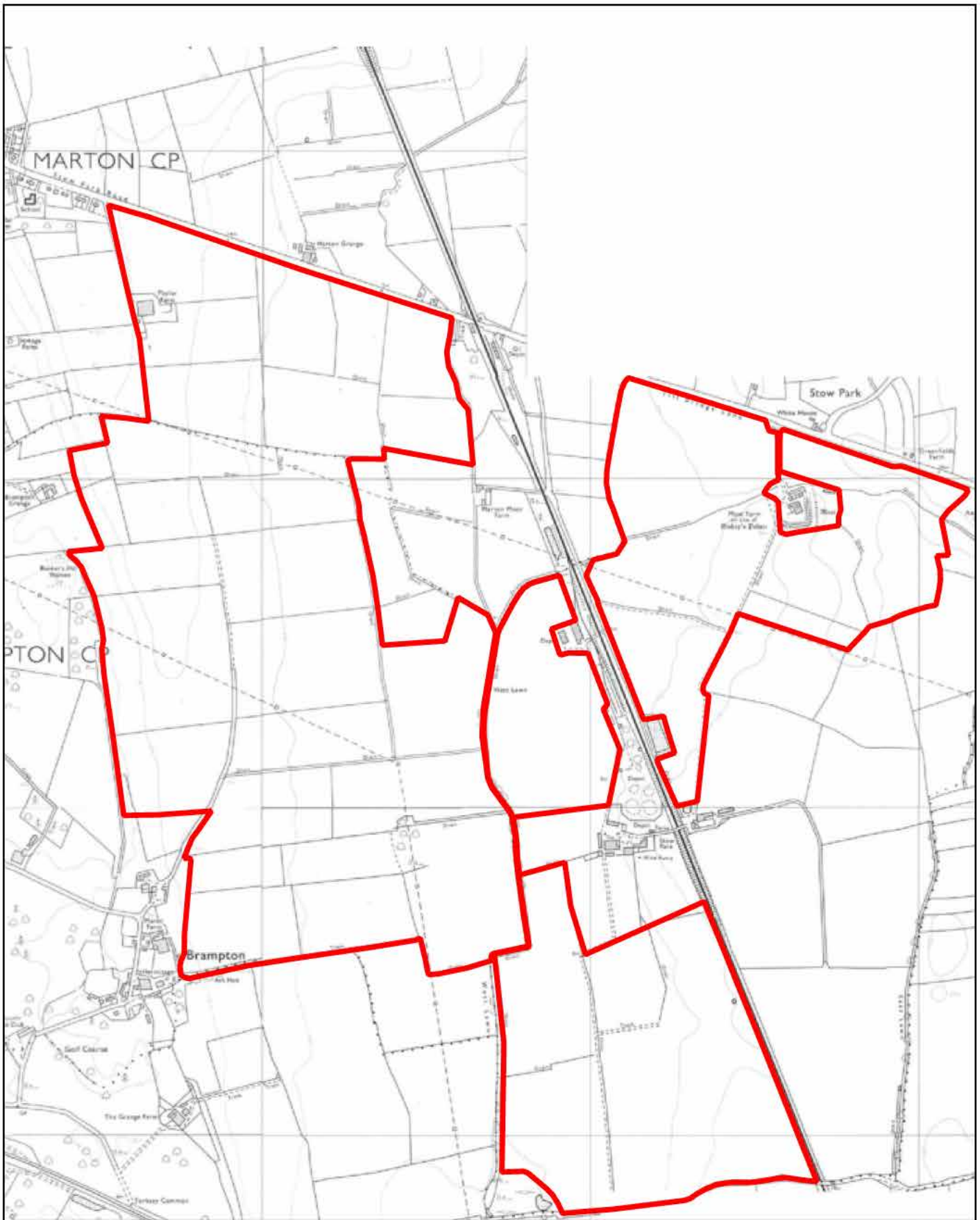


Figure 12.2.16. West Burton 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1947

		<p>0 100 200 300 400 500 600 m</p>	
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Figure 12.2.17. West Burton 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1977-1978

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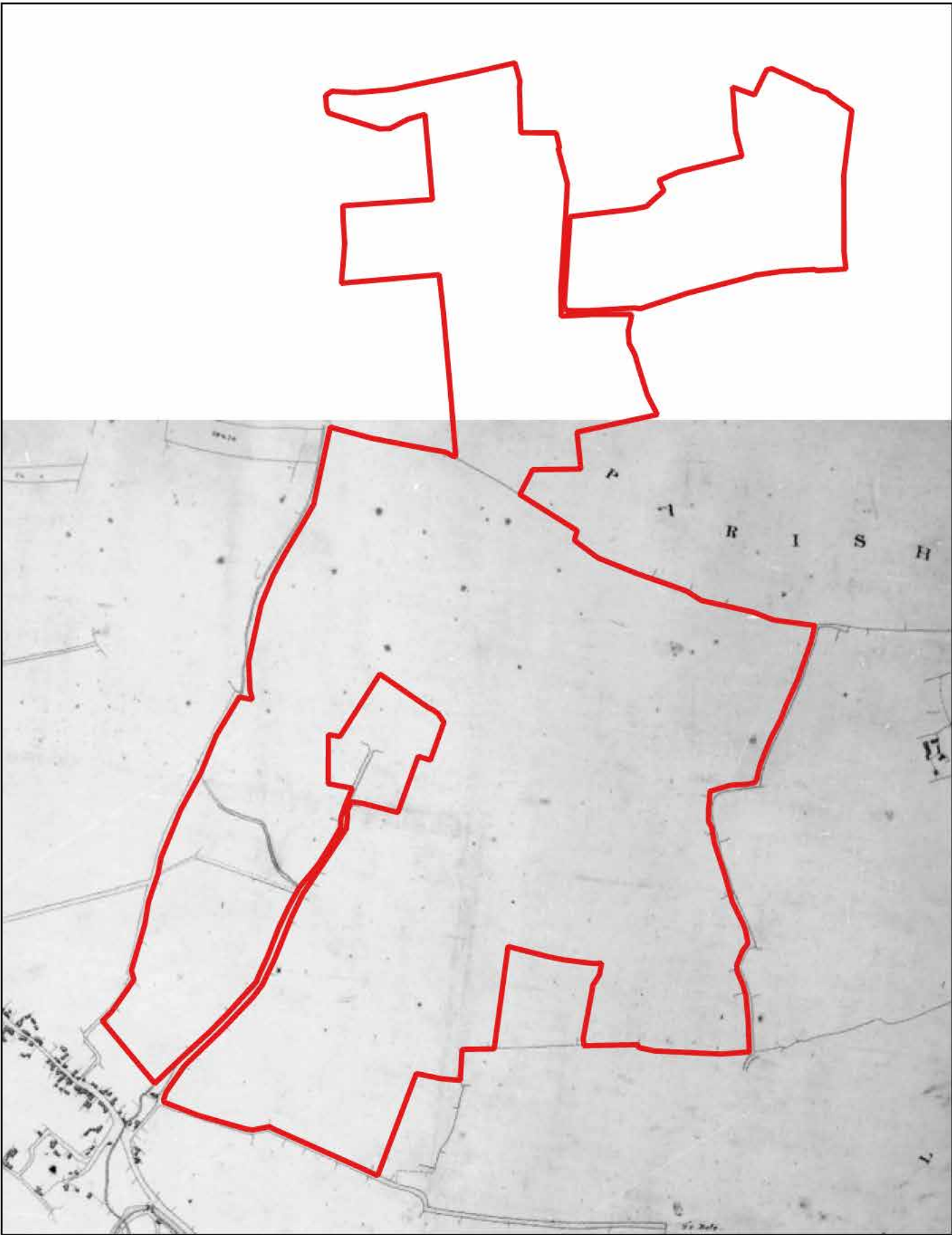






Figure 12.2.18 Extract from the Clayworth title map of 1847

		<p>0 100 200 300 400 500 m</p> 	
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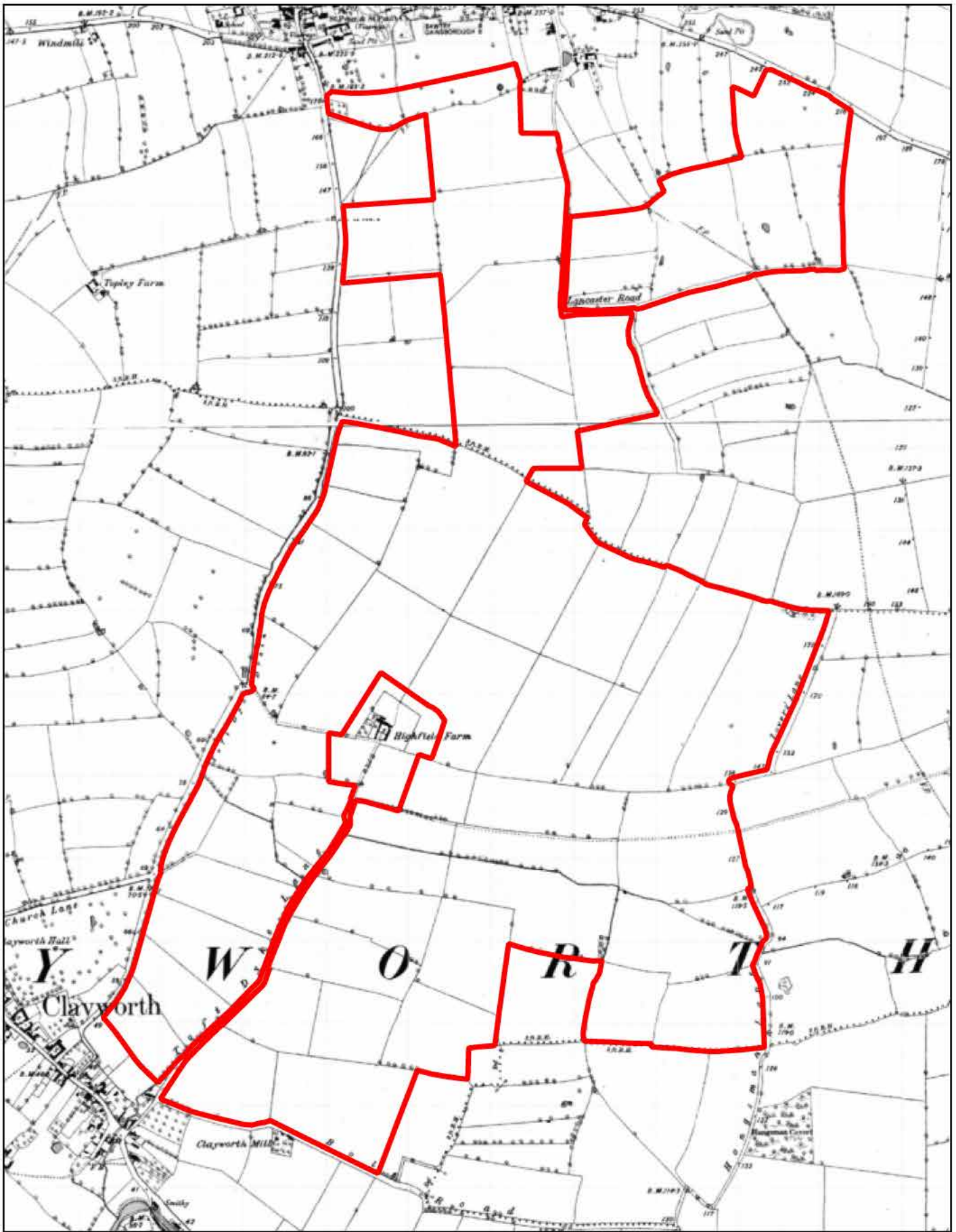


Figure 12.2.19. West Burton 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1885

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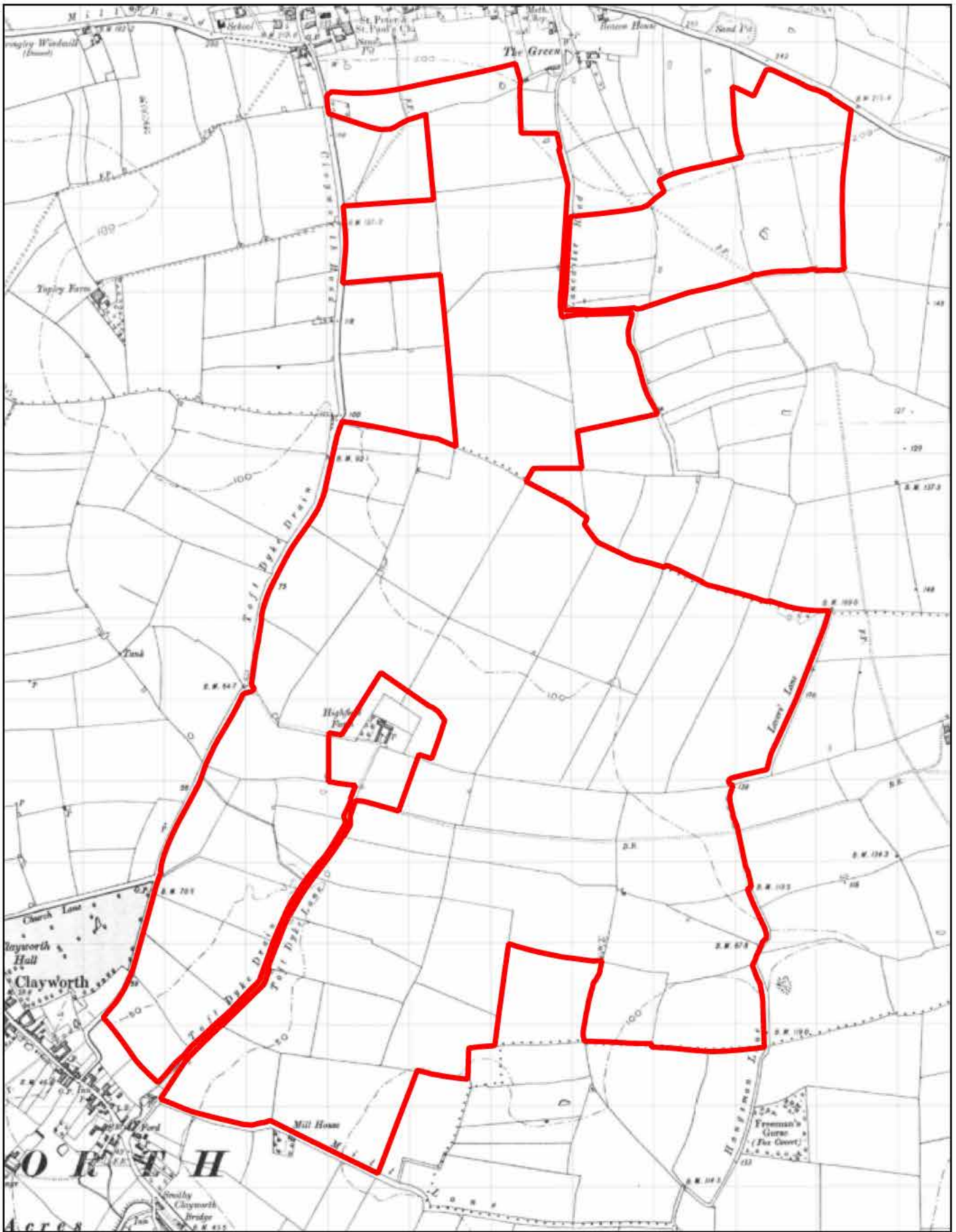


Figure 12.2.20. West Burton 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1889

		<p>0 100 200 300 400 500 m</p>	
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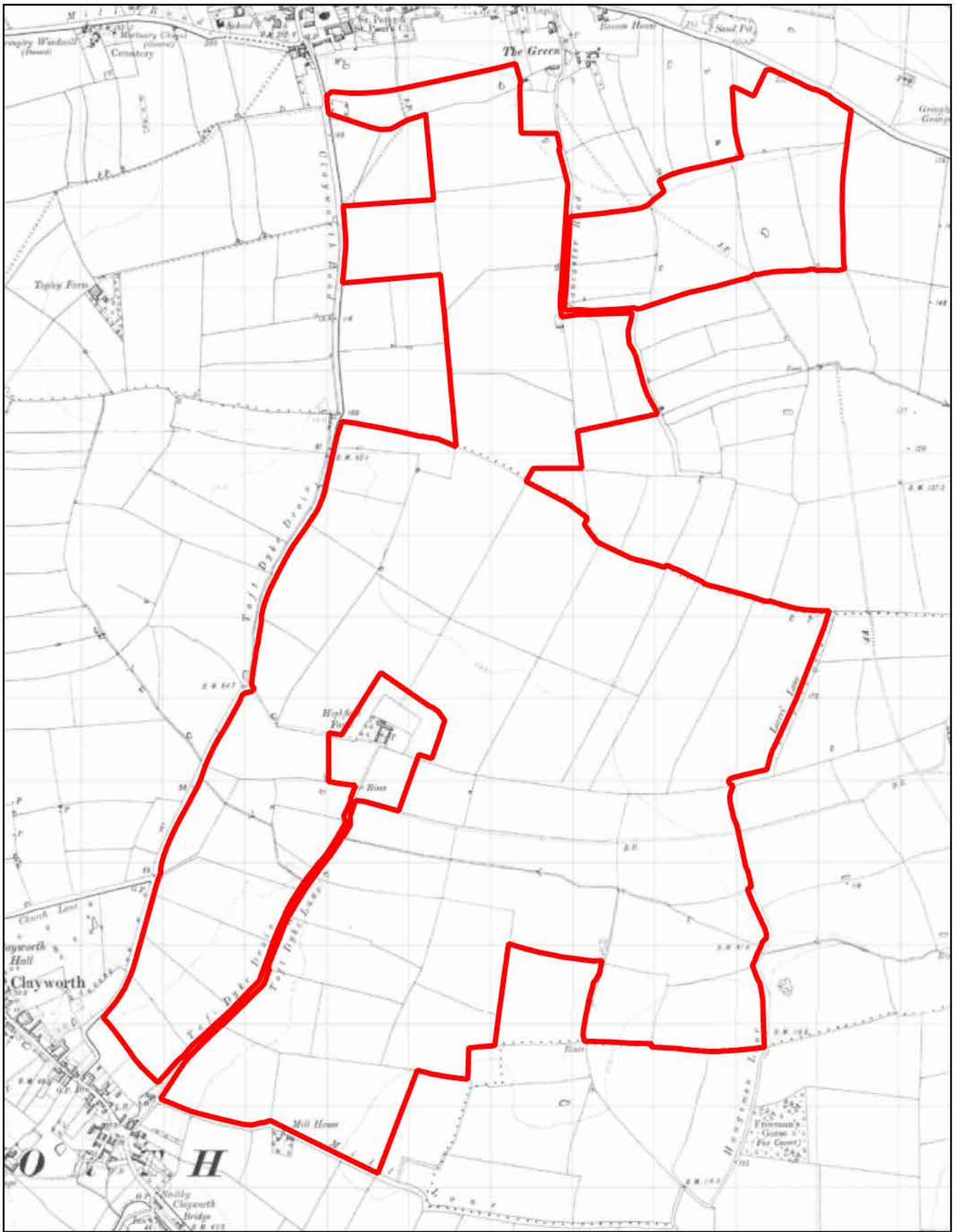


Figure 12.2.21. West Burton 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1921

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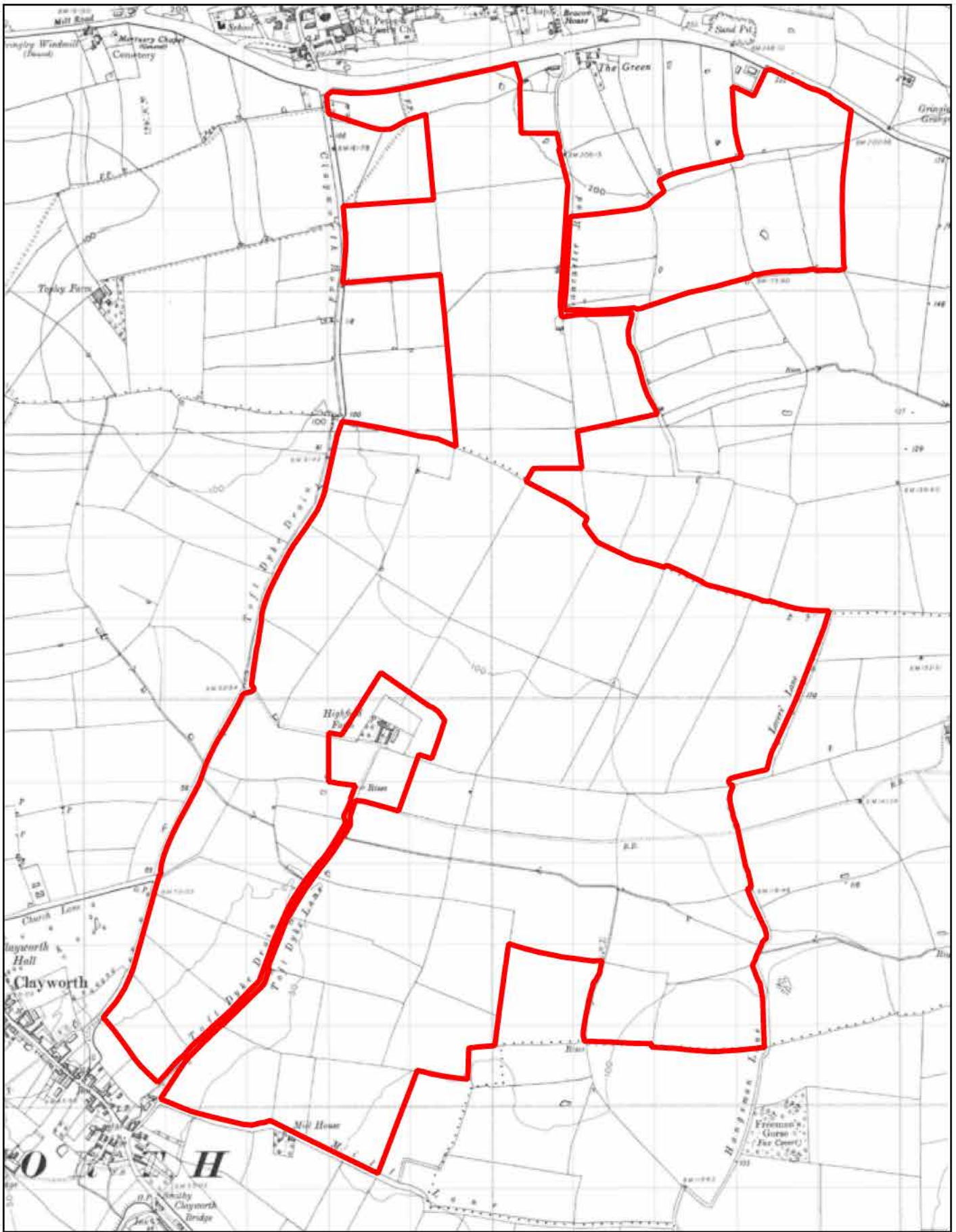


Figure 12.2.22. West Burton 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1948

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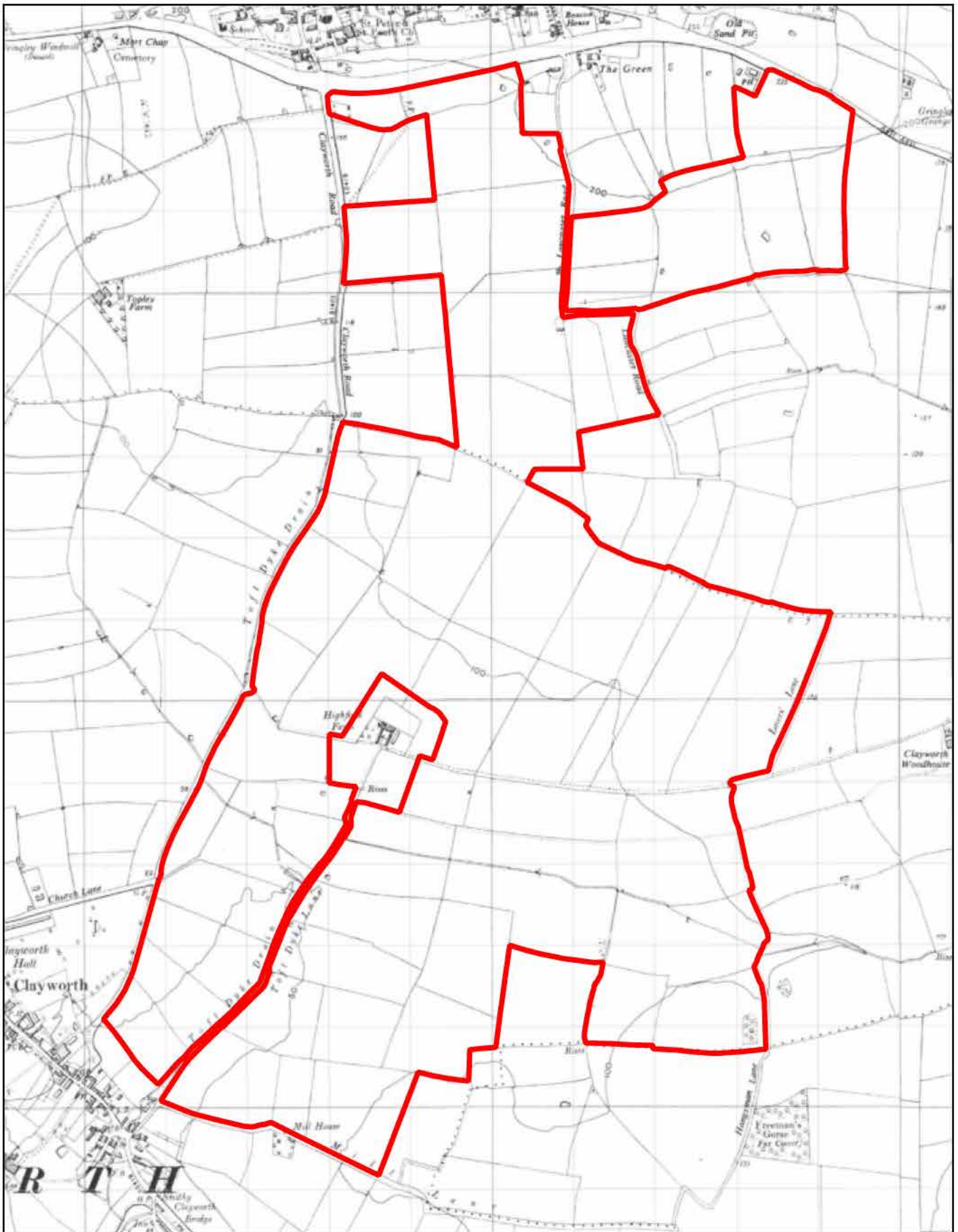


Figure 12.2.23. West Burton 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1951

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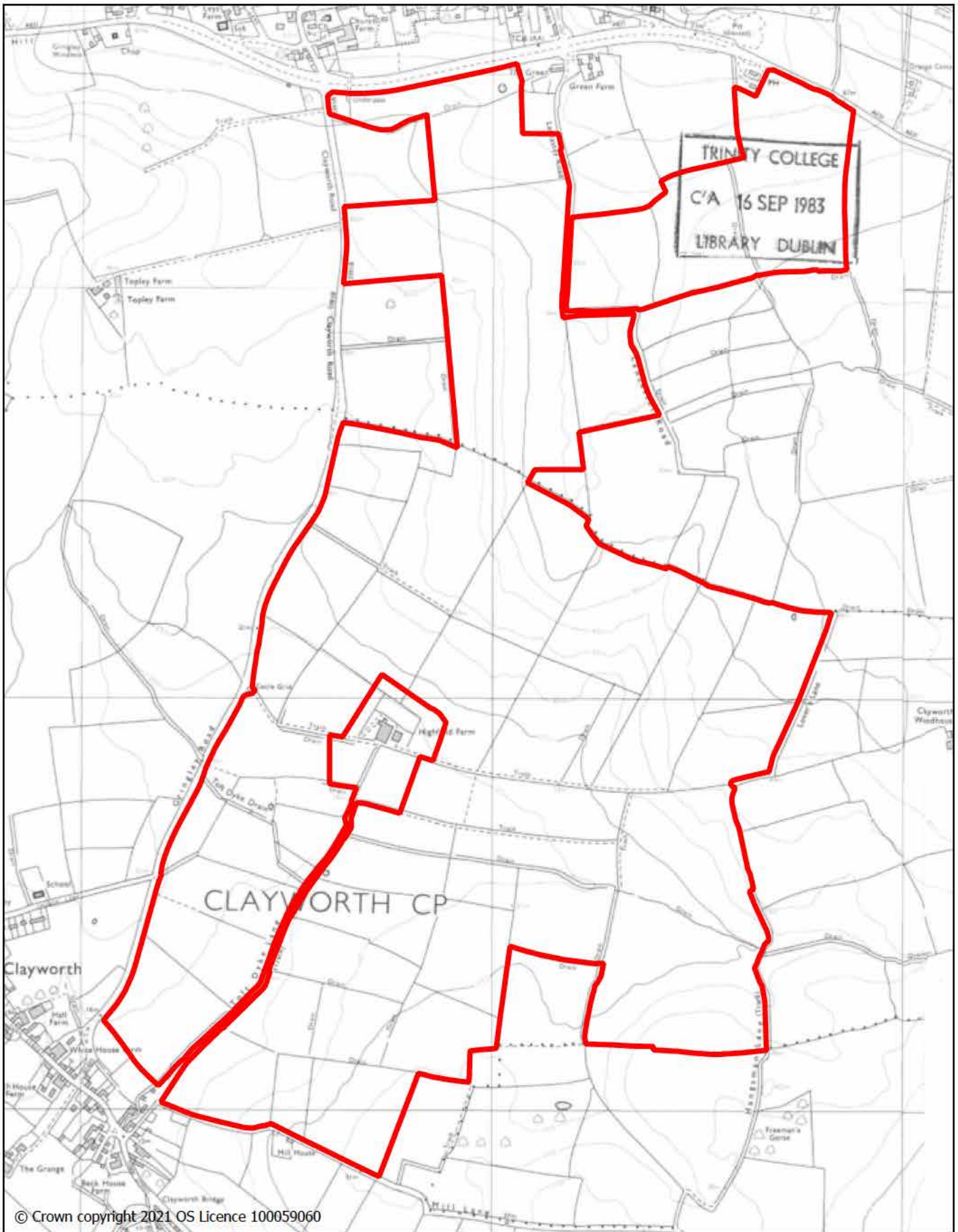


Figure 12.2.24. West Burton 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1979-1981

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12.3 Initial Geophysical Survey Greyscale Plots

[West Burton 1](#)

[West Burton 2](#)

[West Burton 3](#)

[West Burton 4](#)

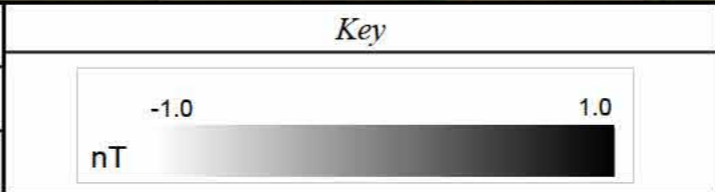



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 Email: archaeology@wyjs.org.uk
www.aswyas.com

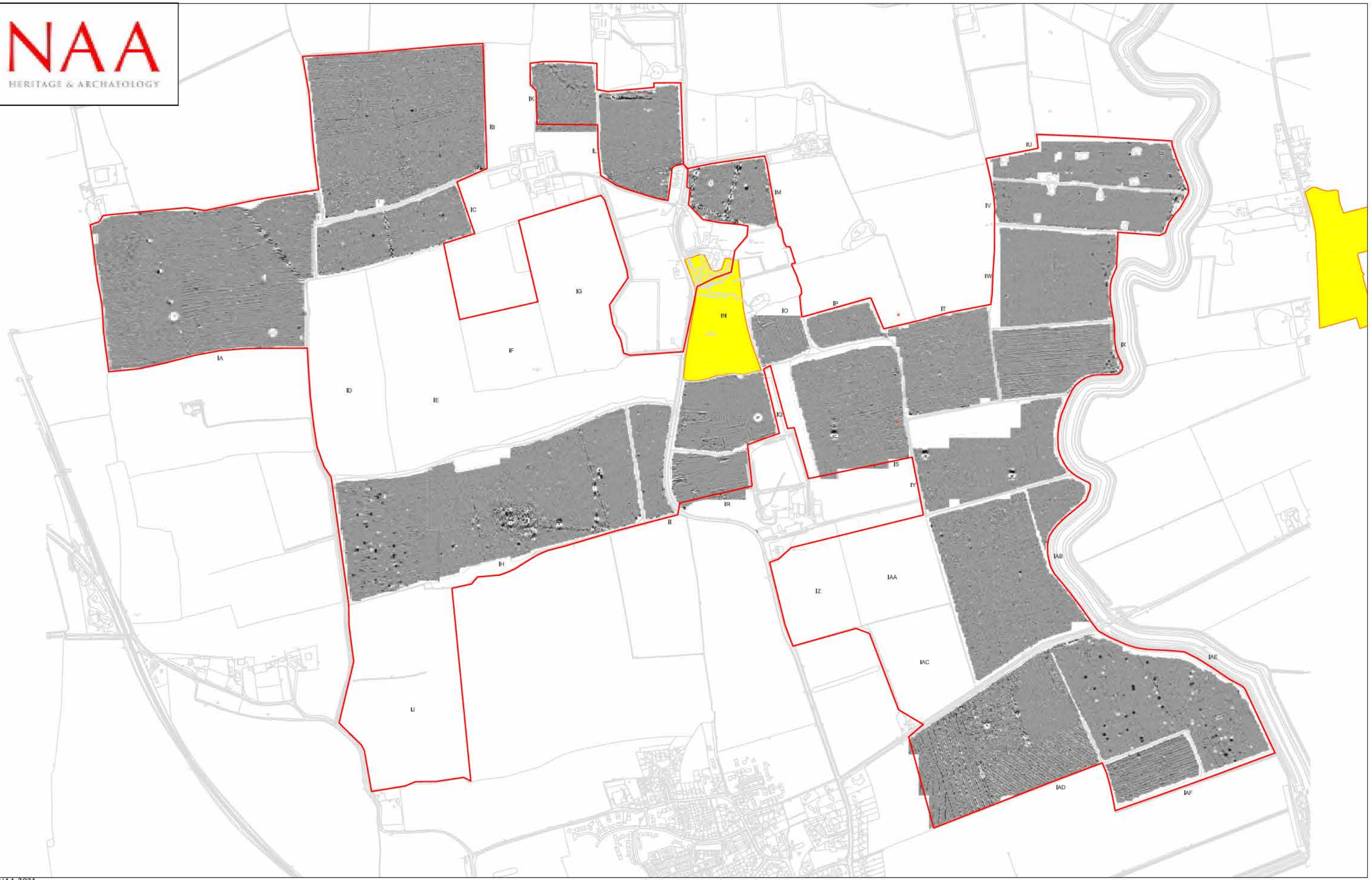
Project No. XB85

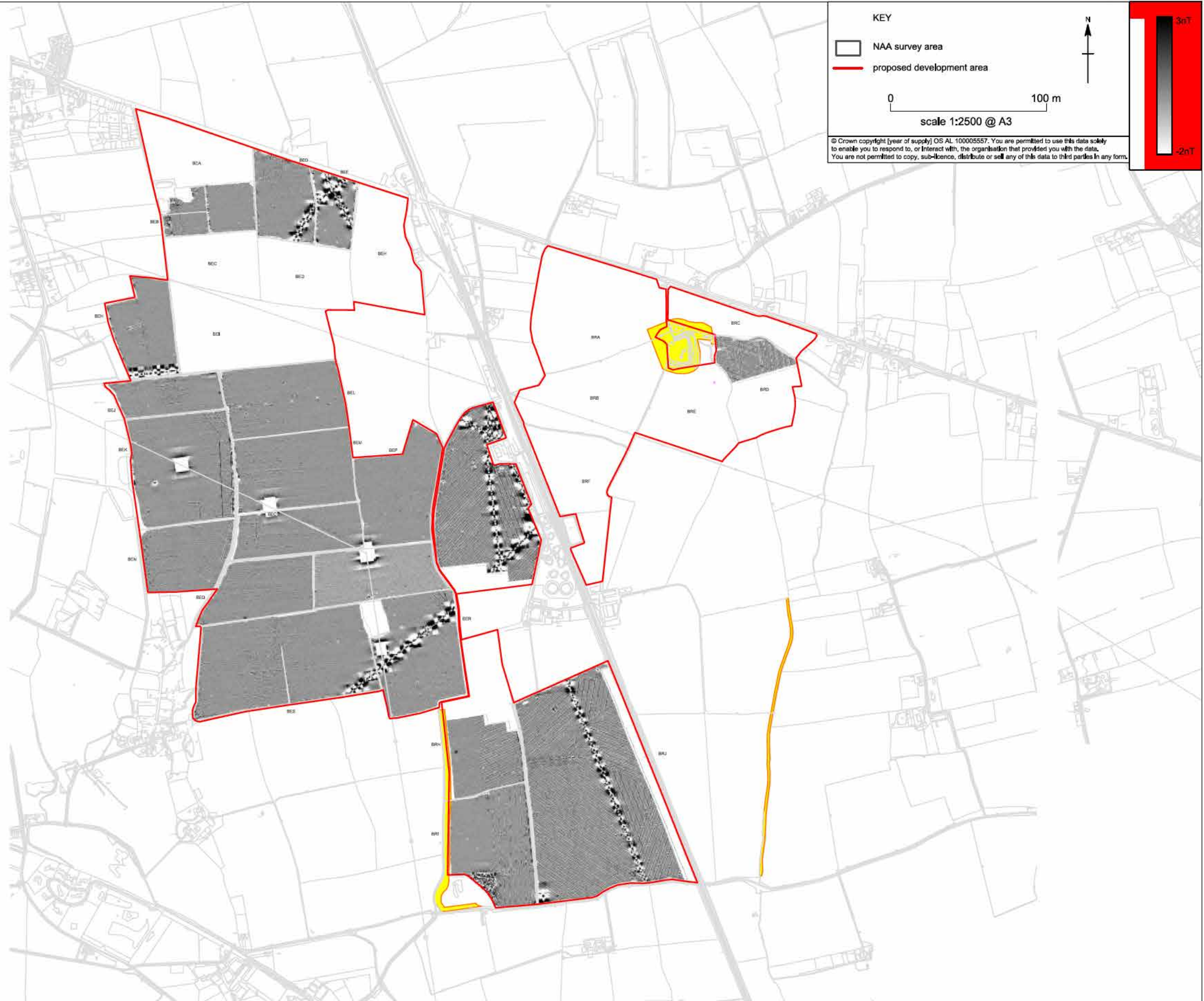
Figure P1

West Burton 1






1 km







 <p>© ASWYAS 2021. Archaeological Services W Y A S, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 7JQ Tel: 0113 535 0163 Email: archaeology@wyjs.org.uk www.aswyas.com</p>	Project No. XB85	<p>Key</p> 	
	Figure P2		
	West Burton 4		

12.4 Gazetteer of Heritage Assets within 1km of the Study Sites

[West Burton 1](#)

[West Burton 2](#)

[West Burton 3](#)

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Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
HER 'monument' records:					
MLI50315	Bransby Settlement	Location of the settlement of Bransby.	SK 899 7920		Medieval
MLI50523	Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains	Surviving earthwork and buried remains of the medieval village of Broxholme and its former open fields.	SK 9103 7808	SM 1016797	Medieval
MLI50575	Til Bridge Lane	Route of Roman road linking Ermine Street north of Lincoln to the crossing of the Trent at Marton.	SK 8998 7997		Roman
MLI50606	Butt Fragment of Flint Axe	Find spot of a butt fragment of a flint axe of a Neolithic or Bronze Age date.	SK 9082 7888		Prehistoric
MLI51515	Neolithic Stone Axe, Broxholme	Find spot of a Neolithic polished stone axe.	SK 9112 7885		Prehistoric
MLI51796	Post Medieval Settlement of Broxholme	Location of the post-medieval settlement of Broxholme.	SK 910 7808		Post-medieval
MLI521 2	Cornhills Farm, Broxholme	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmhouse.	SK 9163 7718		19th century
MLI52152	Flint Stone Axe	Find spot of a flint stone axe.	SK 9070 7930		Prehistoric
MLI52169	Hollow way and ridge and furrow on land off Til Bridge Lane	Earthworks of a hollow way and ridge and furrow.	SK 9099 7975		Medieval
MLI52170	Bridge over the River Till	Location of a bridge over the River Till.	SK 9078 7976		Medieval
MLI52171	Settlement at Bridge over River Till	Location of a post-medieval settlement at a bridge over the River Till.	SK 9080 797		Post-medieval
MLI52513	Ridge and Furrow, Bransby	Earthworks of ridge and furrow.	SK 9008 79 3		Medieval
MLI52515	Ridge and Furrow, Bransby	Earthworks of ridge and furrow.	SK 9029 7926		Medieval
MLI52735	Bronze Age Flint	Find spot of a flint.	SK 9120 7790		Prehistoric
MLI52759	Silver coin	Find spot of a silver coin of James I.	SK 9085 7780		Post-medieval
MLI52760	Windmill	Site of a windmill as shown on historic mapping.	SK 91 0 7730		Post-medieval
MLI52761	Possible Brickyard, Broxholme	Site of a possible former brickyard.	SK 9095 7710		Post-medieval
MLI52762	Bridge	Location of a bridge indicated on historic mapping.	SK 9070 78 0		Post-medieval
MLI52763	Silver Pin, Til Bridge Farm, Scampton	Find spot of a silver pin.	SK 925 79		Undated
MLI86 67	Farmhouse, Cornhills Farm, Broxholme	Late 18th century farmhouse with 19th century additions. It is of coursed yellow limestone rubble with red brick dressings and a red brick pantiled roof with raised brick coped tumble gables and two brick gable stacks.	SK 91620 77191	LB II 106 066	Post-medieval to 19th century
MLI92376	Manor House park, Broxholme	Location of a park shown on historic mapping.	SK 91150 77939		19th century
MLI9657	Til Bridge Farm Cottages, Scampton	Late 17th century cottages with 19th and 20th century alterations which are of coursed limestone rubble, pantile roof with red brick axial and gable stacks.	SK 9090 7966	LB II 106 075	Post-medieval to Modern
MLI96593	Church of All Saints, Broxholme	Parish church which dates to 1857 and is of rock-faced ashlar and has stone coped gables and slate roofs. The church features a nave, chancel, south porch, north chapel and a south-west octagonal bell tower.	SK 9108 7812	LB II 106 065	19th century
MLI96809	Boontown Cottage, Broxholme	Cottage which dates to c.1700 with 19th century alterations. It has mud and stud walls which are cased in red brick with a corrugated iron roof which has replaced thatch. There are two brick gable stacks.	SK 9116 7789	LB II 11 7027	Post-medieval - 19th century
MLI96810	Old Rectory, Broxholme	Late 18th century former rectory which is now a house with 19th and 20th century alterations. It is of limestone and red brick with a hipped slate roof and two brick gable stacks.	SK 9111 7811	LB II 11 7028	Post-medieval - Modern
MLI96811	Farm Buildings at Manor Farm, Broxholme	Farm buildings which date to c.18 0. It is of red brick with spliced corbelled out eaves courses and has a pantiled and corrugated asbestos roof. The barn has a hipped pantiled roof and a rubbed brick ashlar arch.	SK 9109 7762	LB II 11 7032	19th century
MLI96972	Manor Farm House, Broxholme	Farmhouse which dates to 18 3. It is of red brick in a Flemish bond with dark headers and painted ashlar dressings and has slate roofs with three ridge stacks.	SK 9112 7761	LB II 1359 6	19th century
MLI115968	Farm Buildings, Cornhills Farm, Broxholme	Site of a complex of 19th century farm buildings centered around a threshing barn.	SK 916 8 771 9		Post-medieval - 19th century
MLI118752	River Cottage (Til Bridge Farm), Scampton	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmhouse.	SK 9096 7972		19th century
MLI11907	Brickyard Farm, North Carlton	Site of a demolished 19th century farmstead.	SK 9303 7825		19th century
MLI119082	The Grange, Broxholme	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmhouse.	SK 9103 7818		19th century
HER 'event' records:					
ELI29 1	Land at Til Bridge Farm	An area of metal detecting activity.	SK 925 79		Unknown
ELI51	Cornhills Farm, Broxholme	A programme of building recording was conducted in advance of the redevelopment and conversion of a series of farm buildings at Cornhills Farm, Broxholme.	SK 916 6 77158		Post-medieval
ELI7396	Geophysical survey at land off Til Bridge Lane, Sturton by Stow	Location of a geophysical survey carried out as part of a desk-based assessment prior to possible development.	SK 91100 79801		None
ELI7397	Walkover survey at land off Til Bridge Lane, Sturton by Stow	A walkover survey was carried out as part of a desk-based assessment prior to possible development of the site.	SK 91058 79760		None
ELI7 7	Site visit to Broxholme DMV	A site visit was made to Broxholme deserted medieval village.	SK 9115 7800		N/A
ELI12328	Chestnut House Bams, Broxholme	A programme of building recording was conducted for part of the complex of farm buildings at Cornhills Farm, Broxholme, named as the Chestnut House Bams. The surveyed buildings comprise the eastern range and part of the central range of mid 19th century, brick-built, single-storey cattle sheds, that surround a central crew yard.	SK 91689 77160		19th century
NHLE records:					
1016797	Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains	Surviving earthwork and buried remains of the medieval village of Broxholme and its former open fields.	SK 91113 77856	SM	Medieval

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Gazetteer of HER and NHLE Records within 1km

106 075	Til Bridge Farm Cottages	Late 17th century cottages with 19th and 20th century alterations which are of coursed limestone rubble, pantile roof with red brick axial and gable stacks.	SK 90891 79653	LB II	Post-medieval to Modern
106 095	Church of All Saints	Parish church which dates to 1857 and is of rock faced ashlar and has stone coped gables and slate roofs. The church features a nave, chancel, south porch, north chapel and a south-west octagonal bell tower.	SK 91085 78121	LB II	19th century
106 096	Cornhill Farmhouse	Late 18th century farmhouse with 19th century additions. It is of coursed yellow limestone rubble with red brick dressings and a red brick pantiled roof with raised brick coped tumble gables and two brick gable stacks.	SK 91618 77191	LB II	Post-medieval to 19th century
11 7027	Boontown Cottage	Cottage which dates to c.1700 with 19th century alterations. It has mud and stud walls which are cased in red brick with a corrugated iron roof which has replaced thatch. There are two brick gable stacks.	SK 91170 77892	LB II	Post-medieval to 19th century
11 7028	Old Rectory	Late 18th century former rectory which is now a house with 19th and 20th century alterations. It is of limestone and red brick with a hipped slate roof and two brick ridge stacks.	SK 91121 78115	LB II	Post-medieval to Modern
11 7032	Farm Buildings at Manor Farm	Farm buildings which date to c.1800. It is of red brick with splashed corbelled out eaves courses and has a pantiled and corrugated asbestos roof. The barn has a hipped pantiled roof and a rubbed brick ashlar arch.	SK 91109 77832	LB II	19th century
1359 6	Manor Farm House	Farmhouse which dates to 1830. It is of red brick in a Flemish bond with dark headers and painted ashlar dressings and has slate roofs with three ridge stacks.	SK 91128 7761	LB II	19th century

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
HER 'monument records:					
MLE30515	Bransby Settlement	Site of the settlement of Bransby.	SK 899 7920		Medieval
MLI50306	Moated Site, Ingelby Grange,	Earthworks of a moated enclosure, likely to have been the principal manorial moat containing residential buildings.	SK 89 5 7720		Medieval
MLI50307	Medieval Moated Site, Sykes Farm, Saxilby	Location of a rectangular moated enclosure noted as cropmarks and earthworks. Finds including glazed ridge tile, split stone tile and pottery were also identified at this location.	SK 8761 7705		Medieval
MLI50391	Late medieval Deerpark at Ingelby Hall	Location of remains and earthworks of a late medieval deer park.	SK 8930 7808		Medieval
MLI50 88	Possible pillow mound	Site of a possible pillow mound indicated by a prominent bank, but may also be the remains of a rabbit warren.	SK 89 0 7735		Medieval
MLI50523	Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains	Surviving earthwork and buried remains of the medieval village of Broxholme and its former open fields.	SK 9103 7808	SM 1016797	Medieval
MLI50535	DMV Earthworks	Earthwork remains of a settlement at South Ingelby.	SK 8929 7731		Medieval
MLI50606	Butt Fragment of flint axe	Find spot of a butt fragment of a flint axe.	SK 9082 7888		Prehistoric
MLI50619	Polished axe found N of Ingelby Grange	Find spot of a polished stone axe.	SK 89 5 77 3		Prehistoric
MLI51 7	St. Botolph's Church, Saxilby with Ingelby	Parish church with 12th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th century features. It is of coursed limestone rubble and ashlar and lead roofs.	SK 8952 761	LB I 1359 90	Medieval - Modern
MLI51515	Neolithic Stone Axe, Broxholme	Find spot of polished coarse stone axe.	SK 9112 7885		Prehistoric
MLI51796	Post Medieval Settlement of Broxholme	Location of the post-medieval settlement of Broxholme.	SK 910 7808		Post-medieval
MLI51807	Stone Fishing Net Weight	Find spot of a stone fishing net weight.	SK 9050 7680		Undated
MLI521 2	Cornis Farm, Broxholme	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9163 7718		19th century
MLI52 5	Undated Burials, Bransby	The remains of several human burials identified during the digging of post holes.	SK 8990 7890		Undated
MLI52 97	Mound	Location of a mound.	SK 8 29 8110		Undated
MLI52 99	Settlement of Brampton	Site of the settlement of Brampton.	SK 8 62 7962		Medieval
MLI52515	Ridge and Furrow, Bransby	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the east of Bransby.	SK 9029 7926		Medieval
MLI525 9	Solmark Circles	Location of circles showing as solmarks.	SK 868 77 7		Undated
MLI5255	Cropmark and Earthwork Enclosures	Location of cropmark and earthwork enclosures.	SK 8693 7787		Medieval
MLI52555	Medieval Mounds	Location of potential earthwork mounds.	SK 8682 7866		Medieval
MLI52556	Ridge and Furrow	Earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8657 777		Medieval
MLI52558	Ridge and Furrow	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 867 7863		Medieval
MLI52598	Rectangular Cropmark and Earthwork Enclosure known as Busdyke	Location of a cropmark and earthwork enclosure.	SK 8787 7558		Medieval
MLI52600	Flint Axe	Find spot of a flint axe.	SK 8820 76 0		Prehistoric
MLI52616	Ridge and Furrow	Earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8779 7579		Medieval
MLI52735	Bronze Age Flint	Find spot of a flint.	SK 9120 7790		Prehistoric
MLI52759	Silver Coin	Find spot of a silver coin.	SK 9085 7780		Post-medieval
MLI52760	Windmill	Site of a windmill shown on historic mapping.	SK 91 0 7730		Post-medieval
MLI52762	Bridge	Site of a bridge shown on historic mapping.	SK 9070 78 0		Post-medieval
MLI52767	Roman Pottery	Find spot of Roman material, including pottery and coins.	SK 8980 7580		Roman
MLI52770	Two Neolithic Polished Stone Axes	Find spot of two polished stone axes.	SK 8860 78 0		Prehistoric
MLI52773	Mill Hill, Ingelby Grange	Location of an earthwork mound, named as 'Mill Hill', thought to mark the location of a former windmill.	SK 89 7 7686		Post-medieval
MLI52776	Carved Stone in St Botolph's Church	A number of carved stones built into the wall of St. Botolph's Church.	SK 8951 761		Early medieval
MLI52778	Part of A C13 Key	Find spot of part of a 13th century key.	SK 87 0 7880		Medieval
MLI52779	Roman Pottery, Ingelby Hall Farm	A find spot of a scatter of pottery.	SK 8930 7780		Roman
MLI52780	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe	Find spot of a polished stone axe.	SK 8950 7810		Prehistoric
MLI52781	Neolithic Stone Axe	Find spot of a coarse polished stone axe.	SK 8857 7587		Prehistoric
MLI52782	Roman Pottery	Find spot of pottery and a sherd of worn Samian.	SK 8700 7880		Roman

MLI52786	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe	Find spot of a polished stone axe.	SK 8850 78 0		Prehistoric
MLI52787	Four Silver Coins	Find spot of silver coins.	SK 8880 7790		Medieval
MLI52788	Worked Flint Flake	Find spot of a worked flint flake.	SK 8880 7790		Prehistoric
MLI52789	Ridge and Furrow	Probable earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8779 7668		Medieval
MLI52790	Saxilby Medieval Settlement	Location of the settlement of Saxilby.	SK 8919 7550		Medieval
MLI52791	Saxilby Post-Medieval Settlement	Location of the post-medieval settlement of Saxilby.	SK 8919 7550		Post-medieval
MLI52793	Medieval Monastic Grange	Site of a monastic grange.	SK 8705 7877		Medieval
MLI5279	Ridge and Furrow	Probable earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8861 7879		Medieval
MLI52796	Neolithic Flint Axe	Find spot of a flint axe.	SK 90 8 767		Prehistoric
MLI52821	Romano-British Grey Ware Pottery and Tile	Find spot of grey ware pottery and roof tile.	SK 8761 770		Roman
MLI5 225	Deserted Village of North Ingleby	Location of a moated earthwork and probable remains of Ingleby Deserted Medieval Village. The	SK 892 779		Medieval
MLI5 228	Post-Medieval Remains, Gables Manor, Ingleby	Location of demolition deposits including a pit and gully and a brick structure which may have been a cellar of a water tank.	SK 8927 7787		Post-medieval
MLI8 69	Possible medieval or post-medieval hollow way, Saxilby	Site of a possible medieval or post-medieval hollow way identified during a watching brief.	SK 8937 7622		Medieval - Post-medieval
MLI86 67	Farmhouse, Cornhills Farm, Broxholme	Late 18th century farmhouse with 19th century additions. It is of coursed yellow limestone rubble with red brick dressings and a red brick pantiled roof with raised brick coped gables and two brick gable stacks.	SK 91620 77191	LB II 106 096	Post-medieval to 19th century
MLI87211	The Godfrey Memorial Methodist Chapel, High Street, Saxilby	The Godfrey Memorial Methodist Chapel was built in the early twentieth century of red brick and tile roof.	SK 89163 755 9		Modern
MLI87213	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, High Street, Saxilby	Site of a former Wesleyan Methodist chapel.	SK 89110 755 2		19th century - Modern
MLI909 6	Cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure, Saxilby	Cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure.	SK 90122 75880		Prehistoric - Roman
MLI92375	Ingleby House park, Saxilby	Location of a park marked on historic mapping.	SK 89038 78372		19th century
MLI92376	Manor House park, Broxholme	Location of a park marked on historic mapping.	SK 91150 77939		19th century
MLI96571	The Old Hall, Saxilby with Ingleby	Late 15th century house with 17th, 18th and 20th century alterations and additions. It is a timber frame construction with rendered panels and a steeply pitched pantile roof with two brick gable stacks.	SK 89118 75620	LB II* 106 072	Post-medieval to Modern
MLI96593	Church of All Saints, Broxholme	Parish church which dates to 1857 and is of rock faced ashlar and has stone coped gables and slate roofs. The church features a nave, chancel, south porch, north chapel and a south-west octagonal bell tower.	SK 9108 7812	LB II 106 095	19th century
MLI96809	Boontown Cottage, Broxholme	Cottage which dates to c.1700 with 19th century alterations. It has mud and stud walls which are cased in red brick with accorgated iron roof which has replaced thatch. There are two brick gable stacks.	SK 9116 7789	LB II 11 7027	Post-medieval - 19th century
MLI96810	Old Rectory, Broxholme	Late 18th century former rectory which is now a house with 19th and 20th century alterations. It is of limestone ashlar red brick with a hipped slate roof and two brick ridge stacks.	SK 9111 7811	LB II 11 7028	Post-medieval - Modern
MLI96811	Farm Buildings at Manor Farm, Broxholme	Farm buildings which date to c.18 0. It is of red brick with slated corbelled out eaves courses and has a pantiled and corrugated asbestos roof. The barn has a hipped pantiled roof and a rubbed brick ashlar arch.	SK 9109 7762	LB II 11 7032	19th century
MLI96825	Ingleby Chase, Saxilby with Ingleby	House which dates to c.1830. It is rendered with a slate hipped roof with four moulded brick stacks.	SK 8905 7862	LB II 11 7263	Post-medieval - Modern
MLI96860	The Manor House, Saxilby with Ingleby	16th century houses with 18th, 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. It is red brick with dark headers used in diaper work with a rendered front and painted red roof with raised brick coped gables. It was a larger house but has been reduced in size and reorientated.	SK 89 6 7607	LB II 1308588	Post-medieval - Modern
MLI96861	No. 103 and pump, High Street, Saxilby	Mid-19th century smithy, which is now a workshop, and pump. The building is of red brick with a half hipped pantiled roof with an anti-off-centre ridge stack. The pump has a timber casing and handle with a lead barrel and spout within a circular stoneware basin with a square stone surround.	SK 8917 7566	LB II 1308593	19th century
MLI96972	Manor Farm House, Broxholme	Farmhouse which dates to 18 3. It is of red brick in a Flemish bond with dark headers and painted ashlar dressings and has slate roofs with three ridge stacks.	SK 9112 7761	LB II 1359 6	19th century
MLI9699	Site of 105 High Street, Saxilby with Ingleby	Site of a late 17th century, timber-framed house which became a store and has been demolished.	SK 89167 75626		Post-medieval
MLI98 30	Former Farmhouse, Mill Farm, Saxilby	Site of a former farmhouse which has been demolished.	SK 89881 75626		19th century
MLI98502	Mesolithic Microlith, Highwood Farm, Torksey	Find spot of a Mesolithic microlith.	SK 865 775		Prehistoric
MLI98933	Culvert, Gables Manor, Ingleby	Location of a brick and stone culvert recorded during a watching brief.	SK 8927 7789		Post-medieval
MLI115968	Farm Buildings, Cornhills Farm, Broxholme	Complex of mid 19th century farm buildings centred around a likely 18th century threshing barn.	SK 916 8 771 9		Post-medieval - 19th century
MLI116079	Ridge and furrow to the north of Saxilby	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8855 7599		Medieval
MLI116080	Ridge and furrow west of Sturton Road, Saxilby	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8938 7629		Medieval
MLI116082	Ridge and Furrow, Mill Road Farm, Saxilby	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8986 7558		Medieval
MLI116083	Former ridge and furrow off Mill Lane (east side), Saxilby	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8993 7522		Medieval
MLI11608	Site of Saxilby Mill	Site of a windmill marked on historic mapping.	SK 8985 75 2		19th century
MLI116087	Stables, Mill Farm, Saxilby	Site of stable blocks which have been demolished.	SK 89869 75639		19th century
MLI116088	Cart Shed, Mill Farm, Saxilby	Site of a cart shed which has been demolished.	SK 89879 75652		19th century
MLI116330	House and Outbuildings, 17 Church Lane, Saxilby	Site of former house and outbuildings which have been demolished.	SK 89391 76210		19th century

Gazetteer of HER and NHLE Records within 1km

ML118785	Highwood Farm, Torkey	Location of Highwood Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8668 7717	19th century
ML119082	The Grange, Broxholme	Location of The Grange, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9103 7818	19th century
ML11908	A dhow Grange (High House), Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of A dhow Grange, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8731 7857	19th century
ML119085	Cast e Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Cast e Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 87 1 7808	19th century
ML119086	Unnamed Farmstead, Saxilby with Ingleby	Site of a demoi shed 19th century outfarm.	SK 8788 780	19th century
ML119087	Ingleby Hall Farm (Wood Farm), Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Ingleby Hall Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8875 7810	19th century
ML119088	Ingleby Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Ingleby Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8952 7823	19th century
ML119089	Ingleby Grange, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Ingleby Grange, a redeve oped 19th century farmstead.	SK 8950 7708	19th century
ML119090	Ingleby Hall Barns, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Ingleby Hall Barns, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8927 7793	19th century
ML119091	Unnamed Farmstead, Saxilby with Ingleby	Site of a demoi shed 19th century outfarm.	SK 8937 762	19th century
ML119092	(Ingleby Wood Farm), Saxilby with Ingleby	Site of Ingleby Wood Farm, a demolished 19th century farmstead.	SK 8865 7712	19th century
ML119093	Saxilby Sykes, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Saxilby Sykes, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8773 77	19th century
ML11909	Sykes Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Sykes Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8803 7670	19th century
ML119095	W low Tree Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of W low Tree Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8785 7666	19th century
ML119096	Unnamed Farmstead, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8927 7553	19th century
ML119098	Eastfield House Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Eastfield House Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9013 7552	19th century
ML119130	Hardwick Wood Farm, Hardwick	Location of Hardwick Wood Farm, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8771 7571	19th century
ML12 902	Undated Pit, 17 Church Lane, Saxilby	Site of the remains of a single pit.	SK 89 0 7621	Undated
ML12 91	Mill Road Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8987 756	19th century
ML12 920	Undated Enclosure within Ridge And Furrow at Saxilby	Location of a small enclosure visible on LIDAR date.	SK 8857 760 9	Undated
ML125292	Saxilby with Ingleby War Memorial Tablet	Location of a war memorial tablet first placed on a pavilion on a sports field.	SK 8959 753	Modern
ML125 79	Unnamed Farmstead, Bransby	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 899 7920	19th century
ML125 80	Ridge and Furrow, Bransby	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 898 7918	Medieval
HER 'event' records:				
EL 5 6	Archaeological watching brief at St. Botolph's Church, Saxilby	Archaeological watching brief at St. Botolph's Church, Saxilby.	SK 8951 761	Unknown
EL 273	Excavation of moated site	The principal building range was excavated in 1966-67 and apparently comprised an aisled hall, two-storey solar block with garderobe tower and a kitchen.	SK 8761 770	Medieval
EL 562	Gables Manor, Ingleby	A watching brief was conducted during the construction of a conservatory and extension at Gables Manor, Ingleby. Various remains of late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date were recorded.	SK 8927 7787	Early medieval / Medieval / Post-medieval
EL17 7	Site visit to Broxholme DMV	A site visit was made to Broxholme deserted medieval village.	SK 9115 7800	N/A
EL 951	Development at Church Lane Farm, Church Lane, Saxilby	A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for development at Church Lane Farm, Church Lane, Saxilby. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered.	SK 8931 7622	None
EL12200	Saxilby to Sturton by Slow pipeline project	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for watermain replacement. One possible archaeological feature was exposed in line with a hollowway at North Ingleby. This feature had been truncated by road construction but survived as a discreet in-situ metal setting within a plastic clay matrix. The context was not associated with any datable material and any definitive interpretation is thus difficult. However, the feature may have been the remains of a track associated with the hollow way.	SK 8917 7757	Medieval? / Undated
ELI 217	Church Farm, Church Lane, Saxilby	Archaeological watching brief conducted during groundworks for a housing development east of Church Lane, Saxilby. A possible medieval or post-medieval hollow way was identified.	SK 89 1 762	Medieval / Post-medieval
EL151	Comhills Farm, Broxholme	A programme of historic building recording was conducted in advance of the redevelopment and conversion of a series of farm buildings at Comhills Farm, Broxholme. The surveyed buildings comprised a late 18th century farmhouse and part of the complex of mid 19th century farm buildings, built around a likely late 18th century threshing barn.	SK 916 6 77158	Post-medieval
EL15773	Site visit to Godfrey Memorial Chapel, High Street, Saxilby	A site visit was carried out to the Godfrey Memorial Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	SK 89163 755 9	N/A
EL19256	Ingleby Grange Farm, Saxilby	A scheme of archaeological monitoring was conducted during the groundworks for the construction of a new grain store and vehicle storage building, and the installation of a new gas pipeline at Ingleby Grange Farm, Saxilby. No archaeological significant features, deposits or finds were encountered.	SK 8952 7713	None
EL10810	Site Visit to Land at the rear of The Ship Inn, Bridge Street, Saxilby	A site visit was made in January 2010 of Land at the rear of The Ship Inn, Bridge Street, Saxilby. No archaeological features or finds were identified.	SK 8952 7522	None
EL11007	Bransby Home of Rest for Horses, Bransby	A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the groundworks for the construction of an exercise area for horses at Bransby Home of Rest for Horses. The site had been disturbed by 20th century rubbish disposal pits, and no archaeological remains or artefacts were recorded.	SK 8975 7917	None
EL11111	Mill Farm, Mill Lane, Saxilby	A programme of historic building recording was conducted of the farm buildings at Mill Farm, Mill Lane, Saxilby, prior to their proposed demolition. The surveyed buildings comprise the former farmhouse, a range of stable buildings and a former cart shed and workshop, all dating to the mid to late 19th century, though with some elements dating to the late 18th century.	SK 89876 75639	Post-medieval
EL11582	Gables Manor, Ingleby	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for an extension to the care home at Gables Manor, Ingleby. The northern edge of the moat surrounding the former manor was recorded, and a small quantity of 17th to 18th century tile was recovered from the primary fill. A brick and stone culvert was also located. A magnetic gradiometer survey was undertaken to inform proposed development on land off Church Lane, Saxilby.	SK 8927 7789	Medieval / Post-medieval
EL12036	Land off Church Lane, Saxilby	Magnetic anomalies clearly representing modern or relatively recent activity were recorded, but no archaeological features were identified.	SK 8907 7612	None
EL12070	William Street Business Park, Saxilby	Seven trial trenches were excavated to inform a proposed residential development at William Street Business Park, Saxilby. No archaeological features or finds were recorded in any of the trenches.	SK 89 8 7528	None

EL112 59	William Street Business Park, Saxilby	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for residential development on the site of the former William Street Business Park, Saxilby. The site had been heavily disturbed by previous modern development activities, and no archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered.	SK 89 8 7528		None
EL112722	17 Church Lane, Saxilby	A programme of historic building recording was conducted during the demolition and redevelopment of the buildings at 17 Church Lane, Saxilby. The structures comprise a two-storey house and an attached range of single and two-storey outbuildings, all built in the mid 19th century. The buildings were constructed of brick and	SK 89391 76210		19th century
EL112863	17 Church Lane, Saxilby	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for new residential development on land at 17 Church Lane, Saxilby. The remains of a single pit of unknown date was the only feature of archaeological significance identified, and no artefacts were recovered.	SK 89 0 7620		None
NHLE records:					
1003570	Deserted village of North Ingley	A deserted earthwork and probable remains of Ingleyby Deserted Medieval Village. The earthworks associated with this most are typical of a deserted village. There is a foundation of one building, probably a church or chapel. In the parish church of Saxilby is a list of incumbents at Ingleyby from Domesday until the last listed in 1166. Set up in a wall within the farmhouse is what was probably a holy water stoup, which according to a 19th century inscription was excavated from the site. There are two settlements in close proximity and with close links that have been identified (North and South). For detailed description see Everson, Taylor and Dunn, (5)(6)(7)(8) A watching brief was conducted in 1997 during works for an extension at Gables Manor (PRN 5 2254 - SK 8927 7788). The alignment of the north side of the moat was identified, and a series of deposits associated with its infilling was recorded. Animal bone was recovered from the fill, including a partial red deer skull with antler. A quantity of leather was also found including at least three shoes dated to the early to mid 16th century. Two sherds of residual late Saxon pottery were also recovered; one was found in a floor layer which sealed another layer with an early 13th century pottery sherd. (9)(10) A watching brief was undertaken in 2013 during the groundworks for a second extension to the care home at Gables Manor, Ingleyby. The northern edge of the moat surrounding the former manor was recorded, and a small quantity of 17th to 18th century tile was recovered from the primary fill.	SK 89289 7769	SM 1003570	Medieval
1016797	Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains	Surviving earthwork and burnd remains of the medieval village of Broxholme and its former open fields.	SK 91113 77856	SM	Medieval
106 072	The Old Hall	Late 15th century house with 17th, 18th and 20th century alterations and additions. It is a timber frame construction with rendered panels and a steeply pitched pantile roof with two brick gable stacks.	SK 89116 75620	LB II*	Post-medieval to Modern
106 095	Church of All Saints	Parish church which dates to 1857 and is of rock-faced ashlar and has stone coped gables and slate roofs. The church features a nave, chancel, south porch, north chapel and a south-west octagonal bell tower.	SK 91085 78121	LB II	19th century
106 096	Comthil Farmhouse	Late 18th century farmhouse with 19th century additions. It is of coursed yellow limestone rubble with red brick dressings and a red brick pantiled roof with raised brick coped tumble gables and two brick gable stacks.	SK 91618 77191	LB II	Post-medieval to 19th century
11 7027	Boontown Cottage	Cottage which dates to c.1700 with 19th century alterations. It has mud and stud walls which are cased in red brick with accorgated iron roof which has replaced thatch. There are two brick gable stacks.	SK 91170 77892	LB II	Post-medieval to 19th century
11 7028	Old Rectory	Late 19th century former rectory which is now a house with 19th and 20th century alterations. It is of limestone and red brick with a hipped slate roof and two brick ridge stacks.	SK 91121 78115	LB II	Post-medieval to Modern
11 7032	Farm Buildings at Manor Farm	Farm buildings which date to c.1800. It is of red brick with splated corbelled eaves courses and has a pantiled and corrugated asbestos roof. The barn has a hipped pantiled roof and a rubbed brick ashlar arch.	SK 91109 77632	LB II	19th century
11 7263	Ingley Chase	House which dates to c.1830. It is rendered with a slate hipped roof with four moulded brick stacks.	SK 89051 78623	LB II	19th century
1308588	The Manor House	16th century houses with 18th, 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. It is red brick with dark headers used in diaper work with a rendered front and painted red roof with raised brick coped gables. It was a larger house but has been reduced in size and reorientated.	SK 89 61 76069	LB II	Post-medieval to Modern
1308593	103 And Pump, High Street	Mid-19th century smithy, which is now a workshop, and pump. The building is of red brick with a half hipped pantiled roof with an anti-off-centre ridge stack. The pump has a timber casing and handle with a lead barrel and spout within a circular stone basin with a square stone surround.	SK8917075667	LB II	19th century
1359 6	Manor Farm House	Farmhouse which dates to 1803. It is of red brick in a Flemish bond with dark headers and painted ashlar dressings and has slate roofs with three ridge stacks.	SK 91128 7761	LB II	19th century
1359 90	Church of St Botolph	Parish church with 12th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th century features. It is of coursed limestone rubble and ashlar and lead roofs.	SK 8951 76151	LB I	Medieval to Modern

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
HER 'monument' records:					
MLI500 3	Roman finds, Torksey	Find spot of Roman coins.	SK 8566 7836		Roman
MLI500	Medieval finds, Torksey	Find spot of medieval metalwork.	SK 8575 7830		Medieval
MLI500 5	Medieval Seal, Torksey	Find spot of a medieval seal matrix and coins.	SK 8557 7858		Medieval
MLI500 6	Seal Matrix, Torksey	Find spot of a lead seal matrix.	SK 8595 7870		Medieval
MLI50066	Rectory Farm	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8 66 8151		19th century
MLI50087	Saxon pottery found S of Grange Farm, Torksey	Find spot of a scatter of Saxon pottery.	SK 8 67 7883		Early medieval
MLI50512	Gate Burton Settlement	Site of the settlement of Gate Burton.	SK 8392 8287		Medieval
MLI50575	Tilbridge Lane	Route of a Roman road linking Ermine Street north of Lincoln to the crossing of the Trent at Marton.	SK 8998 7997		Roman
MLI5062	Remains of a medieval cross, St Margaret's Churchyard, Marton	The remains of a 14th century cross of limestone ashlar, which has been reused as a war memorial.	SK 8396 8177	LB II 11 6582	Medieval to Modern
MLI50631	Anglo-Saxon Sculptural Fragments, St Margaret's Church	Location of Anglo-Saxon sculptural fragments at St Margaret's Church.	SK 8397 8175		Early medieval
MLI50700	Roman Fibula Brooch, Torksey	Find spot of a silver fibula brooch.	SK 8505 7905		Roman
MLI50701	Undated Hook Fastener, East of Torksey	Find spot of a copper alloy hook clothing fastener.	SK 8522 7911		Undated
MLI50702	Undated Clothing Fastener, East of Torksey	Find spot of a copper alloy lozenge shaped hook clothing fastener.	SK 852 7915		Undated
MLI50703	Medieval Casket Key, Found East of Torksey	Find spot of a casket key.	SK 8520 7881		Medieval
MLI5070	Fragment of Casket Decoration, Found East of Torksey	Find spot of a casket decoration.	SK 853 7868		Undated
MLI50788	Earthwork Fish Pond, Torksey	Earthworks of a former fish pond.	SK 8399 7890		Medieval
MLI50789	Anglo-Saxon Pottery, Torksey	A small, stamped Anglo-Saxon urn and part of another were found at Torksey.	SK 8 00 7889		Early medieval
MLI50795	Possible site of St. Mary's Church, Torksey	Possible site of St. Mary's church, although there are no surviving remains.	SK 8390 789		Medieval
MLI51369	Romano-British Settlement site, Tilbridge Lane	Romano-British early 2nd century to 4th century pottery found in 1959 and 1975, in a scatter, including grey wares, grey burnished ware and tile (now in the City and County Museum), extending both sides of Tilbridge Lane. Two Antonian coins of Carausius, both with the letter PAX AVG on the reverse have been found.	SK 83 6 8225		Roman
MLI52139	Manor Farm, Marton	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8 01 8198		19th century
MLI52 35	Polished Stone Axe	Find spot of a polished Neolithic stone axe.	SK 8655 8113		Prehistoric
MLI52 1	Various Roman finds	Find spot of a bronze strap-end, finger ring, disc brooch fragment and coins.	SK 8630 8030		Roman
MLI52 2	Copper Alloy Finger Ring	Find spot of a copper alloy finger ring.	SK 8620 80 0		Roman
MLI52	Stow Park Deserted Medieval Settlement, Stow	A named settlement of Stow Park is recorded from at least the early 14th century and in the 15th century as an ancillary to Stow. The full size and extent of the settlement is unknown. It is uncertain whether the origin of the settlement was wholly dependent on the medieval Bishop's Palace as it appears, or whether the moat was built in addition to a pre-existing settlement.	SK 8659 8096		Medieval
MLI52 7	Ridge and Furrow	Location of an area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8655 8126		Medieval
MLI52 53	Roman Artefacts	Find spot of coins, beads and Samian.	SK 8630 7990		Roman
MLI52 55	Cropmark Boundary and Enclosure	Location of a cropmark of an enclosure and linear boundary.	SK 8688 7900		Undated
MLI52 62	Paving, Possibly Part of Tilbridge Lane, And Coins	Parts of paving which may be part of the Roman road along Tilbridge Lane. Coins have also been found in the area.	SK 8 05 8200		Roman
MLI52 63	Roman Coin, Marton	Find spot of a coin.	SK 8 23 8208		Roman
MLI52 6	Roman Pottery	Find spot of pottery.	SK 8390 8210		Roman
MLI52 68	St. Margaret's Church, Marton	Parish church which dates to the mid-11th century with 12th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th century additions. It is of limestone herringbone rubble with limestone coursed rubble, limestone ashlar with some ironstone and some red brick. It has slate roofs with decorative ridge tiles and battlemented east gables.	SK 8397 8175	LB I 1359 8	Medieval - Modern
MLI52 70	George II Pennies And Clay Pipes	Find spot of pennies and a number of clay pipe stems and bowls.	SK 8 00 8185		Post-medieval
MLI52 72	Romano-British Activity, Marton	Location of cropmarks of probable Romano-British activity interpreted as the remains of a potential field system of ditched enclosures.	SK 8 75 8186		Roman
MLI52 7	Roman Coin	Find spot of a coin.	SK 8396 8208		Roman
MLI52 76	Roman Coin, 29 Litteborough Lane, Marton	Find spot of a coin.	SK 8381 8203		Roman
MLI52 81	The Medieval Village of Marton	The settlement of Marton has two recorded phases of extreme decline in a profile of size and population that otherwise finds generally larger than average in the area. It is recorded as being waste and of low value in Domesday book in 1086 and this may well reflect its vulnerable position on the main Lincoln to York land route as well as the location of the site in a low-lying area.	SK 8 00 8180		Early medieval to Modern
MLI52 82	Linear Cropmark	Location of a faint linear cropmark.	SK 835 8180		Undated
MLI52 83	Possible Earthworks	Location of a possible earthwork, suggesting two sites of a moat.	SK 8382 8170		Undated

MLI52 8	Possible Earthworks	Location of a possible earthwork which may be a fishpond.	SK 8399 81 8		Undated
MLI52 88	Post Medieval Food Defences	Location of probable flood defences.	SK 838 8112		Post-medieval
MLI52 89	Roman Cropmarks, Marton	Location of cropmarks of a probable Roman trackway and field boundaries.	SK 8 58 8125		Roman
MLI52 92	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Marton	Earthwork remains of a former medieval ridge and furrow field system.	SK 8526 8177		Medieval
MLI52 93	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Sort Hill s, Marton	Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow.	SK 85 1 82 8		Medieval
MLI52 9	Jetton of Hans Krauwinkel	Find spot of a jetton.	SK 8 05 8180		Post-medieval
MLI52 96	Brampton Grange	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8 35 8096		19th century
MLI52 97	Mound	Location of a mound.	SK 8 29 8110		Undated
MLI52 98	Stone Axe	Find spot of a Neolithic stone axe.	SK 8360 7990		Prehistoric
MLI52 99	Settlement of Brampton	Site of the settlement of Brampton.	SK 8 62 7962		Early medieval / Medieval
MLI52500	Cropmark Boundary and Trackway	Location of the cropmark of a ditch and trackway.	SK 8393 7979		Undated
MLI52501	Ridge and Furrow	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8 7 7971		Medieval
MLI52506	Ridge and Furrow, Sturton by Stow	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow.	SK 8826 8101		Medieval
MLI52532	Romano-British Pot	Find spot of a pot.	SK 8 21 7898		Roman
MLI5253	Romano-British Pottery	Find spot of pottery.	SK 8 70 7860		Roman
MLI525	Medieval Boundary Ditch	Location of the cropmark of a probable boundary ditch.	SK 8390 7915		Medieval
MLI52551	Undated Boundary, Enclosures and Field System, Torksey	Location of an undated cropmark boundary, enclosures, and field system.	SK 8596 7818		Undated
MLI52552	Clay pipes	Find spot of clay pipes.	SK 85 9 78 0		Post-medieval
MLI5255	Cropmark and Earthwork Enclosures	Location of cropmark and earthwork enclosures.	SK 8693 7787		Medieval
MLI52555	Medieval Mounds	Location of potential earthwork mounds.	SK 8682 7866		Medieval
MLI52556	Ridge and Furrow	Earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8657 777		Medieval
MLI52557	Ridge and Furrow	Earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8576 7857		Medieval
MLI52558	Ridge and Furrow	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 867 7863		Medieval
MLI52778	Part of A C13 Key	Find spot of part of a 13th century key.	SK 87 0 7880		Medieval
MLI52782	Roman Pottery	Find spot of pottery and a sherd of worn Samian.	SK 8700 7880		Roman
MLI52783	Medieval Monastic Grange	Site of a monastic grange.	SK 8705 7877		Medieval
MLI53115	Stow Park Railway Station House and Signal Box, Marton	A railway station consisting of a station house and signal box, built in 18 9 and was closed in 196 .	SK 8565 81 5	LB II 106 058	19th century
MLI5 108	Undated Cropmarks	Location of undated cropmarks.	SK 837 8076		Undated
MLI5 1 9	Bronze Coin Found North of West Sykes Lane	Find spot of a Bronze coin.	SK 8773 8026		Roman
MLI5 150	Buckle Found North of West Syke Lane	Find spot of a D-shaped buckle and strap mount.	SK 8779 8019		Medieval to Modern
MLI5 151	Probable Medieval Coin, Sturton by Stow	Find spot of a fragmentary coin.	SK 87 0 8085		Medieval
MLI5 199	Stow Park Medieval Bishop's Palace, Stow	The buried earthworks remains of a medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln as well as associated water features and a deer park which survive as a series of substantial earthworks. Stow Park is identifiable as the site of the Bishops' palace from the 13th century and the site may go back earlier - possibly to before the Conquest. In 1817 it was a place as still as late as the 19th century. The site is a scheduled site of the National Trust.	SK 8656 8103	SM 1019229	Medieval
MLI5 2 2	Natural Deposits examined at Lincoln Golf Course	Location of natural deposits identified during a watching brief. Peat deposits identified dated to the late Bronze Age to early Roman period.	SK 8 15 7920		Prehistoric to Roman
MLI5 281	Byzantine Seal Found Tank Field Torksey	Find spot of a Byzantine lead seal.	SK 8376 79 9		Medieval
MLI5 282	Anglo-Saxon material from Tank Field	1 NORTHUMBRIAN COINS (STYCAS) AND OTHER ANGLO-SAXON MATERIAL FOUND IN TANK FIELD, TORKSEY BY DETECTORISTS. COPPER ALLOY DIES FOR LEATHER-WORKING WERE ALSO IDENTIFIED.	SK 8368 7955		Early medieval
MLI8 103	Augustinian Priory of St Leonard's, Torksey	Likely site of the Augustinian Priory of St Leonard's, Torksey.	SK 8382 7892		Medieval
MLI87218	Marton Methodist Chapel	Marton Methodist Chapel was originally a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. It was built in 181 of red brick with yellow brick dressings, including two string courses.	SK 83978 82082		19th century
MLI87219	Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Marton	Site of a Primitive Methodist chapel which has been demolished.	SK 8 076 81816		19th century
MLI89078	Undated ditch, Littleborough Lane, Marton	Several linear features were identified during geophysical survey, one of which has tentatively been interpreted as a ditch.	SK 83799 819 0		Undated
MLI89116	Medieval Saxon Pottery, Torksey Common	A single piece of mid Saxon Charnwood ware pottery was found on the access road east of the development site during a watching brief. It was found on the verge of a former railway embankment and must have been disturbed during the construction of the railway.	SK 8 177 7895		Early medieval
MLI90076	Site of Burton Windmill, Gate Burton	Site of Burton Windmill, as marked on historic mapping.	SK 8 032 82 66		19th century

MLI909 1	Cropmark prehistoric boundaries and linear features, Torksey	A group of four well defined, irregular and slightly curved linear ditches or boundaries, aligned northwest to southeast, with a single crossing northeast to southwest at girded ditch.	SK 8570 779		Prehistoric
MLI96558	Ingelby Arms Public House, Marion	An early 19th century public house of coursed brick with a hipped concrete tiled roof with two stacks to the rear.	SK 8396 8183	LB II 106 057	19th century
MLI96561	Berfoston Cottage, Marion	A mid-18th century cottage of coursed brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof with stone coped gables and a large ridge stack and single gable stack to the rear.	SK 8 0 8181	LB II 106 060	Post-medieval
MLI96577	Pigeoncote, The Beeches, Brampton	Location of a late 18th century pigeoncote with a stable and haybarn below. It is of red brick with a hipped pantile roof with coped and tiled gables and deocated eaves.	SK 8 58 79 5		Post-medieval
MLI96578	The Beeches, Brampton	Late 18th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with steeply pitched coped gables, kneelers, decorated eaves and two gable stacks.	SK 8 59 79 6	LB II 106 080	Post-medieval
MLI96579	Richards-Havercross Cottages, Brampton	A series of three late 18th century cottages with some 20th century features. It is of red brick with a pantile roof with dentilated eaves and two ridge stacks, two gable stacks and a single gable stack to the rear.	SK 8 59 79 8	LB II 106 081	Post-medieval to Modern
MLI96580	Priority Cottage, Brampton	Late 18th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with coped and tumbled gables and a single gable stack and a single ridge stack.	SK 8 610 79582	LB II 106 082	Post-medieval
MLI96581	The Hermitage, Brampton	Early 19th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with brick coped gables, kneelers, dentilated eaves and gable stacks.	SK 8 620 79 5	LB II 106 083	19th century
MLI96582	Manor Farmhouse, Brampton	Late 18th century farmhouse with 20th century features. It is of red brick with a pantile roof with tumbled gables, decorated eaves and a single ridge stack and single gable stack.	SK 8 63 7960	LB II 106 08	Post-medieval to Modern
MLI96788	Manor Farmhouse, Marion	Late 18th century farmhouse with 20th century features. It is of red brick with a pantile roof with tumbled gables, decorated eaves and a single ridge stack and single gable stack.	SK 8 007 8200	LB II 106 08	Post-medieval - Modern
MLI96791	Wapping Lane farmhouse and outbuilding, Marion	Two late 18th century cottages with 20th century features which is now a farmhouse with an attached outbuilding. It is of red brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof with coped tumbled gables and gable stacks.	SK 8 11 8181	LB II 11 6611	Post-medieval - Modern
MLI96799	Gallows Dale Farmhouse, Sturton by Stow	Late 18th century farmhouse of red brick with a pantile roof with gable stacks.	SK 87 18 8091	LB II 11 6780	Post-medieval
MLI96881	25 Gainsborough Road, Marion	Mid-18th to mid-19th century cottage which is of rendered brick with a steeply pitched concrete tiled roof with a coped north gable, large central stack and gable stack to the rear.	SK 8 00 8191	LB II 1308917	Post-medieval - 19th century
MLI96889	Thornleigh House, Marion	Mid-18th century house of red brick with ashlar dressings and steeply pitched pantile roofs with brick coped gables, kneelers and gable stacks.	SK 8 00 819	LB II 1359 85	Post-medieval
MLI98360	Parkland associated with Gate Burton Hall, Gate Burton	Area of park and which was associated with Gate Burton Hall.	SK 83 95 83197		Post-medieval
MLI98528	Early Medieval Activity, Torksey	A circular kiln oven made of fired clay was revealed in October 2007, during trial trenching on land to the north of the railway, Torksey. Some of the fired clay had timber and wattle impressions suggesting the construction method of the kiln. The kiln dated from the mid to late 10th to mid 11th century. Pits, postholes, ditches and boundaries were also found. Some of these features contained pottery and pottery waste dating from the late 9th	SK 837 8 79236		Early medieval
MLI98529	Medieval cemetery, Torksey	Site of a medieval cemetery identified by evaluation trenching.	SK 8375 7917		Medieval
MLI98858	Former Farm Buildings, Rectory Farm, Marion	Site of former farm buildings which have been demolished.	SK 8 639 81516		19th century
MLE50 18	Stow Park Medieval Deer Park, Stow	The medieval deer park at Stow was first documented at the end of the 12th century, but undoubtedly existed prior to this. It occupies the whole of the near-rectangular south-western projection of Stow parish. Wood and was an important feature of the park; this may indicate that it was carved out of pre-existing woodland. When the Bishop leased his demesne lands at Stow Park in 1533, he made provision for feeding 200 deer. The park is referred to	SK 86 6 7996	SM 1019229	Medieval
MLI16360	Medieval Ridge and Furrow, Stow Park Road, Marion	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8 56 8199		Medieval
MLI16361	Undated Quarrying, Stow Park Road, Marion	An area of probable quarrying.	SK 8 5 8203		Undated
MLI16 1	The Castle Inn, Stat on Road, Torksey	Former mid 19th century smallholding and public house which is now in use as a private house.	SK 8 112 79106		19th century
MLI16 2	Northern Outbuildings, Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey	Location of a range of outbuildings.	SK 8 120 79120		19th century
MLI16 3	Eastern Outbuildings, Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey	Location of a range of outbuildings.	SK 8 1 2 79113		19th century
MLI16 50	Redeposited Pottery Sherd, Stow Park Road, Marion	Find spot of a single, small and deposited sherd of pottery.	SK 8 3 8201		Roman to Medieval
MLI16 90	Barnfield, Marion	Location of Barnfield, a partially extant farmstead.	SK 8 05 816		19th century
MLI16 91	Former Farmhouse, Rectory Farm, Marion	Site of a former farmhouse which has been demolished.	SK 8 61 81 8		19th century
MLI16 92	Marion Grange, Marion	Location of Marion Grange, a partially extant farmstead.	SK 8513 8169		19th century
MLI16 93	Sort Hills, Marion	Location of Sort Hills, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8556 82 8		19th century
MLI16 9	Manor Farm, Stow	Location of Manor Farm, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8620 81 6		19th century
MLI16 95	White House, Stow	Location of White House, an extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8668 81 16		19th century
MLI16 96	Greenfields Farm, Stow	Location of Greenfields Farm, a 19th century farmstead.	SK 8696 81 07		19th century
MLI16 97	Danes Farm, Stow	Location of Danes Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8692 81 3		19th century
MLI16 98	Manor Moor Farm, Marion	Location of Manor Moor Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8566 80 97		19th century
MLI16 99	Stow Park, Stow	Location of Stow Park, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8609 79 89		19th century
MLI16500	Moat Farm, Stow	Location of Moat Farm, a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 8661 80 90		19th century
MLI16501	Unnamed Farmstead, Stow	Location of a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 8727 80 89		19th century
MLI16502	Highfield Farm, Stow	Location of Highfield Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8717 81 7		19th century
MLI16761	Axlewood Farm, Sturton By Stow	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8751 80 83		19th century
MLI16775	Westwood Farm, Sturton By Stow	Location of Westwood Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8739 79 91		19th century
MLI16778	Bellwood Grange Farm, Brampton	Location of a Bellwood Grange Farm, a redeveloped 19th century farmstead.	SK 8 66 797		19th century

ML118780	Unnamed Farmstead, Torksey	Site of a demolished 19th century outfarm.	SK 838 795		19th century
ML118782	The Grange Farm (Torksey Grange), Torksey	Location of the The Grange Farm, a partially extant farmstead.	SK 8 7 7905		19th century
ML118783	High Wood Farm, Torksey	Location of High Wood Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8632 7861		19th century
ML118786	Firs Farm (The Firs), Torksey	Location of Firs Farm, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8 8 7850		19th century
ML11908	Aldhow Grange (High House), Saxilby with Inglesby	Location of Aldhow Grange, a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8731 7857		19th century
ML125067	The Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey	The Viking Great Army overwintered at Torksey in 872-3, as recorded by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, and their camp has been identified to the north of Torksey village in the parishes of Brampton and Torksey. The camp sat on a prominent bluff partially surrounded by marshes and with the River Trent on its western boundary; effectively a site of the Viking Great Army winter camp.	SK 8359 8030		Early medieval
ML125068	Probable Roman Farmstead at Brampton	Site of a probable Roman farmstead at Brampton, identified from geophysical survey	SK 8360 8055		Roman
ML125069	A Rabbit Warren at Brampton	Site of a post-medieval rabbit warren.	SK 83 8 8052		Post-medieval
ML125070	A Rabbit Warren at Torksey	Site of a post-medieval rabbit warren.	SK 8366 797		Post-medieval
ML125370	Hermitage Farmstead, Brampton	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 8 65 79 5		19th century
ML125601	Ridge and Furrow, Subscription Mill, Sturton by Stow	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8800 8050		Medieval
ML125602	Gallows Dale, Sturton By Stow	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 87 5 8089		19th century
ML125603	Ridge and Furrow, Gallows Dale, Sturton By Stow	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8752 8093		Medieval
ML12560	Ridge and Furrow, Axlewood Farm, Sturton By Stow	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8750 8079		Medieval
ML125692	Former Stables, Manor Farm, Marton	Site of former stables which are now in use as bed and breakfast accommodation.	SK 8 00 81979		Post-medieval
ML125709	Priory Cottage Farm, Brampton	Location of an 18th century farmstead.	SK 8 58 7961		Post-medieval
HER 'event' records:					
ELI2197	Blyborough to Cottam pipeline	Watching brief along the route of a gas pipeline from Blyborough to Cottam, Nottinghamshire. Undated crops marks (ML15 108) identified within search area.	SK 9001 8626		Undated
ELI2571	Stow Park Farm, Stow	A site visit was made to the proposed hydrocarbon exploration site, no archaeological evidence was discovered.	SK 8626 8032		None
ELI2755	Stow Park Farm	A hectare of land was investigated and no anomalies of archaeological significance were detected.	SK 8626 8032		None
ELI 233	Walk over survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton	Walkover survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton to assess the potential of the site to contain archaeological remains and features, and to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site. The walk over survey noted Roman pottery and 11c, medieval and post-medieval pottery in a modern drainage pipe trench along the southern edge of the westernmost field.	SK 838 819		Roman / Medieval / Post-medieval
ELI 26	Geophysical survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton	A magnetic scanning survey was undertaken on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton in advance of a proposed residential development.	SK 83798 81939		Unknown
ELI 27	Geophysical survey on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton	A systematic magnetometry survey was undertaken on land at Littleborough Lane, Marton in advance of a proposed residential development.	SK 83806 81959		Unknown
ELI 51	Land at the former Bishop's Palace, Stow	An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during overhead cable replacement on land at the former Bishop's Palace, Stow. The investigation identified no archaeological features.	SK 86581 80975		None
ELI5777	Site visit to Marton Methodist Chapel, Marton	A site visit was carried out to Marton Methodist Chapel as part of a survey of nonconformist chapels.	SK 83978 82082		N/A
ELI665	Section across Tilt Bridge Lane	Observation of a section across Tilt Bridge Lane during the digging of a drain trench. Roman surface encountered 3 feet below present road level.	SK 838 820		Roman
ELI6833	Watching brief at Torksey Common, Hume Arms Caravan Park	A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with residential development. No archaeological features were observed, but a single sherd of medieval Saxon pottery was found north east of the site on a former railway embankment.	SK 8 267 78795		Early medieval
ELI7002	Watching brief at Lincoln Golf Club, Torksey	A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of an irrigation lagoon and wildlife sanctuary. A series of palaeochannel deposits were revealed, including large oak timbers.	SK 8 159 79222		Undated
ELI7198	Plot 5, Torksey Common Housing Development	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the construction of a new private residence on plot 5 of the Torksey Common Housing Development. No archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds were encountered.	SK 8 18 7879		None
ELI7689	Magnetometry survey at Hume Arms Caravan Park, Torksey	A magnetometry survey, along with a resistivity survey was carried out prior to proposed residential development. No anomalies likely to be of archaeological origin were recorded.	SK 8 13 7881		None
ELI7690	Trial trenching at Hume Arms Caravan Park, Torksey	Several trial trenches were dug in advance of proposed residential development. No archaeological finds or deposits were encountered.	SK 8 133 7881		None
ELI85 7	Resistivity survey at Hume Arms Caravan Park, Torksey	A resistivity survey, along with a magnetometry survey, was carried out prior to proposed residential development. No anomalies likely to be of archaeological origin were recorded.	SK 8 256 78801		None
ELI8688	Geophysical survey on land to the north of the railway, Torksey	A geophysical survey of this site was carried out prior to proposed extension of storage facilities. The survey was inconclusive and did not identify any features likely to be of archaeological origin.	SK 83635 79508		None
ELI8689	Archaeological evaluation on land to the north of the railway, Torksey	Five trial trenches were excavated in advance of proposed extension of storage facilities. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered.	SK 83635 79508		None
ELI1139	Land to the North of the Railway, Torksey	Trial trenching was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology in October 2007 on land to the north of the railway, Torksey. Late Saxon material associated with the Torksey pottery industry, a 12th to 13th century cemetery and possible building remains were revealed.	SK 83765 792 6		Early medieval / Medieval

ELI1110	Land off Main Street, Torksey	A single trial trench was excavated to inform proposed development of land off Main Street, Torksey. A late Saxon pit containing pottery and animal bone was revealed, along with post-medieval activity.	SK 8371 7925		Early medieval / Post-medieval
ELI1195	Poplar Farm, Stow Park Road, Marton	A programme of historic building recording was conducted to inform the proposed demolition and replacement of the farmhouse and farm buildings at Poplar Farm, off Stow Park Road, Marton. Works to demolish the structures had already begun before the recording could commence, and parts of the structure were not fully detailed. A single trial trench was excavated to inform proposed development of land off Stow Park Road, Marton. Strong magnetic anomalies, clearly associated with modern services and agricultural activity were recorded, along with traces of probable medieval ridge and furrow, and an area of probable quarrying of unknown date.	SK 8 63 8150		19th century
ELI12750	Land off Stow Park Road, Marton	A magnetic gradiometer survey was conducted to inform proposed residential development on and off Stow Park Road, Marton. Strong magnetic anomalies, clearly associated with modern services and agricultural activity were recorded, along with traces of probable medieval ridge and furrow, and an area of probable quarrying of unknown date.	SK 8 8199		Unknown / Medieval
ELI1279	The Castle Inn, Slat on Road, Torksey	A programme of historic building recording was conducted to inform the proposed conversion to residential use of parts of the outbuildings to the former Castle Inn, at Slaton Road, Torksey. The surveyed buildings formed part of a mid 19th century smallholding that was converted to a public house soon after its establishment.	SK 8 127 79115		19th century
ELI12800	Land North of Stow Park Road, Marton	Ten trial trenches were excavated to inform proposed residential development on land to the north of Stow Park Road, Marton. The only features identified related to recent agricultural activity, and no archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered, although a single, redeposited and quite a large, red brick tile was found.	SK 8 8199		Roman? / Medieval?
ELI1300	A magnetometer survey by the Viking Torksey Project	A magnetometer survey was conducted to inform proposed residential development on and off Stow Park Road, Marton. The survey recorded large parts of the ditched enclosure surrounding the Roman fort, with clear gaps for the gateways visible. Survey of the interior of the fort was less conclusive, with no clearly defined internal features discernible. The survey also recorded a large number of archaeological features which were recorded during groundworks for the construction of new housing at Manor Farm, High Street, Marton. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered, although brief notes were made regarding former farm buildings on the site, that were being converted to holiday accommodation.	SK 8360 805		Roman / Early medieval / Medieval?
ELI13007	An Auger Survey by the Viking Torksey Project in 2011	An auger survey took place with a total of 3 assessment cores taken across the entire site.			Unknown
ELI13008	An Auger Survey by the Viking Torksey Project in 2012	An auger survey took place about 30 cores were taken across the site. The location of a number of buried former sand dunes was recorded.	SK 8368 8037		Undated
ELI13009	Test pits by the Viking Torksey Project in 2012	Four test pits were dug and each excavated test pit measured 1m square. Test pits were dug by hand, stratigraphically. Each test pit was dug to a depth of 1.2m, or to the bottom of any sand deposits, whichever was encountered first. One pit was dug on one day in July 2012 the other three were dug over two days in November 2012.	SK 8359 800		Unknown
ELI13138	Hermitage House, Brampton	Field observations took place at Hermitage House, Brampton. The building is an early 19th century red brick house with a pantile roof. A small portion of the house is built out of limestone rubble, and likely dates to the late 16th or early 17th century.	SK 8 613 79 6		Post-medieval
ELI13166	The Barn, Castle Inn, Station Road, Torksey	A site visit was carried out prior to the proposed conversion of the former barn or storage building in the Castle Inn complex, Torksey. This was done to provide information on the impact of the conversion to the surrounding buildings.	SK 8 1 2 79120		Unknown
ELI13365	Field Walking at the Romano-British Settlement Site, T11 Bridge Lane	A systematic programme of field walking was conducted on part of the Romano-British settlement site to the north-west of Marton, as part of a private research project. A large quantity of Roman pottery was collected including fragments of Samian pottery from Gaul, wine flasks and amphorae (large pottery vessels for storage). Parisian ware, Dresselware, shell-ornamented ware, grey ware and red-out-ware were also collected.	SK 8339 8229		Roman
ELI13366	Geophysical Survey at the Romano-British Settlement Site and Fort, T11 Bridge Lane	A geophysical survey was conducted on parts of the Roman fort and Romano-British settlement site to the north-west of Marton, as part of a private research project. The survey recorded large parts of the ditched enclosure surrounding the Roman fort, with clear gaps for the gateways visible. Survey of the interior of the fort was less conclusive, with no clearly defined internal features discernible. The survey also recorded a large number of archaeological features which were recorded during groundworks for the construction of new housing at Manor Farm, High Street, Marton. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered, although brief notes were made regarding former farm buildings on the site, that were being converted to holiday accommodation.	SK 83 6 8223		Roman
ELI13370	Manor Farm, High Street, Marton	An archaeological watching brief was conducted during groundworks for the construction of new housing at Manor Farm, High Street, Marton. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered, although brief notes were made regarding former farm buildings on the site, that were being converted to holiday accommodation.	SK 8 01 8198		None
NHLE records:					
1019229	The medieval bishop's palace and deer park, Stow Park	The buried and earthworks remains of a medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln as well as associated walled features and a deer park which survive as a series of substantial earthworks.	SK 86627 80926	SM	Medieval
106 057	Ingelby Arms Public House	An early 19th century public house of corbelled brick with a hipped concrete tiled roof with two stacks to the rear.	SK 83965 81837	LB II	19th century
106 058	Stow Park Station	Railway station which dates to c. 1850. It is of red brick with ashlar dressings with painted ironwork with decorative ridge tiles with stone coped gables, two tall stacks to the rear and a single tall lateral stack.	SK 856 3 81 58	LB II	19th century
106 060	Berfoston Cottage	A mid-18th century cottage of colourwashed brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof with stone coped gables and a large ridge stack and single gable stack to the rear.	SK 8 0 2 81812	LB II	Post-medieval
106 080	The Beeches	Late 18th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with steeply pitched coped gables, kneelers, decorated eaves and two gable stacks.	SK 8 595 79 60	LB II	Post-medieval
106 081	Richards-Havercross Cottages	A series of three late 18th century cottages with some 20th century features. It is of red brick with a pantile roof with dentilated eaves and two ridge stacks, two gable stacks and a single gable stack to the rear.	SK 8 597 79 76	LB II	Post-medieval to Modern
106 082	Priory Cottage	Late 18th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with coped and tumbled gables and a single gable stack and a single ridge stack.	SK 8 611 79587	LB II	Post-medieval
106 083	The Hermitage	Early 19th century house of red brick with a pantile roof with brick coped gables, kneelers, dentilated eaves and gable stacks.	SK 8 612 79 7	LB II	19th century
106 08	Manor Farmhouse	Late 18th century farmhouse with 20th century features. It is of red brick with a pantile roof with tumbled gables, decorated eaves and a single ridge stack and single gable stack.	SK 8 638 79611	LB II	Post-medieval to Modern
11 6582	Cross	The remains of a 17th century cross of limestone ashlar, which has been reused as a war memorial.	SK 83979 81777	LB II	Medieval to Modern
11 659	No 21 and attached barn to rear	Late 18th to mid-19th century house with a barn attached to the rear. It is of red brick with a hipped pantile roof with a single hip stack and two large ridge stacks to the rear.	SK 83996 8200	LB II	Post-medieval to 19th century
11 6606	Signal Box at Stow Park Station	Late 19th century signal box which is of yellow brick with ashlar dressings with some wood. It has slate roofs with tall wooden finials and large cupped wooden eaves with a single lateral stack.	SK 85661 81 65	LB II	19th century
11 6611	Wapping Lane Farmhouse and attached outbuilding	Two late 18th century cottages with 20th century features which is now a farmhouse with an attached outbuilding. It is of red brick with a steeply pitched pantile roof with coped tumbled gables and gable stacks.	SK 8 122 81812	LB II	Post-medieval to Modern
11 6780	Gallows Dale Farmhouse	Late 18th century farmhouse of red brick with a pantile roof with gable stacks.	SK 87 30 8091	LB II	Post-medieval
1308917	25, Gainsborough Road	Mid-18th to mid-19th century cottage which is of rendered brick with a steeply pitched concrete tiled roof with a coped north gable, large central stack and gable stack to the rear.	SK8 00581912	LB II	Post-medieval to 19th century
1359 8	Church of St. Margaret of Antioch	Parish church which dates to the mid-11th century with 12th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th century additions. It is of limestone herringbone rubble with limestone coursed rubble, limestone ashlar with some ironstone and some red brick. It has slate roofs with decorative ridge tiles and battlemented east gables.	SK 83970 81759	LB I	Medieval to Modern
1359 85	Thornleigh House	Mid-18th century house of red brick with ashlar dressings and steeply pitched pantile roofs with brick coped gables, kneelers and gable stacks.	SK8 01 819 2	LB II	Post-medieval

Ref	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
HER 'monument' records:					
MNT 883	Moated Site E of Roys on Manor	Locat on of a square sided moated site.	SK 7266 8811		Medieval
MNT 902	Building Comp ex at Clayworth	19th century former inn and stables.	SK 7318 8771		19th century
MNT 903	Structure at Clayworth	Locat on of a bridge a ong the Chesterfield Canal.	SK 7250 8801		Post-med eval
MNT 90	Structure at Clayworth	Locat on of a bridge a ong the Chesterfield Canal.	SK 7236 8865		Post-med eval
MNT 913	Med eval Finds From Clayworth	Two p eces of a pillar or pi lars, approx 15in diameter, and 2 pieces of a rounded arch, were found by the side of the lane past Beck Farm to the fields at the junct on w th Freemans Gorse Lane.	SK 731 879		Medieval
MNT 919	Roman Find From Clayworth	One sherd of Roman coarse grey ware was found in a field at the junction of Beck Farm Lane and Freeman Gorse Lane.	SK 733 879		Roman
MNT 920	Roman Finds From Clayworth	Two body sherds of Roman coarse grey ware and oyster shells were found in a field behind Highfield Farm.	SK 738 889		Roman
MNT 921	Roman Finds From Clayworth	Two body sherds of Roman coarse grey ware and oyster shells were found in a field E of B1 03, m d way between Clayworth and Gringley on the Hill.	SK 737 892		Roman
MNT 922	Roman Finds From Gringley On The H ll	A scatter of Roman pottery sherds, including samian and coarse grey wares, and a fragment of sheet bronze of trapezoidal shape.	SK 733 898		Roman
MNT 923	Roman Finds From Gringley On The H ll	A scatter of Roman pottery, building stone, flue tile, slag and coal, was found 150yds W of the Gring ey-Clayworth road, in the 2nd field S of Topley Farm Lane, 50yds from its S hedge.	SK 733 896		Roman
MNT 95	Pre-Norman / Norman tower at Church of St Peter, Clayworth	Locat on of Norman tower walls at the Church of St. Peter.	SK 7263 88 3	LB I 1212157	Medieval
MNT 973	Linear Features at C ayworth	Locat on of two linear features.	SK 733 87		Undated
MNT 973	Linear Features at C ayworth	Locat on of two linear features.	SK 733 87		Undated
MNT5053	Earthworks at Beacon Hill, Gringley On The H ll	Locat on of Beacon Hill Camp, a natural hill which was possibly used as a beacon and rendered defensive by scarping and the construction of a slight ditch.	SK 7 15 9080	SM 10032 1	Prehistoric
MNT5075	Mound at Gringley On The Hill	Site of a now destroyed mound, possibly a burial mound. Formerly about 50yds E of Beacon Hill and recorded as a probable burial mound. Now destroyed by reservoir.	SK 7 22 9073		Prehistoric
MNT5077	Prehistoric Finds From Gringley On The Hill	Find spot of stone implements.	SK 72 90		Prehistoric
MNT5078	Roman Finds From Gringley On The H ll	Find spot of pottery, Roman greyware.	SK 7 81 9109		Roman
MNT5079	Mesolithic Finds From Gringley On The Hill	Find spot of Mesolithic flint flakes.	SK 7 6 9063		Prehistoric
MNT5080	Stone Axe From Gringley On The Hill	Find spot of a Neolithic stone axe.	SK 7 90		Prehistoric
MNT5082	Building at Gring ey On The Hill	Locat on of a disused red brick tower windmill.	SK 7302 9060		19th century
MNT5085	Norman Doorway at The Church of St Peter and St Paul at Gringley	Locat on of a blocked doorway at the Church of St. Peter.	SK 7358 9066	LB I 1212157	Medieval
MNT5705	Quern From Clayworth	Find spot of the top stone of a beehive quern.	SK 72 1 8889		Prehistoric to Roman
MNT6008	Cropmarks at Clayworth	Locat on of linear features.	SK 721 877		Undated
MNT6128	Earthworks at Gring ey On The Hill	Locat on of ridge and furrow, a lynchet, a number of irregular hollows and a substantial hollow which likely represents a former quarry.	SK 735 91		Medieval
MNT6129	Earthworks at Gring ey On The Hill	Locat on of a rectangular terraced building platform, ridge and furrow and a number of other low mounds and hollows.	SK 737 908		Medieval
MNT6130	Earthworks at Gring ey On The Hill	Locat on of ridge and furrow, a possible trackway and a number of irregular mounds and hollows.	SK 737 9103		Medieval
MNT6131	Earthworks at Gring ey On The Hill	Locat on of ridge and furrow, a lynchet and a number of irregular mounds and hollows and a likely former quarry.	SK 738 908		Medieval / Post-medieval
MNT6151	Earthworks at C ayworth	Earthworks of ridge and furrow and probable enclosures.	SK 729 877		Medieval
MNT6152	Enclosures at High House Farm C ayworth	Locat on of earthworks of an enclosure and possible house platform.	SK 729 880		Undated
MNT6152	Enclosures at High House Farm C ayworth	Locat on of earthworks of an enclosure and possible house platform.	SK 729 880		Undated
MNT8695	Rotary quern, Gringley on the Hill	Find spot of a rotary quern.	SK 72 90		Roman
MNT8696	Roman Finds From Gringley On The Hill	Find spot of pottery.	SK 7 6 9063		Roman
MNT10125	C13 Elements of The Church of St Peter at C ayworth	13th century elements within the Church of St. Peter, including a decorated west tower, nave, aisle, chapels and chancel.	SK 7263 88 3	LB I 1212157	Medieval
MNT10126	C1 Chapel at Church of St Peter at Clayworth	11th century chapel at the Church of St. Peter.	SK 7263 88 3	LB I 1212157	Medieval
MNT10127	C15 Clerestory at Church of St Peter at Clayworth	15th century clerestory at the Church of St. Peter.	SK 7263 88 3	LB I 1212157	Medieval
MNT10139	Pond at Clayworth Woodhouse	Locat on of an overgrown pond.	SK 7515 8885		Post-medieval?
MNT101 0	Enclosures at Beckingham	Locat on of two conjoined enclosures.	SK 75 5 8898		Undated
MNT101 7	Building at C ayworth Woodhouse	Site of a building at Clayworth Woodhouse.	SK 751 8889		Medieval

MNT10168	C12 Arcade at The Church of St Peter and St Paul at Gringley	12th century transit aisle arcade at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.	SK 7358 9066	LB II*	1370395	Medieval
MNT10169	C1 / C15 Elements of The Church of St Peter and St Paul at Gringley	11th and 15th century west tower, 15th century nave roof and 15th century east storey at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.	SK 7358 9066	LB II*	1370395	Medieval
MNT10170	C17 Doorway at The Church of St Peter and St Paul at Gringley	Likely 17th century door at Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.	SK 7358 9066	LB I	1212157	Post-medieval
MNT10171	C19 Element of The Church of St Peter and St Paul at Gringley	19th century aisle at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul.	SK 7358 9066	LB I	1212157	19th century
MNT10202	Ridge and Furrow at Gringley Grange	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 7513 909			Medieval to Post-medieval
MNT10207	Earthworks at Gringley On The Hill	Location of several hollows and ridge and furrow.	SK 7370 9056			Medieval
MNT10217	Documentary Reference to Hall at Clayworth	Documentary reference to Clayworth Hall.	SK 727 880			Post-medieval
MNT10222	Cross at Gringley On The Hill	11th century village cross of ashlar. It has a square pith with four steps and a square base and a broached octagonal shaft.	SK 73539 90688		SM 1016790 / LB II 1156627	Medieval
MNT11593	Medieval / Post Medieval Pottery From Cross Hill, Gringley On The Hill	Find spot of a piece of Cistercian ware.	SK 735 907			Medieval to Post-medieval
MNT12015	C19 Foundations and Wells at Clayworth Hall, Clayworth	Location of 19th century foundations and wells.	SK 727 88			19th century
MNT12016	Ruins of Ice House at Clayworth Hall, Clayworth	Remains of an ice house comprising a semi-circular brick lined pit with a brick floor.	SK 7269 8836			Post-medieval
MNT1212	Modern Finds From Gringley On The Hill	Find spot of 19th and 20th century pottery.	SK 7368 9066			19th century - Modern
MNT12125	Ditch at Gringley On The Hill	Location of a ditch.	SK 7368 9066			Undated
MNT12161	Ditch In Trench 0 at Gringley On The Hill	Location of a ditch.	SK 7 15 9071			Undated
MNT12162	Metal led surface at North Wheatley, Clayworth and Wiseton	Location of a metal led surface. This seems to be the N edge of the Roman road with the modern road just to the north.	SK 736 873			Roman?
MNT15 63	Moated Site E of Roys on Manor	Location of a square sided moated site.	SK 7266 8810			Medieval
MNT15 81	Inn and Stables at Clayworth	19th century former inn and stables.	SK 7318 8771			19th century
MNT15 82	Otter S Bridge at Clayworth	Late 18th century accommodation bridge over the canal. It is of brick with squared stone coping and is a single segmental-headed arch.	SK 72 9 8801		LB II 1288 81	Post-medieval
MNT15 83	Gray S Bridge at Clayworth	Location of a bridge along the Chesterfield Canal.	SK 7236 8865			Post-medieval
MNT15508	Church of St Peter at Clayworth	Parish church with 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th century elements which was restored in the 19th century. It is of ashlar with dressed stone, sneaked stone, coursed rubble and ashlar dressings. It has lead, graduated slate and plain tile roofs.	SK 7263 882		LB I 1212157	Medieval to Post-medieval
MNT15551	Beacon Hill Camp at Gringley On The Hill	Location of Beacon Hill Camp, a natural hill which was possibly used as a beacon and rendered defensive by scarping and the construction of a slight ditch.	SK 7 17 9077		SM 10032 1	Prehistoric
MNT15567	Windmill at Gringley On The Hill	19th century windmill of brick with dentil eaves and curb, with the remains of a timber cap.	SK 7302 9060		LB II 1156678	19th century
MNT15570	The Church of St Peter and St Paul at Gringley On The Hill	Parish church with 13th to 20th century elements of ashlar which is partly rendered and pebbledashed with some irregularly coursed and coursed squared rubble and ashlar dressings with slate roofs.	SK 7359 9066		LB II* 1370395	Medieval - Modern
MNT15976	Quarry at Gringley On The Hill	Location of a former quarry.	SK 736 912			Undated
MNT15976	Quarry at Gringley On The Hill	Location of a former quarry.	SK 736 912			Undated
MNT15977	Quarry at Gringley On The Hill	Location of a former quarry.	SK 739 908			Undated
MNT15977	Quarry at Gringley On The Hill	Location of a former quarry.	SK 739 908			Undated
MNT18829	Gringley Hall and Boundary Wall	Early 19th century house with later 19th and 20th century additions. It is of rendered brick with hipped slate roofs and two side wall stacks.	SK 73 80 9066		LB II 13700937	19th century
MNT18830	The Green, Conservatory and Boundary Wall	18th century farmhouse of brick with a slate roof and two gable stacks.	SK 7 157 9050		LB II 1370396	Post-medieval
MNT18831	Beacon House	Early 19th century house with Welsh slate roofs.	SK 7 265 90660		Building of Local Interest	19th century - Modern
MNT18832	The White Hart Inn		SK 73681 90727		Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval - 19th century
MNT18833	Ravenhill and Boundary Wall	Late 18th century house with a 19th century third floor and additions. It is of brick with pantiled roofs and a single gable and two ridge stacks. The boundary wall is of brick with stone coping and some ornate cast-iron railing.	SK 73779 90752		LB II 10 5103	Post-medieval - 19th century
MNT1883	Prospect House and Boundary Wall	Early 19th century house of rendered and colourwashed brick with a pantiled roof, concrete coped gables and two gable stacks.	SK 73823 90761		LB II 1156671	19th century
MNT18835	Village Cross at Gringley On The Hill	11th century village cross of ashlar. It has a square pith with four steps and a square base and a broached octagonal shaft.	SK 73538 90688		SM 1016790 LB II 1156627	Medieval
MNT18836	The Bluebell Inn	18th century inn.	SK 73636 90719		Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval
MNT18837	Cottage Next East of The Bluebell Inn	18th century cottage.	SK 73655 90722		Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval
MNT18838	Cross Hill Cottage	Early 19th century cottage of brick with a pantiled roof.	SK 735 7 90699		LB II 1370393	19th century
MNT18839	Smith S House and adjoining unnumbered house	Late 18th century house with an extension converted into a separate house in the 19th century. It is of brick with a pantiled roof and an off-centre ridge and a gable stack.	SK 7351 90673		LB II 1302781	Post-medieval - 19th century
MNT1880	Pigeoncote, Stables and Granary at Church Farm	Late 18th century and early 19th century pigeoncote, stables and granary. They are of brick with pantiled roofs.	SK 73622 90639		LB II 1156629	Post-medieval - 19th century

MNT188 1	Gringley Vicarage and Boundary Wall	19th century vicarage of gault brick with red brick, stone and stucco details, a hipped slate roof and two roof stacks.	SK 73558 906 3	LB II 137039	19th century
MNT188 2	Coach House at Gringley Vicarage	Mid-19th century coach house of brick with a pant led roof with coped gables.	SK 73533 9066	LB II 1156632	19th century
MNT188 3	Pigeoncote at Gringley Vicarage	Early 19th century pigeoncote which is of brick with a 20th century pant led roof.	SK 7353 9067	LB II 10 510	19th century
MNT188	Bleak House	Early 19th century house of brick with a pant led roof and two gable stacks.	SK 73717 90707	LB II 10 5105	19th century
MNT188 5	North Beeches and South Beeches	Late 18th century house with a later 19th century extension to the right. It is of stucco with a hipped slate roof.	SK 73972 9069	LB II 130276	Post-medieval - 19th century
MNT188 6	Mil House	Mid-19th century house with later 19th century additions. It is of mainly rendered brick with a hipped pantiled roof and two ridge stacks.	SK 73007 90630	LB II 10 5107	19th century
MNT188 7	Park House Farmhouse	18th century farmhouse of brick with a pant led roof and two gable stacks.	SK 72628 906 1	LB II 1156681	Post-medieval
MNT19301	The Old Rectory	Former rectory which is now a house of 18th and 19th century date. It is of brick which is partly rendered with hipped graduated slate roofs with two ridge stacks and one side wall stack.	SK 72602 88 83	LB II 10 5701	Post-medieval to 19th century
MNT19302	The Holt	18th century building.	SK 7253 88 83	Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval
MNT19303	Clayworth Methodist Church	Former 19th century Methodist chapel of rendered brick with hipped and gabled pantile roof and a single side wall stack.	SK 72775 882 6	LB II 1289620	19th century
MNT1930	Farm Buildings at The Grange	Early 19th century cow house, barn, stable, coach house with a pigeoncote over it and bull pen. They are of brick with pantiled roofs.	SK 72805 87861	LB II 1212260	19th century
MNT19305	Canal Warehouse and Field Farm House	Early 19th century canal warehouse and farmhouse, which has a later 19th century rear addition. They are of brick with pantile roofs.	SK 736 6 87326	LB II 1212377	19th century
MNT19306	Clayworth Hall and Outbuilding	Early 19th century house of stucco with a hipped graduated slate roof. There is rendered brick outbuilding with a hipped slate roof.	SK 727 88393	LB II 10 5700	19th century
MNT19307	Rose Cottage	Late 18th century cottage of brick which is partly rendered and a pant led roof with two gable stacks.	SK 72538 88500	LB II 10 5705	Post-medieval
MNT19308	Boundary Wall at Church of St Peter	19th century boundary wall of rock-faced ashlar and large dressed stone. It has a pair of plain ashlar gate piers with wrought iron overthrow and cross.	SK 72631 88 15	LB II 10 5702	19th century
MNT19309	Manor House	17th century manor house with extensive 18th and 19th century additions. It is of coursed rubble and brick with a hipped pantile roof and a single side wall and single rear wall stacks.	SK 72 51 88656	LB II 10 570	Post-medieval to 19th century
MNT19310	The Grange and Boundary Wall	18th century farmhouse of brick with a steep pitched pantile roof with stone ridges. There are four gable stacks.	SK 7282 87885	LB II 1370088	Post-medieval
MNT19311	The Blacksmiths Arms	18th century building.	SK 72795 88209	Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval
MNT19312	Royston Manor House	Former 16th century manor house which was rebuilt and added to in the 19th century. It is coursed squared rubble and brick, rendered and with a hipped pant led roof. There are two roof, two rear wall and a single side wall stacks.	SK 72503 88196	LB II 1289683	Post-medieval to 19th century
MNT19579	Fairpiece Cottage - Demolished	Site of a demolished 18th century cottage.	SK 73510 90580		Post-medieval
MNT19580	Barn South of Hardtots - Demolished	Site of a demolished barn.	SK 73599 91019		Post-medieval - 19th century
MNT19627	Gringley Grange Farm House	Late 18th century farmhouse which is brick with a 20th century pantiled roof and two gable stacks.	SK 75212 90 22	LB II 10 5102	Post-medieval - Modern
MNT1967	Sunday School	19th century Sunday School which was formerly a Methodist chapel. It is of brick with a pant led roof.	SK 73 93 90808	LB II 1302736	19th century
MNT1982	The Homestead	Mid-18th century farmhouse with a late 18th century wing. It is brick with a pantile roof, tumbled brick coped gables, a single ridge and two gable stacks.	SK 73672 91012	LB II 10 5106	Post-medieval
MNT19926	61 Town Street - Demolished	Site of a demolished house.	SK 72679 88330		Post-medieval - 19th century
MNT19932	Hardtots - Demolished	Site of a demolished house.	SK 73590 910 9		Post-medieval - 19th century
MNT21117	House South of The Blacksmiths Arms	C18 or early C19 building.	SK 72806 88197	Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval - 19th century
MNT21118	69 Town Street	18th century building.	SK 72668 88353	Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval
MNT21119	Monument 2.5 metres North of Church of St Peter	Early 19th century monument of ashlar. It has a square base, two stages and a chamfered plinth.	SK 72630 88 39	LB II 1370087	19th century
MNT21120	1 Town Street and Hall Cottage	18th century building.	SK 72659 88382	Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval
MNT21121	53-57 Town Street	18th century building.	SK 72738 88290	Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval
MNT21122	Hall Farm House	Mid-18th century farmhouse of brick with a steep pitched pantile roof and four gable stacks.	SK 72836 88215	LB II 121222	Post-medieval
MNT21123	Monument 2 metres South of Church of St Peter	19th century monument of ashlar with a chamfered square base and a moulded plinth.	SK 72620 88 17	LB II 1212216	19th century
MNT2112	Canal Milepost to South East of Otter's Bridge 68	Late 18th/early 19th century canal milepost of stone which indicates the distance from Chesterfield.	SK 72569 8795	LB II 1268511	Post-medieval - 19th century
MNT21125	Canal Mile Post to South East of Field Farm	Late 18th/early 19th century canal milepost of stone which slightly tapers towards the top and indicates the distance from Chesterfield.	SK 73688 8723	LB II 1268510	Post-medieval - 19th century
MNT21126	65 & 67 Town Street	Two late 18th century cottages which were altered in the 20th century. They are brick which has been rendered with pantile roofs and a single coped gable and two ridge and an external gable stacks.	SK 72677 883 7	LB II 10 5703	Post-medieval - Modern
MNT21 71	Pair of Cottages Next East of Fairpiece Cottage	Site of demolished cottages.	SK 73519 90580	Building of Local Interest	19th century
MNT21 72	House North East of Church	18th century house.	SK 73628 90690	Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval
MNT21737	Cottage Next East of Prospect House	18th or early 19th century cottage.	SK 73862 90756	Building of Local Interest	Post-medieval - 19th century

MNT217 73	The Rood House	House wh ch dates to the 18th and 19th century which s of brick with a 20th century pantiled roof, tumbled gables and one gale and one ridge stack.	SK 73557 90677	LB II 130278	Post-medieval - Modern
MNT2296	Barn at Kings Farm	Locat on of a barn.	SK 72805 88181		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23092	Lynwood	Locat on of a house.	SK 73509 90739		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23098	First House South East of Hall Farmhouse	Locat on of a house.	SK 728 3 88200		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23257	Barn at Manor House	Locat on of a dovecote wh ch was a rectangular brick bui l structure with a doub e pitched roof.	SK 7 003 90735		Post-med eval
MNT23258	Barn at Litt e Garth	Locat on of a barn.	SK 73663 90861		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23259	Valley Farmhouse and Adjoining Barn	Locat on of a farmhouse and barn.	SK 73562 91155		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23260	Grace Lodge	Locat on of a house.	SK 7 150 90635		Post-med eval
MNT23261	House Adjacent to Bankend to West	Locat on of a house.	SK 73872 907 8		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT2328	House Opposite Cottage Next East of Bluebel Inn	Locat on of a house.	SK 73658 90699		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23289	Manor House	Locat on of a house.	SK 73989 90730		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23290	First House North East of Litt e Garth	Locat on of a house.	SK 7369 90878		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23291	Ryecroft	Locat on of a house.	SK 73 53 9092		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23292	Appleton House Farmhouse and Farm Buildings	Locat on of a farmhouse and associated farm buildings.	SK 73868 91022		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23292	Manor Cottage	Locat on of a house.	SK 73658 90699		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23295	Barn South West of Jasmine Cottage	Locat on of a house.	SK 73622 90838		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23 71	Barns to Royston Manor	The barns to Royston Manor.	SK 725 5 88171		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23 72	Bridge House	Locat on of Br dge Hoys.	SK 73186 87759		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23 73	51 Town Street	Locat on of a house.	SK 727 8 88280		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23 7	Pillar Box Cottage	Locat on of a house.	SK 73069 88009		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23 75	West House and Adjoining Farm Buildings	Locat on of a house and adjoining farm bui dings.	SK 73133 87872		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23 76	Manor Cottage	Locat on of a house.	SK 72 79 88609		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23 77	Jasmin Cottage	Locat on of a house.	SK 7260 88371		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23 79	Lincoln House	Locat on of a house.	SK 73015 88076		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23 80	White Cottage	Locat on of a house.	SK 72513 88500		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23 81	House and Farm Buildings First West of Glenbrook House	Locat on of a house and farm buildings.	SK 73038 88013		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23503	Royston Manor	Locat on of a house.	SK 72591 883 2		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT2350	Teal Cottage	Locat on of Teal Cottage.	SK 73233 87711		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23505	Stables Adjoining Public House Near Clayworth Bridge	Locat on of stab es wh ch adjoin a publ c house.	SK 73192 87710		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23506	Barn Opposite White Cottage - Demo ished March 1983	Site of a demo ished barn.	SK 72528 88521		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23507	First House East of The Brewers Arms	Locat on of a house.	SK 73058 88035		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23508	Farm Buildings at Beck Farm	Locat on of farm bui dings.	SK 73122 87960		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23509	Barn to Manor Cottage - Demo ished	Site of a demo ished barn.	SK 72 86 88621		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23511	House Opposite Hall Farmhouse	Locat on of a house.	SK 7282 88191		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23512	White House Farmhouse	Locat on of a house.	SK 7292 881 3		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23513	Stables First East of Lincoln House	Locat on of stables.	SK 73021 88062		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT2351	Katy'S Cottage	Locat on of a house.	SK 73025 880 7		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23515	Farm Buildings Adjoining Clematis House	Locat on of farm bui dings.	SK 72960 88092		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT23516	Farm Buildings at The Grange	Locat on of farm buildings.	SK 72830 8785		Post-medieval - Modern

MNT2373	Lodge and Outhouses at Ravenhill	Locat on of a dovecote and a block of outbuildings, including a former dovecote.	SK 737 3 90755		Post-med eval
MNT2 101	Barn and Stable Opposite Lyndale and Laburnum House	Locat on of a likely stable and dray house, or coach house, with a range over it and a single storey extension to the side.	SK 73558 907		19th century
MNT2 329	Barn to Rear of The Laurels	Locat on of barn.	SK 73011 88005		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT2 376	Amathus and Sunningdale	Locat on of a house.	SK 72657 88361		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT2 587	1 & 2 St. Peter S Lane	Locat on of a house.	SK 72626 88383		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT25 37	Beacon View Farm	Locat on of a farmstead.	SK 739 3 91011		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT25 7	Woodhouse Farm	Locat on of a farmhouse.	SK 75123 8889		19th century
MNT25822	Manor House at Clayworth Woodhouse	Site of the manor house at Clayworth Woodhouse.	SK 751 8889		Medieval
MNT260 7	Ice House at Clayworth Hall, Clayworth	Locat on of the remains of an ice house.	SK 7269 8836		Post-med eval
MNT260 9	Hall at Clayworth	Site of an earl er Clayworth Hall.	SK 727 88 0		Post-med eval
MNT26 66	Gringley On The Hill War Memorial	Locat on of a war memorial with a three stepped octagonal block based mounted by octagonal plinth.	SK 7 9	LB II 1 21763	Modern
MNT26933	Meta led surfaces, High Street and Horsewells Street	The remains of possible metal ed surfaces.	SK 73912 90723		Undated
MNT2693	Drain beneath High Street and Horsewells Street	Locat on of a drain formed by two vertical brick walls.	SK 7380 90758		Post-medieval - Modern
MNT26953	Clayworth Cemetery	Locat on of a cemetery.	SK 727 7 88 93		Modern
MNT26956	Gringley on the Hill Cemetery	Locat on of a cemetery.	SK 7307 90620		Modern
MNT26982	Neolithic polished stone axe, Wood Farm, Gringley on the Hill	Find spot of a Neolithic polished stone axe.	SK 75100 89700		Prehistoric
MNT27319	Possible Roman road	Remains of a possible Roman road which is visible as cropmarks.	SK 7 57 90 50		Roman
HER 'event' records:					
ENT1912	Field observation at Roston Manor for AM7	Field observation at Roston Manor for AM7. Location of a square sided moated site.	SK 7267 8811		Medieval
ENT1918	Casual find from Clayworth	Two pieces of a pillar or pilars, approx 15in diameter, and 2 pieces of a rounded arch, were found by the side of the lane past Beck Farm to the fields at the junction with Freemans Gorse Lane.	SK 732 880		Medieval
ENT192	Casual find from Clayworth	One sherd of Roman coarse grey ware was found in a field at the junction of Beck Farm Lane and Freeman Gorse Lane (MNT 919)	SK 73 880		Roman
ENT1925	Casual find from Clayworth	Two body sherds of Roman coarse grey ware and oyster shells were found in a field behind Highfield Farm.	SK 738 890		Roman
ENT1926	Casual find from Clayworth	Two body sherds of Roman coarse grey ware and oyster shells were found in a field E of B1 03, mid way between Clayworth and Gringley on the Hill (MNT1921).	SK 737 892		Roman
ENT1927	Casual find from Gringley on the Hill	A scatter of Roman pottery sherds, including samian and coarse grey wares, and a fragment of sheet bronze of trapezoidal shape.	SK 73 898		Roman
ENT1928	Casual find from Gringley on the Hill	A scatter of Roman pottery, building stone, flue tile, slag and coal, was found 150yds W of the Gringley-Clayworth road, in the 2nd field S of Topley Farm Lane, 50yds from its S hedge.	SK 73 897		Roman
ENT2019	Survey for map of Clayworth	Survey for map of Clayworth	SK 73 88		Undated
ENT2361	Field observation by A Oswald at Gringley on the Hill	Field observation by A Oswald at Gringley on the Hill. About 50yds E of Beacon Hill is a mound of round cross section, small elevation and no visible enclosing ditch. It is situated on high ground. Listed as a probable burial mound, as so described as round barrow. Now destroyed by reservoir.	SK 7 23 9073		Prehistoric
ENT2363	Casual find from Gringley on the Hill	Prehistoric find spot of a bronze spear head and stone implements	SK 73 90		Prehistoric
ENT236	Casual find from Gringley on the Hill	Find spot of Roman pottery.	SK 7 81 9109		Roman?
ENT2365	Casual find from Gringley on the Hill	Prehistoric (Mesolithic) and Roman find spot?	SK 7 65 906		Prehistoric / Roman
ENT2366	Casual find from Gringley on the Hill	Find spot of prehistoric (Neolithic) stone axe	SK 7 91		Prehistoric
ENT2520	Casual find from Clayworth	Find spot of quern.	SK 72 2 8890		Undated
ENT3 0	Casual find at Gringley on the Hill	Find spot of Roman rotary quern.	SK 73 90		Roman
ENT3682	Watching brief on water main replacement at Gringley on the Hill by Heri age Lincolnshire	Watching brief undertaken as part of works for the excavation of pipe trenches identified possible undated metalised surfaces on both the High Street and Horsewells Street. Drains post-dating the surfaces were observed, most notably, a large brick and limestone rainwater catchment drain which crossed the High Street at the west entrance to Horsewells Street and continued down it along the west side of Horsewells Street. A watching brief was carried out on extensions and rebuilding at Clayworth Hall. Works took place at the pool hall, utility room, conservatory, portico and dairy, and inspect on was undertaken in the grounds. It was concluded that the site of the earl er Hall is probably overlain by the existing building and that the development had no archaeological interest.	SK 737 907		Post-med eval
ENT3889	Watching brief at Clayworth Hall, Clayworth, by TSAC	A watching brief was carried out on extensions and rebuilding at Clayworth Hall. Works took place at the pool hall, utility room, conservatory, portico and dairy, and inspect on was undertaken in the grounds. It was concluded that the site of the earl er Hall is probably overlain by the existing building and that the development had no archaeological interest.	SK 7270 88 0		None
ENT393	Watching brief at Gringley on the Hill, by ARCUS	Watching brief undertaken during the excavation of foundation trenches. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.	SK 7368 9066		None
ENT3957	Watching brief on water main replacement at Gringley on the Hill by LAS	Watching brief during directional drilling for a replacement water main.	SK 7 906		Unknown
ENT 081	Survey of plaster tomb chest to Humphrey Fitzwilliam at St Peter's Church, Clayworth	Survey for conservation report of the plaster tomb chest at St Peter's Church.	SK 72632 88 19		N/A
ENT 112	Casual find of Neolithic polished stone axe	Casual find of Neolithic polished stone axe found WNW of Wood Farm, Gringley on the Hill parish.	SK 75100 89700		Prehistoric

Local List:					
238	Clayworth Cemetery	Location of a cemetery.	SK 727 7 88 93		Modern
2 1	Gringley On The Hill Cemetery	Location of a cemetery.	SK 7307 90620		Modern
NHLE records:					
10032 1	Beacon Hill camp	Location of Beacon Hill Camp, a natural hill which was possibly used as a beacon and rendered defensive by scarping and the construction of a slight ditch.	SK 7 178 90798	SM	Iron Age
1016790	Market cross 70m west of the Church of St Peter and St Paul	17th century village cross of ashlar. It has a square plan with four steps and a square base and a broached octagonal shaft.	SK 73538 90689	SM	Medieval
10 5102	Gringley Grange Farm House	Late 18th century farmhouse which is brick with a 20th century pantiled roof and two gable stacks.	SK 75212 90 21	LB I	Post-medieval - Modern
10 5103	Ravenhill and boundary wall	Late 18th century house with a 19th century third floor and additions. It is of brick with pantiled roofs and a single gable and two ridge stacks. The boundary wall is of brick with stone coping and some ornate cast-iron railing.	SK 73778 907 8	LB I	Post-medieval - 19th century
10 510	Pigeoncote at Gringley Vicarage	Early 19th century pigeoncote which is of brick with a 20th century pantiled roof.	SK7353890675	LB I	19th century
10 5105	Bleak House	Early 19th century house of brick with a pantiled roof and two gable stacks.	SK 73717 90713	LB II	19th century
10 5106	The Homestead	Mid-19th century farmhouse with a late 18th century wing. It is brick with a pantiled roof, tumbled brick coped gables, a single ridge and two gable stacks.	SK 73671 91013	LB I	Post-medieval
10 5107	Mil House	Mid-19th century house with later 19th century additions. It is of mainly rendered brick with a hipped pantiled roof and two ridge stacks.	SK 73003 9063	LB I	19th century
10 5700	Clayworth Hall and Outbuilding	Early 19th century house of stucco with a hipped graduated slate roof. There is rendered brick outbuilding with a hipped slate roof.	SK 72752 88395	LB I	19th century
10 5701	The Old Rectory	Former rectory which is now a house of 18th and 19th century date. It is of brick which is partly rendered with hipped graduated slate roof with two ridge stacks and one side wall stack.	SK 72605 88 85	LB I	Post-medieval - 19th century
10 5702	Boundary Wall at Church of St Peter	18th century boundary wall of rock-faced ashlar and large dressed stone. It has a pair of plain ashlar gate piers with wrought iron overthrow and cross.	SK 726 3 88392	LB I	19th century
10 5703	65 and 67, Town Street	Two late 18th century cottages which were altered in the 20th century. They are brick which has been rendered with pantile roofs and a single coped gable and two ridge and an external gable stacks.	SK72678883 8	LB I	Post-medieval - Modern
10 570	Manor House	17th century manor house with extensive 18th and 19th century additions. It is of coursed rubble and brick with a hipped pantile roof and a single side wall and single rear wall stacks.	SK 72 9 88656	LB I	Post-medieval - 19th century
10 5705	Rose Cottage	Late 18th century cottage of brick which is partly rendered and a pantiled roof with two gable stacks.	SK 72539 88 99	LB I	Post-medieval
1156627	Gringley Village Cross	17th century village cross of ashlar. It has a square plan with four steps and a square base and a broached octagonal shaft.	SK 73538 90689	LB I	Medieval
1156629	Pigeoncote, Stables and Granary at Church Farm	Late 18th century and early 19th century pigeoncote, stables and granary. They are of brick with pantiled roofs.	SK 73615 90637	LB I	Post-medieval - 19th century
1156632	Coach House at Gringley Vicarage	Mid-19th century coach house of brick with a pantiled roof with coped gables.	SK 7353 90667	LB I	19th century
1156671	Prospect House and Boundary Wall	Early 19th century house of rendered and colourwashed brick with a pantiled roof, concrete coped gables and two gable stacks.	SK 73820 90761	LB I	19th century
1156678	Gringley Windmill	19th century windmill of brick with dentilated eaves and curb, with the remains of a timber cap.	SK 73020 90605	LB I	19th century
1156681	Park House Farmhouse	18th century farmhouse of brick with a pantiled roof and two gable stacks.	SK 72627 906 1	LB II	Post-medieval
1212157	Church of St Peter	Parish church with 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th century elements which was restored in the 19th century. It is of ashlar with dressed stone, snecked stone, coursed rubble and ashlar dressings. It has lead, graduated slate and plain tile roofs.	SK 7263 88 28	LB I	Medieval - Post-medieval
1212218	Monument 2 metres south of Church of St Peter	19th century monument of ashlar with a chamfered square base and a moulded plinth.	SK7262388 19	LB II	19th century
121222	Hill Farm House	Mid-18th century farmhouse of brick with a steep pitched pantile roof and four gable stacks.	SK 72835 8821	LB I	Post-medieval
1212260	Farm Buildings at The Grange	Early 19th century cow house, barn, stable, coach house with a pigeoncote over it and bull pen. They are of brick with pantiled roofs.	SK 72810 87858	LB I	19th century
1212377	Canal Warehouse and Field Farm House	Early 19th century canal warehouse and farmhouse, which has a later 19th century rear addition. They are of brick with pantile roofs.	SK 736 6 87327	LB I	19th century
1268 81	Chesterfield Canal, Otters Bridge 68, St Peters Lane at Sk 7250 8801	Late 18th century accommodation bridge over the canal. It is of brick with squared stone coping and a single segmental-headed arch.	SK 72500 88010	LB I	Post-medieval
1268510	Chesterfield Canal (East Side), Canal Milepost to South East of Field Farm at Sk 7368 8733	Late 18th/early 19th century canal milepost of stone sabbich which slightly tapers towards the top and indicates the distance from Chesterfield.	SK 73688 87235	LB I	Post-medieval - 19th century
1268511	Chesterfield Canal (East Side), Canal Milepost to South East of Otters Bridge 68 at Sk 7258 8793	Late 18th/early 19th century canal milepost of stone sabbich which indicates the distance from Chesterfield.	SK 72570 87955	LB II	Post-medieval - 19th century
1289620	The Old Chapel	Former 19th century Methodist chapel of rendered brick with hipped and gabled pantile roof and a single side wall stack.	SK 72775 882 6	LB I	19th century
1289683	Royston Manor House	Former 16th century manor house which was rebuilt and added to in the 19th century. It is coursed squared rubble and brick, rendered and with a hipped pantile roof. There are two roof, two rear wall and a single side wall stacks.	SK 72506 88195	LB I	Post-medieval - 19th century
1302736	Sunday School	19th century Sunday School which was formerly a Methodist chapel. It is of brick with a pantiled roof.	SK 73 91 90809	LB I	19th century
130276	North Beeches and South Beeches	Late 18th century house with a later 19th century extension to the right. It is of stucco with a hipped slate roof.	SK 73968 90698	LB I	Post-medieval - 19th century
1302781	1 High Street	Late 18th century house with an extension converted to a separate house in the 19th century. It is of brick with a pantiled roof and an off-centre ridge and a gable stack.	SK 73517 90675	LB I	Post-medieval - 19th century
130278	The Rood House	House which dates to the 18th and 19th century which is of brick with a 20th century pantiled roof, tumbled gables and one gable and one ridge stack.	SK 73559 90679	LB I	Post-medieval - Modern
1370087	Monument Two and A Half metres North of Church of St Peter	Early 19th century monument of ashlar. It has a square base, two stages and a chamfered plinth.	SK7262988 39	LB II	19th century
1370088	The Grange and Boundary Wall	18th century farmhouse of brick with a steep pitched pantile roof with stone ridges. There are four gable stacks.	SK7282987890	LB I	Post-medieval

West Burton 4

Gazetteer of HER and NHLE Records within 1km

1370393	Cross Hill Cottage	Early 19th century cottage of brick with a pant led roof.	SK 735 5 90700	LB II	19th century
137039	Gringley Vicarage and boundary wall	18th century vicarage of gault brick w th red brick, stone and stucco details, a hipped slate roof and two roof stacks.	SK 73561 906 3	LB I	19th century
1370395	Church of St Peter and St Paul	Parish church with 13th to 20th century elements of ashlar which is partly rendered and pebbledashed with some irregularly coursed and coursed squared rubble and ashlar dressings with slate roofs.	SK 73598 90666	LB II*	Medieval - Modern
1370396	The Green, conservatory and boundary wall	18th century farmhouse of brick with a slate roof and two gable stacks.	SK 7 152 90538	LB I	Post-medieval
1370397	Gringley Hall and boundary wall	Early 19th century house with later 19th and 20th century additions. It is of rendered brick with hipped slate roofs and two side wall stacks.	SK 73 79 906 2	LB I	19th century
1 21763	Gringley on the Hill War Memorial	Location of a war memorial with a three stepped octagonal block based mounted by octagonal plinth.	SK7305690637	LB II	Modern



12.5 Heritage / Archaeology Policy and Guidance

Current Legislation

- 12.5.1 The applicable legislative framework is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (AMAAA) 1979.
- 12.5.2 The AMAAA largely relates to Scheduled Monuments (SMs) and designated archaeological areas, detailing in particular what can and cannot be undertaken on archaeological grounds.

Emerging National Policy Statements

- 12.5.3 The energy National Policy Statements (NPS) set out the government's policy for the delivery of energy infrastructure and provide the legal framework for planning decisions.

Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) – September 2021

- 12.5.4 The *Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)* is part of a suite of NPSs issued by the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (DBEIS 2021a). It sets out the Government's policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure. Policy relating to the historic environment (section 5.9) is reproduced below;

5.9.1 The construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment above, at and below the surface of the ground.

5.9.2 The historic environment includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, landscaped and planted or managed flora.

5.9.3 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'. Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes, or any combination of these. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting.

5.9.4 Some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation. Categories of designated heritage assets are: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Protected Wreck Sites; Protected Military Remains; Listed Buildings; Registered Parks and Gardens; Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas; and Registered Historic Landscapes (Wales only).

5.9.5 There are heritage assets that are not currently designated, but which have been demonstrated to be of equivalent significance to designated heritage assets of the highest significance. These are:

- those that the Secretary of State has recognised as being capable of being designated as a Scheduled Monument or Protected Wreck Site but has decided not to designate*
- those that the Secretary of State has recognised as being of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites but are incapable of being designated by virtue of being outside the scope of the related legislation*

5.9.6 There are also heritage assets with archaeological interest that have yet to be formally assessed by the Secretary of State but which have potential to demonstrate equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites.

5.9.7 Non-designated heritage assets that have been recognised by the Secretary of State as being of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites, or that have yet to be formally assessed but have archaeological interest and have potential to demonstrate equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments or Protected Wreck Sites, should be considered subject to the same policy considerations as those that apply to designated heritage assets.

5.9.8 The Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan making process by local authorities, including 'local listing', or through the application, examination and decision making process). This is on the basis of clear evidence that such heritage assets have a significance that merits consideration in that process, even though those assets are of lesser significance than designated heritage assets.

Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) – September 2021

- 12.5.5 Impacts on heritage assets specific to types of infrastructure are included in the technology specific NPSs, with the relevant NPS relating to the Cottam Solar Farm application being the *Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)* (DBEIS 2021b)
- 12.5.6 This NPS (EN-3), taken together with the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1), provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State on applications they receive for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure
- 12.5.7 In England and Wales NPS (EN-3) may be a material consideration in decision making on applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). Whether, and to what extent, this NPS is a material consideration is judged on a case by case basis and will depend upon the extent to which the matters are already covered by applicable planning policy. This policy should be read in conjunction with NPS (EN-1).
- 12.5.8 Policy relating to Cultural Heritage within NPS (EN-3) is reproduced below;

Introduction

2.5.3.1 Historic environment impacts are covered in Section 5.9 of EN-1. However, with respect to solar farms, the following considerations also apply.

2.5.3.2 The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases. Solar PV developments may affect heritage assets (sites, monuments, buildings, and landscape) both above and below ground. Above ground impacts may include the effects of applications on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character. Below ground impacts may include direct impacts on archaeological deposits through ground disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing,

temporary haul routes etc. Equally archaeological finds may be protected by a solar PV farm as the site is removed from regular ploughing and shoes or low-level piling is stipulated.

Applicants Assessment

2.53.3 It is anticipated that the applicant's assessment will be informed by a consultation with the Historic Environment Record (HER). Alternatively, the applicant may contact the local authority for this information. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. These are expected to be carried out, using expertise where necessary and in consultation with the local planning authority, and should identify archaeological study areas and propose appropriate schemes of investigation, and design measures, to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets.

2.53.4 In some instances, field studies may include investigative work such as trial trenching beyond the boundary of the proposed site to assess the impacts of any underground cabling on archaeological assets. The extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of, and extent of proposed cabling in, the associated study area.

2.53.5 Applications should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design, for instance through the sensitive planning of installations. The applicant should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting. As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence, but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms on such assets. Depending on their scale, design and prominence, a large-scale solar farm within the setting of a heritage asset may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset. Visualisations may be required to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets.

Mitigation

2.53.6 The ability of the applicants to microsite specific elements of the proposed development during the construction phase should be an important consideration by the Secretary of State when assessing the risk of damage to archaeology. Therefore, where requested by the applicant, the Secretary of State should consider granting consents which allow for the micro siting within a specified tolerance of elements of the permitted infrastructure so that precise locations can be amended during the construction phase in the event that unforeseen circumstances, such as the discovery of previously unknown archaeology, arise.

Secretary of State decision making

2.53.7 Consistent with the generic policy on historic environmental impacts in EN1 (Section 5.9) the Secretary of State should be satisfied that solar farms and associated infrastructure have been

designed sensitively taking into account known heritage assets and their status.

2.53.8 Solar farms are generally consented on the basis that they will be time-limited in operation. The Secretary of State should therefore consider the length of time for which consent is sought when considering the impacts of any indirect effect on the historic environment, such as effects on the setting of designated heritage assets.

National Planning Policy Framework

- 12.5.9 Section 16 of the NPPF (revised July 2021), entitled Conserving and enhancing the historic environment provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 12.5.10 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance
- 12.5.11 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 189 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.
- 12.5.12 A Heritage Asset is defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: *'A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).'*
- 12.5.13 Annex 2 also defines 'Archaeological Interest' as a heritage asset which holds or potentially could hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage Assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.
- 12.5.14 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area.
- 12.5.15 Significance is 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.'*
- 12.5.16 In short, government policy provides a framework which:

- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas)
- Protects the settings of such designations
- In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions
- Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in situ preservation

Local Planning Policy - Central Lincolnshire

- 12.5.17 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was formally adopted on 24 April 2017, and now forms part of the Development Plan for the Central Lincolnshire authorities replacing the Local Plans of the City of Lincoln, West Lindsey, and North Kesteven District Councils.
- 12.5.18 Policy LP25 relates to the Historic Environment, including archaeology, and is reproduced below;

Policy LP25: The Historic Environment

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.

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.

12.5.19 The Local Plan Review is proposed to replace the Local Plan adopted in 2017. The review was begun with an Issues and Options consultation undertaken in June and July 2019 followed by a Draft Local Plan consultation undertaken between 30 June and 24 August 2021.

12.5.20 Policy S56 of the Draft Local Plan relates to the Historic Environment, including archaeology, and is reproduced below;

Policy S56: The Historic Environment

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 and provide the following, in a manner proportionate to the asset's significance:

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

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

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

Development proposals will be supported where they:

d) protect the significance of heritage assets (including where relevant their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, 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.

Proposals to alter or to change the use of a heritage asset, or proposals that would affect the setting of a heritage asset, will be supported provided:

g) the proposed use is compatible with the significance of the heritage asset, including its fabric, character, appearance, setting and, for listed buildings, interior; and

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 harmed to facilitate the change of use.

Development proposals that will result in substantial harm to, or the total loss of, a designated heritage asset will only be granted permission where it is necessary to achieve substantial public

benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, and the following criteria can be satisfied:

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

k) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

l) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

m) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use

Where a development proposal would result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, permission will only be granted where the public benefits, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use, outweigh the harm.

Where a non-designated heritage asset is affected by development proposals, there will be a presumption in favour of its retention, though regard will be had to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Any special features which contribute to an asset's significance should be retained and reinstated, where possible.

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 conservation and does not involve activities or alterations prejudicial to the special architectural or historic interest of the Listed Building or its setting.

Development proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will, in principle, be supported where they make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of the Listed Building.

Conservation Areas

Significant weight will be given to the protection and enhancement of Conservation Areas (as defined on the Policies Map).

Development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area should conserve, or where appropriate enhance, features that contribute positively to the area's special character, appearance and setting, including as identified in any adopted Conservation Area appraisal. Proposals should:

n) retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces and architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area;

o) where relevant and practical, remove features which have a negative impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area;

p) retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and plot widths of the existing built environment;

q) assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape; and

r) 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.

Local Planning Policy – Bassetlaw District

- 12.5.21 The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan for Bassetlaw was adopted on 22 December 2011.
- 12.5.22 Policy DM8 of the Local Plan relates to the Historic Environment, including archaeology, and relevant sections of this are reproduced below;

Policy DM8: The Historic Environment

Support will be given to development proposals or regeneration schemes (particularly in central Worksop, Retford and Tuxford) that protect and enhance the historic environment and secure its long-term future, especially the District's Heritage at Risk. Support will also be given to proposals from the Welbeck Estate for the re-use of heritage assets, where these will result in the enhancement of the assets. Such proposals must recognise the significance of heritage assets as a central part of the development. They will be expected to be in line with characterisation studies, village appraisals, conservation area appraisals (including any site specific

development briefs that may be found within them), archaeological reports and other relevant studies.

A. Definition of Heritage Assets

Designated heritage assets in Bassetlaw include:

- i. Listed Buildings (including attached and curtilage structures)³⁵;*
- ii. Conservation Areas;*
- iii. Scheduled Monuments; and*
- iv. Registered Parks and Gardens.*

Non-Designated assets in Bassetlaw include:

- v. Buildings of Local Interest*
- vi. Areas of archaeological interest;*
- vii. Unregistered Parks and Gardens; and*
- viii. Buildings, monuments, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having significance in terms of the historic environment.*

B. Development Affecting Heritage Assets

There will be a presumption against development, alteration, advertising or demolition that will be detrimental to the significance of a heritage asset.

Proposed development affecting heritage assets, including alterations and extensions that are of an inappropriate scale, design or material, or which lead to the loss of important spaces, including infilling, will not be supported.

The setting of an asset is an important aspect of its special architectural or historic interest and proposals that fail to preserve or enhance the setting of a heritage asset will not be supported. Where appropriate, regard shall be given to any approved characterisation study or appraisal of the heritage asset. Development proposals within the setting of heritage assets will be expected to consider:

- i. Scale;*
- ii. Design;*
- iii. Materials;*
- iv. Siting; and*
- v. Views away from and towards the heritage asset.*

C. Change of Use Affecting Heritage Assets

The change of use of heritage assets, including Listed Buildings and buildings in Conservation Areas, will only be permitted where the proposed use is considered to be the optimum viable use that is compatible with the fabric, interior and setting of the building. Evidence supporting this will be submitted with proposals. New uses that adversely affect the fabric, character, appearance or setting of such assets will not be permitted.

- 12.5.23 Bassetlaw Council is currently producing a new Local Plan in order to help guide development over the plan period from 2020 – 2037.
- 12.5.24 Policy 43 of the new Local Plan relates to the Historic Environment, including archaeology, and relevant sections of this are reproduced below;

Policy 43: Designated and Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Designated Heritage Assets

1. Proposals for development, including change of use, that involve a designated heritage asset, or the setting of a designated heritage asset will be expected to:

a) conserve, enhance or better reveal those elements which contribute to the heritage significance and/or its setting;

b) respect any features of special architectural or historic interest, including where relevant the historic curtilage or context, its value within a group and/or its setting, such as the importance of a street frontage, traditional roofscape, or traditional shopfronts;

c) be sympathetic in terms of its siting, size, scale, height, alignment, proportions, design and form, building technique(s), materials and detailing, boundary treatments and surfacing, or are of a high quality contemporary or innovative nature which complements the local vernacular, in order to retain the special interest that justifies its designation;

d) ensure significant views away from, through, towards and associated with the heritage asset(s) are conserved or enhanced;

e) in the case of a Conservation Area, to have regard to the established urban grain and ensure that spaces between and around buildings, such as paddocks, greens, gardens and other gaps, are preserved where they contribute to the Conservation Area's character and appearance.

2. Proposals that will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, where it can be demonstrated that:

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

b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;

c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible;

d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

3. Proposals that would result in less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that the public benefits will outweigh any harm identified.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

1. Proposals for development, including change of use, that involve a non-designated heritage asset, or the setting of a non-designated heritage asset will be expected to:

a) have regard to the significance of the asset and its relationship with its setting;

b) be sympathetic to the local vernacular in terms of siting, size, scale, height, alignment, design and form; proportions, materials;

2. Proposals that will lead to harm to or loss of significance of a non-designated heritage asset will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that:

a) the asset's architectural or historic significance is proven to be minimal; or

b) through an up-to-date structural report produced by a suitably qualified person, the asset is not capable of viable repair; or

c) through appropriate marketing, the asset has no viable use; or

d) the public benefits of the scheme outweigh the loss of significance.

Archaeological Sites

1. Where the 'in situ' preservation of archaeological remains is not possible or desirable, suitable provision shall be made by the developer for the excavation, recording, analysis, storage, relocation of assets and archiving, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 12.5.25 The Planning Practice Guidance is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled *'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'*. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF.

Hedgerows Regulations

- 12.5.26 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997, made under section 97 of the Environment Act 1995 set out criteria that must be used in determining which hedgerows are 'important'. These Regulations apply to any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land, or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, if—
- i) it has a continuous length of, or exceeding, 20 metres; or*
 - ii) it has a continuous length of less than 20 metres and, at each end, meets (whether by intersection or junction) another hedgerow*
- 12.5.27 The regulations do not apply to hedgerows which mark the boundary of the curtilage of a dwelling-house even though the land on the other side may be used for one of the purposes set out above. For example, where

the hedgerow marks the boundary line between agricultural and residential land, such as the edge of a town, the regulations do not apply.

12.5.28 Regulation 8(4) indicates that a hedgerow is ‘important’ if:

iii) it has been in existence for 30 years or more, and

iv) it satisfies at least one of the criteria set out in Part II of Schedule 1 to the Regulations.

12.5.29 Hedgerows of archaeological and historic importance are identified by the criteria in Paragraphs 1 to 5 of Part II of Schedule 1 to the Regulations.

12.5.30 Schedule 1, Part II, Criterion 1 states:

Schedule 1

Additional Criteria for Determining ‘Important’ Hedgerows

Part II: Criteria Archaeology and History

Paragraph 1. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township; and for this purpose ‘historic’ means existing before 1850.

Paragraph 2. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is:

(a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979; or

(b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record.

Paragraph 3. The hedgerow:

(a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and

(b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.

Paragraph 4. The hedgerow:

(a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or

(b) is visibly related to any building or feature of such an estate or manor.

Paragraph 5. The hedgerow:

(a) is recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or

(b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system:

is substantially complete; or

(ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority’s area, as a key landscape characteristic.

- 12.5.31 Several of the criteria refer to records made before ‘the relevant date’, that is before the Regulations were made on 24th March 1997.
- 12.5.32 Further detail and guidance relating to the identification and documentation of archaeologically and historically important hedgerows is provided by The Hedgerow Regulations 1997: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice (DoE). Additionally, the interpretation of Schedule 1 Part II, Paragraph 5 has been defined by a Judicial Review case (Flintshire County Council v NAW & Mr J T Morris), with a subsequent amendment to the guide issued by DEFRA in 2002.
- 12.5.33 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice (DoE) clarifies that the phrase ‘pre-dating the Inclosure Acts’ should be taken to mean before 1845 (whether or not Inclosure Acts exist for the area in question).
- 12.5.34 Several of the criteria refer to the ‘Sites and Monuments Record’ (SMR). The SMR has been retitled the Historic Environment Record (HER), however, its role remains identical.

Professional Guidance

- 12.5.35 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (2020) provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking archaeological desk-based research and assessment.
- 12.5.36 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015) outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets;
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
 - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
 - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 12.5.37 In order to understand the nature, extent and level of significance the note advocates considering the four types of ‘heritage value’ an asset may hold, as identified in *Conservation Principles* (English Heritage 2008): aesthetic, communal, historic and evidential. Although, this may also be assessed by the more recent ‘heritage interests’ provided in NPPF (2021): archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values or interests.



12.6 Archaeology Baseline

West Burton 1

Designated Heritage Assets

- 12.6.1 The West Burton 1 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.
- 12.6.2 There is one Scheduled Monument within the search area, relating to the site of the Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE1016797), which lies adjacent to the south-western corner of the study site.
- 12.6.3 There are seven Listed Buildings within the search area, all of which are Grade II Listed, and all relate to late-post-medieval or 19th century buildings.
- 12.6.4 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area. Details of all designated heritage assets are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 12.4 and their positions marked on the Figures in Appendix 12.1.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Study Site)

- 12.6.5 The West Burton 1 study site contains three records held on the HER. A Neolithic stone axe found within the north-western side of the study site in 1934 (MLI51515), as well as parts of the eastern edges of areas defined on the HER as forming the extent of medieval and post-medieval settlement and cultivation remains at Broxholme (MLI50523; 51796).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Search Area)

- 12.6.6 The HER contains a further 31 ‘monument’ records within the wider search area, including a number of designated heritage assets also recorded on the NHLE, as well as a further six ‘event’ records relating to previous archaeological investigations. Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 1.
- 12.6.7 Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 12.4 and their positions marked on Figures in Appendix 12.1.
- 12.6.8 The HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the search area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period.

Table 12.5.1: Numbers of HER records by period (West Burton 1)

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	1	4
Roman	0	1
Early medieval	0	0
Medieval	1	6

Post-medieval/19 th century	1	21
Modern	0	2
Unknown / Undated / None	0	5

Prehistoric and Roman Periods (c.9500 BC – c. AD 410)

- 12.6.9 There is a single record relating to prehistoric activity within the West Burton 1 study site, recording the chance discovery of a Neolithic polished stone axe on the north-western edge of the study site in Field M1 (MLI51515). There is no recorded evidence for Roman period activity within the West Burton 1 study site.
- 12.6.10 Evidence for prehistoric activity across the wider search area is limited to chance finds, comprising a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint axe found in a field about 185m to west of the north-western edge of the study site (MLI50606), a flint axe found c.450m to the north-west of the study site (MLI52152), and a possible Bronze Age flint discovered within the area of the Broxholme deserted medieval settlement, around 70m to the south-west of the study site (MLI52735).
- 12.6.11 The only evidence for Roman period activity within the wider search area relates to the line of the Roman road (MLI50575) that is now followed by Till Bridge Lane (A1500), which cuts across the northern side of the search area, approximately 340m from the study site at its nearest point.
- 12.6.12 An archaeological geophysical survey has been completed for the whole area of the West Burton 1 study site. Following initial processing of the survey data, no anomalies have been identified that appear to represent prehistoric or Roman period features (see Appendix 12.3).
- 12.6.13 Based on the previously recorded evidence for the study site and the surrounding area, and supported by the results of the geophysical survey, it is considered that there is low potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman period remains within the West Burton 1 study site.

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

- 12.6.14 There is no recorded evidence for early medieval activity within the West Burton 1 study site.
- 12.6.15 The settlement at Broxholme (MLI50523) is first recorded as part of the Domesday survey of 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992, 916) and is likely to have its origins in at least the late Anglo-Saxon period. Further to the north-west of the West Burton 1 study site, the village of Bransby (MLI50315) was also recorded in the Domesday survey (Williams and Martin 1992, 916).
- 12.6.16 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the West Burton 1 study site suggests that the present settlement pattern is likely to broadly represent the pattern of Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is considered that there is limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity within the study site and it is likely that the West Burton 1 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 12.6.17 There is no recorded evidence for medieval activity within the West Burton 1 study site.
- 12.6.18 The village of Broxholme appears to have originally been focused around its church, expanding through the medieval period, and it appears to have been little affected by the Black Death of the mid-14th century (NHLE 1016797; MLI50523). The surviving earthwork remains of the medieval village are situated on the east side of Main Street between the Church of All Saints and Manor Farm. The earthworks include a large rectangular enclosure on the settlement's north-western corner, a broad hollow way marking the main road through the medieval village to the south, and to the east by a ditch representing the course of a former track. To the east are a series of depressions which mark the remains of further house plots fronting onto the main hollow way and the track running north from it. To the south of these features is a linear depression running roughly east/west and representing a hollow way which is thought to indicate the southernmost extent of the earliest part of the medieval village. In the central part of the settlement the main hollow way extends on a north-/south alignment roughly parallel with Main Street. Along its eastern side are a series of small rectangular enclosures representing house plots which were occupied throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 12.6.19 The western and southern areas of the settlement are occupied by the substantial earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. These represent the only surviving remains of a large open field which extended to the west of the medieval settlement and was cut through in the post-medieval period by the present Main Street.
- 12.6.20 The extent of the medieval village may be reflected in the layout depicted on the 1842 tithe map (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.1) immediately prior to the re-organisation of the village in the later 19th century (Everson *et al.* 1991, 77).
- 12.6.21 Quantities of medieval pottery are recorded as having been recovered during field walking across the site of the medieval village (MLI50523), including some from the crofts but others from the areas of ridge and furrow, which may have been redeposited during manuring.
- 12.6.22 The village of Bransby, on the north-western edge of the search area, appears to have remained a relatively small settlement throughout the medieval period, although its former extent may be reflected in possible former property boundaries identified on aerial photographs and the presence of earthworks which may represent a former moated site (MLI50315). To the east of the village, two areas of former ridge and furrow have been identified on aerial photographs (MLI52513; 52515).
- 12.6.23 A bridge over the River Till, c.750m to the north-west of the study site, is documented in the 14th century (MLI52170), and there appears to have been an adjacent settlement here, and the earthwork remains of a hollow way and ridge and furrow have been recorded to the east of the bridge (MLI52619).
- 12.6.24 Based on the archaeological and cartographic evidence, the West Burton 1 study site appears to have been outside the area of any medieval settlement at Broxholme, and is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period. This is supported by anomalies that appear to represent the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing within the study site (see Appendix 12.3). There are no anomalies

within the south-western side of the West Burton 1 study site that suggest that any medieval settlement extended into the boundary of the study site. Therefore, any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing or drainage features, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 12.6.25 The West Burton 1 study site was in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period.
- 12.6.26 To the south-west of the study site, the village of Broxholme continued to be an average size settlement with a relatively stable population through into the 19th century, and enclosure of some of the surrounding open fields had begun by the 17th century (Everson et al. 1991, 77). The general layout of the village appears to have remained largely unchanged from the late medieval period into the mid-19th century, as depicted on the tithe map of 1840's (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.1). By around 1870, however, the village had been completely re-planned, with the abandonment of the majority of the earlier street pattern and the establishment of a new north/south road through the area of former settlement, and two new farms had been constructed at either end of the village (Everson *et al.* 1991, 77; Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.2). Within the study site, the post-medieval enclosed field system was completely re-planned creating a pattern largely consisting of regular-sized rectangular fields. The new road lead north-eastwards from Broxholme, aligned along the boundaries of the newly created fields on the study site's north-western side (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.2).
- 12.6.27 There was no change to the field pattern through the first half of the 20th century (Appendix 12.2, Figures 12.2.3 to 12.2.5), but there was some boundary loss across the southern side of the study site and within one of its northern fields by the 1970s (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.6). Further boundary loss occurred in the late 20th century, to create large fields to allow for high density modern farming practices.

Hedgerows

- 12.6.28 The West Burton 1 study site does not contain any hedgerows that could be considered 'important' based on the criteria laid down in the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

West Burton 2

Designated Heritage Assets (Study Site)

- 12.6.29 The West Burton 2 study site contains a single designated heritage asset, the Scheduled remains of the medieval deserted village of North Ingleby (NHLE 1003570; Appendix 12.1, Figure 2). No development work will be undertaken within the boundary of the Scheduled Monument, and there will be no direct impacts upon the Scheduled Monument.

Designated Heritage Assets (Search Area)

- 12.6.30 Within the wider search area around the West Burton 2 study site, there is a further Scheduled Monument relating to the site of the Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016797), which lies to the east of the River Till approximately 340m to the east of the study site.

- 12.6.31 There are 11 Listed Buildings within the wider search area. These include the Grade I Listed medieval Church of St Botolph (NHLE1359490) situated on the north-eastern side of Saxilby, around 400m from the West Burton 2 study site at its closest point, and the Grade II* Listed 'The Old Hall' (NHLE 1064072) situated within Saxilby, about 985m from the study site. The Listed Building lying closest to the study site is the Grade II Listed Ingleby Chase (NHLE 1147263), a 19th century house situated around 230m to the north of the study site.
- 12.6.32 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area. Details of all designated heritage assets are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 12.4 and their positions marked on West Burton 2 Figures in Appendix 12.1.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Study Site)

- 12.6.33 The West Burton 2 study site contains 15 records held on the Lincolnshire HER. These consist of 14 'monument' records and one 'event' record.
- 12.6.34 The earliest recorded evidence for activity within the study site dates to the Neolithic with a polished stone axe found on the study site's northern side in Field N2 (MLI52786) to the north-west of Wood Farm, and a piece of worked flint is also recorded as having been discovered to Wood Farm's south in Field N10 (MLI52788). A Neolithic axe was also found adjacent to the River Till, on the south-eastern edge of the study site (MLI52796).
- 12.6.35 Evidence of Roman period activity in the study site consists of a scatter of pottery found to the south of Ingleby Hall farm in Field N10 (MLI52779).
- 12.6.36 The majority of the 'monument' records within the study site relate to medieval activity, consisting of the deserted medieval settlements at North Ingleby (MLI54225; 50391) and South Ingleby (MLI50306; 50535; 50488). Four medieval coins are also recorded as having been recovered from a field to the south of Wood Farm (MLI52787).
- 12.6.37 The remaining HER 'monument' records for within the study site relate to the site of a former post-medieval windmill to the south of Ingleby Grange (MLI52773), the site of two former 19th century farmsteads (MLI119086; 119092), and the location of a 19th century park associated with Ingleby House (MLI92375).
- 12.6.38 A single HER 'event' record for within the study site relates to an archaeological watching brief undertaken during groundworks for a watermain replacement in 1996 (ELI2200), which did not identify any significant archaeological deposits.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Search Area)

- 12.6.39 The HER contains a further 88 'monument' records for within the wider search area, including a number of designated heritage assets also recorded on the NHLE, as well as a further 18 'event' records relating to previous archaeological investigations.
- 12.6.40 Details of all Lincolnshire HER records for within the search area are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 1.
- 12.6.41 The Lincolnshire HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the search area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period.

Table 12.6.1: Numbers of HER records by period (West Burton 2)

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	3	13
Roman	1	5
Early medieval	0	2
Medieval	6	32
Post-medieval/19th century	4	54
Modern	0	8
Unknown / Undated / None	1	17

Prehistoric Periods (c.9500 BC – c. AD 43)

- 12.6.42 The West Burton 2 study site contains three records relating to prehistoric activity. A polished stone axe has been found on the study site's northern side in Field N2 (MLI52786) to the north-west of Wood Farm, and a piece of worked flint is recorded as having been discovered to Wood Farm's south in Field N10 (MLI52788). A Neolithic axe has also been found adjacent to the River Till, on the south-eastern edge of the study site (MLI52796).
- 12.6.43 The ongoing archaeological geophysical survey being carried out of the West Burton 2 study site has not initially identified any anomalies that appear to represent prehistoric features. What appears to be a possible rectangular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey on the study site's north-western side (Field N1), might be of a prehistoric origin, but may be Roman in date.
- 12.6.44 The earliest evidence for activity within the wider search area relates to the discovery of a probable Mesolithic microlith, to the south of Highwood Farm, Torksey, almost 1km to the west of the study site (MLI98502). A number of Neolithic polished stone axes have been discovered across the search area, including in the vicinity of the boundary of the study site to the north of Ingleby Grange (MLI50619), south of Ingleby Farm (MLI52780) and two to the north of Wood Farm (MLI52770). A possible Bronze Age flint has been found to the east of the River Till, south of Broxholme (MLI52735).
- 12.6.45 A possible enclosure of a prehistoric (or possibly Roman period) date has been recorded around 350m to the south of the study site, in a field to the east of Saxilby (MLI90946).
- 12.6.46 Although the previously recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area is limited, there is evidence for Neolithic activity in the area adjacent to the study site, in particular where there is a concentration of find spots relating to Neolithic polished stone axes on the northern side of Ingleby. The results of the geophysical survey have not recorded any anomalies that would appear to represent (later) prehistoric activity,

although the possible rectangular enclosure on the study site might have prehistoric origins. Therefore, it is considered that there may be some potential for the survival of prehistoric remains within the study site.

Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c.AD 410)

- 12.6.47 The West Burton 2 study site contains one record relating to Roman period activity, represented by a scatter of Roman pottery found at Ingleby Hall Farm (MLI52779).
- 12.6.48 The ongoing archaeological geophysical survey being carried out on the West Burton 2 study site has identified a rectangular enclosure on the study site's north-western side (Field N1) which, based on its morphology, could be of a Roman date, although a prehistoric origin cannot be discounted.
- 12.6.49 Within the wider search area, evidence for Roman period activity is limited to chance finds. In 1956, 2nd and 4th century pottery and coins were discovered along Mill Lane, Saxilby (MLI52767), approximately 420m from the study site, and it has been suggested that there could be a Roman settlement in the vicinity. Around 550m to the west of the western boundary of the study site, Romano-British pottery has been recovered, together with tile fragments (MLI52821) that could suggest the presence of a Roman period building. Romano-British pottery and a sherd of worn Samian ware have also been found almost 1km to the north-west of the study site, close to Aldhow Grange (MLI52782).
- 12.6.50 A possible enclosure of a Roman (or possibly prehistoric) date has been recorded around 350m to the south of the study site, in a field to the east of Saxilby (MLI90946).
- 12.6.51 The majority of the records relating to Roman period activity within the search area represent individual chance finds of Roman coins and pottery. Some of these will have been deposited due to accidental loss or manuring, while other finds, such as Roman tile found to the west of the study site, could represent settlement or other activity.
- 12.6.52 The evidence from the initial results of the ongoing geophysical survey of the West Burton 2 study site, combined with previously recorded evidence from within the study site itself and the wider search area, suggests that there may be some limited potential for the survival of Roman period remains within the study site, particularly related to the possible enclosure on the study site's north-western side.

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

- 12.6.53 There is no recorded evidence for early medieval activity within the West Burton 2 study site.
- 12.6.54 A settlement is first recorded at Ingleby in the Domesday Book of 1086, recorded as *Englarbi* (Williams and Davis 1992, 894) and meaning 'the farmstead or village of the Englishmen' in Old Scandinavian, and is likely to have its origin in at least the Late Anglo-Saxon period. Indeed, pottery dated to the 10th century was recovered during a watching brief on the construction of an extension to Gables Manor, Ingleby, just outside the study site in 1996 (ELI562).
- 12.6.55 A settlement at Broxholme (MLI50523), to the immediate east of the north-eastern edge of the study site, on the eastern side of the River Till, is first recorded as part of the Domesday survey (Williams and Martin 1992, 916),

as is Saxilby to the study site's south. Carved stone included in the later medieval Church of St Botolph in Saxilby also appears to be early medieval in date (MLI52776).

- 12.6.56 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the West Burton 2 study site suggests that the present pattern of hamlets and villages broadly represents the pattern of the Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is considered that there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods.
- 12.6.57 It is possible Middle or Late Anglo-Saxon remains could survive in the immediate vicinity of former medieval settlement at Ingleby, but it is considered likely that the majority of the West Burton 2 study site will have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 12.6.58 There are six records relating to medieval activity within the West Burton 2 study site held on the Lincolnshire HER, which primarily relate to the deserted medieval settlement at Ingleby. There is little documentary evidence to determine the population and changing settlement extent through the medieval period, as historical records are generally combined with Saxilby. It is documented, however, that from the early 14th century the village was divided between North and South Ingleby (Everson *et al.* 1991, 159).
- 12.6.59 The area of former medieval settlement is located at the centre of the West Burton 2 study site between the present Ingleby Grange to the south and Ingleby Hall to the north (MLI50306; 50391; 50488; 50535; 54225). The remains comprise earthworks representing building platforms, properties boundaries, streets and two moated sites. The northernmost area of the surviving earthworks forms part of the 'Deserted village of North Ingleby' Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1003570), although well preserved earthwork remains survive in fields under pasture to the south of the Scheduled Monument area. No development work will be undertaken within the Scheduled Monument area or within the adjacent fields of pasture containing associated earthwork remains.
- 12.6.60 To the south of the West Burton 2 study site, Saxilby appears to have been an important local centre through the medieval period, while the earthwork remains of the former medieval village at Broxholme are situated around 380m to the east of the study site, to the east of the River Till (NHLE 1016797; MLI50523).
- 12.6.61 Away from the recorded remains of the Ingleby deserted medieval village, the majority of the West Burton 2 study site appears to have been in agricultural use throughout the medieval period. The initial results of the ongoing geophysical survey support this, having recorded extensive areas of former ridge and furrow ploughing across the study site, and no geophysical anomalies have been identified in areas adjacent to the previously recorded settlement remains of Ingleby that could represent an extension of settlement activity beyond this area.
- 12.6.62 Therefore, any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period outside of the known extent of settlement at Ingleby are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing or drainage features, which would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 12.6.63 The village of Ingleby appears to have declined in size through the post-medieval period, with areas converted to pasture for sheep by 1607-8, and possibly ongoing subsequent piecemeal enclosure of the surrounding fields. No houses are shown outside the moated enclosure on the southern side of the village by 1800 (Everson *et al.* 1991, 161-162). The remaining areas of the township appear to have been enclosed after 1804.
- 12.6.64 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.7) depicts the field pattern within the West Burton 2 study site as being largely defined by regularly aligned, straight field boundaries, although some curving boundaries within the study site's south-western and north-eastern sides may follow the line of earlier boundary alignments. By this time the whole of the study site was in agricultural use, with no buildings shown within the study site in the area of the former village of Ingleby. The only building depicted within the study site on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map is Ingleby Wood Farm, a 19th century farmstead (MLI119092), situated on the study site's western side.
- 12.6.65 There was little change to the landscape across the West Burton 2 study site throughout the first half of the 20th century (Appendix 12.2, Figures 12.2.8 to 12.2.6). By the 1970s there had been extensive boundary loss across much of the western side of the study site, to create larger fields suited to modern intensive farming practices, with the areas to the north of Codder Lane Belt being replanned into a series of long narrow fields (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.7). Ingleby Wood Farm had also been demolished by this time. There was further boundary loss across the western side of the study site through the later 20th century.

Hedgerows

- 12.6.66 The West Burton 2 study site could contain hedgerows that could be considered 'important' based on the criteria laid down in the Hedgerows Regulations 1997, specifically where a hedgerow can be demonstrated to form part of a field system pre-dating 1845 and which is not currently within the curtilage of, or forming the curtilage boundary of, adjacent dwellings.

West Burton 3

Designated Heritage Assets (Study Site)

- 12.6.67 The West Burton 3 study site contains a single designated heritage asset, the Scheduled remains of the medieval bishop's palace and deer park at Stow Park (NHLE 1019229; Appendix 12.1, West Burton 3 Figure 2). The Scheduled Monument is divided across three separate areas; the site of the Bishop's Palace which is now largely occupied by the modern farm buildings of Moat Farm, of which parts of the northern, western and southern edges of the Scheduled Monument fall within the study site, the 'West Lawn' which comprises the remains of part of the former park pale, the eastern edge of which falls within the study site; and the East Lawn, which is situated at least 250m from the study site's south-eastern corner at its nearest point. No development work will be undertaken within the boundary of a Scheduled Monument, and there will be no direct impacts upon the Scheduled Monument.

Designated Heritage Assets (Search Area)

- 12.6.68 There are 16 Listed Buildings within the wider search area. The majority of these Listed Buildings are designated Grade II and are primarily situated within the villages of Brampton and Marton. Marton also contains the Grade I Listed medieval parish church of St Margaret of Antioch (NHLE1359484). The closest Listed Buildings to the West Burton 3 study site are the former Stow Park Station (NHLE1064058) and its associated signal box (NHLE1146606).
- 12.6.69 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area.
- 12.6.70 Details of all designated heritage assets are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 12.4 and their positions marked on West Burton 3 Figures in Appendix 12.1.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Study Site)

- 12.6.71 The West Burton 3 study site contains 18 records held on the Lincolnshire HER. These consist of 13 ‘monument’ records and five ‘event’ records
- 12.6.72 The earliest recorded evidence for activity within the study site is represented by the discovery of a Neolithic polished stone axe on the site’s northern edge close to Till Bridge Lane (MLI52435). To the north-east of Stow Park farm, chance finds dating to the Roman period have been discovered, including a ring (MLI52442), strap-ends, a disc brooch and 17 coins (MLU52441). On the north-western edge of the study site, to the south of Poplar Farm, cropmarks interpreted as representing a probable Roman trackway and field boundaries have been recorded extending into the study site (MLI52489).
- 12.6.73 Much of the eastern side of the study site is covered by the area defined in the HER as forming the extent of Stow Park Medieval Deer Park (MLI50418), including the associated Bishop’s Palace (MLI54199) and its post-medieval successor Moat Farm (MLI116500), as well as an adjacent former medieval settlement (MLI52444) situated on the former park’s northern edge. Medieval finds have been found in the area of the Bishop’s Palace, including a jetton, a heraldic badge, a short cross half-penny and a seal-matrix (MLI50403). Medieval ridge and furrow is recorded on the western edge of the study site, to the north-east of Brampton (MLI52501).
- 12.6.74 The site of the post-medieval former buildings at Rectory Farm (now Poplar Farm) on the West Burton 3 study site’s north-western edge are also recorded on the HER (MLI50066; 98858; 116491).
- 12.6.75 A watching brief was undertaken along the line of the Blyborough to Cottam pipeline in 1997 (ELI2197) which crossed the north-western fields of the West Burton 3 study site, but no archaeological features appear to have been identified. An archaeological watching brief was carried out during overhead cable replacement work across the area of the former Bishop’s Palace on the study site’s north-eastern side in 2003 (ELI4514), but no archaeological remains were encountered.
- 12.6.76 A site visit was made by archaeologists to a proposed hydrocarbon exploration site in 2001 (ELI2571), with a geophysical magnetometer survey was undertaken around the same time (ELI2755), but no archaeological features were identified.

12.6.77 Historic building recording was carried out prior to the demolition of buildings at Poplar Farm in 2013, which concluded that the main buildings on the site were constructed together, as part of the late 19th century 'High Farming' movement (ELI11495).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Search Area)

12.6.78 The HER contains a further 118 'monument' records for within the wider search area, including a number of designated heritage assets also recorded on the NHLE, as well as a further 27 'event' records relating to previous archaeological investigations.

12.6.79 Details of all Lincolnshire HER records for within the search area are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 1.

12.6.80 The Lincolnshire HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the search area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period.

Table 12.7.1: Numbers of HER records by period (West Burton 3)

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	1	4
Roman	3	27
Early medieval	0	13
Medieval	6	41
Post-medieval/19th century	4	59
Modern	0	4
Unknown / Undated / None	4	33

Prehistoric Periods (c.9500 BC – c. AD 43)

12.6.81 The West Burton 3 study site contains one record that relates to prehistoric activity. This is represented by the discovery of Neolithic polished stone axe on the study site's northern edge close to Till Bridge Lane prior to the 1960s (MLI52435).

12.6.82 The ongoing archaeological geophysical survey being carried out of the West Burton 3 study site has initially identified a number of anomalies that could represent late prehistoric (and/or Roman period) activity in the study site. Within the western half of the study site, a series of anomalies appear to represent possible enclosures, field boundaries and trackways, situated across Fields Q7, Q8, Q15 and Q16. A series of linear anomalies appear to represent enclosures and activity within Field Q9, to the immediate south of Stow Park Road (A1500), although their rectilinear form and regular alignment perhaps suggest that a Roman origin is more likely. Further linear anomalies have been identified by the geophysical

survey within Field Q6 on the study western side of the West Burton 3 study site, although the character of the features, and the fact that some of these appear to follow the alignment of ridge and furrow, could suggest that these are of a later origin.

- 12.6.83 Evidence for prehistoric activity within the wider search area is limited. The earliest evidence of activity dates to the Neolithic, with a Neolithic axe has also been found in a field to the west of Brampton, nearly 1km to the west of the study site (MLI52498).
- 12.6.84 A group of features have been identified as cropmarks, around 750m to the south of the study site, and these have been interpreted as possible prehistoric boundaries and linear features (MLI90941).
- 12.6.85 Following an archaeological watching brief undertaken at Lincoln Golf Club, between Brampton and Torksey, about 650m to the south-west of the study site, peat deposits were encountered which were dated to between the Late Bronze Age and early Roman period (MLI54242), although no archaeological remains were identified.
- 12.6.86 Although the previously recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area is limited, and generally this has all been identified at some distance from the boundary of the study site, the results of the geophysical survey have demonstrated that there is potential for the survival of previously unrecorded prehistoric archaeological remains within the study site. Where such possible remains have been identified, these have been shown clearly within the geophysical survey data. This may also suggest that where fields have been subject to geophysical survey that do not contain similar anomalies these fields are unlikely to contain the remains of any extensive prehistoric features.

Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c.AD 410)

- 12.6.87 The West Burton 3 study site contains three records relating to Roman period activity.
- 12.6.88 To the north-east of Stow Park farm chance finds dating to the Roman period have been discovered, including a ring (MLI52442), strap-ends, a disc brooch and 17 coins (MLU52441). On the north-western side of the study site, cropmarks have been interpreted as representing a Roman trackway and field boundaries and have been recorded extending into the study site within Fields Q5 and Q13 (MLI52489). Following the geophysical survey of Field Q5, and the initial interpretation of the survey results for this area, no potential archaeological anomalies have been identified within this part of the study site.
- 12.6.89 The ongoing archaeological geophysical survey being carried out of the West Burton 3 study site, has initially identified a number of anomalies that could represent Roman period (and/or late prehistoric) activity within the study site. Within the western half of the study site, a series of anomalies appear to represent possible enclosures, field boundaries and trackways, situated across Fields Q7, Q8, Q15 and Q16. A series of linear anomalies appear to represent enclosures and activity within Field Q9, to the immediate south of Stow Park Road (A1500), with their rectilinear form and regular alignment suggesting a Roman origin. Further linear anomalies have been identified by the geophysical survey within Field Q6 on the western side of the West Burton 3 study site, although the character of the features, and the fact that some of these appear to follow the alignment of ridge and furrow, could suggest that these are of a later origin.

- 12.6.90 To the north of the West Burton 3 study site, the line of Stow Park Road/Till Bridge Lane (A1500) follows the line of a Roman road linking Ermine Street, to the north of Lincoln, with the crossing the River Trent at Marton (MLI50575). Possible remains of the surface of the Roman road have been recorded along the line of the modern road to the north of Marton (MLI52462; ELI665).
- 12.6.91 A Romano-British roadside settlement has been identified along the line of the Roman road to the north-west of Marton, approximately 800m to the west of the north-western corner of the West Burton 3 study site (MLI51369). Aerial photographic analysis has identified a number of small rectangular enclosures or possibly buildings, with internal divisions and pits, surviving as cropmarks, while since the late 1950s large quantities of Roman pottery, including Samian, amphora and grey wares have been found across the area (ELI13365). Fragments of roof tile discovered in this area also suggest the presence of buildings. Archaeological excavation in 2013 recorded a range of Roman period features, with pottery predominantly dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. To the south-west of the area of the settlement, although outside of the search area, is the site of a Roman fort (NHLE 1004935), while a further 1.2km to the north-west is the site of the Segelocum Roman town (NHLE 1003669) situated on the western side of a former crossing point on the River Trent.
- 12.6.92 Further areas of cropmarks that have been interpreted as representing probable Romano-British activity, and possibly settlement, have been recorded along the northern side of Stow Park Road (A1500), to the immediate north of the north-western corner of the study site (MLI52472). This area of activity could relate to the possible Roman period features identified within Field Q9, which is situated around 250m to the south-east of the study site, by the geophysical survey,
- 12.6.93 The majority of the records relating to Roman period activity within the search area represent individual finds of coins, pottery, and other objects, such as brooches, found within the plough soil. Some of these will have been deposited due to accidental loss or manuring, while other finds, such as Roman tile found at Littleborough Lane, on the north-western side of Marton, may represent settlement or other activity.
- 12.6.94 The evidence from the initial results of the ongoing geophysical survey of the West Burton 3 study site, combined with previously recorded evidence from within the study site and the wider search area, suggests that there is potential for the survival of Roman period remains in the study site. Within the northern part of the site, anomalies identified within Field Q9 could relate to previously recorded activity along the line of the former Roman road, now Stow Park Road, while it is possible that anomalies within fields Q7, Q8, Q15 and Q16 could represent Roman period (and/or late prehistoric) rural settlement.

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

- 12.6.95 There is no recorded evidence for early medieval activity within the West Burton 3 study site.
- 12.6.96 Evidence for early medieval activity within the wider search area is concentrated to the west of the West Burton 3 study site, around Torksey to the south-west, and along the eastern bank of the River Trent.
- 12.6.97 Approximately 480m to the west of the West Burton 3 study site, at its closest point, is an area defined as being the site of the camp at which the Viking Great Army overwintered at Torksey in AD 872-73, as recorded in

the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (MLI125067). The Universities of Sheffield and York undertook a five year programme of archaeological work to investigate this area between 2011 and 2015, known as The Viking Torksey Project. The camp is likely to have been occupied by several thousand individuals, and extensive scatters of early medieval metalwork and coins have been found in the area and the coinage allows the scatters to be dated precisely, with a group of coins concentrated in the years 860 to the early 870s. Northumbrian coins and other Anglo-Saxon material has also been recovered by metal detectorists from the southern end of the camp area (MLI54282).

- 12.6.98 Anglo-Saxon pottery has been found on Torksey Common (MLI50087; ELI6833), at least 580m to the south of the West Burton 3 study site at its closest point, while a single piece of mid-Saxon pottery has been found on Torksey Common around 790m from the study site (MLI89116).
- 12.6.99 To the south-east of Torksey, pieces of Anglo-Saxon urns were discovered around 950m from the West Burton 3 study site (MLI50789), while to the north of the Torksey the remains of a kiln dating from the 10th to the 11th centuries was discovered during archaeological investigations, together with pits, postholes, ditches and boundaries (MLI98528; ELI11140).
- 12.6.100 Together with Torksey, the villages of Brampton (MLI52499) and Marton (MLI52481) are both recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992, 897 and 902) and are likely to have their origins in at least the late Anglo-Saxon period. The name 'Marton' may derive from the Old English meaning 'farmstead by a pool' or 'farmstead near a boundary' (Mills 2011, 320), both apparently reflecting the village's position close to the River Trent. Fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture are also present within St Margaret's Church in Marton (MLI50631).
- 12.6.101 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the West Burton 3 study site suggests that the present pattern of villages broadly represents the pattern of the Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is considered that although there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods, it is likely that the West Burton 3 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 12.6.102 There are six records relating to medieval activity within the West Burton 3 study site held on the Lincolnshire HER.
- 12.6.103 Much of the eastern half of the study site was previously encompassed by the medieval deer park of Stow Park which was first documented at the end of the 12th century (MLI50418). The east and west boundaries of the park survive as large tree-covered banks, up to 1m high and 8m across, with water filled dykes on either side, and retain the names East and West Lawn, first documented in the 13th century. At the northern end of the park was the associated Bishop's Palace (MLI54199), the earthwork remains of which survive in the form of a substantial moated enclosure occupied by 19th and 20th century farm buildings (MLI54199). Medieval finds found in the area of the Bishop's Palace include a jetton, a heraldic badge, a short cross half-penny and a seal-matrix (MLI50403). The earthwork remains of the Bishop's Palace, together with the park boundaries, form a single

designated Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019229), but the majority of the moated enclosure of the Bishop's Palace lies outside of the study site.

- 12.6.104 A settlement is recorded at Stow Park from at least the early 14th century, although its size and extent is unknown. It is not clear whether the settlement's origin was directly linked to the establishment of the Bishop's Palace or whether the 'palace' site was established on the edge of an existing settlement (MLI52444).
- 12.6.105 On the western edge of the West Burton 3 study site, ridge and furrow has previously been identified from aerial photographs, to the north-east of Brampton (MLI52501), within Field Q18 any related surface remains have now been destroyed by modern cultivation. The initial results of the ongoing geophysical survey have, however, identified the remains of ridge and furrow across this area, to the immediate south adjacent to Brampton, and across much of the study site as a whole.
- 12.6.106 The West Burton 3 study site may have potential to contain sub-surface remains associated with the settlement of Stow Park, adjacent to the area of the Bishop's palace on the study site's north-eastern side. The majority of the study site appears to have been outside the area of any medieval settlement, however, and is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use, and/or as part of the deer park, throughout the medieval period. This is attested by anomalies identified by the initial results of the ongoing geophysical survey that are likely to represent former ridge and furrow within the study site. Therefore, any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing or drainage features, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 12.6.107 The West Burton 3 study site was in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period.
- 12.6.108 The field pattern within the study site is the result of enclosure undertaken from at least the late 18th century, with an Enclosure Act for Brampton passed in 1778. Stow Park may have been enclosed in the 19th century, and is still depicted as an emparked area on Stark's 1817 map of the Lincolnshire (not provided in this report) and was not part of the enclosure of the township of Stow following the enclosure Award of 1808 (Russell and Russell 1987, 188). The process of enclosure of the landscape within the study site would have seen a transformation from one of open fields which had existed since the medieval period, through to a pattern of large fields defined by straight, surveyed, field boundaries.
- 12.6.109 The title map of the Stow Park township produced in 1838 (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.12) covers the eastern side of the West Burton 3 study site, which largely comprised the former Stow Park deer park. This shows this part of the study site divided across numerous fields, largely defined by regularly surveyed boundaries on straight alignments, although some of the boundaries, especially within the southern part of the study site, follow curving alignments probably reflecting the boundaries of previous medieval furlongs. Along the western edge of the former deer park, the West Lawn (the park's western boundary) is depicted along the former park's south-western edge, but its wooded line is shown to continue further north than the Scheduled Monument area (NHLE 1019229) now includes. On the northern side of the park area, the site of the former Bishop's Palace is named, and depicted as comprising a broadly square

moat, with two ponds on its northern side. A track lead from Till Bridge Lane to the north between these ponds, and crossed the moat onto the central island, which was occupied by an L-shaped building range. The map also shows the site of Stow Park House close to the centre of the area of the former park, but lying outside of the study site, as well buildings to the west in the area of the present Stow Park farm.

- 12.6.110 The Ordnance Survey 6 inch map of 1885 (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.13) shows the field pattern across the eastern side of the study site much as it is on the earlier tithe map. The farm buildings within the moat on the north-eastern side of the site, now named as Moat Farm, appear to have been extended by this time, with new broadly north/south ranges having been constructed to the south of the earlier building. The map also covers the western half of the study site, which was sub-divided into regularly surveyed rectangular fields, with Rectory Farm (now Poplar Farm) adjacent to the study site's north-western edge.
- 12.6.111 The most significant alteration to the landscape since the production of the tithe map was the construction of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway which joined Gainsborough and Lincoln, and was opened in 1849. The line cut across the eastern side of the study site and the area of the deer park on a substantial embankment effectively dividing the former park. The route of the new railway line required the demolition of Stow Park House (see Figure ****), and it appears that new buildings were constructed following this to the west of the railway line, adjacent to the buildings marked in this area of the tithe map.
- 12.6.112 Although there was some limited boundary loss within the study site through the first half of the 20th century, the field pattern remained essentially unchanged (Appendix 12.2, Figures 12.2.** to 12.2.**). There was more extensive boundary loss through the second half of the 20th century, to create larger fields more suited to modern intensive farming practices, particularly the field within the north-eastern side of the study site, and those to the south of Stow Park (Figure ***). The only other addition to the landscape was the construction of modern farm building to the east of Stow Park farm, on the eastern side of the railway line, by the 1970s. Rectory Farm had also been re-named Poplar Farm by this time.
- 12.6.113 Any potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval period that may be present within the West Burton 3 study site are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Hedgerows

- 12.6.114 The West Burton 3 study site could contain hedgerows that could be considered 'important' based on the criteria laid down in the Hedgerows Regulations 1997, specifically where a hedgerow can be demonstrated to form part of a field system pre-dating 1845 and which is not currently within the curtilage of, or forming the curtilage boundary of, adjacent dwellings.

West Burton 4

Designated Heritage Assets (Study Site)

- 12.6.115 The West Burton 4 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.

Designated Heritage Assets (Search Area)

- 12.6.116 There are two Scheduled Monuments within the search area. The site of an Iron Age hillfort known as Beacon Hill Camp (NHLE 1003241), is situated on the eastern edge of Gringley on the Hill, approximately 215m to the north of the West Burton 4 study site at its nearest point, between which lies the dual carriageway of the A631. The Scheduled remains of a 14th century market cross (NHLE 1016790) are situated 70m to the west of the Church of St Peter and St Paul in the centre of Gringley on the Hill, and these are not intervisible with the study site.
- 12.6.117 There are 40 Listed Buildings within the search area. The majority of these Listed Buildings (38) are designated Grade II and are situated within the villages of Gringley on the Hill and Clayworth. Clayworth also contains the Grade I Listed medieval parish church of St Peter (NHLE 1212157), situated at the north-western end of the village, while the Grade II Listed Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1370395) is located within the south-western side of Gringley on the Hill. The closest Listed Building to the West Burton 4 study site is The Green, an 18th century farmhouse, and its associated conservatory and boundary (NHLE 1370396), which are located around 85m from the study site's northern edge.
- 12.6.118 There are two Conservation Areas, defined by Bassetlaw District Council, within the search area; Gringley on the Hill Conservation Area abuts the West Burton 4 study site's northern edge, and the Clayworth Conservation area the study site's south-western side.
- 12.6.119 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area.
- 12.6.120 Details of all designated heritage assets are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 12.4 and their positions marked on West Burton 4 Figures in Appendix 12.1.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Study Site)

- 12.6.121 The West Burton 4 study site contains six records held on the Nottinghamshire HER. These consist of three 'monument' records and three 'event' records that relate to three individual findspots of Roman pottery during fieldwalking in the 1960s (MNT4919 and ENT1924; MNT4920 and ENT1922; MNT4921 and ENT1926).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets (Search Area)

- 12.6.122 The HER contains a further 169 'monument' records for within the wider search area, including a number of designated heritage assets also recorded on the NHLE, as well as a further 18 'event' records relating to previous archaeological investigations.
- 12.6.123 The Bassetlaw Local Plan defines the 20th century cemeteries at Gringley on the Hill and Clayworth as 'Unregistered Parks and Gardens', and thirteen post-medieval, 19th century of modern buildings recorded on the Nottinghamshire HER have also been defined as 'Buildings of Local Interest'.
- 12.6.124 Details of all Nottinghamshire HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on West Burton 4 Figures in Appendix 12.1.

- 12.6.125 The Nottinghamshire HER records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, finds or investigations within the search area breakdown by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period.

Table 12.8.1: Numbers of HER records by period (West Burton 4)

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	0	13
Roman	6	19
Early medieval	0	0
Medieval	0	26
Post-medieval/19th century	0	117
Modern	0	48
Unknown / Undated / None	0	18

Prehistoric Periods (c.9500 BC – c. AD 43)

- 12.6.126 There is no previously recorded evidence for prehistoric period activity within the West Burton 4 study site.
- 12.6.127 The ongoing archaeological geophysical survey being carried out of the West Burton 4 study site, has initially identified a number of areas of anomalies that could represent prehistoric (or Roman period) activity within the study site. On the study site's eastern edge, possible trackways with enclosures aligned along these, have been recorded within the south-western corner of Field 32 while, to the west, anomalies that could represent other enclosures are crossed by the existing field boundary between Fields R25 and R26. Further anomalies on the north-eastern side of one of the study site's southern fields (Field R30) could represent a rectilinear enclosure, perhaps of a late prehistoric or Roman period date.
- 12.6.128 The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity within the wider search area is represented by the discovery of possible Mesolithic flint implements at a former quarry to the east of Gringley on the Hill, around 100m to the north of the north-eastern boundary of the West Burton 4 study site (MNT5079; ENT2365). Findspots of Neolithic stone axes are also recorded to the north-east of Gringley on the Hill (MNT5080; ENT2366), approximately 450m to the north of the study site, and in a field to the west of Wood Farm, about 430m to the east of the study site (MNT26982; ENT4112). There is a general record of undated prehistoric flint implements in the Gringley on the Hill area, as well as a possible find of a 'bronze spear', but these records do not have any details or accurate find locations (MNT5077; ENT2363).
- 12.6.129 There is a record of a former mound, situated to the east of Beacon Hill on the eastern side of Gringley on the Hill (MNT5075; ENT2361), which could

have represented a Bronze Age round barrow, but this site has now been destroyed by the construction of a modern reservoir.

- 12.6.130 Beacon Hill Camp, on the eastern edge of Gringley on the Hill, represents the earthwork remains of a possible small Iron Age 'hillfort' or enclosure (NHLE 1003241; MNT5053; 15551), although the earlier prehistoric evidence found in the immediate vicinity might suggest that this had been a focus of activity prior to the Iron Age.

Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c.AD 410)

- 12.6.131 The West Burton 4 study site contains six records relating to three individual find spots of Roman pottery. Two sherds of Roman coarse greyware have been found in Field R15, to the immediate north-east of Highfield Farm (MNT4920; ENT1925), while a further two sherds of greyware are recorded within Field R12, around 180m to the farm's north-west (MNT4921; ENT1926). Within the south-western end of the West Burton 4 study site, a single sherd of Roman greyware has also been discovered in Field R23 (MNT4919).
- 12.6.132 The ongoing archaeological geophysical survey being carried out of the West Burton 4 study site has initially identified a number of areas of anomalies that could represent Roman period (and/or late prehistoric) activity. On the study site's eastern edge, possible trackways with enclosures aligned along these, have been recorded within the south-western corner of Field R32 while to the west, anomalies that could represent other enclosures are crossed by the existing field boundary between Fields R25 and R26. Anomalies on the north-eastern side of one of the study site's southern fields (Field R30) could represent a rectilinear enclosure, perhaps of a late prehistoric or Roman period date.
- 12.6.133 Within the wider search area, there are a number of records relating to finds of Roman period material. The site of possible Roman activity has been identified on the western side of Clayworth Road, south-east of Topley Farm, around 265m from the study site, in the form of Roman pottery, building stone, flue tile, slag and coal (MNT4923; 1928). To the north of this, a further scatter of Roman pottery sherds, including Samian and coarse greywares, have been discovered, as well as a fragment of sheet bronze in a trapezoidal shape (MNT4922; ENT1927).
- 12.6.134 Roman pottery has been found to the south-east of Beacon Hill, 100m to the north of the West Burton 4 study site (MNT8696; ENT2365), and to the north-east of Gringley on the Hill, around 580m to the north of the north-eastern corner of the West Burton 4 study site (MNT5078; ENT2364). There is also a record of a possible Roman rotary quern being discovered in the general area (MNY8695; ENT2365).
- 12.6.135 It has been suggested that a linear cropmark aligned north-west to south-east through a field to the south-east of Green Farm, north of the West Burton 4 study site, could represent the line of a possible Roman road (MNT27319).
- 12.6.136 Archaeological monitoring undertaken in 2002 along the line of Wheatley Road, around 690m to the south of the West Burton 4 study site's south-eastern corner, identified a thin band of pebbles which was initially interpreted as forming the surface of a Roman road, although given the limited size of the archaeological excavation area, this could not be confirmed (MNT12162).

12.6.137 The previously recorded discovery of limited quantities of Roman period pottery within the West Burton 4 study site, combined with the evidence for possible Roman buildings in the study site's vicinity, and the possible Roman period enclosure identified on the initial geophysical survey results, suggest that there may be potential for the survival of sub-surface archaeological remains of a Roman period date within the West Burton 4 study site. It is, however, likely that if such Roman period remains are present, these will be identifiable within the geophysical survey data, and fields that have been subject to geophysical survey within the West Burton 4 study site but do not contain similar anomalies are unlikely to contain the remains of any extensive Roman period activity.

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

12.6.138 There is no recorded evidence for early medieval activity within the West Burton 4 study site. No archaeological evidence for early medieval activity has been identified within the wider search area, although the tower of the Church of St Peter at Clayworth could have pre-Norman origins (MNT4954).

12.6.139 Both Gringley on the Hill and Clayworth are first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992, 770). They are likely to have their origins in at least the late Anglo-Saxon period with the name of Gringley on the Hill possibly deriving from the Old English meaning 'woodland clearing of the people of living at the green place' (Mills 2011, 215), and Clayworth meaning 'enclosure of the low curving hill' (Mills 2011, 117).

12.6.140 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the West Burton 4 study site suggests that the present pattern of villages broadly represents the pattern of the Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is considered that, although there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods, it is likely that the West Burton 4 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

12.6.141 There is no previously recorded evidence for medieval activity within the West Burton 4 study site, although the initial results of the ongoing geophysical survey have identified the buried remains of what appears to be former ridge and furrow ploughing across the study site.

12.6.142 The earliest surviving buildings within the wider search area are the Church of St Peter at Clayworth, which has its origins in at least the 12th century (NHLE 121257; MNT4954; 5085; 10125; 10126; 10127; 15508) and the Church of St Peter and St Paul at Gringley on the Hill the present structure of which appears to date to the 12th century (NHLE 1370395; MNT10168; 10169; 15508).

12.6.143 The earthwork remains of a former moated site are situated on the south-western side of Clayworth, to the south-east of Royston Manor (MNT4883; MNT15463; ENT1912), and earthworks of ridge and furrow and possible medieval enclosures have been recorded close to The Grange, to the immediate south-east of the village (MNT6151). Two pieces of medieval pillars and two pieces of rounded arch of a medieval date were found by the side of lane near Beck Farm, close to the southern boundary of the West Burton 4 study site (MNT4913; ENT1918).

- 12.6.144 At Gringley on the Hill, the remains of the 14th century market cross survive within the centre of the village (NHLE 1016790; 1156627; MNT10222; 18835), while earthworks representing possible building platforms, ridge and furrow, lynchets and other features have been recorded in and around the village (MNT6128; 6129; 6130; 6131; 10207). A piece of Cistercian ware is also recorded as having been found close to the market cross (MNT11593).
- 12.6.145 Beyond Gringley on the Hill and Clayworth, evidence for medieval activity is limited to an area of recorded ridge and furrow adjacent to Gringley Grange, around 260m to the north-east of the West Burton 4 study site (MNT10202), and the site of the former house at Clayworth Woodhouse, which may have had medieval origins (MNT10147; 25822).
- 12.6.146 The West Burton 4 study site appears to have been outside the area of any medieval settlement and is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period. This is attested by anomalies identified on the geophysical survey that are likely to represent former ridge and furrow. Therefore, any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing or drainage features, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 12.6.147 The West Burton 4 study site was in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period. The field pattern within the study site is the result of enclosure undertaken from the late 18th century, with an Enclosure Act for Clayworth passed in 1790, and one for Gringley on the Hill in 1801. This would have seen the transformation of the landscape from one of open fields which had existed since the medieval period, through to a pattern of large fields defined by straight, surveyed, field boundaries.
- 12.6.148 The 1847 tithe map (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.18) for Clayworth does not depict the area within the West Burton study site in detail, presumably as tithes had been commuted for the parish previously following enclosure. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 provides a detailed depiction of the post-enclosure landscape, with the study site divided across numerous fields defined by straight boundaries, although a number of curving boundaries on the eastern side of the site appear to follow the line of former medieval furlongs (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.19). The field pattern remained unchanged through into the first half of the 20th century (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.*21) although by at least the 1970s there had been some boundary loss, presumably to allow for more intensive modern agricultural practices, especially within the study site's northern half (Appendix 12.2, Figure 12.2.23). There had been some further limited boundary loss on the northern side of the study half by the start of the 21st century, but across much of the site the present field pattern broadly represents that laid out following the enclosure Acts.
- 12.6.149 Any potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval period that may be present within the West Burton 4 study site are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Hedgerows

- 12.6.150 The West Burton 4 study site could contain hedgerows that could be considered 'important' based on the criteria laid down in the Hedgerows Regulations 1997, specifically where a hedgerow can be demonstrated to



form part of a field system pre-dating 1845 and which is not currently within the curtilage of, or forming the curtilage boundary of, adjacent dwellings.

West Burton Solar Project

EIA Scoping Report Appendices to Chapter 13: Built Heritage

January 2022

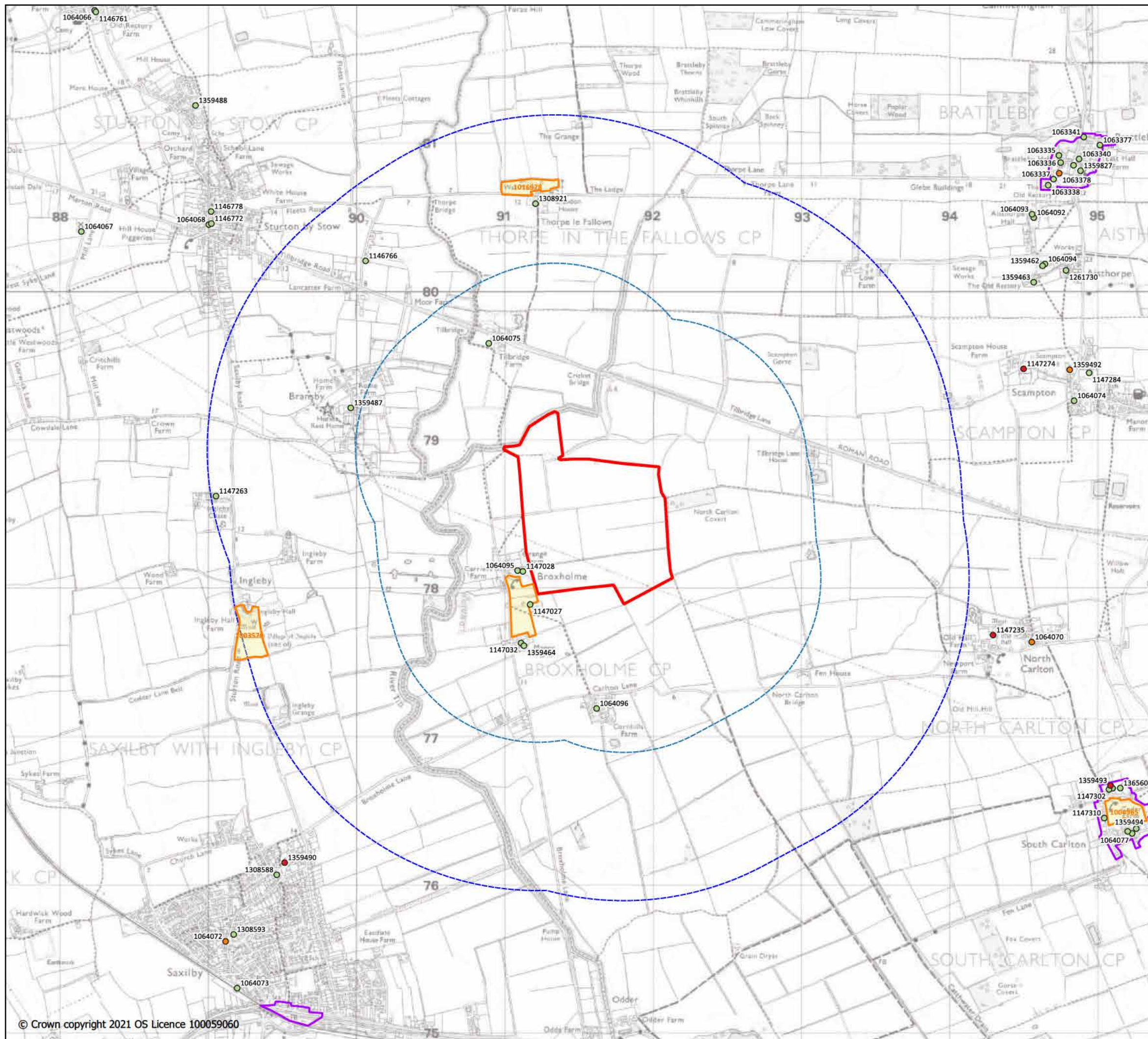


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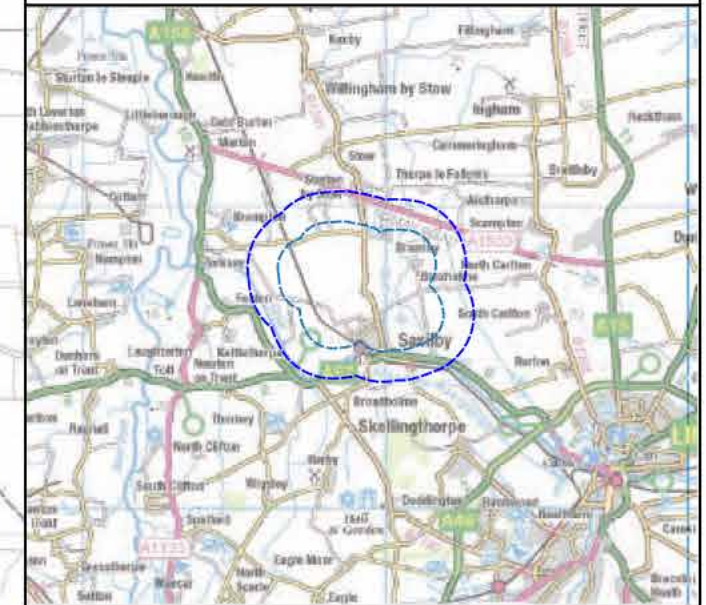
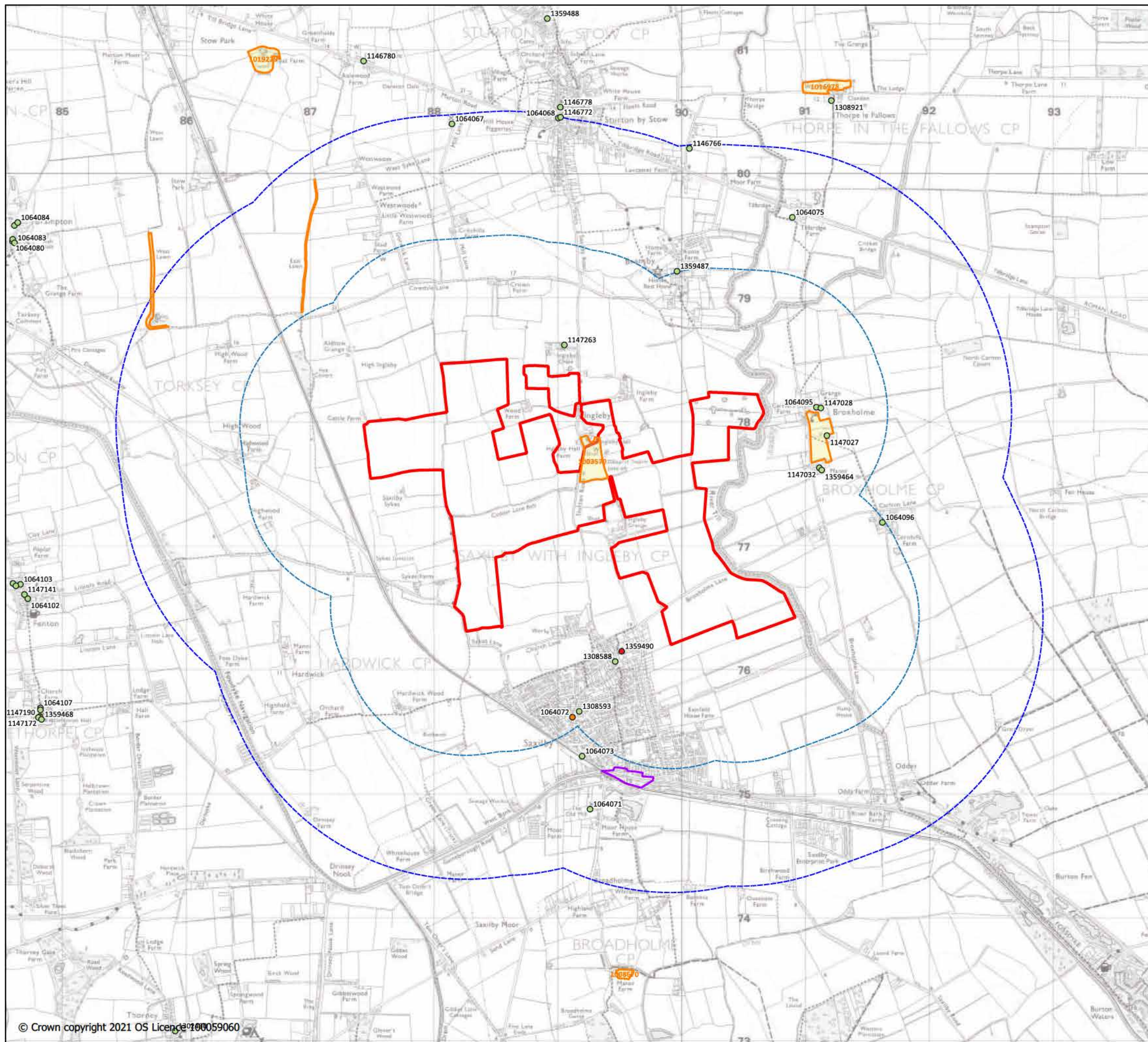
13.1 Heritage Asset Site Plans



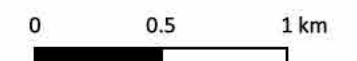
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- 2km Search Area
- Listed Building - Grade I
- Listed Building - Grade II*
- Listed Building - Grade II
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Areas



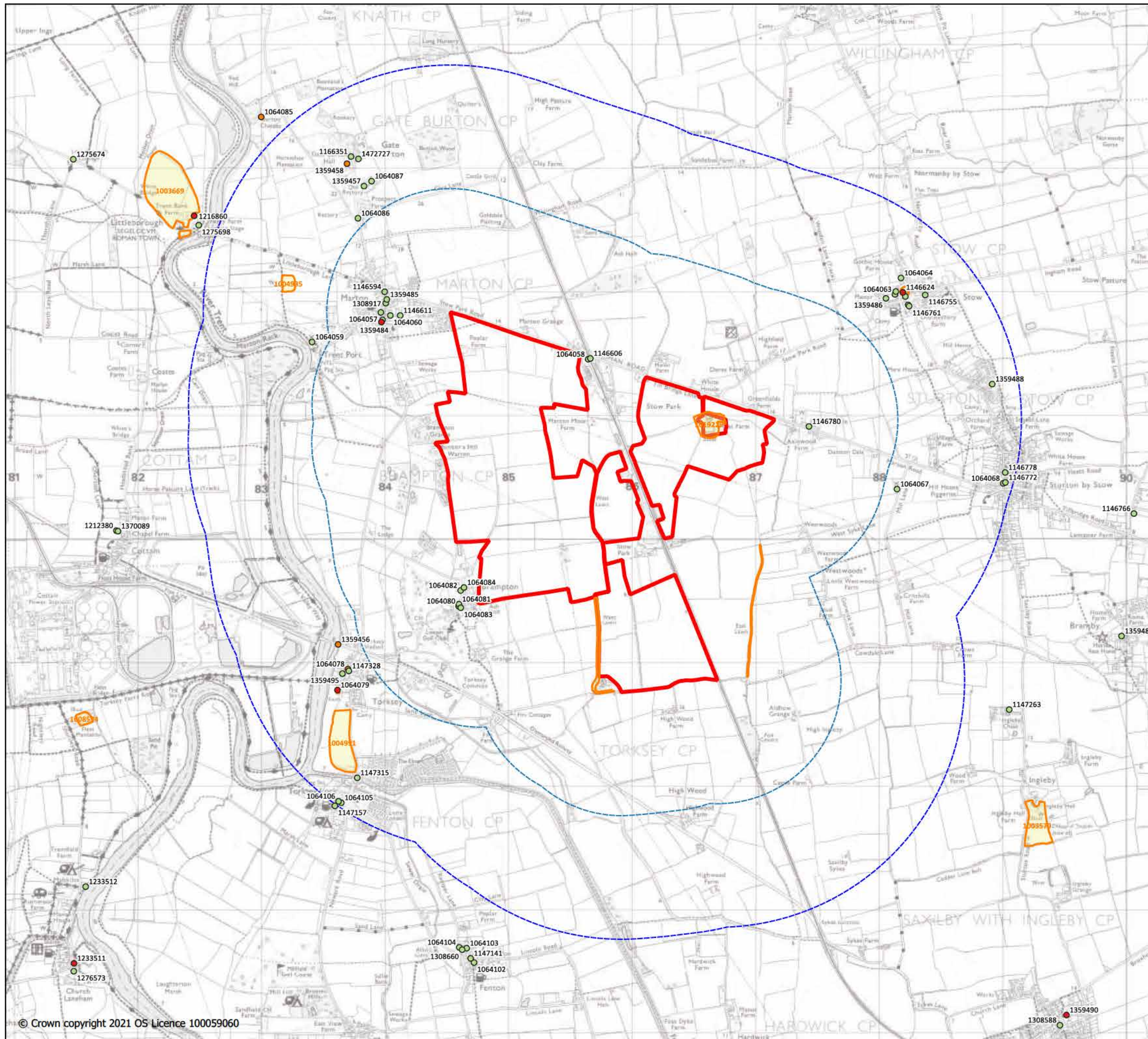
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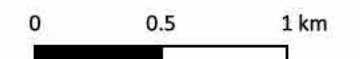
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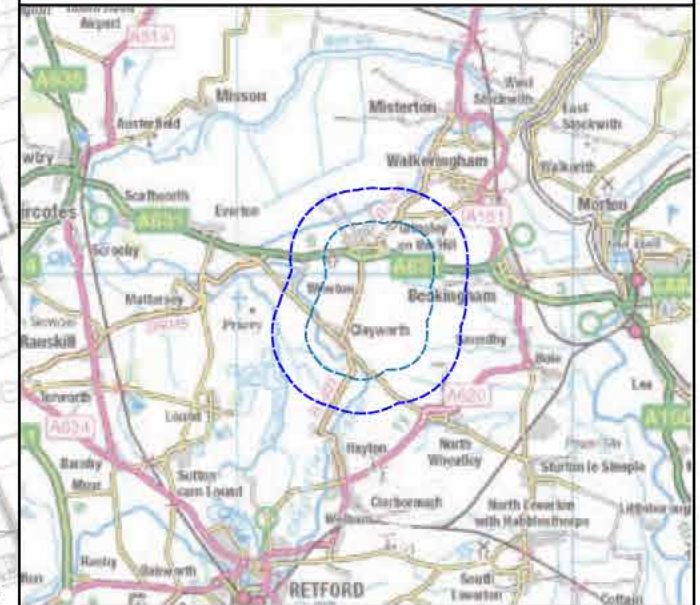
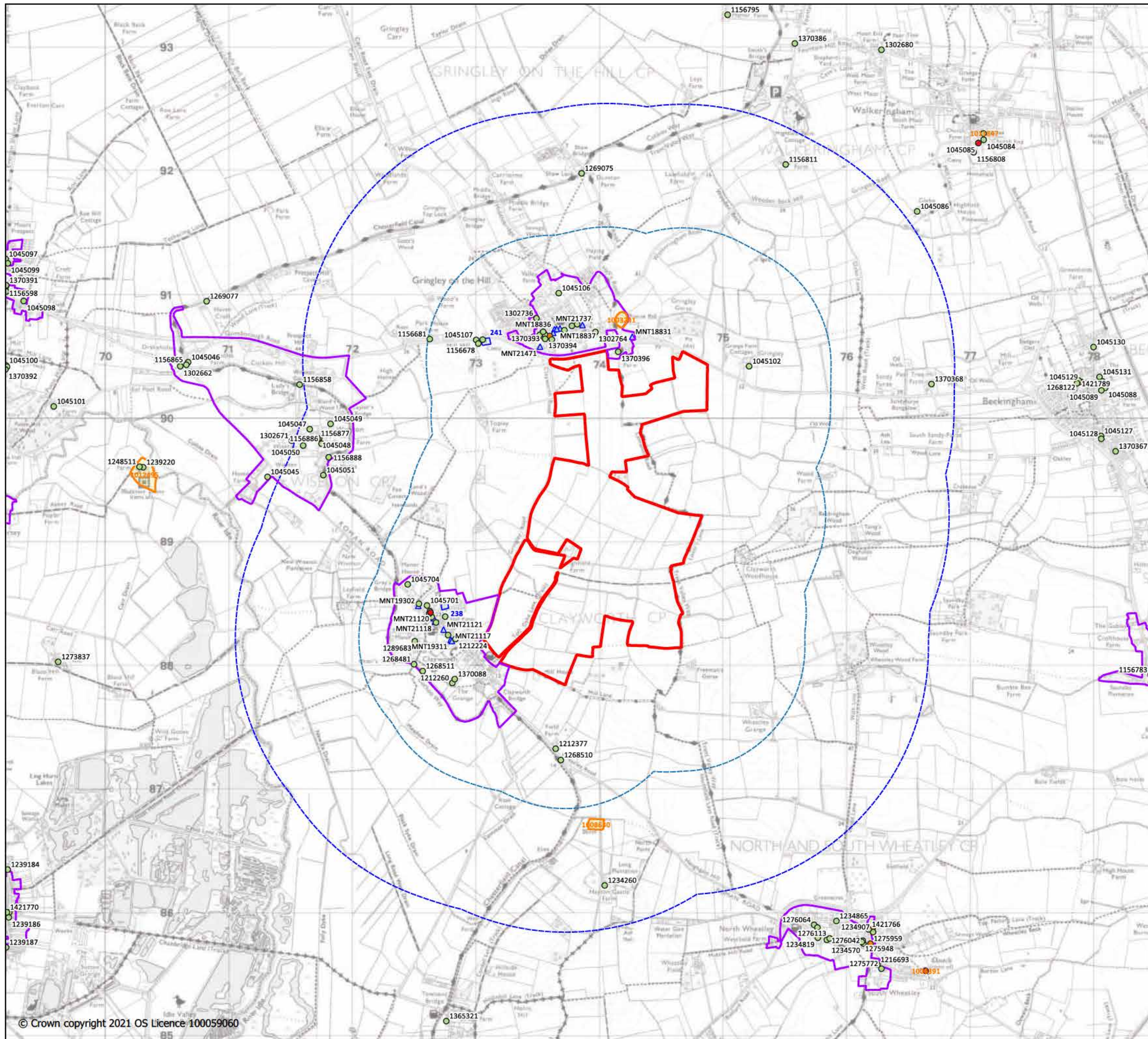
Designated heritage assets within 2km of the West Burton 2 study site



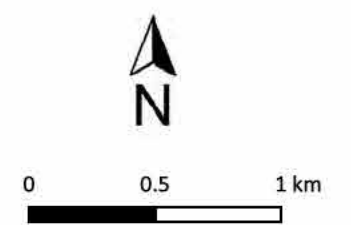
- Study Site
- 1km Search Area
- 2km Search Area
- Listed Building - Grade I
- Listed Building - Grade II*
- Listed Building - Grade II
- Scheduled Monuments



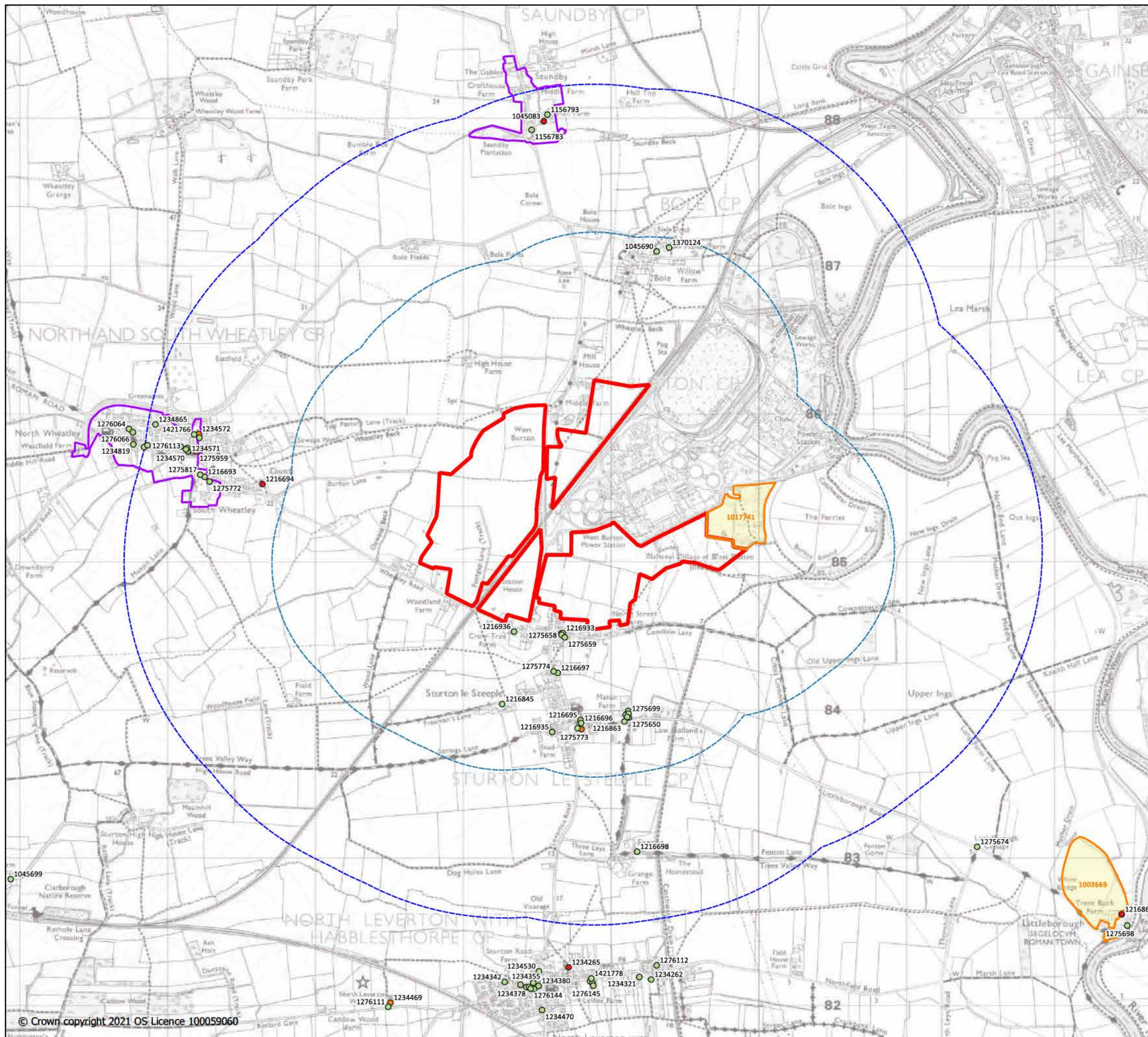
Designated heritage assets within 2km of the West Burton 3 study site



- Study Site
- 1km Search Area
- 2km Search Area
- Listed Building - Grade I
- Listed Building - Grade II*
- Listed Building - Grade II
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Areas
- ▲ 'Building of Local Interest'
- 'Unregistered Parks and Gardens'



Designated heritage assets within 2km of the West Burton 4 study site



- Study Site
- 1km Search Area
- 2km Search Area
- Listed Building - Grade I
- Listed Building - Grade II*
- Listed Building - Grade II
- Scheduled Monuments
- Conservation Areas



Designated heritage assets within 2km of the West Burton 5 study site



13.2 Listed Building Descriptions

Appendix 13.2 West Burton

Appendix 13.2.1: West Burton 1 Heritage Asset List Descriptions

1km study area

Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number: 1016797

Date first listed: 07-Jul-1999

Reasons for Designation

Medieval rural settlements in England were marked by great regional diversity in form, size and type, and the protection of their archaeological remains needs to take these differences into account. To do this, England has been divided into three broad Provinces on the basis of each area's distinctive mixture of nucleated and dispersed settlements. These can be further divided into sub-Provinces and local regions, possessing characteristics which have gradually evolved during the last 1500 years or more. This monument lies in the Trent sub-Province of the Central Province, where the broad Trent valley swings in a great arc across midland England. Underlain by heavy clays, it is given variety by superficial glacial and alluvial deposits. Although treated as a single sub-Province, it has many subtle variations. Generally, it is characterised by a great number of villages and hamlets which cluster thickly along scarp-foot and scarp-tail zones, locations suitable for exploiting the contrasting terrains. Throughout the sub-Province there are very low and extremely low densities of dispersed farmsteads, some of which are ancient, but most of which are 18th-century and later movement of farms out of earlier villages.

Medieval villages were organised agricultural communities, sited at the centre of a parish or township, that shared resources such as arable land, meadow and woodland. Village plans varied enormously, but when they survive as earthworks their most distinguishing features include roads and minor tracks, platforms on which stood houses and other buildings such as barns, enclosed crofts and small enclosed paddocks. Villages were the most distinctive aspect of medieval life in central England, and their archaeological remains are one of the most important sources of understanding about rural life in the five or more centuries following the Norman Conquest.

Medieval settlements were supported by a communal system of agriculture based on large, unenclosed open arable fields. These large fields were subdivided into strips (known as lands) which were allocated to individual tenants. The cultivation of these strips with heavy ploughs pulled by oxen-teams produced long, wide ridges, and the resultant 'ridge and furrow' where it survives is the most obvious physical indication of the open field system. Individual strips or lands were laid out in groups known as furlongs, which were in turn grouped into large open fields. Well-preserved ridge and furrow, especially in its original context adjacent to settlement earthworks, is both an important source of information about medieval agrarian life and a distinctive contribution to the character of the historic landscape.

The medieval settlement remains at Broxholme, and those of its open field system, survive well as a

series of substantial earthworks. As a result of detailed archaeological survey and documentary research, made possible by the preservation of an outstanding series of historic maps, they are unusually well understood. The remains of house plots conserve valuable evidence for domestic and economic activities on the site through both the medieval and post-medieval periods, giving an insight into the lifestyle of the inhabitants. The association of the village remains with those of its open fields will also preserve evidence for the economy of the settlement and its place in the wider medieval landscape.

Details

The monument includes the known extent of the surviving earthwork and buried remains of the medieval village of Broxholme and its former open fields. The settlement is thought to have expanded during the medieval period from an original core near the church, and historical sources indicate that it retained its size throughout the post-medieval period. By 1600 there were 25 house plots in the village. During the post-medieval period the present Main Street was established over an earlier open field, and in the 1840s the village was entirely replanned with the abandonment of a large area of former settlement. The church and rectory were also rebuilt in the 19th century and are not included in the scheduling. The surviving earthwork remains of the medieval village are situated on the east side of Main Street between the church and Manor Farm.

In the north western corner of the settlement are the remains of a large rectangular enclosure; on the south it is bounded by a broad hollow way representing the main road through the medieval village, and on the east by a ditch marking the course of a former track. Early maps indicate that this was one of the principal properties in the village, and the buried remains of a number of different buildings, fronting on various sides of the enclosure, survive within it. Adjacent to the east are a series of depressions which mark the remains of further house plots fronting onto the main hollow way and the track running north from it. To the south of these features is a linear depression running roughly east-west and representing a hollow way which is thought to indicate the southernmost extent of the earliest part of the medieval village.

In the central part of the settlement the main hollow way extends on a north-south alignment roughly parallel with Main Street. Along its eastern side are a series of small rectangular enclosures representing house plots which were occupied throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Small depressions along the street frontage mark the remains of former dwellings. Earthworks on the south side of a modern drain indicate the position of a group of buildings which remained standing until the 20th century.

The western and southern areas of the settlement are occupied by the substantial earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. These represent the only surviving remains of a large open field which extended to the west of the medieval settlement and was cut through in the post-medieval period by the present Main Street. The ridges, which are aligned east-west, stand up to 0.3m in height and are bounded on the east by a headland which stands up to 2m above the adjacent hollow way. Near the centre they have been cut into by a later pond. The hollow way extends to the south and was formerly adjoined on the south east by further settlement enclosures; these features, which are thought to have marked a relatively short-lived expansion of the village onto earlier arable land, are no longer evident and are not included in the scheduling.

All modern fences and gates are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

MANOR FARM HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1359464

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: MANOR FARM HOUSE, MAIN STREET

Farm house. 1843. Red brick in Flemish bond with dark headers, painted ashlar dressings, slate roofs. 3 ridge stacks, the main stack central on the front roof, square on plan and divided by 2 vertical pointed slots. T-plan. 2 storey, 3 bay with garret side front, chamfered brick plinth and bargeboarded gables with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. To ground floor are three 3 light timber plain sashes. To first floor a central glazing bar casement flanked by single 2 light sashes. All windows have deep chamfered ashlar surrounds. The entrance front is of 5 bays with 2 storey garret and attics. The off-centre muntin door has to right a 3 light plain sash. To left in a recessed service wing is a 2 light plain casement, a plain door and a 2 light glazing bar casement. To first floor above main door a 2 light plain sash with to left 2 two light casements. In garret to right a 2 light plain sash and in the attic to the service range are 2 plain fixed lights in a dormer with wood panelled sides and gabled slate roof. Surrounds to right hand range are fully of ashlar and chamfered whilst the lintels and sills only of the service range are of ashlar. Interior has a veined white marble fireplace and hardwood bannister to staircase with plain square balusters. Listed for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK9112877614

FARM BUILDINGS AT MANOR FARM

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1147032

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: FARM BUILDINGS AT MANOR FARM, MAIN STREET

Farm buildings. c.1840. Red brick, splayed corbelled out eaves courses, pantiled and corrugated asbestos roof. Arranged in 2 crew yards separated by an open sided range supported on square brick pillars. Round 2 sides of each yard are single storey loose boxes and pens, all openings having brick segmental heads. At the far side of the yards is a 2 storey barn with hipped pantiled roof and rubbed brick ashlar arch having ashlar key and impost blocks with diamond vents to either side. The range of buildings furthest from the house is half a 2 storey block with granary over, the other part being single storey like the rest.

Listing NGR: SK9110977632

BOONTOWN COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1147027

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: BOONTOWN COTTAGE

Cottage. c.1700 with C19 alterations. Mud and stud walls cased in red brick, corrugated iron roof replaces the thatch. 2 brick gable stacks. 2 unit plan with later store to rear. Single storey with garret, 2 bay front having 2 three light sliding sashes. 2 light garret window to left hand end. A glazed

lean- to partially covers the front. Inside are 2 simple chamfered beams and exposed floor joists.
Listing NGR: SK9117077892

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064095

Date first listed: 30-Nov-1966

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, CHURCH LANE

Parish church. 1857 by T.C. Hine. Rock faced ashlar, stone coped gables and slate roofs. Nave, chancel, south porch, north chapel, south west bell tower. West end has 3 buttresses and a plinth with paired lancets, above is a trefoil light in a circular surround. At the south west angle an octagonal bell tower rises above a smaller lancet and has cusped lights in ashlar surrounds with a pointed roof. North wall of nave has a single lancet and a 2 light window with quatrefoil over. The north chapel has in its west wall a single lancet and to the north wall is one 2 light window and a further single lancet. The chapel has 2 gables to this side. To the east wall of the chapel is a single lancet. The chancel east wall has a 3 light window with a cusped quatrefoil in the head. Chancel south wall has a pointed and single chamfered priest's door with elaborate ironwork flanked by single lancets. Nave south wall has one 2 light window and a single lancet. The south porch has an outer pointed chamfered doorway and single ogee headed side lights. The inner doorway matches the outer. All windows have cusped tracery to the heads, hood moulds and decorative label stops. Interior. Pointed chancel arch with double chamfers, octagonal responds and capitals, double chamfered pointed arch dying into the reveals to the north chapel. Texts are painted over the south doorway, the chancel arch and the priest's door. North chapel is divided into 2 parts, the eastern chamber is continuous with the choir and the western chamber contains pews. Between them is a 2 light opening with Early English style shafts and pointed heads. The eastern chamber is entered by a second pointed arch from the chancel. All fittings, including the unusual altar table supported on turned balusters, choir stalls and lectern are 1857.

Listing NGR: SK9108578121

OLD RECTORY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1147028

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: OLD RECTORY, CHURCH LANE

Former rectory, now house. Late C18 with alterations of 1828 and 1840 and C20 minor alterations. Limestone anti red brick, hipped slate roof, 2 brick ridge stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front with overhanging eaves. 5 panelled door with side lights and triangular hood over. Above a C20 segmental portico hood on brackets with dentillated cornice on side piers. Flanked by single tall glazing bar sashes. To first floor are 3 glazing bar sashes. Windows have segmental brick heads. To left is a 3 bay brick hipped wing with central French windows flanked by glazing bar sashes, to first floor are 2 similar sashes. To right side is a canted bay window with pilasters, glazing bar sashes, dentillated top and Greek key panels beneath. The house is shown in the Banks drawings collection. The 1840 alterations, which included the left hand ring, were undertaken by Wilson, architect, and commissioned by Mr. F. Robinson, Farmer.

Listing NGR: SK9112178115

2km study area

INGLEBY CHASE

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1147263
Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985
Statutory Address: INGLEBY CHASE

Wrongly shown as Ingleby House on OS map. House. c.1830. Rendered, slate hipped roof with 4 moulded brick stacks. 2 storey 3 bay front with plinth and timber fascia. Central 4 panelled door with bordered overlight and flat hood over on brackets, flanked by single glazing bar sashes, to first floor are 3 similar sashes. 4 bay side front with central tall sash to ground floor, flanked by single canted bays with tall glazing bar sashes and dentillated cornices and flat lead roofs. To first floor are 4 glazing bar sashes.

Listing NGR: SK8905178623

BRICKYARD COTTAGES

Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1146766
Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985
Statutory Address: BRICKYARD COTTAGES, 1 AND 2, BRICKYARDS

2 cottages. Early C19, C20. Red brick. Pantile roof with single gable stack and single ridge stack. 2 storey, 3 bay front. 3 sliding sashes with segmental heads. 3 windows above, to the left a C20 casement with 2 sliding sashes to the right. Lean-to and doorways to rear.

Listing NGR: SK9006080209

BARN AT BRANSBY HOUSE FOR RETIRED HORSES

Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1359487
Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985
Statutory Address: BARN AT BRANSBY HOUSE FOR RETIRED HORSES, BRANSBY MAIN STREET

Threshing barn. Late C18. Red brick. Pantile roof with steeply pitched coped gables and dentillated eaves. Large rectangular opening in north front with wooden lintel. Opening flanked by 3 ornate clusters of breather openings on each side. C18 timber roof mostly intact.

Listing NGR: SK8996079218

Deserted village of North Ingleby

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number: 1003570

Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

THORPE IN THE FALLOWS FARMHOUSE

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1308921

Date first listed: 22-Feb-1985

Statutory Address: THORPE IN THE FALLOWS FARMHOUSE, VILLAGE STREET

Farmhouse. c.1830. Cream brick, hipped concrete tiled roof with 2 ridge stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front with central doorway with plain broadwooden doorcase, rectangular overlight with marginlights and partially glazed, panelled door. Doorway flanked by glazing bar sashes with 3 similar windows above, all with splayed plaster lintels with keystones and raised panels.

Listing NGR: SK9120680595

Thorpe medieval settlement

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number: 1016978

Date first listed: 24-Nov-1999

Reasons for Designation

Medieval rural settlements in England were marked by great regional diversity in form, size and type, and the protection of their archaeological remains needs to take these differences into account. To do this, England has been divided into three broad Provinces on the basis of each area's distinctive mixture of nucleated and dispersed settlements. These can be further divided into sub-Provinces and local regions, possessing characteristics which have gradually evolved during the last 1500 years or more. This monument lies in the Trent sub-Province of the Central Province, where the broad Trent valley swings in a great arc across midland England. Underlain by heavy clays, it is given variety by superficial glacial and alluvial deposits. Although treated as a single sub-Province, it has many subtle variations. Generally, it is characterised by a great number of villages and hamlets which cluster thickly along scarp-foot and scarp-tail zones, locations suitable for exploiting the contrasting terrains. Throughout the sub-Province there are very low and extremely low densities of dispersed farmsteads, some of which are ancient, but most of which are 18th-century and later movement of farms out of earlier villages.

Medieval villages were organised agricultural communities, sited at the centre of a parish or township, that shared resources such as arable land, meadow and woodland. Village plans varied enormously, but when they survive as earthworks their most distinguishing features include roads and minor tracks, platforms on which stood houses and other buildings such as barns, enclosed crofts and small enclosed paddocks. They frequently included the parish church within their boundaries, and as part of the manorial system most villages included one or more manorial centres which may also survive as visible remains as well as below ground deposits. Villages were the most distinctive aspect of medieval life in central England, and their archaeological remains are one of the most important sources of understanding about rural life in the five or more centuries following the Norman Conquest.

The remains of the medieval village of Thorpe survive well as a series of substantial earthworks which, as a result of detailed archaeological survey and historical research, are quite well

understood. Waterlogging in parts of the site will preserve organic remains such as artefacts made from wood, cloth and leather, giving an insight into the lifestyle of the inhabitants. The preservation of plant remains will provide valuable information about the natural environment and climate at the time the village was occupied, as well as for horticultural and agricultural activity in the area. Buried structural remains, including houses and a parish church, will preserve evidence for domestic and religious activity. All of these features contribute to our understanding of the way in which small medieval settlements functioned as components of a wider social and economic landscape.

Details

The monument includes the earthwork remains of the medieval village of Thorpe, a small settlement established before the late 11th century. Documentary evidence for a church at Thorpe first occurs in the mid-12th century. Throughout the medieval period the parish was divided into four different holdings, some part of monastic estates; during this time the population of the village remained fairly static at about 10-15 households. Following the Dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century, the parish came under the single ownership of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, and in the 17th and 18th centuries the village gradually became depopulated. The church was demolished early in the 17th century, and in the early 18th century the parish was enclosed. Two farms in the village continued working into the 20th century. While the medieval ridge and furrow cultivation remains which formerly surrounded the village have been levelled by modern ploughing, most of the area of the medieval village is still visible as a series of earthworks.

The village of Thorpe is linear in form, stretching along a slight ridge in low-lying land on the eastern side of the Trent Valley. The settlement remains are visible as a series of raised rectangular enclosures, lying adjacent to each other on an east-west alignment and separated by shallow drainage ditches running north-south. Most of these enclosures represent house plots in which the buried remains of medieval dwellings are located. A group of enclosures in the western part of the monument is bounded on the east and north by more substantial water-control features, including broad ditches and linear ponds up to 1m deep; further ponds are situated on the south side of these enclosures adjacent to the present road. This group of remains may represent a single medieval land holding including four or five house plots. The ponds have been altered in the post-medieval and modern periods as they remained in use.

A war memorial near the centre of the settlement marks the site of the medieval church at Thorpe. Located within a raised rectangular enclosure measuring about 50m by 30m and representing the churchyard, the remains of the church survive as buried building foundations. The north eastern corner of the churchyard enclosure is now overlain by spoil from the adjacent pond. The plots immediately to the east of the churchyard are bounded on the south by a low linear bank, and some include traces of ridge and furrow cultivation beneath the plots indicating a phase of expansion of the village onto earlier arable land.

The war memorial and all fences and gates are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included.

Appendix 13.2.2: West Burton 2 Heritage Asset List Descriptions

1km study area

INGLEBY CHASE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1147263

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: INGLEBY CHASE

Wrongly shown as Ingleby House on OS map. House. c.1830. Rendered, slate hipped roof with 4 moulded brick stacks. 2 storey 3 bay front with plinth and timber fascia. Central 4 panelled door with bordered overlight and flat hood over on brackets, flanked by single glazing bar sashes, to first floor are 3 similar sashes. 4 bay side front with central tall sash to ground floor, flanked by single canted bays with tall glazing bar sashes and dentillated cornices and flat lead roofs. To first floor are 4 glazing bar sashes.

Listing NGR: SK8905178623

Deserted village of North Ingleby

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number: 1003570

Reasons for Designation

Not currently available for this entry.

CHURCH OF ST BOTOLPH

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: I

List Entry Number: 1359490

Date first listed: 30-Nov-1966

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ST BOTOLPH, CHURCH LANE

Parish church of St. Botolph. C12, C13, C15, 1819, 1908. Coursed limestone rubble and ashlar, lead roofs. Western tower, clerestoried nave, chancel, north aisle and chapel. 3 stage tower rebuilt in 1908 with single lancets to each storey, paired lancets to belfry stage and battlemented parapet. West door also in a C13 style. West wall of north aisle has C15 4 centred 2 light window. North wall contains a C12 chamfered doorway with chamfered imposts. Further east is a second 2 light C15 window. The C15 nave clerestory is of 4 large 3 light windows under 4 centred arches with cusping to the window heads under continuous hood moulds. Above is a castellated parapet with gargoyles. C15 north chapel of ashlar with plinth, narrow buttresses and battlemented parapet to separate pitched roof. North wall has small narrow C15 doorway in plain surround and three 3 light windows with 4 centred arches. The east wall of the chapel has a large C15 5 light window with rectilinear panelled tracery in the upper part. Chancel also of ashlar, the east window of which is C15 of 5 lights

with arched panelled tracery above. Chancel south wall matches the north chapel elevation, but here the doorway also has decorated spandrels. Coursed limestone rubble south wall of nave has two 3 light C15 windows with cusped lights and 4 centred arches. 4 large clerestory lights match those to the north. Interior. C13 north arcade of 3 bays with quatrefoil piers and half round responds, all filleted. Piers have annular capitals and responds, double chamfered arches. The C13 tower arch is triple chamfered with square moulded imposts and triple responds. At the east end of the north aisle a moulded C15 4 centred arch leads into the former north chapel, now vestry, and to the south of it a doorway leads to a rood staircase. The C13 single chamfered arch has keeled responds and annular capitals. In the north wall of the chancel are 2 wide C15 chamfered arches with an octagonal capital to the dividing pier. In the south side of the chancel is a triple arched sedilia with pendent lozenges between the arches and a C13 lobed piscina with hobnail decoration beneath a later ogee arch. The nave has a C15 tie beam roof with moulded principals and carved bosses. The north aisle has a similar pent roof but with C18 reeded plaster decoration to the margins. The early C15 chancel and north chapel roofs match the rest. In the north aisle is a plain piscina. Stiles and upper tracery of the fine C15 chancel screen survive with crocketed ogees and panel tracery, the lower parts are restored. In the chancel is a C17 chair, all other fittings are C20 except for the font which is a C15 octagonal bowl and stem with cusped shields to the sides of the bowl. Monuments. In the north chapel is the Daubeny tomb of 1370: alabaster effigy of knight and lady on an elaborately panelled tomb chest, the knight in plate armour with feet on a lion and she in a long dress, cloak and head dress with her feet on a dog.

Listing NGR: SK8951776151

THE MANOR HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1308588

Date first listed: 30-Nov-1966

Date of most recent amendment: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: THE MANOR HOUSE, 50, CHURCH ROAD

HHHhouse. C16 with C18, C19 and C20 alterations and C20 additions. Red brick with dark headers used in diaper work, rendered front, pantiled roof with raised brick coped gables. 2 large projecting brick wall stacks and one rendered gabled stack. A larger house which has been reduced in size and reorientated. Parallel range plan: there is a butt joint between the ranges suggesting different phases. 2 storeys with garret, 2 bay entrance front of lined stucco with plinth. Off-centre C20 panelled door with plain overlight, to left a single glazing bar sash. To first floor 2 further glazing bar sashes to eaves. Side front is in red brick and the lower two-thirds right hand half E has diaper decoration in over-burnt headers, the plinth continues. To right of right hand chimney a single C20 glazing bar casement with to first floor a blocked early 2 light wooden window in a moulded brick surround. To left of same stack at first floor level a small plain casement. To right side of left hand stack a blocked garret window. In front of the elevation is a single storey C20 lean-to. Interior. The roof of the front range has C16 wind bracing below a butt purl in construction. The main collar beam is chamfered and has a stepped moulded stop. In the roof is a stone fireplace with segmental head under a triangular head. The rear range has a similar roof except the end bay which is without wind bracing: the floors of the 2 ranges are at slightly different levels, confirming the suggestion of different phases evidenced by the butt joint on the exterior.

Listing NGR: SK8946176069

103 AND PUMP, HIGH STREET

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1308593
Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985
Statutory Address: 103 AND PUMP, HIGH STREET

Former smithy, now carpenter's workshop and pump. Mid C19. Red brick half hipped pantiled roof anti off-centre ridge stack. 4 bay single storey front with off-centre double doors. To left a 3 light sliding sash, to right a similar window with beyond a single fixed light having a louvred lower panel. To right hand end of building is a C19 pump: a timber casing and handle, lead barrel and spout with in front a circular stoneware basin with square stone surround. Listed for group value only.
Listing NGR: SK8917075667

THE OLD HALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II*
List Entry Number: 1064072
Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985
Date of most recent amendment: 08-Aug-1988
Statutory Address: THE OLD HALL, 76, HIGH STREET
The address, grade and description shall be amended to read:

House. Late C15 and C17 with C18 and C20 alterations and additions. Timber frame, mostly C20 externally, with rendered panels, steeply pitched- pantiled roof with 2 brick gable stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front with C20 pent porch covering central door, flanked by single C20 windows. To first floor are 2 further C20 windows. Only parts of the original wallplate are visible. Interior has exposed complete 2 and a half bays, of a former 4 bay hall, with the timber frame and roof structure completely intact, plus a rear aisle which is possibly a later addition. The rafters of the eastern bay and a half are smoke blackened and this section has obviously been a 2 storey late medieval hall, with an inserted floor. Some stud partitions retain their wattle and daub infill. Most of the exterior was brick clad in the eighteenth century. The building contains an unusual post which has been described as a cruck but would be more accurately described as an unusual curved post.

House. C16 with C20 alterations and addition. Timber frame, mostly C20 externally, with rendered panels, steeply pitched pantiled roof with 2 brick gable stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front with C20 pent porch covering central door, flanked by single C20 windows. To first floor are 2 further C20 windows. Only parts of the original wallplate are visible. Internally, elements of the C16 3 bay plan are visible, with a wattle and daub panel in the former hall being the major survival. In one corner of the modern kitchen is a bay post which also appears on the first floor: this beam has been claimed as a cruck but it is so irregular that it is impossible to be certain. Also to first floor, 3 arched braces of the hall bays are visible.
Listing NGR: SK8911675620

MANOR FARM HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1359464
Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985
Statutory Address: MANOR FARM HOUSE, MAIN STREET

Farm house. 1843. Red brick in Flemish bond with dark headers, painted ashlar dressings, slate roofs. 3 ridge stacks, the main stack central on the front roof, square on plan and divided by 2 vertical pointed slots. T-plan. 2 storey, 3 bay with garret side front, chamfered brick plinth and bargeboarded gables with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. To ground floor are three 3 light timber plain sashes. To first floor a central glazing bar casement flanked by single 2 light sashes. All windows have deep chamfered ashlar surrounds. The entrance front is of 5 bays with 2 storey garret and attics. The off-centre muntin door has to right a 3 light plain sash. To left in a recessed service wing is a 2 light plain casement, a plain door and a 2 light glazing bar casement. To first floor above main door a 2 light plain sash with to left 2 two light casements. In garret to right a 2 light plain sash and in the attic to the service range are 2 plain fixed lights in a dormer with wood panelled sides and gabled slate roof. Surrounds to right hand range are fully of ashlar and chamfered whilst the lintels and sills only of the service range are of ashlar. Interior has a veined white marble fireplace and hardwood bannister to staircase with plain square balusters. Listed for group value only.
Listing NGR: SK9112877614

FARM BUILDINGS AT MANOR FARM

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1147032

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: FARM BUILDINGS AT MANOR FARM, MAIN STREET

Farm buildings. c.1840. Red brick, splayed corbelled out eaves courses, pantiled and corrugated asbestos roof. Arranged in 2 crew yards separated by an open sided range supported on square brick pillars. Round 2 sides of each yard are single storey loose boxes and pens, all openings having brick segmental heads. At the far side of the yards is a 2 storey barn with hipped pantiled roof and rubbed brick ashlar arch having ashlar key and impost blocks with diamond vents to either side. The range of buildings furthest from the house is half a 2 storey block with granary over, the other part being single storey like the rest.

Listing NGR: SK9110977632

BOONTOWN COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1147027

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: BOONTOWN COTTAGE

Cottage. c.1700 with C19 alterations. Mud and stud walls cased in red brick, corrugated iron roof replaces the thatch. 2 brick gable stacks. 2 unit plan with later store to rear. Single storey with garret, 2 bay front having 2 three light sliding sashes. 2 light garret window to left hand end. A glazed lean- to partially covers the front. Inside are 2 simple chamfered beams and exposed floor joists.

Listing NGR: SK9117077892

CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064095

Date first listed: 30-Nov-1966

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, CHURCH LANE

Parish church. 1857 by T.C. Hine. Rock faced ashlar, stone coped gables and slate roofs. Nave, chancel, south porch, north chapel, south west bell tower. West end has 3 buttresses and a plinth with paired lancets, above is a trefoil light in a circular surround. At the south west angle an octagonal bell tower rises above a smaller lancet and has cusped lights in ashlar surrounds with a pointed roof. North wall of nave has a single lancet and a 2 light window with quatrefoil over. The north chapel has in its west wall a single lancet and to the north wall is one 2 light window and a further single lancet. The chapel has 2 gables to this side. To the east wall of the chapel is a single lancet. The chancel east wall has a 3 light window with a cusped quatrefoil in the head. Chancel south wall has a pointed and single chamfered priest's door with elaborate ironwork flanked by single lancets. Nave south wall has one 2 light window and a single lancet. The south porch has an outer pointed chamfered doorway and single ogee headed side lights. The inner doorway matches the outer. All windows have cusped tracery to the heads, hood moulds and decorative label stops. Interior. Pointed chancel arch with double chamfers, octagonal responds and capitals, double chamfered pointed arch dying into the reveals to the north chapel. Texts are painted over the south doorway, the chancel arch and the priest's door. North chapel is divided into 2 parts, the eastern chamber is continuous with the choir and the western chamber contains pews. Between them is a 2 light opening with Early English style shafts and pointed heads. The eastern chamber is entered by a second pointed arch from the chancel. All fittings, including the unusual altar table supported on turned balusters, choir stalls and lectern are 1857.

Listing NGR: SK9108578121

OLD RECTORY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1147028

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: OLD RECTORY, CHURCH LANE

Former rectory, now house. Late C18 with alterations of 1828 and 1840 and C20 minor alterations. Limestone anti red brick, hipped slate roof, 2 brick ridge stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front with overhanging eaves. 5 panelled door with side lights and triangular hood over. Above a C20 segmental portico hood on brackets with dentillated cornice on side piers. Flanked by single tall glazing bar sashes. To first floor are 3 glazing bar sashes. Windows have segmental brick heads. To left is a 3 bay brick hipped wing with central French windows flanked by glazing bar sashes, to first floor are 2 similar sashes. To right side is a canted bay window with pilasters, glazing bar sashes, dentillated top and Greek key panels beneath. The house is shown in the Banks drawings collection. The 1840 alterations, which included the left hand ring, were undertaken by Wilson, architect, and commissioned by Mr. F. Robinson, Farmer.

Listing NGR: SK9112178115

CORNHILL FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064096

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: CORNHILL FARMHOUSE, NORTH CARLTON ROAD

Farmhouse. Late C18 with C19 additions. Coursed yellow limestone rubble with red brick dressings and red brick, pantiled roof with raised brick coped tumbled gables and 2 brick gable stacks. 2 storey 3 bay front with garrets and brick dentillated eaves course. Central doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes. To first floor are 3 similar windows. All openings have segmental stone heads. To left of front is a single bay 2 storey brick early C19 addition with a half glazed door and single sliding sashes on each floor. To right of front and in front of it is a small brick C19 single storey lean-to.

Listing NGR: SK9161877191

BARN AT BRANSBY HOUSE FOR RETIRED HORSES

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1359487

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: BARN AT BRANSBY HOUSE FOR RETIRED HORSES, BRANSBY MAIN STREET

Threshing barn. Late C18. Red brick. Pantile roof with steeply pitched coped gables and dentillated eaves. Large rectangular opening in north front with wooden lintel. Opening flanked by 3 ornate clusters of breather openings on each side. C18 timber roof mostly intact.

Listing NGR: SK8996079218

Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number: 1016797

Date first listed: 07-Jul-1999

Reasons for Designation

Medieval rural settlements in England were marked by great regional diversity in form, size and type, and the protection of their archaeological remains needs to take these differences into account. To do this, England has been divided into three broad Provinces on the basis of each area's distinctive mixture of nucleated and dispersed settlements. These can be further divided into sub-Provinces and local regions, possessing characteristics which have gradually evolved during the last 1500 years or more. This monument lies in the Trent sub-Province of the Central Province, where the broad Trent valley swings in a great arc across midland England. Underlain by heavy clays, it is given variety by superficial glacial and alluvial deposits. Although treated as a single sub-Province, it has many subtle variations. Generally, it is characterised by a great number of villages and hamlets which cluster thickly along scarp-foot and scarp-tail zones, locations suitable for exploiting the contrasting terrains. Throughout the sub-Province there are very low and extremely low densities of dispersed farmsteads, some of which are ancient, but most of which are 18th-century and later movement of farms out of earlier villages.

Medieval villages were organised agricultural communities, sited at the centre of a parish or township, that shared resources such as arable land, meadow and woodland. Village plans varied enormously, but when they survive as earthworks their most distinguishing features include roads and minor tracks, platforms on which stood houses and other buildings such as barns, enclosed crofts and small enclosed paddocks. Villages were the most distinctive aspect of medieval life in central England, and their archaeological remains are one of the most important sources of

understanding about rural life in the five or more centuries following the Norman Conquest.

Medieval settlements were supported by a communal system of agriculture based on large, unenclosed open arable fields. These large fields were subdivided into strips (known as lands) which were allocated to individual tenants. The cultivation of these strips with heavy ploughs pulled by oxen-teams produced long, wide ridges, and the resultant 'ridge and furrow' where it survives is the most obvious physical indication of the open field system. Individual strips or lands were laid out in groups known as furlongs, which were in turn grouped into large open fields. Well-preserved ridge and furrow, especially in its original context adjacent to settlement earthworks, is both an important source of information about medieval agrarian life and a distinctive contribution to the character of the historic landscape.

The medieval settlement remains at Broxholme, and those of its open field system, survive well as a series of substantial earthworks. As a result of detailed archaeological survey and documentary research, made possible by the preservation of an outstanding series of historic maps, they are unusually well understood. The remains of house plots conserve valuable evidence for domestic and economic activities on the site through both the medieval and post-medieval periods, giving an insight into the lifestyle of the inhabitants. The association of the village remains with those of its open fields will also preserve evidence for the economy of the settlement and its place in the wider medieval landscape.

Details

The monument includes the known extent of the surviving earthwork and buried remains of the medieval village of Broxholme and its former open fields. The settlement is thought to have expanded during the medieval period from an original core near the church, and historical sources indicate that it retained its size throughout the post-medieval period. By 1600 there were 25 house plots in the village. During the post-medieval period the present Main Street was established over an earlier open field, and in the 1840s the village was entirely replanned with the abandonment of a large area of former settlement. The church and rectory were also rebuilt in the 19th century and are not included in the scheduling. The surviving earthwork remains of the medieval village are situated on the east side of Main Street between the church and Manor Farm.

In the north western corner of the settlement are the remains of a large rectangular enclosure; on the south it is bounded by a broad hollow way representing the main road through the medieval village, and on the east by a ditch marking the course of a former track. Early maps indicate that this was one of the principal properties in the village, and the buried remains of a number of different buildings, fronting on various sides of the enclosure, survive within it. Adjacent to the east are a series of depressions which mark the remains of further house plots fronting onto the main hollow way and the track running north from it. To the south of these features is a linear depression running roughly east-west and representing a hollow way which is thought to indicate the southernmost extent of the earliest part of the medieval village.

In the central part of the settlement the main hollow way extends on a north-south alignment roughly parallel with Main Street. Along its eastern side are a series of small rectangular enclosures representing house plots which were occupied throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Small depressions along the street frontage mark the remains of former dwellings. Earthworks on the south side of a modern drain indicate the position of a group of buildings which remained standing until the 20th century.

The western and southern areas of the settlement are occupied by the substantial earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. These represent the only surviving remains of a large open field which extended to the west of the medieval settlement and was cut through in the post-medieval period by the present Main Street. The ridges, which are aligned east-west, stand up to 0.3m in height and are bounded on the east by a headland which stands up to 2m above the adjacent hollow way. Near the centre they have been cut into by a later pond. The hollow way extends to the south and was formerly adjoined on the south east by further settlement enclosures; these features, which are thought to have marked a relatively short-lived expansion of the village onto earlier arable land, are no longer evident and are not included in the scheduling.

All modern fences and gates are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included.

2km study area

RAILWAY STATION AND HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064073

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: RAILWAY STATION AND HOUSE, STATION YARD

Railway station and stationmaster's house. 1849 with later CI9 additions. Yellow brick with plain tiled roof having scalloped decorative ridge tiles and raised stone coped gables with 5 tall moulded chimney stacks. Comprises booking hall, waiting room and stationmaster's house. Assymetrical facade with central element of 3 bays and 2 storeys with to left a 3 bay single storey double gabled range and to right a single storey projecting 2 bay range with parapet. Off-centre half glazed door with 4 centred arched head having to right 2 two light fixed light windows with chamfered timber mullions, all under a pent glazed roof supported on cast iron brackets. To first floor two 2 light timber casements, both under gables. To left a projecting 3 bay range having central half glazed door flanked by single 3 light fixed windows. To right the single storey range has one 2 light sash and a single plain sash.

Listing NGR: SK8919475305

SAXILBY MOOR MILL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064071

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: SAXILBY MOOR MILL, BROADHOLME ROAD

II Tower mill. c.1810. Red brick with C20 felted roof. 4 storey tapering tower with dogtooth eaves course, central double planked doors with above 3 timber windows, one to each floor. The first floor is a 3 light fixed light, the upper windows are 2 light sliding sashes: all openings have segmental heads. Interior retains wooden floors together with most of the gear comprising grinding stones, cog

wheels, spindle and hoppers.

Listing NGR: SK8925874878

BRICKYARD COTTAGES

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1146766

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: BRICKYARD COTTAGES, 1 AND 2, BRICKYARDS

2 cottages. Early C19, C20. Red brick. Pantile roof with single gable stack and single ridge stack. 2 storey, 3 bay front. 3 sliding sashes with segmental heads. 3 windows above, to the left a C20 casement with 2 sliding sashes to the right. Lean-to and doorways to rear.

Listing NGR: SK9006080209

CHURCH OF ST HUGH OF AVALON

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1146772

Date first listed: 16-Dec-1964

Date of most recent amendment: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ST HUGH OF AVALON, STOW ROAD

Parish church. 1879 by John Loughborough Pearson. Red brick, ashlar dressings. Plain tiled roofs with decorated ridge tiles, plain tiled west gable, double dentillated eaves and eastern bell turret with plain tiled base, wooden slat bell openings, squat lead spire and weathervane. Narthex, nave, north vestry, apsidal chancel with rectangular north recess. Low narthex with lean-to roof and 3 ashlar dressed rectangular windows. Gable rises above narthex with 3 pointed, cusped, ashlar-dressed lights. North side with large, projected stack to west, and 2 windows to east, each of 3 ashlar-dressed, pointed lights. North vestry with plain west wall, north wall with 3 ashlar-dressed lights with central taller light and ashlar hood mould. East wall with pointed doorway with ashlar hood mould and plank door. Plain north recess. Tall, broad apsidal east end with 5 plain, pointed, ashlar-dressed lights. South side of chancel and nave with 2 two stage buttresses and 3 three light, pointed, ashlar-dressed windows. South wall of narthex with pointed doorway with ashlar hood mould and plank door. Very plain interior with double dentillated eaves. Pointed doorway to north vestry with plank door. Plain pointed arch to north recess. C19 tie beam roofs. C19 screen and altar rail. Plain aumbry in south wall of apse with shallow triangular head. Source: Quiney, pp.275.

Listing NGR: SK8902080461

LYCH GATE AND WALL OF CHURCH OF ST HUGH OF AVALON

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064068

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: LYCH GATE AND WALL OF CHURCH OF ST HUGH OF AVALON, STOW ROAD

Lychgate and wall bounding church to west, north and south. 1879 by John Loughborough Pearson. Red brick with ashlar dressings. Lych gate to right with pointed arch with moulded ashlar hood mould and iron railed gates. Gateway rises to ashlar dressed gable above with pronounced kneelers

with small trefoils to north and south. Low wall runs to north with ashlar coping and low pilaster buttresses on east side. Taller walls running eastwards on north and south sides, each rising in 3 large steps with brick coping and pilaster buttresses. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8900280454

SUBSCRIPTION MILL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064067

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: SUBSCRIPTION MILL, OVERHILL LANE

Tower mill, 1801. Tarred red brick with decorated eaves. Fibreglass copy of original White painted wooden cap with fine pointed finial and knob. 4 storeys. Doorway with segmental head and plank door. 3 single sliding sashes one above the other on west and east sides. Internal staircase and floors intact. 2 french burr stores. Machinery now in Ellis's Mill, Lincoln.

Listing NGR: SK8814380407

Appendix 13.2.3: West Burton 3 Heritage Asset List Descriptions

1km study area

BERFOSTON COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064060

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: BERFOSTON COTTAGE, WAPPING LANE

Cottage. Mid C18. Colourwashed brick. Steeply pitched pantile roof with stone coped gables and large ridge stack and single gable stack to rear. 2 storey, 2 bay front with first floor band and second floor band on west return. Central doorway with C20 hood and glazed door. Doorway flanked by single sashes with segmental heads. 2 sashes above, all with margin lights.

Listing NGR: SK8404281812

MANOR FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064084

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: MANOR FARMHOUSE, MAIN STREET

Farmhouse. Late C18, C20. Red brick. Pantile roof with tumbled gables, decorated eaves and single ridge stack and single gable stack. Two and a half storey, 5 bay front. Deep-set doorway to left with small hood, fine moulded doorcase with surround of single slender spiralled roll, angle blocks with paterae, moulded cornice with guttae, large ornately traceried fanlight, panelled reveals and partially glazed door. Doorway flanked by single large C20 polygonal bay windows with pantile roofs. Plain sash to the right with small doorway with segmental head and partially glazed door beyond. 4 plain sashes above, that over the door larger with margin lights. 4 small plain sashes above. All the windows have segmental heads.

Listing NGR: SK8463879611

PRIORY COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064082

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: PRIORY COTTAGE, MAIN STREET

House. Late C18. Red brick. Pantile roof with coped and tumbled gables, that to north with kneelers. Single gable stack and single ridge stack. 2 storey, 4 bay front with first floor band. Doorway to right with gabled hood, segmental bead and C20 glazed door. 2 C20 glazing bar casements to left and single C20 glazing bar casement to right. 4 C20 glazing bar casements above. All the windows have segmental heads.

Listing NGR: SK8461179587

RICHARDS-HAVERCROSS COTTAGES

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064081

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: RICHARDS-HAVERCROSS COTTAGES, 1-3, MAIN STREET

3 cottages. Late C18, C20. Red brick. Pantile roof with dentillated eaves and 2 ridge stacks, 2 gable stacks and single gable stack to rear. 2 storey, 5 bay east front with stepped plinth under 4 bays to right and first floor band, Off-centre doorway with partially glazed door. 3 glazing bar sashes to the left with single glazing bar sash to right. 5 glazing bar sashes above, the second and third from the left being smaller and without segmental heads. The other openings all with segmental heads. C20 addition to rear.

Listing NGR: SK8459779476

THE BEECHES

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064080

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: THE BEECHES, MAIN STREET

House. Late C18. Red brick. Pantile roof with steeply pitched coped gables, kneelers, decorated eaves and 2 gable stacks. L- plan. Plinth and first floor band and second floor band on south gable end. 2 storey with garret. 2 bay east front with 2 C20 glazing bar casements with segmental heads; with single C20 glazing bar casement above to the north. 3 bay south front with east-ernmost bay slightly projecting. Central doorway with segmental head, rectangular overlight and panelled door. Doorway f-flanked by single glazing bar casements with segmental heads. Single glazing bar casement to left with another to right set below second floor band, with small garret glazing bar casement in gable above.

Listing NGR: SK8459579460

THE HERMITAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064083

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: THE HERMITAGE, MAIN STREET

House. Early C19. Red brick. Pantile roof with brick coped gables, kneelers, dentillated eaves and gable stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front-with central doorway with plain pilastered doorcase, small hood on ornate brackets, rectangular overlight and partially glazed door. Doorway flanked by glazing bar sashes with 3 glazing bar sashes above.

Listing NGR: SK8461279447

STOW PARK STATION

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064058

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: STOW PARK STATION, TILLBRIDGE LANE

Station. c1850. Yellow brick with ashlar dressings. Plain tile roofs with decorative ridge tiles, stone coped gables, 2 tall stacks to rear, and single tall lateral stack. Large wooden slatted and gabled ventilator on ridge to left. 2 storey, 5 bays including 2 single storey bays to the left. Doorway to right with ashlar Caernarvon head and partially glazed door. Window to right in single slightly projecting bay with gable; with 3 narrow plain sashes under single segmental head. Window to the left of doorway with 2 plain sashes under single segmental head. Doorway beyond with ashlar Caernarvon head and partially glazed door. Window beyond to left with 2 narrow casements under single flat head. 2 windows above, each of 2 narrow plain sashes under single segmental head. Coped gable above window to left. Star shaped opening in gable above window to right. Source: Ruddock and Pearson, pp.114.-119.

Interior, contains most of its original railway fittings, including office screen and ticket window, original fireplaces and doors, the booking hall stove and dado panelling, and the kitchen with its cooking range inscribed GWR.

Listing NGR: SK8564381458

SIGNAL BOX AT STOW PARK STATION

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1146606

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: SIGNAL BOX AT STOW PARK STATION, TILLBRIDGE LANE

Signal box. Late C19. Yellow brick with ashlar dressings, some wood. Slate roofs with tall wooden finials and large cusped wooden eaves. Single lateral stack. 2 storeys with upper storey jettied out over lower, with broad decorative first floor band. 3 glazing bar sashes with splayed ashlar lintels. Glass upper storey with glazing bars. North side with plain doorway with plank door set beneath wooden, railed staircase leading up to wooden platform and partially glazed door. Small timber privy on platform to left with plank door. Included for group value only. Source: Ruddock and Pearson, pp.114-119,

Listing NGR: SK8566181465

GALLOWS DALE FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1146780

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: GALLOWS DALE FARMHOUSE, TILLBRIDGE LANE

Farmhouse. Late C18. Red brick, pantile roof with gable stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front with central doorway with round headed reeded doorcase with blocked, traceried fanlight, and partially glazed door. Doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes with 3 similar windows above, all with segmental heads.

Listing NGR: SK8743080914

NO 21 AND ATTACHED BARN TO REAR

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1146594

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: NO 21 AND ATTACHED BARN TO REAR, 21, GAINSBOROUGH ROAD

House with attached barn to rear. Late C18, mid C19. Red brick. Hipped pantile roof with single hip stack and 2 large ridge stacks to rear. L-plan. Two and a half storeys, 3 bay front with plinth, single basement opening with grill and segmental head, to right, and decorated eaves. Central doorway with painted splayed brick lintel, rectangular overlight and, partially glazed door. Doorway flanked by single C19 glazing bar sashes with painted splayed brick lintels. On either side of left window are remnants of C18 blocked windows with segmental heads. Above to the left, a pair of glazing bar sashes under single painted splayed brick lintel. To the left, a remnant of C18 blocked window with segmental head. 2 glazing bar sashes with painted splayed brick lintels to the right. 4 small plain sashes with segmental heads above. North side with two and a half storeyed bay to right with 2 glazing bar sashes, one above the other, both with painted splayed brick lintels, and small blocked opening above with segmental heads. C19 2 storey block to rear of 4 irregular bays. Large blind round headed opening to right with partially glazed door inserted, flanked by plain glazed openings with large overlight above. Glazing bar sash to left with flanking narrow fixed lights and painted splayed segmental head over whole. Glazing bar sash beyond with painted splayed segmental head. 3 glazing bar sashes above, all with painted splayed segmental heads, with small C20 casement with flat head between the 2 windows to the left. Early C19 barn with large- opening with segmental head and plank doors to right with shuttered opening, with segmental head to left. 6 shuttered openings with segmental heads above.

Listing NGR: SK8399682004

THORNLEIGH HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1359485

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: THORNLEIGH HOUSE, GAINSBOROUGH ROAD

House. Mid C18. Red brick with ashlar dressings. Steeply pitched pantile roofs with brick coped gables and kneelers and gable stacks. T-plan. Ashlar plinth, first floor band and quoins. 2 storeys, 3 bay front with central doorway replaced by window. 3 glazing bar sashes with 3 glazing bar sashes above, that over the door narrower, all with ashlar splayed lintels.

Listing NGR: SK8401481942

25, GAINSBOROUGH ROAD

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1308917

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: 25, GAINSBOROUGH ROAD

Cottage. Mid C18, mid C19. Rendered brick. Steeply pitched concrete tiled roof with coped north gable, large-central stack and gable stack to rear. L-plan. 2 storey, 2 bay front with plinth, first floor band and second floor band on north return. 2 C19 plain sashes with segmental heads with 2 similar windows above. Doorway in south return. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8400581912

INGELBY ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064057

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: INGELBY ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE, GAINSBOROUGH ROAD

Public house. Early C19. Colourwashed brick. Hipped concrete tiled roof with 2 stacks to rear. 2 storey, 3 bay front with central doorway with plain, broad doorcase, rectangular overlight and panelled door. Doorway flanked by single glazed bar sashes with 3 glazing bar sashes above.

Listing NGR: SK8396581837

WAPPING LANE FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1146611

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: WAPPING LANE FARMHOUSE AND ATTACHED OUTBUILDING, WAPPING LANE

2 cottages now farmhouse, and attached outbuilding. Late C18, C20. Red brick. Steeply pitched pantile roof-with coped tumbled gables and gable stacks. 2 storey and garret, 2 bay front with first floor band and decorated' -eaves. Central doorway with segmental head and partially glazed door under C20 corrugated plastic porch. To the left, a blocked doorway with segmental head. Casement beyond with another casement to the right of doorway. 2 casements above. All the windows with segmental heads. Pigeoncote, hen-house and out-house set back and attached to left. 2 storey and garret, 4 irregular bay front, with doorway to left with segmental head and flanked by single shuttered opening, that on right only partially glazed, both with segmental heads. C20 lean-to to right with flight of steps beyond leading up to doorway covered in netting. Partially blocked opening to left with netting and segmental head. Glazed fixed window inserted to left. West return gable with coping and stepped openings for pigeons.

Listing NGR: SK8412281812

CROSS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1146582

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: CROSS, GAINSBOROUGH ROAD

Cross. C14, C20. Limestone ashlar. 3 steps lead up to tall rectangular base with chamfered corners, with octagonal shaft, necking and cap above. C20 abacus and cross finial. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8397981777

Church of St. Margaret of Antioch

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: I

List Entry Number: 1359484

Date first listed: 16-Dec-1964

Statutory Address: Church of St. Margaret of Antioch, Gainsborough Road

GV I Parish Church. Mid C11, late C12, early C13, C15, C19, C20. Limestone herringbone rubble, limestone coursed rubble, limestone ashlar, some ironstone and red brick. Slate roofs with decorative ridge tiles and battlemented east gables. West tower, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, rectangular chancel with small northern recess.

C11 tower with herringbone masonry throughout and long-and-short work on corners. West front with blocked lower large pointed opening with C20 round headed light inserted. Small C11 round headed light with hood mould above, and weathered face on plaque and string course above that. Bell openings on all four sides, each with paired round headed openings divided by mid wall shaft with capitals with crude volutes and chamfered impost blocks.

Anglo Saxon nave roof line visible beneath eastern bell opening, with blocked doorway with flat head below. Moulded C15 eaves with projecting corner gargoyles and single gargoyles in centre of each face. Battlements. Between tower and north aisle, part of C11 nave visible with long-and-short work. Clean masonry break with C15 north aisle with rectangular west window with two cusped ogee headed lights and rectangular hood mould. Battlements and ornate pinnacles run above north and south aisles, nave clerestorey and chancel. North side of nave aisle with pointed ironstone window restored in C20, of three cusped, pointed lights with vertical one tracery, hood mould and label stops. Two similar limestone windows beyond but unrestored. A blocked lancet between the two eastern windows. Rectangular east window of north aisle of two pointed cusped lights with rectangular hood mould.

North side of chancel with outline of part of C12 arcade arch visible. Small rectangular C15 single light window with shallow triangular head and rectangular hood mould. East end of chancel with flattened triangular head, three lights with flattened triangular heads, vertical mullions extending into tracery with large cusped oculus above. Lower part of south side of chancel wall to west of C11 herringbone. Two C15 rectangular windows each with three lights with shallow pointed heads and rectangular hood mould. Small C12 lancet to west with C15 rectangular window above with two round headed lights. Some herringbone continues in east end of south aisle with low C20 angle buttress. South side of nave aisle with two large pointed C15 windows each of three pointed, cusped lights with vertical tracery and hood moulds. Narrow single stage buttress with chamfered plinth in between. C15 porch with moulded plinth, eaves and battlements. South side with shallow gable with single ornate pinnacle remaining in west corner. Pointed south doorway with deeply moulded surround and hood mould. Porch interior flanked by stone benches. South doorway with pointed head and moulded doorway and plank door.

West end of south aisle with fragments of Anglo Saxon cross with interlace and cable decoration reset. Rectangular window above with two lights with cusped ogee heads and rectangular hood mould. Corner of C11 nave with long-and-short work in corner of nave and aisle. Early C12 interior tower arch not bonded into tower, with round head, small chamfered imposts and plain jambs.

North arcade of c1175 of two bays with round chamfered heads, round pier and semi-circular responds; central pier with bold foliated volute capital and eastern capital with large flat leaves and volutes. All with waterholding bases. Early C13 south arcade of two bays with pointed double chamfered heads, octagonal central pier and keeled responds, plain capitals, hood moulds and head in spandrel. Early C12 round chancel arch with large round roll moulded outer order and two inner rectangular orders, large chamfered imposts, cushion capitals with spoon-like decorations and single shaft on each side. C13 arch to north chancel recess with double chamfered steeply pointed arch, semi-circular responds and plain capitals. Niche in south wall of chancel with pointed chamfered surround and polygonal pedestal. C11 cross head embedded in north wall. C19 and C20

altar rail, pews, pulpit, lectern and octagonal ashlar font.

Listing NGR: SK8397381760

2km study area

21, CHURCH LANE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064064

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: 21, CHURCH LANE

House. Early C19. Red brick. Coiodte tiled roof with gable stacks. 2 storey, 3 bay front with central doorway with reeded doorcase, small hood, traceried overlight and partially glazed door. Doorway flanked by single plain sashes with 3 plain sashes above. All the windows with painted splayed brick lintels with ashlar keystones.

Listing NGR: SK8817582116

STABLES AND PIGEONCOTE AT CHURCH END FARM

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1146735

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: STABLES AND PIGEONCOTE AT CHURCH END FARM, CHURCH LANE

Stables and pigeoncote. Late C18. Red brick. Pantile roof with dentillated eaves. 3 stable doorways with segmental heads and plank double doors. Central doorway flanked by single slit openings, with doorway above with segmental head and plank door. Flanking doorway and above are 2 partially blocked openings for pigeon access. Brick nesting boxes intact inside. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8813382006

CHURCH OF ST MARY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: I

List Entry Number: 1146624

Date first listed: 16-Dec-1964

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ST MARY, CHURCH LANE

Parish church. c.1034-49, c.1090, c.1150, c.1170, C13, early C15, chancel restored 1850-2, remainder restored 1864-7 by J. L. Pearson on both occasions, 1983. Uncoursed and coursed limestone rubble, limestone ashlar, lead roofs with stone coped gables and cross finials of various designs. Some slate. Nave, north-west vestry, north stair turret, north and south transepts, crossing tower, rectangular chancel. Mid C12 nave with C12 and C19 west front with plinth and flanking pilaster buttresses. Steps lead up to partially restored central C12 doorway of 4 orders with inner rectangular jambs and 3 shafts on each side, the central shafts with chevron decoration. Scalloped cushion capitals with geometric decoration above and abaci. Round head with 2 chevroned inner orders, a roll moulded order and chevroned outer order. Plank doors. Early C15 pointed niche with cusping, to north. 2 pointed C19 lights above set in C19 rubble filling large C14 opening. C12 flat string course above and

upper oculus. North side of nave with plinth and flat string course running over corner pilaster buttress. Round headed window to east immediately above string course with pilaster buttress just beyond. C20 lean-to vestry below string course to east, with 2 re-set windows to east, one with pointed, the other a round head, and coal-hole door below. North side of vestry with double glazed doors with 3 lights to east with pointed heads. Above vestry, C12 round headed window with C12 stair turret to east, removed in C19 from original position against the north-west jamb of interior crossing arch. Turret with C19 string course, quoins and pyramidal slate roof, and 4 Anglo Saxon round, and round headed lights re-set on north and west sides. North transept lower levels of c.1034-49, and upper levels of 1090. Stepped plinth. West side of north transept with tall, pointed mid C13 window of 2 pointed lights with quatrefoil above and hood mould. Slab quoins. North side with narrow window with massive through stone jambs and rectangular head. C12 oculus above. Coped gable with C19 cross finial with interlace decoration. East side with tall, pointed mid C13 window of 2 pointed lights with quatrefoil above and hood mould. In corner of chancel and transept projects corner of C11 chancel bonded into transept wall, with slab quoins. North side of later C12 chancel with clear masonry break from C11 work. Stepped plinth runs round chancel. 4 pilaster buttresses alternate with 2 tiers of 3 windows restored in C19. 3 lower windows with round headed windows and nook shafts. 3 upper, smaller round headed windows. Corbelled eaves and parapet above. East end of chancel with flanking pilaster buttresses. Wall and windows in between reconstructed in C19 with central pilaster running up to just below gable. Single round headed window on each side with chevroned heads, nook shafts and cushion capitals. Single smaller round headed windows flank pilaster above. Single oculi with cable decoration flank pilaster in gable. South side of chancel with 4 pilaster buttresses alternating with 2 tiers of 3 windows restored in C19. 3 lower windows with round chevroned heads and nook shafts. 3 upper, small round headed windows. Corbelled eaves and parapet above. In corner of chancel and transept projects corner of C11 chancel with slab quoins and bonded into transept wall and with clean masonry break from C12 chancel. Lower levels of south transept of c.1034-49, and upper levels of c.1090. Stepped plinth with square and chamfered profiles. Slab quoins on south-east and south-west corners. East side with small round headed opening with hood mould. Mid C13 window to south, of 2 lights with quatrefoil and hood mould. South side with narrow round headed light of c.1090 with hood mould with Jews' harp decoration. Tall early C13 window to west of 2 pointed lights with plate traceried quatrefoil and hood mould. C12 oculus above. West side of south transept with single small narrow C12 window with round head and hood mould with small monster head label stops. South side of nave with 3 pilaster buttresses, that to east masking joint with C11 transept. Large mid C12 doorway partially restored in C19. 4 orders with inner rectangular jambs with moulded profile, and 3 shafts on each side, the 2 outer shafts on each side with chevron decoration. Scalloped cushion capitals with geometric patterning above, and scored abaci. Round head with 5 orders, the 2 inner orders with chevroned decoration, third order roll moulded, fourth order with complex chevron and outer order with double billet. Plank doors. C11 stone coffin against wall to east. String course runs above doorway with scallop decoration. 2 round headed windows above with pilaster buttress to west with another round headed window beyond. String course continues and runs over corner pilaster buttress. Early C15 crossing tower on C11 foundations. Single narrow rectangular lights flank steep pitched roofs rising against tower. C11 round light re-set in this position on north side. String course with bell openings on all 4 sides above. Each bell opening with pointed head with 3 pointed lights and vertical tracery above. Moulded eaves above with corner gargoyles and gargoyles in centre of each face. Battlements above with ornate corner pinnacles and standing figures of 4 Evangelists in centre of each face. Nave interior with pointed north doorway, plank doors and C17 lintel. Small pointed aumbry to east. Large crossing 35 foot square, masonry up to impost level of c.1034-49; heads of crossing arches and above of c.1090. Signs of fire damage on earlier masonry. 4 piers stand

on massive plinths of one square and 4 chamfered stages. Each jamb decorated with single pilaster strip and half shafts with crude bases. Outer arches of crossing with round moulded heads, the outer order of western arch with Jews' harp decoration. Inner face of crossing with C12 pointed, moulded arches supported on C12 massive polygonal piers on tall, chamfered stepped plinths inserted into CII corners of crossing. North transept with narrow west doorway of c.1034-49, leading into C20 vestry, with non-radial voussoirs, chamfered impostes and long and short quoins running through thickness of wall. To north of west window of north transept the remnant of CII window jamb with quoining exposed. East wall of north transept with ornate niche heavily restored in C19, containing remnant of early C13 wall painting of the murder of Thomas Becket, consisting of bishop's robes. To east of outer north transept arch rectangular opening inserted with steps leading to rood screen no longer extant. 2 corbel heads of musicians in north transept, and 2 smaller plain corbels. Floor paved with various C18 gravestones. South transept with 3 corbel heads, 2 wearing hats. Floor paved with various C18 gravestones. Chancel of c1170 heavily restored in C19. Quadrapartite rib vaults of 3 bays with chevroned ribs and ball flower decoration rebuilt in C19. Vaults supported on corbel heads to west and tripartite responds to east with scalloped or beaded cushion capitals, decorated bases and abaci running into string course on wall. Wall arcade runs round north, east and south walls with plain shafts mostly replaced in C19, round heads with rich chevron and ball flower decoration and cushion capitals with various decorations. Windows above with surrounds decorated with chevron and key pattern. East end rebuilt in C19 with scalloped string course above wall arcade and another above lower windows which continues over north and south walls. Upper windows plain except for south east window with nook shafts and roll moulded head. Nave with C17 tie beam roof inscribed 1685. Monument on south wall of nave to Thomas Holbeach, died 1591, of stone with coat of arms and scrolls. C17 polygonal pulpit with decorative panels restored in 1877. 6 pews with C14 bench ends with cusped tracery and flower heads. C15 octagonal stone font, each side with single motif; a green man; serpent; star of David and flower heads. Bowl supported on cluster of shafts with foliate capitals and face and foliate motif in north-east and south-east corners, and long tailed dragon stretching between north-west and south-west corners. 2 C16 chests in nave. Ornate C16 chest in north transept and fragment of base of small shaft. C14 lectern in south transept with cusped tracery, flower heads and ornate finials. Highly ornate C17 chair with arms and back decorated with daisy heads and swirling leaves. C14 fragmentary tombstone with ornate cross inscribed and other ornate fragments. Monument on north-east pier of crossing of metal, to Richard Burgh, died c1616. 2 coffin lids in chancel floor, probably C13, both with faces and hands clasped in prayer viewed through round openings. That on south side with inscription: "Alle men that ben in lif, prai for Emme was Fuk wif." Dating of earlier campaigns controversial. One of major examples of Anglo Saxon architecture in the country. Sources: E. Fernie. *The Architecture of the Anglo-Saxons*. 1983, pp.124-127; G. Atkinson. *Associated Architectural Societies, Reports and Papers, I*, 1850-1, pp.319-25; H. M. Taylor. *Architectural Journal* 131, 1974, pp.362-6; M. Spurrell. *St. Mary's, Stow in Lindsey*. 1982. Quiney pp.40, 274-5.

Listing NGR: SK8819481998

THRESHING BARN AT CHURCH END FARM

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064063

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: THRESHING BARN AT CHURCH END FARM, CHURCH LANE

Threshing barn. Mid C18. Red brick. Steeply pitched hipped pantile roof with dentillated eaves. Large rectangular opening with wooden lintel and plank doors. 2 slit openings to left with 2 more above them. Doorway to right with flat head and plank door. Slit opening to left with 3 slit openings above. Listing NGR: SK8812681983

WHIPPING POST

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1064062
Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985
Statutory Address: WHIPPING POST, CHURCH LANE

Whipping post. 1789. Wood, iron. 6 foot wooden post with hinged whipping irons attached on north and south sides, each with 2 wrist holds of different sizes and lower clasp to secure wrists in place. Left hand iron inscribed with 1789 W.H. Included for group value only. Listing NGR: SK8821081966

9, INGHAM ROAD

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1146755
Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985
Statutory Address: 9, INGHAM ROAD

Cottage. C17, C20. Brown brick, steeply pitched corrugated iron roof-with tile coped gables, large central stack and 2 raking dormers with sliding sashes. Single storey and attic, plinth. Central C20 doorway with plain doorcase and plank door. 3 light C20 casement to left with another to the right with a doorway attached to the right with plain doorcase and panelled door. Listing NGR: SK8837181978

MANOR FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1359486
Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985
Statutory Address: MANOR FARMHOUSE, STOW PARK ROAD

Manor house now farmhouse. c1636, c1870. Artisan Mannerist house reduced and adapted in C19. Red brick, hipped slate roof with 3 stacks to rear. 2 storey, 4 bay front with plinth, first floor band and flat band at eaves. Doorway to left with C17 flanking moulded brick pilasters, with moulded brick bases, plain capitals and pediment. C19 rectangular overlight and double partially glazed doors. Doorway with mingle long window to left and 2 long windows to the right, all C19, with flat heads and double glazing bar doors. 4 windows above. That to the left, C19, with a plain sash with segmental head. Smaller glazing bar sash over doorway 2 C19 glazing bar sashes beyond with segmental heads. East return with flat band rising over 2 pairs of blocked windows one above the other with blocked C17 doorway to right truncated where east wall reduced in C19. Doorway with brick moulded pilaster with bare and plain capital left, brick moulded pediment with right corner cut off and right pilaster also removed. House stands on moated site, part of moat intact to east. Listing NGR: SK8805381951

6, STURTON ROAD

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064066

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: 6, STURTON ROAD

House. Early C19. Red brick. Concrete tile roof with gable stacks. L-plan. 2 storey, 3 bay front with central doorway with small hood, reeded doorcase, traceried fanlight and partially glazed door. Doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes. 3 glazing bar aluminium casements above. All the windows with splayed plaster lintels with scored voussoirs. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8823381898

WESLEYAN CHAPEL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1146761

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: WESLEYAN CHAPEL, STURTON ROAD

Wesleyan Chapel. 1824, C20. Red brick. Pantile roof with coped eastern gable with broad kneelers, and dentillated eaves on north and south returns. Single storey, 3 bay east front with central doorway with round head of long, narrow brick voussoirs, leaded light fanlight and plank door. Doorway flanked by single windows with round heads with long, narrow brick voussoirs, lower fixed windows with margin lights and upper round headed casements. Round headed ashlar plaque above door with "1824 + Wesleyan Chapel" inscribed. 3 glazing bar sashes with flat heads on north return. C20 addition at rear.

Listing NGR: SK8824181888

OLD RECTORY HOME FOR THE ELDERLY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1359488

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: OLD RECTORY HOME FOR THE ELDERLY, STOW ROAD

Rectory now Home for the Elderly. c1870. Stock brick, red brick, some ashlar. Slate roof with stone coped gables, decorative eaves and with 2 ridge stacks, a single stack to rear and single projecting stack on front. 2 storey with 3 storey bay above door, 5 bay front with doorway to right with pointed overlight, gabled ashlar hood mould and plank door. Doorway flanked by single narrow fixed lights with pointed heads and small gabled hood moulds. 2 narrow plain sashes to right; 2 three light plain sashed windows to left. Projecting stack beyond. Above to the right a pair of narrow plain sashes, flanked by red brick crosses with red brick decorative motif above. Above door 2 plain sashes with pointed heads and red brick decoration. 3 narrow plain sashes above with a conical roof above. 2 two light plain sashes to the left.

Listing NGR: SK8891381257

OLD HALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1146778
Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985
Statutory Address: OLD HALL, STOW ROAD

House. Late C18, early C19. Colourwashed red brick. Slate roof with gabled east end and hipped west end. Single gable stack, single ridge stack, single hip stack. 2 storey plus garret, 5 irregular bay front. Doorway to left with rectangular overlight, pilastered doorcase, partially glazed door and C19 porch on slender columns. Glazing bar sash to left with 2 plain sashes to right and a single glazing bar sash beyond. 3 glazing bar sashes above. All the windows with splayed plaster lintels.
Listing NGR: SK8901880542

CHURCH OF ST HUGH OF AVALON

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1146772
Date first listed: 16-Dec-1964
Date of most recent amendment: 12-Jul-1985
Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ST HUGH OF AVALON, STOW ROAD

Parish church. 1879 by John Loughborough Pearson. Red brick, ashlar dressings. Plain tiled roofs with decorated ridge tiles, plain tiled west gable, double dentillated eaves and eastern bell turret with plain tiled base, wooden slat bell openings, squat lead spire and weathervane. Narthex, nave, north vestry, apsidal chancel with rectangular north recess. Low narthex with lean-to roof and 3 ashlar dressed rectangular windows. Gable rises above narthex with 3 pointed, cusped, ashlar-dressed lights. North side with large, projected stack to west, and 2 windows to east, each of 3 ashlar-dressed, pointed lights. North vestry with plain west wall, north wall with 3 ashlar-dressed lights with central taller light and ashlar hood mould. East wall with pointed doorway with ashlar hood mould and plank door. Plain north recess. Tall, broad apsidal east end with 5 plain, pointed, ashlar-dressed lights. South side of chancel and nave with 2 two stage buttresses and 3 three light, pointed, ashlar-dressed windows. South wall of narthex with pointed doorway with ashlar hood mould and plank door. Very plain interior with double dentillated eaves. Pointed doorway to north vestry with plank door. Plain pointed arch to north recess. C19 tie beam roofs. C19 screen and altar rail. Plain aumbry in south wall of apse with shallow triangular head. Source: Quiney, pp.275.
Listing NGR: SK8902080461

LYCH GATE AND WALL OF CHURCH OF ST HUGH OF AVALON

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1064068
Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985
Statutory Address: LYCH GATE AND WALL OF CHURCH OF ST HUGH OF AVALON, STOW ROAD

Lychgate and wall bounding church to west, north and south. 1879 by John Loughborough Pearson. Red brick with ashlar dressings. Lych gate to right with pointed arch with moulded ashlar hood mould and iron railed gates. Gateway rises to ashlar dressed gable above with pronounced kneelers with small trefoils to north and south. Low wall runs to north with ashlar coping and low pilaster buttresses on east side. Taller walls running eastwards on north and south sides, each rising in 3

large steps with brick coping and pilaster buttresses. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8900280454

WHITE SWAN INN

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064105

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: WHITE SWAN INN, NEWTON ROAD

Public house. Late c18 with minor C20 alterations, painted brick with hipped concrete tiled roof with 2 brick wall stacks. 2 storey 3 bay front with first floor band and recessed semi-circular headed niche. Central C20 door with traceried fanlight having a wooden surround with Doric pilasters and open dentillated pediment, flanked by single glazing bar sashes. Above the door is a semi-circular headed fixed light with C20 glazing, flanked by single sashes sitting on the first floor band. All windows have brick segmental heads. To left a single storey C20 extension with ramped wall.

Listing NGR: SK8364577869

BARN AND PIGEONCOTE AT WHITE SWAN FARM

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064106

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: BARN AND PIGEONCOTE AT WHITE SWAN FARM, NEWTON ROAD

Barn and pigeoncote. Late C18. Red brick with pantiled roof. Barn of 3 bays with raised coped tumbled gables, dogtooth eaves course. Pilasters to either side of blocked central arched doorway. Taller pigeoncote to right. Staggered butt purlin roof. Pigeoncote has brick boxes to all four sides for approx. 1000 birds. Listed for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8362377881

TORKSEY LOCK AND FOOTBRIDGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1147315

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: TORKSEY LOCK AND FOOTBRIDGE, FOSS DIKE SIDE

Canal lock and bridge. C19. Ashlar, wood, cast iron. Rectangular lock chamber with double gates at either end and a footbridge over end nearest road. Ashlar side walls with cast iron capstans to control lock gates. Double gates made of wood with iron mountings. The footbridge is of steel with a balustrade and handrail. The Foss Dike Navigation Canal was originally dug in Roman times but was re-opened during the reign of James I. This lock controls the outfall to the Trent.

Listing NGR: SK8377478071

TORKSEY CASTLE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: I

List Entry Number: 1064079

Date first listed: 16-Dec-1964

Statutory Address: TORKSEY CASTLE, TRENT SIDE

2/78 Torksey Castle 16-12-64 | Country house, now a ruin. The west facade and part of the rear wall only survive. 1560. Coursed lias and limestone rubble, red brick in English bond, all with ashlar dressings and some diaper work in blue brick headers. 3 storey 7 bay front, arranged with 4 single projecting faceted bays which rise full height and were taller than the 3 intervening bays which were topped by crow stepped gables, only the left hand one of which survives. Plinth, moulded first floor string course and bands to towers. The lowest storey is in stone and has an irregular pattern of fenestration comprising single, 2, and 3 light windows. The central bay is missing at ground level and the upper work is supported on a later brick pier. Above the central bay to either side are 2 corbelled out chimney backs with moulded stone corbels, between these is set a 3 light window. To the left are 2 similar windows, one contained in a projecting tower. The furthest projecting tower has a 4 light window flanked by single similar windows on the facets. To the right the first tower has single openings with hood moulds, the second tower has 2 light windows with hood moulds to front face and facets; between the towers is a further 3 light window. To the second floor two 2 light windows survive in 2 of the gables, and 2 light and single openings to 3 of the towers. All windows are stone cross mullioned except the 2 in the gables. The inside wall shows 2 original fireplaces, one with a 4 centred moulded arched surround with sunk spandrels. The other with flat lintels and moulded ashlar surround having a slightly projecting ledge. In the tower, to the left of the central bay are the sockets for a turning stair which emerged at first floor level through a 4 centred arched doorway. To the rear at ground floor level is a broad 4 centred arched kitchen fireplace. At first floor is a 4 centred arched fireplace with moulded surround terminating in Tudor rose stops with foliated spandrels. The house was built by Sir Robert Jermyn and slighted during the Civil War. A drawing by Nattes of 1793 in the Banks collection shows the west facade in its ruinous condition. Also scheduled as an Ancient Monument.

Listing NGR: SK8361478781

THE PADDOCKS CASTLE VIEW

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1359495

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: THE PADDOCKS CASTLE VIEW, CHURCH LANE

House. Late C18 with C20 alterations. Red brick in Flemish bond with pantile roof having raised brick coped gables and single brick gable stack. 2 storey 2 bay front with first floor band and dentillated eaves course. To each floor are 2 C20 casements with flat splayed rubbed brick arches. The entrance is in a rear single storey outshut. Listed for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8365478914

GRAVESTONE 8 PACES FROM SE ANGLE OF NAVE OF CHURCH OF ST PETER

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1147328

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Statutory Address: GRAVESTONE 8 PACES FROM SE ANGLE OF NAVE OF CHURCH OF ST PETER, MAIN STREET

Gravestone. 1705. Ashlar. With shaped scrolled top. Inscribed to "Mary wife of Antony Bud who was buried June ye 8 Day 1705". Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8370678936

Torksey Viaduct over River Trent

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II*

List Entry Number: 1359456

Date first listed: 11-Jun-1985

Date of most recent amendment: 13-Jun-2017

Location Description: The viaduct crosses into Nottinghamshire at postcode DN22 0EU.

Statutory Address: Torksey, Lincolnshire, LN1 2EE

Summary

Torksey Viaduct is a railway viaduct completed in 1849 and designed to span the River Trent and its flood plain. Different engineering solutions were deployed to carry the line over the main river channel and the wider flood plain, including a very early use of box girder construction for the river channel section.

Reasons for Designation

The Torksey Viaduct, built between 1847 and 1849 by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company to span the River Trent and its flood plain, is listed at Grade II* for the following principal reasons:

- * Historic interest: as one of the earliest examples of box girder construction, designed by the notable C19 railway engineer John Fowler;
- * Structural engineering interest: as a complex early railway structure, incorporating three different engineering solutions to the need to deal with a range of different ground and environmental conditions;
- * Completeness: as a largely unaltered example of a complex mid-C19 railway viaduct which survives in much the same condition at the present time as when it was in use;
- * Legibility: the need for a range of different engineering designs for different parts of the viaduct, and the details of those designs survive in clearly legible condition throughout the structure.

History

The Torksey Viaduct was built by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company, for the railway's Claborough Junction-Sykes Junction branch line. It was constructed between 1847 and 1849 and opened to traffic in April 1850. The viaduct was designed by the engineer John Fowler to span the River Trent near Torksey, on the border between Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. Fowler used the then innovative box girder form of construction to span the river channel, with two box girder sections supported by a central masonry pier forming the western section of the viaduct. The longer eastern section was designed to span a subsidiary channel and the river's flood plain, and comprises twenty spans carried on trestles formed of hollow cast-iron columns. This extends eastwards to join an embankment which terminates at the western pier of the bridge which formerly carried the railway over the Gainsborough-Lincoln Road. The opening of the viaduct was delayed by a number of months by the refusal of the Board of Trade's inspector to sanction the use of the viaduct because of 'doubts as to the ultimate security' of the structure. The box girder spans were strengthened in 1877 to take account of increased traffic loadings, and again in 1897, when

substantial steel lattice girders were inserted centrally into both spans. The viaduct remained in use until the closure of the line to passenger traffic in November 1959, but now carries pedestrian traffic, a footpath route across the north side of the viaduct having been formally opened in July 2016.

The viaduct was first listed on 12/07/1985 with two List entries, one for the Bassetlaw District of Nottinghamshire (List entry 1233881), the other for the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (List entry 1359456). The List subsequently was amended to remove the duplicate entry 123881 on 19/05/2015.

Details

A railway viaduct built 1847-9 and designed by the engineer John Fowler to span the River Trent and its flood plain on the Lincolnshire-Nottinghamshire border near the village of Torksey in Lincolnshire.

MATERIALS The viaduct is constructed of iron box girders and cast iron columns and beams, supported by ashlar and coursed masonry abutments and a central pier at its western end, and with an earth embankment terminating at a brick abutment with ashlar dressings at the eastern end.

PLAN The viaduct is formed of three distinct sections, with two box girder spans over the river channel at its western end, twenty shorter spans carried on trestles over the subsidiary river channel and flood plain and an embanked section extending from the trestle section to the Gainsborough to Lincoln road at its eastern end.

EXTERIOR The western end of the viaduct is formed of two, iron box girder spans, each circa 30 metres in length and supported at each end by masonry abutments in the form of semi-circular, moulded arches with brick linings, each arch with a keystone set below a moulded band course. The advanced flanking piers are formed of coursed masonry with rusticated quoins, each pier rising from a moulded and domed base and terminating at a moulded entablature, blocking course and a shallow pyramidal cap. The east end abutment rises from the river channel and its base forms cutwaters within the river. The single, central pier is similarly detailed, and forms the junction between the two box girder sections. The parapets to the box girder sections are formed from riveted iron plates. At the centre of both box girder sections is a steel lattice girder inserted in 1897 to strengthen the structure. The northern side of the box girder section of the viaduct has been repaired and fitted with timber boarding to facilitate pedestrian access across the viaduct, together with a security mesh secured to the north face of the lattice girders.

The deck of the eastern end of the viaduct is comprised of twenty spans carried on trestles formed from hollow, cast-iron columns and cast-iron beams. Each trestle is comprised of a cast-iron base beam which supports vertical columns at the centre of each trestle, and raking columns at each end. The central pair of vertical columns are linked by diagonal cross bracing. The columns support a transverse head beam which carries longitudinal beams forming the viaduct deck. The beam junctions are carried on moulded cast-iron pads located above each column. The longitudinal beams carry cantilevered deck beams which extend outwards on each side beyond the line of the trestles to support what appear to be C20 post and rail parapets. The majority of the trestles are formed of a single tier of four vertical columns. The viaduct increases in width as the trestle section advances westwards towards the box girder section. A number of trestles incorporate a fifth vertical column and an asymmetrical head beam which extends further outwards on the south side to carry a fifth longitudinal beam. Trestles at the west end of this section of the viaduct which stand in the secondary river channel are formed of two tiers of columns, the lower tier with seven vertical columns, the upper tier with both vertical and raking columns. The trestle section of the viaduct terminates at a short section of embankment which extends eastwards as far as the west abutment

of the railway bridge which formerly spanned the Gainsborough to Lincoln road to the north of Torksey village.

CHURCH OF ST PETER

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II*

List Entry Number: 1064078

Date first listed: 16-Dec-1964

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ST PETER, MAIN STREET

Parish church. Early C13, late C13, C16, 1821 rebuilding of nave, aisle and chancel. Squared limestone rubble, coursed limestone rubble rendered, ashlar quoins and dressings, all with lead roofs. Western tower, nave, north aisle, vestry and chancel. The C16 2 stage, angle buttressed, tower is in squared limestone rubble and has a moulded plinth and cyma moulded string course, battlemented parapet with 4 corner pinnacles. The 2 light belfry openings to each face have plain panel tracery and hood moulds. In the south face of the tower is set a grotesque heads. The west window is of 3 lights with late C13 intersecting tracery set in a C16 deeply concave moulded surround with hood mould. Above is a kneeling carved figure. The north aisle, rebuilt in 1821, is rendered and has 2 two light windows with Y tracery and hood moulds. The vestry has a north door with hood mould and human head stops and a 2 light east window with C19 plate tracery. The chancel has a 2 light east winnow with C19 Y tracery and a cross fleury to gable. Behind the render of the south wall of the chancel can be seen a blocked doorway, indicating that the chancel has been shortened. The south wall of the nave has a central pointed headed door flanked by single 2 light Y traceried windows. Interior. The early C13 3 bay north arcade has filleted quatrefoil piers having good octagonal stiff leaf capitals, double chamfered arches with hood moulds and label stops. At the springing of the arches are small sprigs of foliage. The responds have shafts to either side. The C16 tall tower arch has one continuous outer chamfered order with hood mould, and an inner order springing from moulded impost blocks. In the nave, high up in the south wall) s a pointed niche containing a reset worn seated figure, possibly a C13 virgin and child. The C13 chancel arch of 2 chamfered orders is supported on annular corbels with human heads to the undersides, that to the north being a bishop. In the chancel is a C19 doorway to the vestry. Nave, aisle and chancel have moulded plaster cornices with dogtooth decoration. There is C19 glass in the chancel, and the south window is dated 1917. All fittings are C19 or C20 except for the font. This is an early C13 tub which has a zone of stiff leaf decoration around the top, a hobnail band around the middle, it sits on a C19 pedestal. In the west wall is an early C19 charities board. Monuments. The altar table re-uses a C15 recumbent black letter slab with a shallow carving of a lady with coats of arms to either side of the head. In the west wall of the nave is a late C18 marble wall plaque to members of the Ellis family. Listing NGR: SK8369978951

WINDMILL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064059

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: WINDMILL, TRENT PORT LANE

Windmill. Early C19. Red brick. Broken decorated eaves. Doorway in south side with concrete lintel. Opening above with segmental head. Partially blocked oculus above. North side with doorway

narrowing towards the top, concrete lintel and broken opening above. Opening with segmental head and partially blocked oculus above. West side with opening with head broken and irregular broken opening to right. East side with 2 small rectangular openings.

Listing NGR: SK8340981598

GATEWAY TO GATE BURTON HALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064086

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: GATEWAY TO GATE BURTON HALL, GATE BURTON HALL DRIVE

Gateway. Late C18. Limestone ashlar. 2 central gate piers with single smaller gate triers to each side with connecting cast iron railings. Main gate piers with tall blind arched panels, moulded cornice, rectangular block above with pale yellow oval rosette, moulded upper cornice and cap. Outer piers with blind arched panels, blocked cornice, rectangular block above and moulded cap. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8378082599

OLD RECTORY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1359457

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: OLD RECTORY, GATE BURTON HALL DRIVE

Rectory now house. Date C18, early C19, C20. Stock brick and red brick. Slate roofs with single gable, ridge, projecting and rear stacks. Decorated eaves in places. L-plan. 2 storey and garret, 8 bay south front with polygonal 3 bay projection to left with low central glazing bar sash. 2 glazing bar sashes to right. Single, early C19 bay set far back to right with decorated eaves and glazing bar sash. 2 bay C20 extension set far back to right with C20 casements. 2 upper glazing bar sashes in projecting bays with 3 glazing bar sashes to right. Partially glazed doorway with rectangular overlight in west return with irregular C18 and C19 fenestration. C20 addition to rear. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK8382982859

CHURCH OF ST HELEN

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1064087

Date first listed: 16-Dec-1964

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ST HELEN, GATE BURTON HALL DRIVE

Parish church. 1866. Coursed limestone rubble, limestone ashlar dressings. Slate roofs with stone coped gables and east finial. West tower, nave, rectangular chancel with north vestry. Plinth runs round entire church. West front with low 2 stage clasping buttresses, pointed west doorway of 3 moulded orders, plank door and hood mould. Round window above containing cusped quatrefoil. 2 narrow rectangular windows flank clock above. Bell openings on all 4 sides, each pointed with paired pointed lights and hood mould. Moulded eaves with 8 projecting gargoyles, quatrefoiled parapet and 8 ornate pinnacles. North side of nave with 2 stage buttresses alternating with 3 pointed

windows each with paired pointed cusped lights, cusped oculus above and hood mould. North side of vestry with 2 pointed cusped lights, cusped tracery and hood mould. East side with single cusped lancet with hood mould. North side of chancel with 2 pointed windows divided by 2 stage buttress, each of 2 pointed cusped lights and cusped tracery and hood mould. East end with moulded string course with large, pointed, 4 light window with cusped tracery. South side of chancel with 2 pointed 2 light windows with cusped tracery and hood moulds, divided by 2 stage buttresses. South side of nave with 5 two stage buttresses dividing 4 pointed 2 light windows with cusped tracery of various designs. Interior tower arch with triple chamfered pointed head and jambs in one. Nave and chancel with chevron decorated eaves. Pointed, double chamfered north vestry arch with inner order supported on corbels and C20 panelled screen set below. Pointed, double chamfered chancel arch with polygonal jambs and capitals. C19 roofs. C20 west organ loft with cast iron spiral staircase to north. C12 drum font with beaded arcading containing large flower heads and human heads. C19 pews, panelled pulpit, brass lectern and altar rail. Ornate C19 altar with highly painted triptych altar piece with 4 standing bishops and saints, with outer relief panels depicting the Annunciation and Circumcision. Several C18 and C19 brass plaques to the Hutton family.

Listing NGR: SK8389082899

GATE BURTON HALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II*

List Entry Number: 1359458

Date first listed: 16-Oct-1979

Date of most recent amendment: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: GATE BURTON HALL, GATE BURTON HALL DRIVE

Country house now 3 residences. 1774-80, 1913-14, by Detmar Blow, c.1920. Brown brick, red brick, limestone ashlar dressings. Black pantile and slate hipped roofs with 8 stacks to rear, Brown brick C18 south front with red brick single storey 2 bay additions to left and right of 1913-14. Two and a half storey, 5 bay C18 front with brick plinth, broad first floor ashlar band and narrower ashlar band above. 3 central bays project slightly with central ashlar doorway with round moulded head and surround, ornate, scrolled keystone with looped festoons of fruit and flowers above and moulded cornice. Partially glazed double doors and large plain fanlight. Doorway flanked by 2 glazing bar sashes on each side with 5 glazing bar sashes above and 5 smaller glazing bar sashes above. Moulded ashlar cornice and parapet above rising to pediment over 3 central bays. Single storey bays to left and right with ashlar plinth and 2 glazing bar sashes each, with raised ashlar keystones. Moulded ashlar band above with ashlar dressed red brick parapet. C18 west front with red brick additions to 7 bay ground floor and 3 storey, 2 bays to left of 1913-14. 2 glazing bar sashes to right set in blind rectangular openings with raised ashlar keystones. Windows flanked by broad brick pilasters. Ashlar band above runs across 3 bays to left supported by 2 ashlar rectangular columns with flanking ashlar pilasters. 3 round headed brick arches set behind. Ashlar dressed brick parapet-above. Brown brick C18 house set back above with 5 glazing bar sashes and 4 smaller glazing bar sashes above. 2 bays to left project forward with giant order ashlar corner pilaster to right with rounded base and re-entrant curved capital. Ashlar quoins to left. 2 glazing bar sashes with 2 glazing bar sashes above, all with raised ashlar r keystones. Ashlar band above and 2 glazing bar sashes above. Ashlar modillioned cornice above with ashlar dressed brick parapet. North front of 1913-14 of red brick with ashlar dressings. Two and a half storeys, 5 bay front with plinth, 4 giant order pilasters with Corinthian capitals, second floor ashlar band and ashlar quoins. Central ashlar doorway with round moulded head and scrolled keystone, with festoons of fruit and flowers above and scrolled open pediment

supported on ornate, scrolled brackets. Panelled doors. Doorway flanked by single narrow glazing bar sashes under continuous ashlar cornice. Doorway flanked by single glazing bar sashes with moulded ashlar architraves and keystones, with single glazing bar sashes beyond with raised ashlar keystones. 3 glazing bar sashes above doorway with moulded ashlar architraves and raised keystones. Single glazing bar sashes beyond with raised ashlar keystones. Narrow glazing bar sash between first and second windows to left. 5 glazing bar sashes above with narrow glazing bar sash between first and second windows to left. Modillioned ashlar dressed pediment rises above central 3 bays with keyed oculus. Red brick wing to east of c1920 with regularly placed glazing bar sashes with raised ashlar keystones and moulded ashlar eaves. Fine neo-classical interior of Detmar Blow. Hall with 3 giant order plain round headed arches with scrolled keystones. 2 flight ashlar staircase and gallery with ornate tread ends and ornate wrought iron banisters and upper balustrade. 2 panelled rooms, that to the south west painted green and gold with bands of egg and dart decoration. Panelled plaster ceiling with floral festoons and musical instruments. Adam type white marble fireplace with inner green marble moulded surround. Library with American cedar panelling with 5 large round headed niches with scrolled keystones. Large Venetian window to east. Ornate white marble fireplace with central panel with angel and cherubs, inner yellow and grey streaked marble moulded surround. Small study on north-east with plaster ceiling band of acorns and oak leaves, ornate white marble fireplace with inlaid coloured marble. Upstairs rooms with good quality, often ornate, fireplaces.

Listing NGR: SK8369183040

GATE BURTON HALL COTTAGES

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1166351

Date first listed: 12-Jul-1985

Statutory Address: GATE BURTON HALL COTTAGES, 1 AND 2, GATE BURTON HALL DRIVE

2 cottages as pseudo-stable block. c.1914, probably by Detmar Blow. Red brick with ashlar dressings. Plain tile and slate roofs with 2 three light dormers and 6 two light dormers, all with casements. 4 tall ridge stacks. 2 storey and attic, 12 bay south front with large central, ashlar dressed round headed archway with scrolled ashlar keystone, leading through to courtyard. Archway flanked by single brick pilasters with ashlar diamonds inset. 3 glazing bar sashes to left with scrolled brick keystones. 3 bays to left beyond project with steeply pitched slate roof. 2 glazing bar sashes with ashlar keystones flank central brick niche set within ashlar moulded architrave with panel above with festoon of fruit and flowers and bracketed segmental pediments. 2 glazing bar sashes to right of archway with scrolled brick keystones. Doorway beyond with scrolled brick keystone, partially glazed panelled door and small wooden gabled hood. 2 bays to right project with 2 glazing bar sashes beyond. 2 narrow glazing bar sashes with single ashlar keystone, above central archway with ashlar dressed gable above.

Listing NGR: SK8372483098

Walled Garden at Gate Burton Hall

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1472727

Date first listed: 18-Jan-2021

Statutory Address: Gate Burton Hall, Gainsborough Road, Gate Burton, Gainsborough, DN21 5BA

Summary

C18 or early C19 walled garden.

Reasons for Designation

The walled garden at Gate Burton Hall is listed at Grade II for the following principal reasons:

Architectural interest:

* it is a well-preserved and important element in the C18 landscape garden, pre-dating the proliferation of walled gardens built on many estates in the early Victorian period; * it retains two C19 bothy ranges and a late C19 curvilinear greenhouse using the wire tension construction technique developed by Skinner, Board and Company, providing important evidence of the ancillary elements necessary for the efficient running of a productive walled garden.

Group value:

* together with the numerous listed buildings on the estate - most notably the Hall and Burton Chateaux which are both listed at Grade II* - the walled garden forms an ensemble of historical significance that aptly demonstrates the aesthetic quality associated with the Georgian period.

History

In the C17 and early C18 the lordship of Gate Burton formed part of the Knaith estate of the Lords Willoughby of Parham. It was sold, perhaps as early as 1739, to the Hutton family, formerly of Treswell in Nottinghamshire, who were presumably responsible for the removal of the village from its ancient site, possibly around 1747. The hall, outbuildings and gardens may have occupied much of the earlier village site. The core of the present Gate Burton Hall is formed by William Hutton's house built between 1774 and 1780 but the surrounding landscaped park may be older, since the ornamental temple to the north-west was allegedly erected in 1747 when perhaps the village was also cleared. The hall was altered in 1913 by Detmar Blow who added the north front or wing with giant stone pilasters and did much of the remodelling inside. Additional wings were added in 1934. The hall is now (2020) divided into three dwellings, and the stables have been converted into residential accommodation.

The walled garden was built in the C18 or early C19. The earliest available map on which it appears is the 1848 Tithe Map. Situated directly to the east of the hall, it is just labelled 'garden' and is evidently part of a larger area of production. To the east is an orchard, and above this the area containing the moat is labelled 'kitchen garden', whilst to the north-west there is another orchard. The first map to show clearly the layout of the walled garden is the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1886. This shows the garden divided into two equal halves by a path with a sundial and tree in the eastern half. Another path runs around the inner walls. A long range of sheds/ bothies adjoins the outer side of the north wall, and a shorter range of sheds adjoins the outer side of the east wall. An L-shaped pond to the east may have been constructed or adapted to provide water for the garden, given its close proximity.

The 1886 map also shows a glasshouse on the inner side of the north wall. This is an example of a wire tension greenhouse which was developed in the late C19 by Skinner, Board & Company, founded in 1884. They developed a new method of glazing a glasshouse without the use of putty, which they patented as their 'wire tension' greenhouse. These were constructed with curved iron rafters about 2 to 3 feet apart and galvanised steel rods were threaded through them from one end of the house to the other, the height of a pane of glass apart. Sprung steel clips were attached to the rods, and the glass was inserted into the clips which thus held it in place, each pane overlapping the one beneath, producing a curvilinear structure with little obstruction of light.

The second edition OS map of 1899 shows that another range of bothies was added alongside the

south wall but this had been removed by the third edition OS map of 1920. A freestanding pool has been created in the north-eastern corner in more recent years. This is not included in the listing. The walled garden is no longer in production and is laid to grass.

Details

C18 or early C19 walled garden.

MATERIALS: the walled garden is built of handmade red brick laid in English garden wall bond which has been eroded in some places by the repeated need to nail fruit tree branches against the walls.

The bothy ranges are constructed of red brick with slate roof covering dating to the C19.

PLAN: it is situated to the east of Gate Burton Hall and has a large rectangular plan with adjoining sheds/ bothies on the outer side of the north and east walls. A lean-to glass house is located on the inner side of the north wall. The freestanding pool is not included in the listing.

EXTERIOR: the walled garden has several openings with vertical plank doors under brick arches. Metal brackets along the top of the south wall support glazed panels. The bothies are lean-to ranges adjoining the outer walls with ledged and braced doors, some pierced by ventilation slits, under segmental brick arches. Some internal features survive, including the red tiled floor, fitted wooden shelves (probably for apple storage), and the brick base for a copper. The late C19 or early C20 curvilinear lean-to glasshouse on the north wall is of wire tension construction. A small swimming pool within a metal-framed plastic structure, added in the late C20/ early C21, is situated in the north-east corner of the walled garden.

Sources

Books and journals

Harris, John, Pevsner, Nikolaus, Antram, Nicholas, *The Buildings of England: Lincolnshire*, (2002)

Other

Gate Burton Hall records from Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record

Appendix 13.2.4: West Burton 4 Heritage Asset List Descriptions

1km study area: Gringley on the Hill

PARK HOUSE FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1156681

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: PARK HOUSE FARMHOUSE, MILL ROAD

Farmhouse, C18, brick with pantiled roof; dentillated and cogged eaves, single brick coped tumbled gable, 2 gable stacks, 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central 6 panelled door with plain jambs and segmental head, flanked by single glazing bar sashes with rubbed brick heads. Above, 2 glazing bar sashes. All windows have stone sills.

Listing NGR: SK7262790641

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1302736

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: SUNDAY SCHOOL, WEST WELLS LANE

Sunday School formerly Methodist chapel, 1838. Brick with pantiled roof, stone coped gables with kneelers, brick eaves, all openings with segmental heads; single storey, 2 bays. Central close boarded door with timber jambs, flanked by single plain sashes with stone sills. Above, datestone inscribed 'Primitive Methodist Chapel 1838'. Canted corbelled south east corner. Each front gable has a single plain sash. Lean-to brick extension at rear.

Listing NGR: SK7349190809

THE HOMESTEAD

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045106

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: THE HOMESTEAD, HORSEWELLS STREET

Farmhouse, mid C18, with late C18 wing. Brick with pantile roof, cogged and dentillated eaves band, tumbled brick coped gables. Single ridge and 2 gable stacks, that to south external. 2.1/2 storey, 3 bay house, with 2 storey 2 bay wing projecting to south. Main south front has to right plain timber door frame containing 6 panelled door with glazing bar overlight, and above, County Fire Insurance Co. plaque. To left, single glazing bar sash, with, above, 2 more glazing bar sashes. Above again, 2 smaller glazing bar sashes; all openings have segmental heads. West wall of later wing, to right, has 2 glazing bar sashes with segmental heads, and above 2 more glazing bar sashes. Rear north front has, to left, C20 reeded, pedimented doorcase and to right, 2 glazing bar sashes with segmental heads. Above, single similar sash on each floor.

Listing NGR: SK7367191013

CROSS HILL COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1370393

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: CROSS HILL COTTAGE, CROSS HILL

House, early C19, brick with pantiled roof, dentillated eaves 2 gable stacks. Rendered plinth, stone sills, rendered lintels with keystones. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central pilastered timber doorcase with C20 frieze and C20 part glazed door. Flanked by single glazing bar sashes. Above, 3 similar sashes. Right gable has C20 half glazed door.

Listing NGR: SK7354590700

PIGEONCOTE AT GRINGLEY VICARAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045104

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: PIGEONCOTE AT GRINGLEY VICARAGE, HIGH STREET

Pigeoncote, early C19, brick with C20 pantiled roof, first floor and eaves bands, cogged eaves, tumbled coped gables with pigeonholes. 2 storeys, single bay, square plan. Wide, modified central doorway with timber lintel, flanked by single unglazed openings with segmental heads. Above, blocked central doorway with segmental head. Above again, 2 tiers of blocked pigeonholes.

Listing NGR: SK7353890675

BLEAK HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045105

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: BLEAK HOUSE, HIGH STREET

House, early C19, brick with pantiled roof; stone sills and lintels with keystones, 2 gable stacks. Central moulded glass fibre classical replica doorcase with hood, overlight and C19 4 panelled door. Flanked by single glazing bar sashes and above, 2 further glazing bar sashes. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK7371790713

NORTH BEECHES AND SOUTH BEECHES

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1302764

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: NORTH BEECHES AND SOUTH BEECHES, HIGH STREET

GII House, C.1790 with later C19 extension to right. Stucco with hipped slate roof. First floor band, deep moulded eaves, two ridge stacks, two storeys, six bays, L plan. Main front has central stone pilastered doorcase with frieze and moulded hood, plain over-light and six panelled door. Flanked by

single C19 canted stucco bay windows with slate roofs, each with three plain sashes. Above, three glazing bar sashes with stucco architraves. Extension to right has central French window, and above, two glazing bar sashes. South front has to right, deeply moulded architrave with C19 half-glazed door, flanked by single plain sashes. Beyond, to left, another similar doorway covered by C20 timber conservatory. Above, blank panel over right hand door and four glazing bar sashes. North front has two glazing bar sashes on each floor. Central hallway has modillioned cornice and strapwork ceiling; curved open well stairs with turned balusters and scrolled handrail, matching balustraded landing. Front room to right has C19 Classical fireplace, moulded cornice, strapwork plaster ceiling; room to left has moulded cornice and C19 marble fireplace with scroll brackets. Front room in C19 extension to right has moulded cornice, and ornate three panelled coffered ceiling.

Listing NGR: SK7396890698

RAVENHILL AND BOUNDARY WALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045103

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: RAVENHILL AND BOUNDARY WALL, HIGH STREET

House, late C18 with C19 third floor and C19 additions. Brick with pantiled roofs, first and second floor bands, dentillated eaves; single gable and 2 ridge stacks. 2.1/2 storeys, 6 irregular bays, L plan. Main west garden front has gabled single bay projecting wing to right, with C19 lean-to extension in re-entrant angle. This extension contains C20 panelled door with shaped stone lintel. To right, single canted brick bay window with parapet and 3 glazing bar sashes. Above a tripartite glazing bar sash, and above, in gable, a single glazing bar sash. To left, main front has off centre canted brick bay window with parapet and 3 glazing bar sashes, flanked to left by 2 segmental headed glazing bar sashes, and to right by C20 glazed door. Above bay window a tripartite glazing bar sash, flanked to left by 2 glazing bar sashes with segmental heads, and to right by single glazing bar sash and beyond, a single glazing bar casement. Above again, single through eaves gabled dormer with glazing bar sash, and to right, a small glazing bar casement. South front has 2 glazing bar sashes; above, 2 more glazing bar sashes; above again, 2 cross eaves gabled dormers, each with a single glazing bar sash. Rear east facade has 3 storey stair turret and irregular C18 and C19 fenestration. Outside, brick boundary-wall with brick and stone coping, including approx. 10 M of ornate cast-iron railing and C19 pointed headed boarded gate.

Listing NGR: SK737789074

GRINGLEY VILLAGE CROSS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1156627

Date first listed: 28-Feb-1952

Statutory Address: GRINGLEY VILLAGE CROSS, CROSS HILL

Village cross, C14, ashlar. Square plinth of 4 steps, square base; broached octagonal shaft approx. 7' tall, with niche on east side.

Listing NGR: SK7353890689

GRINGLEY HALL AND BOUNDARY WALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1370397

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: Gringley Hall, Leys Lane, Gringley On The Hill, DN10 4QT

GV II House, c.1800, with later C19 and C20 additions. Brick, rendered, with hipped slate roofs, stone sills, two side wall stacks, two and a half storeys, three bays. Square plan, entered from east. Main south facade has two C19 canted flat roofed bay windows, each with three glazing bar sashes; above, two glazing bar sashes; above again, two smaller glazing bar sashes. C20 flat roofed extension to left, has single glazing bar sash in round headed opening. C19 two and a half storey single bay extension to right has a single glazing bar sash on each floor. East front has, to left, two paired glazing bar sashes on each floor; to right, classical timber doorcase with Doric columns, round headed opening with fanlight and six panelled door; above, a single glazing bar sash on each floor. To right, a single glazing bar sash on each floor. Rear additions have irregular C20 doors and windows. Interior has curved cantilevered stair with turned balusters and scrolled handrail and a single C19 Classical style timber fireplace. Boundary wall to Leys Lane and Mill Road, red brick with stone coping, two ramps linking with lower section, carrying decorative iron railing. To east, two square stone gatepiers with recessed panels and pyramidal caps carrying pair of Gothic cast iron gates. Wall to right of gates, along Mill Road and High Street, gault brick with stone coping and single ramp. Listing NGR: SK7347990642

1 HIGH STREET

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1302781

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: 1, High Street, Gringley On The Hill, DN10 4RG

GV. II House, late C18, with extension converted to separate house C19. Brick with pantiled roof, rendered plinth, stone sills and lintels, first floor and eaves bands cogged and dentillated eaves, tumbled coped gables, single off centre ridge and single gable stacks. Two and a half storeys, four bays. Smith's House, to right, has central C19 part glazed door in plain frame with overlight, flanked by single plain sashes, that to left with segmental head. Above, three glazing bar sashes and, above again, central blank panel with rubbed brick head flanked by single smaller glazing bar sashes. Adjoining house has, to left, C20 door flanked to right by single plain sash with segmental head. Above single glazing bar sash, and above again, single smaller glazing bar sash. Listing NGR: SK7351790675

COACH HOUSE AT GRINGLEY VICARAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1156632

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: COACH HOUSE AT GRINGLEY VICARAGE, HIGH STREET

Coach house, mid C19, brick with pantiled roof, cogged eaves, coped gables, first floor band, 2 storeys, 3 bays. To left, 2 elliptical headed carriage openings with close boarded doors. To right,

stable door with patterned segmental head, flanked to left by blocked opening and to right by unglazed opening, both with segmental heads. Above, 2 blocked openings, one unglazed opening to right, with segmental head. South gable has single blocked opening. Included for group value only.
Listing NGR: SK7353490667

PROSPECT HOUSE AND BOUNDARY WALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1156671

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: PROSPECT HOUSE AND BOUNDARY WALL, HORSEWELLS STREET

House, early C19, brick rendered, colourwashed; pantiled roof, cogged eaves, eaves band, concrete coped gables, 2 gable stacks. Stone sills and keystones. 2 storeys plus garrets, 3 bays, L plan. Central C19 brick porch with moulded stone hood, containing C19 half glazed door with stained glass overlight. Flanked by single plain sashes; above 3 similar sashes. Right gable has 2 C20 casements. C20 flat roofed rear extension. Outside, brick boundary wall with stone coping, ramped; 2 square brick piers and C19 iron gate.

Listing NGR: SK7382090761

GRINGLEY VICARAGE AND BOUNDARY WALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1370394

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: GRINGLEY VICARAGE AND BOUNDARY WALL, HIGH STREET

Vicarage, c.1837, built for Rev. H. N. Beaver. Gault brick with red brick, stone and stucco details; hipped slate roof, 2 roof stacks, 2 storeys, 3 bays square plan. Central moulded doorcase with entablature and moulded hood, containing C19 half glazed door with margin lights. Flanked by single square brick bays, c.1915, with slate roofs and each with 5 glazing bar sashes. Above, 3 glazing bar sashes with rendered lintels. Left side has C19 brick extension with slate roof, one storey, one bay, and one glazing bar sash on each floor. Right side has single C20 4 Light casement, and above single glazing bar sash. Rear has irregular C19 fenestration. Outside, terra-cotta coped boundary wall, gault brick with red brick patterning and cross shaped openings. 3 square piers with square stone caps; pair of square gatepiers with recessed panels and pyramidal stone caps. Approx. 20m long section to north of gateway similar but rendered.

Listing NGR: SK7356190643

GRINGLEY GRANGE FARM HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045102

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: GRINGLEY GRANGE FARM HOUSE, GAINSBOROUGH ROAD

Farmhouse, late C18, brick with C20 pantiled roof. Stone sills and splayed lintels, cogged eaves, eaves band, 2 gable stacks. 2 1/2 storeys, 3 bays, L plan. South front has central C19 half glazed door with glazing bar overlight, in plain frame, flanked by single glazing bar sashes. Above, 3 glazing bar sashes and above again, 3 smaller glazing bar sashes. 2 1/2 storey rear wing has, to left, C19 and C20

fenestration. Single storey rear extension has single C20 2 light casement.

Listing NGR: SK7521290421

THE ROOD HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1302784

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: THE ROOD HOUSE, HIGH STREET

House, c.1730 and c.1830. Brick with C20 pantiled roof, first floor and eaves bands, tumbled coped gables, cogged eaves, one gable and one ridge stacks; 2 storeys, 3 bays, L plan. Street facade has off centre flush reeded doorcase with glazing bar overlight and 6 panelled door with rubbed brick head. Flanked by single glazing bar sashes, that to left with rubbed brick head, and beyond to right, single Yorkshire sash. Above, off centre Yorkshire sash flanked by single glazing bar sashes, and in left gable, blank panel with rubbed brick head. Rear facade has in re-entrant angle a C20 brick porch with pantile roof, with glazing bar door; to left, one 3 light and one 2 light Yorkshire sashes with segmental heads; above to left, C20 glazing bar casement, to right, 1 Yorkshire sash. Right wing has single C20 3 light glazing bar casement, and above, to left, glazing bar fixed light and to right, single glazing bar sash. Right gable has C20 2 light casement, on each floor. Interior has one Adam style cast-iron grate and surround.

Listing NGR: SK7355990679

[1km study area: Clayworth](#)

MANOR HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045704

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Statutory Address: MANOR HOUSE, WISETON ROAD

SK 78 NW CLAYWORTH WISETON ROAD (east side) 1/29 Manor House 1.2.67 G.V. II Manor house. C17 with extensive C18 and C19 additions. Coursed rubble and brick with hipped pantile roof. Chamfered rubble and brick plinth, ashlar dressings, dentillated eaves. Single side wall and single rear wall stacks. Square plan. Main west front has central C19 ashlar doorcase with scrolled brackets to hood, geometrical overlight and glazed door. Flanked by single glazing bar sashes with keystones, and above, 3 smaller similar sashes with keystones. South side has 2 C20 glazed doors with overlights, and 3 C20 glazing bar casements, all with segmental heads. Interior front room to right has beams with chamfers. C19 open well staircase with turned balusters. Door made from framed oak panelling, with C18 latch.

Listing NGR: SK7244988656

ROSE COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045705

Date first listed: 27-Aug-1981

Date of most recent amendment: 04-Dec-1985

Statutory Address: ROSE COTTAGE, WISETON ROAD

SK 78 NW CLAYWORTH WISETON ROAD (east side) Rose Cottage (Formerly listed 1/30 under Town Street) 27.8.81 G.V. II Cottage, late C18. Brick, partly rendered, pantile roof. Brick and dressed stone plinth, first floor band, cogged eaves, coped gables, 2 gable stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays, continuous outshut at rear. Main west front has central C20 brick porch with half glazed door flanked by single glazing bar sashes with segmental heads. Above 2 C20 casements. South gable has, above, a single fixed light. Rear elevation has 2 small lights, C19 and C20.

Listing NGR: SK7253988499

THE OLD RECTORY

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045701

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: 04-Dec-1985

Statutory Address: THE OLD RECTORY, TOWN STREET

Rectory, now house. C18 and C19. Brick, partly rendered, hipped graduated slate roofs. Ashlar plinth, cogged and rebated eaves, 2 ridge and one side wall stacks. 2 storeys, 5 bays, L-plan. West end has central projecting bay with 2 round head recesses, each containing a single glazing bar sash. Main south front has off-centre round headed moulded doorcase with reeded lintel and keystone and ogee overlight. To left, C19 canted bay window with central French window and 2 glazing bar sashes. To right, tripartite fixed light, and beyond blocked doorway. Beyond again, a single glazing bar sash. Above, to left, 2 glazing bar sashes, and to right, single blocked opening flanked by single glazing bar sashes. East end has, to left, C20 flat roofed bay window, and to its right, a single glazing bar sash. Beyond, C19 rustic porch with slate roof. Above, to left, single French window and to right a single Yorkshire sash with segmental head.

Listing NGR: SK7260588485

BARN TO SOUTH OF OLD CIDER MILL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1350087

Date first listed: 30-Jul-1959

Date of most recent amendment: 27-Jan-1984

Statutory Address: BARN TO SOUTH OF OLD CIDER MILL, MAIN STREET

Barn C18, lias stone with half-hipped modern tile roof. Central doors lowered and leaded light windows each side a later insertion. Roof formerly thatched. Listed for group value.

Listing NGR: SP0881649187

CHURCH OF ST PETER

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: I

List Entry Number: 1212157

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Statutory Address: CHURCH OF ST PETER, TOWN STREET

Parish church. C12, C13, C14, C15; restored 1874-75 by John Oldrid Scott. Ashlar, dressed stone, snecked stone, coursed rubble; ashlar dressings. Lead, graduated slate and plain tile roofs. West tower, nave, north aisle, south aisle, south porch, chancel, north chancel chapel, vestry, south chancel chapel. West tower, 2 stages, has plinth, string course, eaves band with masks, 8 gargoyles, crenellated parapet with 8 crocketed pinnacles. West side has restored late C14 triple lancet with panel tracery and hood mould with mask stops. Above, single small lancet. Above, to south, clock. Second stage has 4 C15 double lancet bell openings with cusped quatrefoil heads, moulded reveals and coved hood moulds. Nave clerestorey has moulded eaves band and coped gable with cross. On each side, 3 late C14 double lancets with cusped ogee heads and Decorated tracery, in square headed reveals with remains of sill band. North aisle, 2 bays, C15, has coursed rubble foundation, deep moulded plinth, chamfered eaves and coped gable; single corner and single diagonal buttress, 2 set-offs. West end has triple lancet with 4 centred arched head and splayed reveal. North side has to east, a cusped head triple lancet with square headed chamfered reveal. To west, chamfered doorway with 4 centred arched head. South aisle, 3 bays, restored C19, has chamfered plinth, plain eaves, pair of corner buttresses to west, and 2 intermediate buttresses, all single set-off. Coped gable. South side has 3 restored C13 triple lancets with intersecting tracery. West end has a similar C19 window with roll moulded mullions and reveal and hood mould. South porch, C19, timber framed, has chamfered plinth. Entrance has cambered lintel and single unglazed flanking lights. Above, sundial and pierced bargeboards. Low pitched principal rafter roof. South door, C12, has chamfered and rebated reveal and hood mould with beast mask stops. Chancel, single bay, has chamfered plinth and eaves, string course, coped gable with cross. Single buttress to north east, pair of corner buttresses to south east, all gabled and with 2 set-offs. East end has single C19 triple lancet with cusped trefoil heads and intrusive wheel motif, hood mould and mask stops. South side has single C19 triple lancet with intersecting tracery, roll moulded mullions and reveal, and hood mould with mask stops. North aisle chapel, 3 bays, has moulded plinth, chamfered eaves, octagonal chimney on north east corner, single diagonal and 3 intermediate buttresses, 2 set-offs. North side has 3 C14 triple lancets with cusped ogee heads and chamfered and rebated square headed reveals. East end has to right a similar window and to left, C14 style moulded doorway with hood mould. South chancel chapel, C13, has chamfered plinth, pair of corner buttresses to east, one tile hung and one coped gable. To east, C13, triple lancet with intersecting tracery and hood mould, and a similar window to south, both restored. Nave north arcade, C12, 2 bays, has chamfered and cove moulded cruciform pier with cruciform base and 5 masks in place of capital. Double chamfered and rebated arches with moulded impost to east, and single masks set above peaks. South arcade, C13, 2 bays, has similar pier with approximate stiff leaf capital. Cove and roll moulded arches with moulded intrados and 2 octagonal responds with plain capitals. East end has traces of former gable. Bands of blind arcading along tops of walls. Very low pitched panelled ceiling with 2 bands of quatrefoil panels. Tower arch, C14, has run out cove and roll moulding. Tower chamber has stained glass west window by Kempe, 1891. North aisle has stained glass east window, 1896. Roof, C15, with crenellated wall plate, moulded timbers and single re-set corbel. South aisle has 4 stained glass windows, 2 of 1876, one undated, one 1897. 2 are by Kempe. Roof and wall plate as north aisle. North aisle chapel has C13 chamfered and rebated arch to west, and C19 timber screen to east, forming vestry. East end has C19 corner fireplace and to south, square aumbry with C18 door and hinges. Westernmost window has stained glass, 1896, and east window has stained glass 1905. C19 king post roof with curved braces. Chancel arch C13, has cove and roll moulding, and octagonal responds with moulded capitals. Canopied crested timber screen with cross, 8 bays; C19 with earlier fragments. Chancel, 3 bays, has to north 2 chamfered and rebated arches with central pseudo-pier

and moulded responds with mask corbels to east. Fresco decoration, c.1903. Remains of string course. To east, a square aumbry. East end has oak panelling and window with stained glass by Kempe, 1875. To south, restored cusped head aumbry. South side has C19 stained glass window and oak panelling. C19 vaulted panelled timber roof. South chancel chapel has to west C15 parclose screen, 3 bays, with chamfered reveals. East end has oak panelling and C19 stained glass window with small stained glass light above. South side has C19 stained glass window. Vaulted panelled timber roof with ogee curved braces. Fittings include C17 panelled oak benches with square newels and peg top finials, some restored. C19 pierced and turned oak choir stalls with 2 C17 scrolled ends and poppyheads and 2 C16 plain ends. Traceried panelled C19 pulpit; plain lectern on turned shaft; font with traceried panelled octagonal bowl and stem and matching cover with cross; disused C17 hourglass font. South porch contains C15 octagonal stoup with canted corners. C18 parish chest. C19 large-bore heating system with stacked tube radiators with zigzag ornament. Monuments include large chest tomb with tendril and fleur de lys ornament and panel with Arms, to Humphry Fitzwilliam, 1559. Brass with half-effigy and Arms to John Tonstall, 1630. Good amateur brass with verse and illustration, to John Hartshorne, 1678. Baroque style wall monuments, 1700, 1702, 1720. Aediculed monument with Ionic columns, broken scrolled pediment and Arms, 1722. Draped oval cartouche with Arms, 1732. Adam style marble and slate tablet, 1774. Large marble and slate monument by Westmacott with draped relief panel and above, panel with draped urn, to Francis Otter, 1813. Egyptian style wall monuments, 1831, 1835, 1837 (2). Other wall tablets 1801, 1808, 1823, 1852, 1856, 1864. Brasses and small tablets 1884, 1894, 1909, 1915, 1917, 1936 and later. Rolls of Honour for both World Wars.

Listing NGR: SK7263488427

MONUMENT 2 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST PETER

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1212218

Date first listed: 04-Dec-1985

Statutory Address: MONUMENT 2 METRES SOUTH OF CHURCH OF ST PETER, TOWN STREET

Monument. c.1821. Ashlar. 2m to south of south aisle. Chamfered square base with moulded plinth, carrying rebated cornered sarcophagus with pyramid top and ball feet, to Elizabeth Otter.

Listing NGR: SK7262388419

BOUNDARY WALL AT CHURCH OF ST PETER

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045702

Date first listed: 04-Dec-1985

Statutory Address: BOUNDARY WALL AT CHURCH OF ST PETER, TOWN STREET

SK 78 NW CLAYWORTH TOWN STREET (east side) 1/20 Boundary wall at Church of St. Peter G.V. II Boundary wall to Town Street and Church Lane. C19. Rockfaced ashlar and large dressed stone with saddleback coping, incorporating large dressed boulder. Pair of plain ashlar gate piers with wrought iron overthrow and cross, inscribed 'June 1887'. To west, matching wicket gate with similar smaller overthrow. Approx. 200 M long. Included for group value only.

Listing NGR: SK7264388392

65 AND 67, TOWN STREET

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1045703
Date first listed: 04-Dec-1985
Statutory Address: 65 AND 67, TOWN STREET

Two cottages, late C18, altered C20. Brick, rendered, with pantile roofs. Brick plinth, first floor band, brick eaves, single coped gable. 2 ridge and single external gable stacks. No.65, to left, has central door flanked to left by a single glazing bar sash and to right by a single Yorkshire sash. Above, a single plain sash. No.67, to right, has recessed central doorway, flanked by single glazing bar sashes, all with segmental heads. Above, 2 Yorkshire sashes. Rear elevation has glazed lean-to and irregular fenestration. Interior has a single C18 fielded panel door.

Listing NGR: SK7267888348

CLAYWORTH HALL AND OUTBUILDING

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1045700
Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967
Statutory Address: CLAYWORTH HALL AND OUTBUILDING, CHURCH LANE

G.V. II House. Early C19. Stucco with hipped graduated slate roof. Ashlar plinth. 2 side wall stacks and single external rear wall stack. 2 storeys, 5 bays. Main north east front has projecting 3 bay centre with single flanking bays. Central moulded doorcase with bases of pilasters, containing half glazed door with geometrical overlight. Flanked by single margin light French windows and beyond, single glazing bar sashes with segmental heads. Above, 3 glazing bar sashes with segmental heads, flanked by single similar smaller sashes. Rear elevation has central door with overlight, and above it, round headed stair light. Irregular C19 fenestration with 8 glazing bar sashes. Rainwater head dated 1908. To south west, outbuilding, brick, rendered, with hipped slate roof. Single storey, 2 bays. East side has a pair of garage doors and a single hatch. North end has 3 doorways.

Listing NGR: SK7275288395

THE OLD CHAPEL

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1289620
Date first listed: 04-Dec-1985
Statutory Address: THE OLD CHAPEL, TOWN STREET, CLAYWORTH

Former Methodist chapel. 1824. Brick, rendered, with hipped and gabled pantile roof. Brick plinth, eaves band, dentillated eaves, quoins, stone sills, single coped gable. Single side wall stack. Single storey, 2 bays. Main north front has central round headed doorway with overlight, flanked by single round headed sashes. Above, datestone inscribed 'Wesleyan Chapel 1824'. West side has central round headed sash and to left, single C20 casement. Rear has 2 round headed sashes. East side has single round headed sash. Interior has matchboarded lobby with, to left, door to vestry and to right, doors to kitchen and to gallery stairs. Main hall has matchboarded dado and at rear, gallery, now enclosed. Fittings include panelled reading desk and 14 chamfered and panelled softwood benches.

Listing NGR: SK7277588246

HALL FARM HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1212224

Date first listed: 04-Dec-1985

Statutory Address: HALL FARM HOUSE, TOWN STREET

SK 78 NW CLAYWORTH TOWN STREET (east side) 1/23 Hall Farm House II Farmhouse. Mid C18. Brick with steep pitched pantile roof. Plain, cogged and dentillated eaves, first floor band, single coped gable to rear. 4 gable stacks. 2 storeys, 2 bays, L-plan, entered from rear. South west front has central glazing bar sash in altered opening with scrolled brackets to hood, flanked by single glazing bar sashes with segmental heads. Above, off- centre blocked opening flanked by single glazing bar sashes.

Listing NGR: SK7283588214

ROYSTON MANOR HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1289683

Date first listed: 28-Feb-1952

Statutory Address: ROYSTON MANOR HOUSE, ST PETER'S LANE

Manor house, now Hotel. 1588, rebuilt 1891, with C19 additions. Coursed squared rubble and brick, rendered with hipped pantile roof. Rubble plinth and quoins, rendered eaves, balustrade, coped gables with kneelers. 2 roof, 2 rear wall and single side wall stacks. 2 storeys plus garrets, 6 bays. Windows are mostly C19 mullioned and transomed casements. West front has doorway with chamfered surround and overlight, flanked to left by a single casement and to right by a 3 light casement. Above, 3 casements of different sizes, and above again, a single flat roofed dormer. Main south front has 3 projecting full height gabled bays and 2 storey flat roofed extruded corner to left. Off-centre C20 lean-to glazed porch, flanked by 2 large casements. Above, 5 casements of different sizes. Above again, to left, small single casement. East front has central C20 glazed lean-to porch containing C19 Tudor arched moulded doorway with flanking light. Flanked by single casements and to left by another single casement. Above, 4 casements. At rear, C19 link, 2 storeys, 2 bays, and higher C19 2 storey, 2 bay service wing, brick with pantile roofs. Single side wall stack and 2 gable stacks, one external. C20 external stair to first floor door. Interior has C19 moulded cornices and beams. Room in south west corner has C16 moulded Tudor arched fireplace with fragment of C17 panelling above. Single C17 panelled cupboard door.

Listing NGR: SK7250688195

CHESTERFIELD CANAL, OTTERS BRIDGE 68, ST PETERS LANE AT SK 7250 8801

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1268481

Date first listed: 22-Apr-1996

Statutory Address: CHESTERFIELD CANAL, OTTERS BRIDGE 68, ST PETERS LANE AT SK 7250 8801

Accommodation bridge over canal. c1774-76 when this section of the canal was constructed. James Brindley/Hugh Henshall, engineers. Brick with squared stone coping. Single segmental-headed arch

with towpath. Projecting arch ring or drip mould. Springing stones to arch. Voussoirs have been rendered. Swept wings terminating in piers. Some brick renewal.

Listing NGR: SK7250088010

CHESTERFIELD CANAL (EAST SIDE), CANAL MILEPOST TO SOUTH EAST OF OTTERS BRIDGE 68 AT SK 7258 8793

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1268511

Date first listed: 22-Apr-1996

Statutory Address: CHESTERFIELD CANAL (EAST SIDE), CANAL MILEPOST TO SOUTH EAST OF OTTERS BRIDGE 68 AT SK 7258 8793

Canal milepost. Late C18/early C19. Stone slab post with flat head rounded at edges inscribed '37'. Indicates distance from Chesterfield. The Chesterfield Canal was constructed between 1771 and 1777. Listing NGR: SK7258087930

FARM BUILDINGS AT THE GRANGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1212260

Date first listed: 04-Dec-1985

Statutory Address: FARM BUILDINGS AT THE GRANGE, TOWN STREET

SK 78 NW CLAYWORTH off TOWN STREET (west side) 1/27 Farm buildings at The Grange G.V. II Cow house, barn, stable, coach house with pigeoncote over, bull pen. Early C19. Brick with pantile roofs. Dentillated eaves and pedimented gable. Single and 2 storeys. Cow house to left has to north, central doorway flanked by single casements. Barn, 9 bays, has a pair of off-centre barn doors with timber lintel and segmental relieving arch and flanking pilasters. To left, 2 breathers, and beyond a single casement; beyond again, plank door. To right, 2 breathers. Above, 3 pitching eyes and 6 circular breathers. Stable to right has door with timber lintel and to right, 3 breathers. Above, an unglazed square light. Coach house to right has central basket arched doorway flanked by single breathers. Pigeoncote, above, has single fixed light and to east, above, single casement in semi-circular pigeonhole recess. Bull pen to right again has to left a single casement and to right, plank door. East gable has single round ventilator. Barn has strutted softwood kingpost roof.

Listing NGR: SK7281087858

CHESTERFIELD CANAL (EAST SIDE), CANAL MILEPOST TO SOUTH EAST OF FIELD FARM AT SK 7368 8733

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1268510

Date first listed: 22-Apr-1996

Statutory Address: CHESTERFIELD CANAL (EAST SIDE), CANAL MILEPOST TO SOUTH EAST OF FIELD FARM AT SK 7368 8733

Canal milepost. Late C18/early C19. Stone slab post, slightly tapered towards top and with flat head rounded at edges (top left side chipped), inscribed '36'. Indicates distance from Chesterfield. The

Chesterfield Canal was constructed between 1771 and 1777.
Listing NGR: SK7368887235

2km study area

CHESTERFIELD CANAL, CANAL MILEPOST TO SOUTH EAST OF SHAW LOCK 62 AT SK 7381 9298

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1269075

Date first listed: 22-Apr-1996

Statutory Address: CHESTERFIELD CANAL, CANAL MILEPOST TO SOUTH EAST OF SHAW LOCK 62 AT SK 7381 9298

Canal milepost. Late C18/early C19. Stone slab post with rounded head inscribed '42'. Indicates distance from Chesterfield. The Chesterfield Canal was constructed between 1771 and 1777. Listing NGR: SK7385691982

HIGHFIELD FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1156811

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: HIGHFIELD FARMHOUSE, GRINGLEY ROAD

Farmhouse, c.1820. Gault brick with hipped slate roof, stone sills. 2 rear wall stacks, 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central C20 door in plain surround with over light, flanked by single glazing bar sashes. Above, 3 glazing bar sashes, central sash with rubbed brick head, others with C20 lintels. Left gable has single glazing bar sash on each floor. To right, C19 one storey, 2 bay extension, gault brick with slate roof To left, C20 French window, to right, close boarded door. C20 extension to rear.

Listing NGR: SK7550892054

PIGEONCOTE AND FODDER STORE AT PEAR TREE FARM

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1370368

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: PIGEONCOTE AND FODDER STORE AT PEAR TREE FARM, GAINSBOROUGH ROAD

Pigeoncote c.1796. Brick with pantiled roof. First floor and eaves bands, stone lintels, cogged eaves and lintels, tumbled brick coped gables. 2 storeys, 3 bays. Central close boarded stable door flanked by flat brick buttresses, rising almost to eaves, spanned by cogged stone lintel. Above, 3 tiers of blocked brick pigeonholes and a further stone lintel. Right and left gables also have 2 tiers of pigeonholes. At rear, single storey lean-to to fodder store, brick with pantiled roof, dentillated eaves, central stable door flanked by single ventilation slits.

Listing NGR: SK7668890277

HAYTON CASTLE FARM HOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1234260

Date first listed: 01-Feb-1967

Date of most recent amendment: 04-Dec-1985

Statutory Address: HAYTON CASTLE COTTAGE, WHEATLEY ROAD

Farm House and cottage. Mid C18, C19. Brick, rendered and colour-washed, with steep pitched concrete tile roof. First and second floor bands, coped gables, 4 gable stacks, one external. 3 storeys, 3 bays. Double depth with rear wing and single storey C19 service wing, L-plan. Main west front has central C20 gabled brick porch with re-set door and fanlight, flanked by 2 windows and above, 3 windows on each floor, the central windows smaller. All glazing bar sashes with segmental heads. 2 bay service wing, to right, has 2 plain sashes. Right gable has, above, a single pointed arched casement; left gable has 2 C20 casements. Rear has scattered C20 fenestration. Interior has re-sited C18 winder stair with wreathed ramped handrail, twisted iron newel and vase and stem balusters. C19 rear wing forming Hayton Castle Cottage. Brick with pantile roof. Dentillated eaves, single gable and single ridge stacks. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Lower 2 storey addition at east end. Front has, to left, single casement flanked by single doors; beyond, to right, 3 casements; beyond again, lean-to tiled porch with panelled door. All casements have segmental heads.

Listing NGR: SK7404386220

ROSE COTTAGE, HAWTHORN COTTAGE, MYRTLE COTTAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045049

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: ROSE COTTAGE, HAWTHORN COTTAGE, MYRTLE COTTAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS, MAIN STREET

Group of 3 Estate Cottages, c.1900. Brick with red brick quoins, hipped plain tile roof with swept valleys, moulded and dentillated eaves; 2 large octagonal and one smaller central ridge stacks. Central block with projecting wings; all windows in recessed bays. Single storey plus attics. 4 bays. Left wing has to right, half glazed door with rectangular overlight and to left, 2 glazing bar sashes. Above, single gabled, pedimented dormer with 2 light glazing bar casement. Left end has central half glazed door flanked by single glazing bar sashes and above, similar dormer. Central block has off centre half glazed door with overlight, flanked by single glazing bar sashes. Beyond, to right, further similar sash. Above, 4 flat roofed leaded dormers with 2 light glazing bar casements. Right wing has to left half glazed door with overlight and to right, 2 glazing bar sashes. Above, gabled dormer. Right end as central circular louvred opening. Above, single gabled dormer. Outside, 2 matching square brick outbuildings with pyramidal plain tile roofs and central stacks.

Listing NGR: SK7182489955

HERBERT GREY COLLEGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1035047

Date first listed: 03-Sep-1976

Statutory Address: HERBERT GREY COLLEGE, CHURCH WALK

2. William Temple College on OS map. C18 with substantial additions. C18 block, former rectory, red brick with tiled roof. 2 storeys and attics, 2 gabled dormers. 1st floor band. 4 flush sash windows with glazing bars under flat arches. Similar recessed 1 window wing on left. Pale brown brick 1

storey, 1 window wing on right. Large Tudor style yellow brick back wing, with modern additions.
Listing NGR: SP5041175172

WOODBINE COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1156877
Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984
Statutory Address: WOODBINE COTTAGE, MAIN STREET

Estate cottage C1830. Brick with hipped Welsh slate roof, stone faced porch and dressings. Single central ridge stack single storey plus attic, 2 bays. Central gabled Tudor arched porch has close board and weather stripped door, flanked by single 3 light mullioned leaded windows with hoodmoulds. Above 2 gabled through-eaves dormers with similar windows and moulds. C20 flat roofed rear extension. Listing NGR: SK7171989837

LAUREL COTTAGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1045048
Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984
Statutory Address: LAUREL COTTAGE, MAIN STREET

Estate cottage, C1830. Brick with hipped Welsh slate roof, stone faced porch and dressings, single central ridge stack, single storey plus attic, 2 bays. Central gabled Tudor arched porch has close boarded and weatherstripped door, flanked by single 3 light mullioned leaded windows with hood moulds. Above, 2 gabled through eaves dormers with similar windows and hood moulds. C20 flat roofed rear extension. Large 3 light C20 window in west end.
Listing NGR: SK7173289837

GRANGE FARMHOUSE

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1156886
Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984
Statutory Address: GRANGE FARMHOUSE, MAIN STREET
Farmhouse, late C17, colourwashed brick with pantile roof. Brick plinth, first floor band, moulded eaves, stone coped gables with kneelers, 2 gable stacks plus additional gable stack to right. 2 storeys plus garrets, 5 windows. Central part glazed door with overlight, flanked by 2 glazing bar sashes; with rubbed brick heads; above, 5 similar sashes. Left gable has central C19 door, above, wall ties inscribed J.S. and C20 3 light casement. C19 extension to right, brick with pantile roof, 2 storeys, 2 bays, has single C20 million and transom casement; above, 2 light casement. C20 single storey lean-to to right has doorway and single casement. Interior has dog leg staircase, with twist balusters.
Listing NGR: SK7175189794

WISETON TOP BRIDGE

Heritage Category: Listed Building
Grade: II
List Entry Number: 1156888

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: WISETON TOP BRIDGE, SPRING LANE

Canal bridge, C1775, by J Brindley, brick with ashlar dressings. Single stilted segmental arch with ashlar jambs and soffit, projecting impost blocks and keystone. Brick parapet with ashlar coping. Listing NGR: SK7180989685

ICE-HOUSE AT WISETON HALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045051

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: ICE HOUSE AT WISETON HALL, SPRING LANE

Ice house, C1800. Brick doorway with damaged segmental head, partly rendered. Interior, brick passage with 2 door slots; circular saucer domed brick ice chamber, partly rendered.

Listing NGR: SK7176589540

GARDENERS COTTAGE AT WISETON HALL

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II

List Entry Number: 1045050

Date first listed: 23-Nov-1984

Statutory Address: GARDENERS COTTAGE AT WISETON HALL, MAIN STREET

Cottage, late C18, brick with slate roof; first floor, lintel and eaves bands, single gable stack, 2 storeys, one bay. North east front has, to left C19 panelled door, and to right, a single plain sash. South west gable has central glazing bar sash, flanked by single blank panels with rubbed brick heads. Above, central Yorkshire sash flanked by single blank panels with rubbed brick heads. Rear elevation has C19 and C20 fenestration.

Listing NGR: SK7160289779

Hayton Castle moated site and fishpond

Heritage Category: Scheduled Monument

List Entry Number: 1008630

Date first listed: 13-Feb-1953

Date of most recent amendment: 15-Jan-1993

Reasons for Designation

Around 6,000 moated sites are known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 and by far the greatest

concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.

Hayton Castle is a well-preserved example of a medieval moat which may have been the site of a fortified manor house. Although the moat itself has suffered some disturbance, the platform survives intact and will retain the buried remains of medieval buildings and structures. The adjacent fishpond is also well preserved.

Details

The monument includes Hayton Castle moated site and the adjacent fishpond. The site includes a roughly square platform, measuring approximately 60m on each side, surrounded on three sides by a 15m wide moat with an average depth of 1m. The moat no longer survives on the remaining north side where it has been ploughed away and recut to create a dyke. On the west side of the moat, divided from it by a 10m wide bank, is a rectangular fishpond measuring c.12m from east to west by 50m from north to south. Again the north end of this feature has been truncated by the modern dyke and field boundary. Traces of grassed-over wall footings can be seen at the south-west corner of the island. The existence of this wall may account for the name Hayton Castle which indicates that, in the medieval period, the site was fortified, probably by a crenellated wall. The site is understood to have belonged to the de Hayton family. All the modern fencing, the surface of the farm track along the east side of the monument and the trail sign and leaflet box at the entrance onto the platform are excluded from the scheduling although the ground beneath these features is included.

MAP EXTRACT The site of the monument is shown on the attached map extract. It includes a 2 metre boundary around the archaeological features, considered to be essential for the monument's support and preservation.



13.3 Heritage Policy and Guidance

Overview

- 13.3.1 In considering any applications for Proposed Development of national infrastructure under the Planning Act (2008), the Secretary of State will be guided by the National Infrastructure Planning Team at the Planning Inspectorate, who have a regard for current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy and by other material considerations.
- 13.3.2 The following primary and secondary legislation and guidance has been considered in production of this report:
- Planning Act 2008
 - Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010
 - Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
 - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations
 - NPS EN-1 Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy inc. Section 5.8, 2011
 - What about draft EN-1 2021
 - NPS EN-3 Renewable Energy Infrastructure, 2011
 - Draft NPS EN-3 Renewable Energy Infrastructure, September 2021
 - Central Lincolnshire Local Plan, 2012
 - The Core Strategy and Development Management Policies Development Plan for Bassetlaw (adopted on 22 December 2011).
 - Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
 - National Planning Policy Framework 2021
 - National Planning Policy Guidance
 - Historic England Advice Notes

National Infrastructure Planning

- 13.3.3 National Infrastructure Planning in England is governed by the Planning Act 2008, which established the legal framework for applying for, examining and determining applications for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIP).
- 13.3.4 NSIPs are projects of certain types, over a certain size, which are considered by the Government to be so nationally significant that permission to build them needs to be given at a national level, by the responsible Government minister (the 'Secretary of State'). Instead of applying to the local authority for Planning Permission, the developer must apply to the Planning Inspectorate for a Development Consent Order (DCO).
- 13.3.5 Secondary legislation governing the Planning Act 2008 include the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 amongst other instruments. There are also a number of associated advice notes such as *Advice Note Seven: Environmental Impact Assessment: Process, Preliminary Environmental Information and Environmental Statements addresses the procedures for EIA screening*

and scoping; notification and consultation. Advice notes provide guidance to applicants, local authorities and the public.

- 13.3.6 National Policy Statements are produced by government to give reasons for the policy set out in the statement, and must include an explanation of how the policy takes account of government policy relating to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.

Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1)

- 13.3.7 The Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) sets out national policy for the energy infrastructure and National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) provides specific guidance on how to assess impacts arising from renewable energy technology.
- 13.3.8 EN-1 recognises that the construction, operation and decommissioning of energy infrastructure has the potential to result in adverse impacts on the historic environment and sets out principles for assessing such impacts.
- 13.3.9 EN-1 states that the historic environment results from the interaction between people and places through time, and includes all surviving physical remains of past human activity. EN-1 (paragraph 5.8.2) defines a heritage asset as an element of the historic environment that is of value to present and future generations because of its historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. The sum of these interests is referred to as its significance.
- 13.3.10 EN-1 (paragraph 5.8.3) recognises that some heritage assets have a level of significance that warrants official designation, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Protected Military Remains, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields and Conservation Areas.
- 13.3.11 The NPS also recognises that there are non-designated heritage assets that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, and if the evidence suggests that such an asset may be affected by a proposed development, it should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets (paragraph 5.8.5).
- 13.3.12 EN-1 (paragraph 5.8.6) states that impacts on other non-designated heritage assets should be considered on the basis of clear evidence that they have a heritage significance that merits such consideration, even though the assets are of lesser value than designated heritage assets.
- 13.3.13 EN-1 (paragraph 5.8.8) states that, as part of its assessment, the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the development and the contribution of their setting to that significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential on the heritage asset. As a minimum, the applicant should consult the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 13.3.14 Where a development site includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets of archaeological interest, the applicant should carry out a desk-based assessment and if necessary a field evaluation in order to properly assess the interest (paragraph 5.8.9). Ultimately, the applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the heritage assets can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents (paragraph 5.8.10).

- 13.3.15 EN-1 states that the significance and value of heritage assets should be taken into account when considering the impact of a proposed development. The desirability of sustaining or enhancing the significance of heritage assets should also be taken into account, along with the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and distinctiveness of the historic environment. EN-1 (paragraph 5.8.14) states there should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets, and loss of significance to 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 the development (EN-1 paragraph 5.8.15).
- 13.3.16 Paragraph 5.8.20 recognises that where loss is justified, based on the merits of the development, the developer should be required to record and advance understanding of the heritage asset before it is lost, and that where appropriate, such work should be carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that has been agreed in writing with the local authority (EN-1 paragraph 5.8.21).
- 13.3.17 EN-1 also sets out criteria for good design that developers will be expected to follow when developing projects.
- 13.3.18 On decision making, section 5.8 of EN-1 states that the impact on the historic environment should be considered and the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) should be satisfied that the substantial public benefits would outweigh any loss or harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset. The IPC should also take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security and the urgency of meeting the national targets for renewable energy supply and emissions reductions.
- National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (NPS EN-3)**
- 13.3.19 The adopted NPS EN-3 (2011) does not specifically consider solar energy within its guidance as the technology to develop 50MW+ schemes from solar PV arrays was not commonplace at the time. In September 2021, a revised draft document was published and will be referred to here. It provides specific guidance on how to assess impacts arising from renewable energy technology, in this case, ground-mounted solar photovoltaic panels.
- 13.3.20 Section 2.47 of the draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) 2021 provides guidance on solar photovoltaic generation. It notes that solar is now a key part of the government's strategy for low-cost decarbonisation of the energy sector (2.47.1) but that large scale solar farms may have a significant zone of visual influence, impacting on visual amenity and glint and glare (2.48.4).
- 13.3.21 Section 2.51.3 states that the applicant should carry out a landscape and visual assessment and report it in the Environmental Statement (ES). Visualisations may be required to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets and any nearby residential areas or viewpoints.

- 13.3.22 Applicants will have to consider the potential to mitigate landscape and visual impacts through, for example, screening with native hedges and existing landscape features (2.51.6)
- 13.3.23 Section 2.53 deals with the impact of solar photovoltaic on cultural heritage. Section 2.53.2 states that:
- The impacts of solar PV developments on the historic environment will require expert assessment in most cases. Solar PV developments may affect heritage assets (sites, monuments, buildings, and landscape) both above and below ground. Above ground impacts may include the effects of applications on the setting of Listed Buildings and other designated heritage assets as well as on Historic Landscape Character.*
- 13.3.24 It notes that the HER should be consulted and a desk-based assessment submitted, which includes field evaluation. Applications should take account of the results of historic environment assessments in their design, for instance through the sensitive planning of installations (2.53.5):
- The applicant should consider what steps can be taken to ensure heritage assets are conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, including the impact of proposals on views important to their setting. As the significance of a heritage asset derives not only from its physical presence, but also from its setting, careful consideration should be given to the impact of large-scale solar farms on such assets. Depending on their scale, design and prominence, a large-scale solar farm within the setting of a heritage asset may cause substantial harm to the significance of the asset. Visualisations may be required to demonstrate the effects of a proposed solar farm on the setting of heritage assets.*
- 13.3.25 EN-3 acknowledges that solar farms are time-limited and therefore the indirect impact on the setting of heritage assets can be mitigated through the DCO (2.53.8).

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

- 13.3.26 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 provides for the protection of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and is largely expressed in the planning process through policies in regional and local planning guidance, as outlined below. This Act is the primary legislative instrument addressing the treatment of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas through the planning process.
- 13.3.27 Section 66 of the 1990 Act states that ‘...in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a Listed Building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses’.
- 13.3.28 Section 72 then adds that ‘...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 of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area’.
- 13.3.29 As far as Section 72 is concerned, it has previously been established by the Courts that development which does not detract from the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is deemed to be in accordance with the legislation. In other words, there is no statutory requirement to actively ‘enhance’.

13.3.30 Buildings on the list are graded to reflect their relative architectural and historic interest, based on the below:

- Grade I buildings are of exceptional interest;
- Grade II* buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest;
- Grade II buildings are of special interest, warranting every effort to preserve them.

13.3.31 In addition to the statutory criteria for listing, i.e. architectural and historic interest, and group value, the following general principles are also considered by the Secretary of State when determining if a building is suitable for addition to the list of building of special architectural and historic interest:

Age and rarity: the older a building is, and the fewer the surviving examples of its kind, the more likely it is to have special interest. The following chronology is meant as a guide to assessment; the dates are indications of likely periods of interest and are not absolute. The relevance of age and rarity will vary according to the particular type of building because for some types, dates other than those outlined below are of significance. However, the general principles used are that:

- Before 1700, all buildings that contain a significant proportion of their original fabric are listed;
- From 1700 to 1840, most buildings are listed;
- After 1840, because of the greatly increased number of buildings erected and the much larger numbers that have survived, progressively greater selection is necessary;
- Particularly careful selection is required for buildings from the period after 1945;
- Buildings of less than 30 years old are normally listed only if they are of outstanding quality and under threat.

Aesthetic merits: the appearance of a building, both its intrinsic architectural merit and any group value, is a key consideration in judging listing proposals, but the special interest of a building will not always be reflected in obvious external visual quality. Buildings that are important for reasons of technological innovation, or as illustrating particular aspects of social or economic history, may have little external visual quality.

Selectivity: where a building qualifies for listing primarily on the strength of its special architectural interest, the fact that there are other buildings of similar quality elsewhere is not likely to be a major consideration. However, a building may be listed primarily because it represents a particular historical type in order to ensure that examples of such a type are preserved. Listing in these circumstances is largely a comparative exercise and needs to be selective where a substantial number of buildings of a similar type and quality survive. In such cases, the Secretary of State's policy is to list only the most representative or most significant examples of the type.

National interest: the emphasis in these criteria is to establish consistency of selection to ensure that not only are all buildings of strong intrinsic architectural interest included on the list, but also the most significant or distinctive regional buildings that together make a major contribution to

the national historic stock. For instance, the best examples of local vernacular buildings will normally be listed because together they illustrate the importance of distinctive local and regional traditions. Similarly, for example, some buildings will be listed because they represent a nationally important but localised industry, such as shoemaking in Northamptonshire or cotton production in Lancashire.

State of repair: the state of repair of a building is not a relevant consideration when deciding whether a building meets the test of special interest. The Secretary of State will list a building which has been assessed as meeting the statutory criteria, irrespective of its state of repair.

- 13.3.32 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) imposes a requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration that might affect a Scheduled Monument. For non-designated archaeological assets, protection is afforded through the development management process as established both by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

National Planning Policy Framework

- 13.3.33 Section 16 of the NPPF, entitled '*Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*' provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets.
- 13.3.34 Overall, the objectives of Section 16 of the NPPF can be summarised as seeking the:
- Delivery of sustainable development;
 - Understanding the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment, and
 - Conservation of England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.
- 13.3.35 Section 16 of the NPPF recognises that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 194 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset, and that the level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset. This is supported by paragraph 195 which states that LPAs should take this into account when considering applications.
- 13.3.36 Paragraphs 199-202 consider the impact of development proposals upon the significance of designated heritage assets. Paragraph 199 states that where a development is proposed that would affect the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation and that the greater an asset's significance, the greater this weight should be. Paragraph 201 emphasises that where a proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this should be weighed against the public benefits of the scheme, bearing in mind the great weight highlighted in Paragraph 199.

- 13.3.37 Heritage Assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as: *‘a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).’*
- 13.3.38 A Designated Heritage Asset comprises a *‘World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.’*
- 13.3.39 Significance is defined as: *‘The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. This interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’*
- 13.3.40 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated heritage assets;
 - Protects the settings of such designations;
 - In appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk-based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions; and
 - Provides for the excavation and investigation of sites not significant enough to merit in situ preservation.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 13.3.41 The NPPG is a web-based resource which is to be used in conjunction with the NPPF. It is aimed at planning professionals and prescribes best practice within the planning sector. The relevant section is entitled *‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’*. The guidance given in this section sets out the best practice to applying government policy in the NPPF. It provides an interpretation for each of the interests assigned to heritage assets in understanding its significance; archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic.

Local Planning Policy

- 13.3.42 The Local Planning Authority does not make decisions on NSIPs but is considered to be a ‘host authority’. It is a consultee in the process, and can only make recommendations although it is likely to be responsible for discharging any planning obligations relating to the development.
- 13.3.43 The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan was formally adopted on 24 April 2017, and now forms part of the Development Plan for the Central Lincolnshire authorities replacing the Local Plans of the City of Lincoln, West Lindsey, and North Kesteven District Councils.
- 13.3.44 Policy LP25 relates to the Historic Environment, and is reproduced below;

Policy LP25: The Historic Environment

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.

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.

- 13.3.45 The Local Plan Review is proposed to replace the Local Plan adopted in 2017. The review was begun with an Issues and Options consultation undertaken in June and July 2019 followed by a Draft Local Plan consultation undertaken between 30 June and 24 August 2021.
- 13.3.46 Policy S56 of the Draft Local Plan relates to the Historic Environment and is reproduced below;

Policy S56: The Historic Environment

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 and provide the following, in a manner proportionate to the asset's significance:

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

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

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

Development proposals will be supported where they:

d) protect the significance of heritage assets (including where relevant their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, 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.

Proposals to alter or to change the use of a heritage asset, or proposals that would affect the setting of a heritage asset, will be supported provided:

g) the proposed use is compatible with the significance of the heritage asset, including its fabric, character, appearance, setting and, for Listed Buildings, interior; and

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 harmed to facilitate the change of use.

Development proposals that will result in substantial harm to, or the total loss of, a designated heritage asset will only be granted permission where it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, and the following criteria can be satisfied:

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

k) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

l) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and

m) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use

Where a development proposal would result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset, permission will only be granted where the public benefits, including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use, outweigh the harm.

Where a non-designated heritage asset is affected by development proposals, there will be a presumption in favour of its retention, though regard will be had to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. Any special features which contribute to an asset's significance should be retained and reinstated, where possible.

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 conservation and does not involve activities or alterations

prejudicial to the special architectural or historic interest of the Listed Building or its setting.

Development proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will, in principle, be supported where they make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of the Listed Building.

Conservation Areas

Significant weight will be given to the protection and enhancement of Conservation Areas (as defined on the Policies Map).

Development within, affecting the setting of, or affecting views into or out of, a Conservation Area should conserve, or where appropriate enhance, features that contribute positively to the area's special character, appearance and setting, including as identified in any adopted Conservation Area appraisal. Proposals should:

n) retain buildings/groups of buildings, existing street patterns, historic building lines and ground surfaces and architectural details that contribute to the character and appearance of the area;

o) where relevant and practical, remove features which have a negative impact on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area;

p) retain and reinforce local distinctiveness with reference to height, massing, scale, form, materials and plot widths of the existing built environment;

q) assess, and mitigate against, any negative impact the proposal might have on the townscape, roofscape, skyline and landscape; and

r) 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.

- 13.3.47 The Bassetlaw District Local Development Framework Core Strategy and Development Management Policies was adopted in 2011 and sets out the policies for Bassetlaw to 2028. The policies that are relevant to cultural heritage include Policy DM8: The Historic Environment and Policy DM10: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy, which link to strategic objectives identified in Bassetlaw District Council's (BDC) Core Strategy (Spatial Objective SO9 – to protect and enhance Bassetlaw's heritage assets).
- 13.3.48 Part B of Policy DM8: The Historic Environment states that *"There will be a presumption against development, alteration, advertising or demolition that will be detrimental to the significance of a heritage asset."*
- 13.3.49 The setting of an asset is an important aspect of its special architectural or historic interest and proposals that fail to preserve or enhance the setting of a heritage asset will not be supported. Where appropriate, regard shall be given to any approved characterisation study or appraisal of the heritage asset. Development proposals within the setting of heritage assets will be expected to consider: scale, design, materials, siting, and views away from and towards the heritage asset.
- 13.3.50 BDC is currently in the early stages of preparing a new Local Plan for the District and began consulting on a Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan in January 2019. The policies that are relevant to cultural heritage include Policy 21: Historic Environment which states, *"Support will be given for proposals that conserve or enhance the significance of the District's heritage assets or their settings."* This links to Strategic Objective 5: Conserve the District's distinctive historic and natural environments.
- 13.3.51 Policy for Lincolnshire is provided by the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan which was adopted in 2012 and replaced the West Lindsey Local Plan (Ref 14-13). Policy LP25: The Historic Environment is relevant as the Proposed Development is close to the boundary of West Lindsey District Council's (WLDC) jurisdiction, where there are cultural heritage assets. It states that development proposals should seek to protect and conserve the historic environment of Central Lincolnshire. Where development would affect the significance of a heritage asset, the following must be undertaken proportionately:
- Assess the significance and setting of said asset
 - Identify impacts to that significance; an
 - Provide justification for proposed works.
- 13.3.52 It goes on to clarify that unless the proposed development meets tests set out in the NPPF, permission will only be granted if that development does not harm the significance or setting of heritage assets. Proposals will be supported which conserve or enhance the significance of heritage assets.

Professional Guidance

- 13.3.53 The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (2020)* provides guidelines and recommendations for best practice in undertaking desk-based research and assessment.

- 13.3.54 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2015) outlines a seven-stage process for the assembly and analysis of relevant information relating to heritage assets potentially affected by a proposed development:
- Understand the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits brought by the conservation of the historic environment;
 - Understand the significance of the affected assets;
 - Understand the impact of the proposal on that significance;
 - Avoid, minimise and mitigate impact in a way that meets the objectives of the NPPF;
 - Look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance;
 - Justify any harmful impacts in terms of the sustainable development objective of conserving significance and the need for change; and
 - Offset negative impacts on aspects of significance by enhancing others through recording, disseminating and archiving archaeological and historical interest of the important elements of the heritage assets affected.
- 13.3.55 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3 (Second Edition): The Setting of Heritage Assets Setting* (2017) recognises that whilst setting is not a heritage asset, 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’ (para. 4). Setting is described as being distinct to curtilage, character and context. This guidance also notes that the contribution of setting to the significance of a heritage asset is often expressed by reference to views, although the importance of setting lies in what it contributes to the significance of the heritage asset, and this can be influenced by a number of other factors.
- 13.3.56 In order to assess the contribution made by setting to the significance of a heritage asset, and the implications of new developments, the guidance recommends that a systematic and staged ‘5-step process’ to assessment should be adopted, namely:
- Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
 - Assess the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
 - Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
 - Explore the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm;
 - Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.
- 13.3.57 This report therefore follows steps (i) and (ii) to identify the local heritage assets and their settings and then makes an assessment of the potential impact of the proposed development having regard to steps (iii) and (iv).

- 13.3.58 A recent Historic England advice note, *Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets. Historic England Advice Note 12 (2019)*, brings together all of the above guidance in an analysis of an appropriate approach for applicants for heritage and other consents in providing an understanding of the significance of heritage assets in line with NPPF. This is aimed at providing assistance for owners, applicants, local planning authorities, planning and other consultants in the implementation of not only the guidance but also historic environment legislation and policy. It also emphasises the level of detail required in support of both planning and Listed Building consent applications, which should be no more than is necessary, i.e. proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset affected, to reach an informed decision.



13.4 Heritage Baseline Listed Buildings

West Burton 1

Site Appraisal

- 13.4.1 A site visit was undertaken on 10th September 2021 in order to view the West Burton 1 study site (NGR centred: SK 90969 78170) and designated heritage assets within their surrounding context.
- 13.4.2 The West Burton 1 study site comprises approximately 89.9ha situated to the west of the hamlet of Broxholme, in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (see Appendix 13.1 Figure 1).
- 13.4.3 The study site consists of five fields, all of which are under arable cultivation, divided by hedgerows and drainage channels. The study site's north-western side is crossed by a lane that connects Broxholme with Till Bridge Lane (A1500) to the north, and its south-western side is crossed by overhead power lines. A detailed description of the site is included in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA).
- 13.4.4 The ground level within the West Burton 1 study site is generally level, and is situated at a height of around 8m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

Historical Baseline

Table 13.4.1 Designated Heritage Assets

	Within site boundary	Within 1km	Within 2km	Total
Scheduled Monuments	0	1	2	3
Grade I and II* Listed Buildings	0	0	0	0
Grade II Listed Buildings	0	6	4	10
Conservation Area	0	0	0	0
Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	0
Locally listed	0	0	0	0
Total	0	7	6	13

Within the site boundary

- 13.4.5 The West Burton 1 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.

1km Study Area

- 13.4.6 There are seven Listed Buildings within the search area, all of which are Grade II Listed, and all relate to late post medieval or 19th century buildings.
- 13.4.7 The Grade II Listed Buildings are 18th or 19th century in date and comprise: Cornhill Farmhouse (NHLE 1064096), c.800m to the south; Manor Farmhouse and barns (NHLE 1359464 and 1147032), c.350m to the south-west; Boontown Cottage (NHLE 1147027), c.100m to the west; the Old Rectory (NHLE 1147028) and the Church of All Saints (NHLE 1064095), both c.75m to the west of the study site.
- 13.4.8 There is one Scheduled Monument within the search area, relating to the site of the Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE1016797), which lies adjacent to the south-western corner of the study site.

- 13.4.9 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area.
- 13.4.10 The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area are shown on Appendix 13.1 West Burton 1 Figure 1).

2km Study Area

- 13.4.11 There are six additional designated heritage assets within the wider 2km study area, which relate to settlements beyond Broxholme. The study area also captures the Scheduled Monuments at Thorpe in the Fallows and Ingleby.
- 13.4.12 The Grade II Listed Buildings are 18th or 19th century in date and comprise: Ingleby Chase (NHLE 1147263), Brickyard Cottages (NHLE 1146766), Barn at Bransby for Retired Horses (NHLE 1359487) and Thorpe in the Fallows Farmhouse (NHLE 1308921).

Summary Historic Development

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

- 13.4.13 The settlement at Broxholme is first recorded as part of the Domesday survey of 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992, 916), at which time it contained 26 households and a church, and is likely to have its origins in at least the late Anglo-Saxon period. Further to the north-west of the West Burton 1 study site, the village of Bransby was also recorded in the Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 1992, 916). Broxholme settlement is thought to have expanded during the medieval period from an original core near the church.
- 13.4.14 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the West Burton 1 study site suggests that the present pattern is likely to broadly represents the pattern of Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is likely that the West Burton 1 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 13.4.15 The surviving earthwork remains of the medieval village are situated on the east side of Main Street between the Church of All Saints and Manor Farm. The earthworks include a large rectangular enclosure on the settlement's north-western corner, a broad hollow way marking the main road through the medieval village to the south, and to the east by a ditch representing the course of a former track. To the east are a series of depressions which mark the remains of further house plots fronting onto the main hollow way and the track running north from it. To the south of these features is a linear depression running roughly east-west and representing a hollow way which is thought to indicate the southernmost extent of the earliest part of the medieval village. In the central part of the settlement the main hollow way extends on a north-south alignment roughly parallel with Main Street. Along its eastern side are a series of small rectangular enclosures representing house plots which were occupied throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 13.4.16 Broxholme remained at a consistent size throughout the post-medieval period and contained 25 houses in 1600. The 1842 tithe map (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.1) for Broxholme shows the village to the west of the proposed site, prior to its shift north away from the medieval settlement

site. A back street of housing can be seen running north to south. The field boundaries represent the pre-enclosure field system, although parish and major ownership boundaries remain.

- 13.4.17 The present Main Street was established over an earlier open field and, in the 1840s, the village was entirely replanned with the abandonment of a large area of former settlement (now Scheduled). The church and rectory were rebuilt in the 19th century.
- 13.4.18 During this time, approximately 60% of the parishes within the Trent Valley character area (Lincolnshire County Council, 2011) were enclosed by Act of Parliament, with the remaining being enclosed privately. Some of the present road network is probably contemporaneous with planned enclosure, particularly in the fenland areas.
- 13.4.19 The 1885 OS (Ordnance Survey) map (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.2) shows the new field boundaries following enclosure, as well as the diverted road. However, following the Second World War there was extensive consolidation of the landscapes within the character area, with the removal of hedgerows and field boundaries to allow the use of increasingly heavy farm machinery. The field boundaries within the study site remained unchanged until the 1970s (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.6) when internal boundaries were shown on OS mapping to have been removed in order to increase the size of the fields.
- 13.4.20 The majority of housing, particularly that to the south, had been abandoned in the late 19th century (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.3), with only two properties within the deserted settlement site, the northernmost one of which is Boontown Cottage (NHLE 1147027). There was little change in the layout of the reorganised settlement from the mid-late 19th century through to the present day.
- 13.4.21 Based on the archaeological and cartographic evidence, the West Burton 1 study site appears to have been outside the area of any medieval settlement at Broxholme, and is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period to the present day.

West Burton 2

Site Appraisal

- 13.4.22 A site visit was undertaken on 1st October 2021 in order to view the West Burton 2 study site (NGR centred: SK 89151 78129) and designated heritage assets within their surrounding context.
- 13.4.23 The West Burton 2 study site comprises approximately 329 ha situated in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (see Appendix 13.1 West Burton 2 Figure 1).
- 13.4.24 The study site is situated to the north of Saxilby, and is adjacent to the hamlet of Ingleby and its adjacent farms at Ingleby Grange, Wood Farm and Ingleby Chase which lie outside of the West Burton 2 study site. The study site is bounded to the east by the River Till and is crossed north to south by Sturton Road, which connects Saxilby with Ingleby, and across its south-eastern side by Broxholme Lane.
- 13.4.25 The majority of the West Burton 2 study site is occupied by arable fields, divided by hedgerows and drainage channels, and a narrow band of woodland known as Codder Bank Belt crosses the study site's western side. An area of pasture is situated across a number of fields within the centre of the study site, between Ingleby Hall and Ingleby Grange, in which

there are earthwork remains of the deserted medieval village of North Ingleby.

- 13.4.26 The ground level across the western side of the study site is generally level, situated at a height of approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), sloping gradually downwards toward the River Till on its eastern side.

Historical Baseline

Table 13.4.2 Designated Heritage Assets

	Within site boundary	Within 1km	Within 2km	Total
Scheduled Monuments	1	1	1	3
Grade I and II* Listed Buildings	0	2	0	2
Grade II Listed Buildings	0	10	6	16
Conservation Area	0	0	1	1
Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	0
Locally listed	0	0	0	0
Total	1	12	9	22

Within the site boundary

- 13.4.27 The West Burton 2 study site contains a single designated heritage asset, the Scheduled remains of the medieval deserted village of North Ingleby (NHLE 1003570).

1km Study Area

- 13.4.28 Within the 1km search area there is a further Scheduled Monument relating to the site of the Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016797), which lies to the east of the River Till approximately 340m to the east of the study site.

- 13.4.29 There are 12 Listed Buildings within the search area. These include the Grade I Listed medieval Church of St Botolph (NHLE1359490) situated on the north-eastern side of Saxilby, around 400m from the West Burton 2 study site at its closest point, and the Grade II* Listed 'The Old Hall' (NHLE 1064072) situated within Saxilby, about 985m from the study site. The Listed Building lying closest to the study site is the Grade II Listed Ingleby Chase (NHLE 1147263), a 19th century house situated around 230m to the north of the study site.

- 13.4.30 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area.

- 13.4.31 The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area are shown on (see Appendix 13.1 West Burton 2 Figure 1).

2km Study Area

- 13.4.33 Within the 2km search area there is a further Scheduled Monument relating to the remains of the medieval bishop's palace and deer park at Stow Park (NHLE 1019229). The two elements within the study area are

‘West Lawn’ and ‘East Lawn’, both of which form part of the former park pale.

- 13.4.34 Within the 2km study area there are also six Grade II Listed Buildings and the Saxilby Bridge Street Conservation Area.

Summary Historic Development

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

- 13.4.35 There is no recorded evidence for early medieval activity within the West Burton 2 study site.
- 13.4.36 A settlement is first recorded at Ingleby in the Domesday Book of 1086, recorded as *Englarbi* (Williams and Davis 1992, 894) and meaning ‘the farmstead or village of the Englishmen’ in Old Scandinavian, and is likely to have its origin in at least the Late Anglo-Saxon period. The important Anglo-Saxon town of Torksey was already established as a river port in this period.
- 13.4.37 A settlement at Broxholme, to the immediate east of the north-eastern edge of the study site, on the eastern side of the River Till, is also first recorded as part of the Domesday survey (Williams and Martin 1992, 916), as is Saxilby to the study site’s south. Carved stone included in the later medieval Church of St Botolph in Saxilby also appears to be early medieval in date.
- 13.4.38 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the West Burton 2 study site suggests that the present pattern of hamlets and villages broadly represents the pattern of the Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is considered that there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods. As well as this, it is possible Middle or Late Anglo-Saxon remains could survive in the vicinity of Ingleby. Despite this, the West Burton 2 study site is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 13.4.39 Records relating to medieval activity within the West Burton 2 study site relate to the deserted medieval settlement at Ingleby but there is little documentary evidence to determine the population and changing extent through the medieval period, as these are generally combined with Saxilby. From the early 14th century the village was divided between North and South Ingleby (Everson *et al.* 1991, 159).
- 13.4.40 The area of the former village is located at the centre of the West Burton 2 study site between the present Ingleby Grange to the south and Ingleby Chase (NHLE 1147263) to the north. The northernmost area of the surviving earthworks forms part of the Deserted village of North Ingleby Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1003570), although well preserved earthwork remains survive in fields under pasture to the south of the Scheduled area.
- 13.4.41 To the south of the West Burton 2 study site Saxilby, appears to have been an important local centre through the medieval period, while the earthwork remains of the former medieval village at Broxholme are situated around 380m to the east of the study site, to the east of the River Till.

- 13.4.42 Away from the recorded remains of the Ingleby deserted medieval village, the majority of the West Burton 2 study site appears to have been in agricultural use throughout the medieval period.

Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)

- 13.4.43 The village of Ingleby appears to have declined in size through the post-medieval period, with areas converted to pasture for sheep by 1607-8, and possibly ongoing subsequent piecemeal enclosure of the surrounding fields. No houses are shown outside the moated enclosure on the southern side of the village by 1800 (Everson *et al.* 1991, 161-162). The remaining areas of the township appear to have been enclosed after 1804. Approximately 60% of the parishes within the Trent Valley character area were enclosed by Act of Parliament, with the remaining being enclosed privately. Some of the present road network is probably contemporaneous with planned enclosure.
- 13.4.44 The first edition OS map of 1885 (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.7) depicts an enclosed field system within the West Burton 2 study site with regularly aligned, straight field boundaries, although some curving boundaries within the study site's south-western and north-eastern sides may follow the line of earlier boundary alignments. By this time the whole of the study site was in agricultural use, with no buildings shown relating to the former village of Ingleby. The only building depicted within the study site on the 1885 OS map is Ingleby Wood Farm, a 19th century farmstead.
- 13.4.45 There was little change to the landscape across the West Burton 2 study site throughout the first half of the 20th century (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.8 and 12.2.9). The advent of the Second World War saw the establishment of three airfields in the Trent Valley area. During the decades following the Second World War, there was extensive consolidation of the fieldscapes within the area, with the removal of hedgerows and field boundaries to allow the use of modern intensive farming practices.
- 13.4.46 OS mapping from the 1970s shows that there had been extensive boundary loss across much of the western side of the study site, to create larger fields, with the fields to the north of Codder Lane Belt being replanned into a series of long narrow fields (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.11). Ingleby Wood Farm had also been demolished by this time. There was further boundary loss across the western side of the study site through the later 20th century.

West Burton 3

Site Appraisal

- 13.4.47 A site visit was undertaken on 1st October 2021 in order to view the West Burton 3 study site (NGR centred: SK 86627 80926) and designated heritage assets within their surrounding context.
- 13.4.48 The West Burton 3 study site comprises approximately 372ha situated in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (see Appendix 13.1 West Burton 3 Figures 1))
- 13.4.49 The study site is situated between the villages of Marton to the north-west, Brampton to the south-west and Stow and Sturton by Stow to the north-east. The study site is bounded to the north by Stow Park Road / Till Bridge Lane (A1500) and to the south by Cowdale Lane, and is crossed by the railway line between Gainsborough and Lincoln. Poplar Farm is situated on the north-western edge of the study site, and Stow Park farm and Marton

Moor Farm are located to the immediate west of the railway line, but are not within the study site. On the study site's north-eastern side are the former buildings of Moat Farm, but these are also excluded from the study site.

13.4.50 The West Burton 3 study site consists primarily of arable fields divided by hedgerows and scattered trees. The fields are generally large and typically have dividing hedgerows, with only isolated trees outside of field margins. A band of woodland, known as the West Lawn, is situated along the study site's south-western edge, with a further area of woodland surrounding the area of Moat Farm, outside of the study site, but surrounded by it, on the study site's north-eastern side.

13.4.51 The ground level across the western side of the study site is generally level, situated at a height of approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), although to the north-east the ground rises to a height of around 15m adjacent to Moat Farm.

Historical Baseline

Table 13.4.3 Designated Heritage Assets

	Within site boundary	Within 1km	Within 2km	Total
Scheduled Monuments	1	0	3	4
Grade I and II* Listed Buildings	0	1	5	6
Grade II Listed Buildings	0	15	24	39
Conservation Area	0	0	0	0
Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	0
Locally listed	0	0	0	0
Total	1	16	32	49

Within the site boundary

13.4.52 The West Burton 3 study site contains a single designated heritage asset, the Scheduled remains of the medieval bishop's palace and deer park at Stow Park (NHLE 1019229). The Scheduled Monument is divided across three separate areas; the site of the Bishop's Palace which is now largely occupied by the modern farm buildings of Moat Farm, of which parts of the northern, western and southern edges of the monument fall within the study site, the 'West Lawn' which comprises the remains of part of the former park pale, the eastern edge of which falls within the study site; and the 'East Lawn', which is situated at least 250m from the study site's south-eastern corner at its nearest point.

1km Study Area

13.4.53 There are 16 Listed Buildings within the wider 1km search area. The majority of these Listed Buildings (15) are Grade II and are primarily situated within the villages of Brampton and Marton. The remainder are found along the east-west route of the A1500, which is annotated as a Roman road on the OS map. Marton also contains the Grade I Listed medieval parish church of St Margaret of Antioch (NHLE 1359484). The closest Listed Buildings to the West Burton 3 study site are the former

Stow Park Station (NHLE1064058) and its associated signal box (NHLE1146606).

13.4.54 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area.

13.4.55 The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area (see Appendix 13.1 West Burton 3 Figure 1).

13.4.56 **2km Study Area**

13.4.57 There are 32 heritage assets within the wider 2km search area of which 24 are Grade II Listed and five are Grade I or II* listed heritage assets, including Torksey Viaduct (GI*, NHLE 1359456), Church of St Peter at Torksey (GI*, NHLE 1064078) and Gate Burton Hall (GI*, NHLE 1359458). There are three Scheduled Monuments within the 2km buffer, Torksey Castle (NHLE 1005056), site of the medieval town of Torksey (NHLE 1004991) and the Roman fort south of Littleborough Lane (NHLE 1004935).

Summary Historic Development

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

13.4.58 There is no recorded evidence for early medieval activity within the West Burton 3 study site. Evidence for early medieval activity within the wider search area is concentrated to the west of the West Burton 3 study site, around Torksey to the southwest, and along the eastern bank of the River Trent.

13.4.59 Approximately 480m to the west of the West Burton 3 study site, at its closest point, is an area defined as being the site of the camp at which the Viking Great Army overwintered at Torksey in AD 872-73, as recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The camp is likely to have been occupied by several thousand individuals, and extensive scatters of early medieval metalwork and coins have been found in the area.

13.4.60 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the West Burton 3 study site suggests that the present pattern of villages broadly represents the pattern of the Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is likely that the West Burton 3 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

13.4.61 Together with Torksey, the villages of Brampton and Marton are both recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992, 897 and 902) and are likely to have their origins in at least the late Anglo-Saxon period. The name 'Marton' may derive from the Old English meaning 'farmstead by a pool' or 'farmstead near a boundary' (Mills 2011, 320), both apparently reflecting the village's position close to the River Trent. Fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture are also present within St Margaret's Church in Marton.

13.4.62 Much of the eastern half of the West Burton 3 study site was encompassed by the medieval deer park of Stow Park which was first documented at the end of the 12th century. The east and west boundaries of the park survive as large tree-covered banks, up to 1m high and 8m across, with water filled dykes on either side, and retain the names East and West Lawn, documented in the 13th century. At the northern end of the park was the associated Bishop's Palace, the earthwork remains of which survive in the form of a substantial moated enclosure occupied by 19th and

20th century farm buildings, although remains of the former palace are recorded as being visible on the site as late as 1817. The earthwork remains of the Bishop's Palace, together with the park boundaries, form a single designated Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019229).

- 13.4.63 A settlement is recorded at Stow Park from at least the early 14th century, although its size and extent is unknown, and it is not clear whether the settlement's origin was directly linked to the establishment of the Bishop's Palace or whether the 'palace' site was established on the edge of an existing settlement.
- 13.4.64 On the western edge of the West Burton 3 study site, ridge and furrow has previously been identified from aerial photographs, to the north-east of Brampton, within Field Q18 of the study site, the surface remains of which have now been destroyed by modern cultivation.
- 13.4.65 The West Burton 3 study site appears to have been outside the area of any medieval settlement and is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period.
- 13.4.66 **Post-medieval and Modern Periods (c.1540 – Present)**
- 13.4.67 The West Burton 3 study site continued in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period.
- 13.4.68 The field pattern within the study site is the result of enclosure undertaken from the late 18th century, with an Enclosure Act for Brampton passed in 1778. Stow Park may have been enclosed in the 19th century, but is still depicted as an emparked area on Stark's 1817 map of the Lincolnshire (not provided in this report) and was not part of the enclosure of the township of Stow following the enclosure award of 1808. Approximately 60% of the parishes within the Trent Valley character area were enclosed by Act of Parliament, with the remaining being enclosed privately. Some of the present road network is probably contemporaneous with planned enclosure.
- 13.4.69 The tithe map of the Stow Park township produced in 1838 (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.12) covers the eastern side of the West Burton 3 study site, which largely comprised the area of the former Stow Park deer park, following its enclosure. This shows this part of the study site divided across numerous fields, largely defined by the regularly surveyed boundaries on straight alignments, characteristic of planned enclosure. However, some of the boundaries, especially within the southern part of the study site, follow a more curved alignment probably reflecting the boundaries of previous medieval furlongs. Along the western edge of the former deer park, the West Lawn (the park's western boundary) is depicted along the former park's south-western edge, but its wooded line is shown to continue further north than the Scheduled Monument area (NHLE 1019229) now includes. On the northern side of the park area, the site of the former Bishop's Palace is named, and depicted as comprising a broadly square moat, with two ponds on its northern side. A track lead from Till Bridge Lane to the north between these ponds, and crossed the moat onto the central island, which was occupied by an L-shaped building range. The map also shows the site of Stow Park House close to the centre of the area of the former park, and lying outside of the study site, as well buildings to the west in the area of the present Stow Park farm.
- 13.4.70 The OS 6-inch map of 1885 (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.13) shows the field pattern across the eastern side of the study site much as it is depicted on the earlier tithe map, while also showing the western half of

the site sub-divided into regularly surveyed rectangular fields. Farm buildings within the moat on the north-eastern side of the site, now named as Moat Farm, appear to have been extended by this time, with new broadly north-south ranges having been constructed to the south of the earlier building.

- 13.4.71 The most significant alteration to the landscape since the production of the tithe map was the construction of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway which joined Gainsborough and Lincoln, and was opened in 1849. The line cut across the eastern side of the study site and the area of the deer park on a substantial embankment effectively dividing the former park. The route of the new railway line required the demolition of Stow Park House (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.14) and it appears that new buildings were constructed following this to the west of the railway line, adjacent to the buildings marked in this area of the tithe map.
- 13.4.72 Although there was some limited boundary loss within the study site through the first half of the 20th century, the field pattern remained essentially unchanged (see Appendix 12.2 Figures 12.2.15 and 12.2.16). There was more extensive boundary loss through the second half of the 20th century, to create larger fields more suited to modern intensive farming practices, with the removal of hedgerows and field boundaries to allow the use of increasingly heavy farm machinery, particularly the field within the north-eastern side of the study site, and those to the south of Stow Park (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.7). The only other addition to the landscape was the construction of modern farm building to the east of Stow Park farm, on the eastern side of the railway line, by the 1970s. Rectory Farm has also been re-named Poplar Farm by this time.
- 13.4.73 Although outside the county, the Trent Valley power stations and their associated infrastructure, constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, are visible from many vantage points within the Trent Valley. They are particularly visible to the east from the West Burton 3 site and along the River Trent at Torksey.

West Burton 4

Site Appraisal

- 13.4.74 A site visit was undertaken on 1st October 2021 in order to view the West Burton 4 study site (NGR centred: SK 72835 88214) and designated heritage assets within their surrounding context (See Appendix 13.1 West Burton 4 Figure 1).
- 13.4.75 The study site is situated between the villages of Clayworth to the south and Gringley on the Hill. This is the only parcel situated within Nottinghamshire, within Bassetlaw District Council. The site is bounded to the west by Gringley Road / Clayworth Road (B1403) which connects the villages, to the north by the A631 and to the south by Mill Lane. Lover's Lane defines the south-eastern boundary of the study site, while Lancaster Road crosses the site's north-eastern side.
- 13.4.76 The study site consists of arable fields divided by hedgerows and scattered trees. Highfield Farm sits approximately in the centre of the study site, but outside of the site boundary, and is accessed from Gringley Road to the west. It contains a farmhouse along with a range of agricultural buildings.
- 13.4.77 The ground level across the study site rises generally towards the north-east, from a level of approximately 15m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on

the study site's south-western corner, to around 60m aOD along its northern edge adjacent to the A631. Within the southern half of the site, the ground level rises eastwards to a height of around 35m aOD within the study site's south-eastern corner.

Historical Baseline

Table 13.4.4 Designated Heritage Assets

	Within site boundary	Within 1km	Within 2km	Total
Scheduled Monuments	0	2	1	3
Grade I and II* Listed Buildings	0	2	0	2
Grade II Listed Buildings	0	37	12	49
Conservation Area	0	2	1	3
Registered Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	0
Locally listed	0	15	0	15
Total	0	58	14	72

Within the site boundary

13.4.78 The West Burton 4 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.

1km Study Area

13.4.79 There are 58 designated heritage assets within the 1km study area, predominantly located within the two settlements of Clayworth (south) and Gringley on the Hill (north), which are immediately adjacent to the study site boundary.

13.4.80 There are 18 Listed Buildings in Clayworth to the south-west (of which two are outside the settlement boundary to the south on the Wheatley Road), comprising 17 Grade II buildings and one Grade I building, which is the Church of St Peter (NHLE 1212157). There are seven locally listed monuments in Clayworth, including the cemetery, which are designated by Bassetlaw District Council.

13.4.81 There are 22 Listed Buildings in Gringley on the Hill to the north (of which five are outside the settlement boundary, four to the west and one to the east along the A631), comprising 21 Grade II Listed Building and one Grade II* Listed Building, which is the Church of St Peter and St Paul (NHLE 1370395). There are eight locally listed monuments in Gringley on the Hill, including the cemetery.

13.4.82 There are two Scheduled Monuments within the search area. The site of an Iron Age hillfort known as Beacon Hill Camp (NHLE 1003241), is situated on the eastern edge of Gringley on the Hill, approximately 215m to the north of the West Burton 4 study site at its nearest point, between which, lies the dual carriageway of the A631. The remains of a 14th century market cross (NHLE1016790) are situated 70m to the west of the Church of St Peter and St Paul in the centre of Gringley on the Hill.

13.4.83 There are two conservation areas, defined by Bassetlaw District Council, within the 1km study area, comprising Gringley on the Hill and Clayworth Conservation Areas. Neither conservation area has an adopted

conservation appraisal or management plan available at the time of writing.

- 13.4.84 The Bassetlaw Local Plan defines the 20th century cemeteries at Gringley on the Hill and Clayworth as ‘Unregistered Parks and Gardens’, and thirteen post-medieval, 19th century or modern buildings are recorded on the Nottinghamshire HER as ‘Buildings of Local Interest’. Locally Listed Buildings have only been assessed within the 1km buffer of the study site.
- 13.4.85 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the search area.
- 13.4.86 The locations of all designated heritage assets within the search area (see Appendix 13.1 Figure 1)).

2km Study Area

- 13.4.87 There are 14 designated heritage assets within the 2km study area, including 12 Listed Buildings, one Scheduled Monument and one conservation area, primarily located to the west within Wiseton. The Scheduled Monument is found to the south-east at Hayton (NHLE 1008630).

Summary Historic Development

Pre-historic/Roman

- 13.4.88 There is some evidence of possible pre-historic or Roman activity within the study site, with a Roman road noted on the current route of the Wiseton Road to Clayworth on the modern OS map. The site of possible Roman activity or settlement has been identified on the western side of Clayworth Road, south-east of Topley Farm, around 265m from the study site.
- 13.4.89 Beacon Hill Camp, on the eastern edge of Gringley on the Hill, represents the earthwork remains of a possible small Iron Age ‘hillfort’ or enclosure (NHLE 1003241) although the earlier prehistoric evidence found in the immediate vicinity might suggest that this had been a focus of activity prior to the Iron Age.

Early Medieval Period (c. AD 410– c. 1066)

- 13.4.90 Both Gringley on the Hill and Clayworth are first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992, 770). They are likely to have their origins in at least the late Anglo-Saxon period with the name of Gringley on the Hill possibly deriving from the Old English meaning ‘woodland clearing of the people of living at the green place’ (Mills 2011, 215), and Clayworth meaning ‘enclosure of the low curving hill’ (Mills 2011, 117).
- 13.4.91 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the West Burton 4 study site suggests that the present pattern of villages broadly represents the pattern of the Late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is considered that although there may be some limited potential for the survival of previously unrecorded remains relating to Early Anglo-Saxon period activity away from the pattern of settlements that may have emerged in the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods, it is likely that the West Burton 4 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.
- 13.4.92 The West Burton 4 study site appears to have been outside the area of any medieval settlement and is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval period.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

Gringley on the Hill

- 13.4.93 In 1086, Gringley on the Hill comprised arable land, wood pasture, meadow and a fishery, and supported a church, 10 villagers and 6 smallholders, indicating a population of around 70. Although not large, it was worth £4, which was valuable by the standards locally. The village was part of the landholdings of Roger de Busli and tenanted at the end of the eleventh century by William De Lovetot, who founded Worksop Priory in 1103. The church at Gringley was endowed to the Priory in 1130.
- 13.4.94 The population generally expanded with economic activity until the mid-fourteenth century when famine and the Black Death led to depopulation. The population grew again after 1500, although the deer park was apparently out of use by 1677.
- 13.4.95 The last instance of plague was recorded in 1637, and around this time, the draining of Hatfield Chase and the Isle of Axholme began to have an impact on Gringley on the Hill. In 1626, Charles I granted Hatfield Chase to Cornelius Vermuyden, the Dutch engineer, with the aim of draining The Carrs which were in a low-lying, northerly part of the parish, and would have been a valuable source of fish, wildfowl, reeds for thatching, and seasonal pasture. This led to struggles between the Crown and commoners, with the local populace breaking down the banks and sluices.
- 13.4.96 In 1743, there were 90 families in the parish, but no school (Southwell & Nottingham Church History Project, n.d). In 1774, Lord Byron sold the Gringley manor and estate to the Duke of Devonshire who later exchanged it with the Duke of Portland. The parish is depicted on Chapman's 1774 map (not shown).
- 13.4.97 The earliest surviving building within the wider search area is Church of St Peter and St Paul at Gringley on the Hill the present structure of which appears to date to the 12th century (NHLE 1370395).
- 13.4.98 At Gringley on the Hill, the remains of the 14th century market cross survive within the centred of the village (NHLE 1016790), while earthworks representing possible building platforms, ridge and furrow, lynchets and other features have been recorded within and around the village.
- 13.4.99 The population of Gringley on the Hill was 533 in 1801 indicating moderate growth in the 18th century. By 1851 this had risen to 866 although this declined again to 724 by 1931. The bypass for motor cars was constructed in 1939.

Clayworth

- 13.4.100 The Domesday Book (1086) indicates that land at Clayworth, or *Clavood*, was granted to Roger to Busli with a value of 5s. Domesday further suggests that there was limited Saxon inhabitation of village due to its poor agricultural capabilities as a result bad drainage and flooding of the River Idle (Southwell & Nottingham Church History Project, n.d). The church is not mentioned although one may have existed as Norman fabric is identified in the north and south doorways of the church.
- 13.4.101 Between 1114-1133, during the reign of Henry I, the King issued a precept to Archbishop Thurstan, and to Thurstan the Archdeacon of Nottingham, to cause the Bishop of Lincoln to have tithes and rights and customs pertaining to Clayworth church, and especially their rights over the King's men and all other parishioners.

- 13.4.102 The earliest surviving building within the wider search area is the Church of St Peter at Clayworth, which has its origins in at least the 12th century (NHLE 121257).
- 13.4.103 The church was in a poor condition in the 17th century and again by the 19th century. It was restored by J.O. Scott in 1874-5. The church is now home to the largest single work of art in the East Midlands, the Traquair Murals. Created by artist Pheobe Anna Trequair in 1904-5 and restored in 1996 (after partial destruction during the 1960s), they cover all four walls within the chancel of the church.
- 13.4.104 The earthwork remains of a former moated site are situated on the south-western side of Clayworth, to the south-east of Royston Manor and earthworks of ridge and furrow and possible medieval enclosures have been recorded close to The Grange, to the immediate south-east of the village.
- 13.4.105 In 1743, there were 90 families living in the parish and there were no meeting houses or alms houses but there was a charity school. The Lordship of Clayworth was enclosed in 1791. It contained 2,076 acres and the rector's glebe was 281 acres.
- 13.4.106 According to the 1851 census of religious worship, the Parish of Clayworth consisted of the townships of Clayworth and Wiseton. The parish spanned 3,080 acres and had a population of 299 males and 302 females.

Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

- 13.4.107 The West Burton 4 study site was in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period. The field pattern within the study site is the result of enclosure undertaken from the late 18th century, with an Enclosure Act for Clayworth passed in 1790, and one for Gringley on the Hill in 1801. This would have seen the transformation of the landscape from one of open fields which had existed since the medieval period, through to a pattern of large fields defined by straight, surveyed, field boundaries.
- 13.4.108 The Chesterfield Canal opened fully in 1777 and is situated to the south of Clayworth.
- 13.4.109 The 1847 tithe map (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.18) for Clayworth does not depict the area within the West Burton study site in detail, presumably as tithes had been commuted for the parish previously following enclosure.
- 13.4.110 The first edition OS map of 1885 (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.19) provides a detailed depiction of the post-enclosure landscape, with the study site divided across numerous fields defined by straight, surveyed boundaries, although a number of curving boundaries on the eastern side of the site appear to follow the line of previous medieval furlongs.
- 13.4.111 The field pattern remained unchanged through into the first half of the 20th century (see Appendix 12.2 Figures 12.2.21 to 12.2.23) although by at least the 1970s there had been some boundary loss, presumably to allow for more intensive modern agricultural practices, especially within the study site's northern half. There had been some further limited boundary loss on the northern side of the study half by the start of the 21st century (see Appendix 12.2 Figure 12.2.24) but across much of the site the present field pattern broadly represents that laid out following the enclosure Acts.
- 13.4.112 The Trent Valley power stations and their associated infrastructure, constructed in the 1950s and 1960s, are visible from many vantage points



within the Trent Valley. They are particularly visible from the northern edge of the study site, just south of Gringley on the Hill.

West Burton Solar Project

EIA Scoping Report Appendices to Chapter 15: Noise and Vibration

January 2022





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15.1 West Burton 1 Noise Survey

15.1.1 The baseline noise environment has been established following a noise survey undertaken from Thursday 16th September 2021 to Tuesday 21st September 2021. Attended 15-minute short-term measures were undertaken at nine locations during the day, evening and night-time periods with four additional locations being measured unattended over a 117-hour period. Full details of the noise monitoring survey will be presented within the noise technical report, with a brief summary provided below. The locations of these measurements can be found on Figure 15.1 below.

Figure 15.1 Noise Monitoring Locations



Not to scale
OS Licence No. AL553611

15.1.2 The dominant noise source found in the area include road traffic noise from Broxholme Lane and Carlton Lane. A summary of the baseline noise monitoring survey is shown in Table 15.1 below.

Table 15.1 Results of Baseline Noise Monitoring Survey
(Average Levels)

Period	Duration (T)	Monitoring Date and Times	Location	LAeq,T (dB)	LAmx,T (dB)	LAmi,T (dB)	LA10,T (dB)	LA90,T (dB)
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	45 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 12:09 - 08:54	LT1	60.6	89.3	19.7	50.6	40
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	24 hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		48.9	88.0	17.4	33.6	22
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	18/09/2021 - 19/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		55.3	97.2	21.2	43.7	26
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	18/09/2021 - 19/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		45.6	83.8	17.8	32.5	20
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	46 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 11:28 - 09:13	LT2	71.0	101.4	19.9	74.7	46
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	24 hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		62.9	89.1	17.8	47.5	24
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	18/09/2021 - 19/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		69.1	101.6	19.0	71.1	44
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	18/09/2021 - 19/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		61.0	88.4	17.1	48.6	28
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	46 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 11:13 - 09:03	LT3	49.0	88.6	18.3	41.4	38
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	24 hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		39.2	77.6	16.9	35.3	37
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	18/09/2021 - 19/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		44.5	82.2	20.7	40.6	32
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	18/09/2021 - 19/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		35.7	71.9	15.6	31.6	18
Daytime 07:00 - 19:00	15 Mins	16/09/2021 12:31	ST1	58.4	85.1	29.1	47.6	32.2
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 12:56	ST2	69.0	89.0	35.3	74.1	42.6
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 13:22	ST3	55.0	78.0	27.1	48.7	31.0
Evening 19:00 - 23:00	15 Mins	11/11/2021 22:09	ST1	46.0	73.4	31.7	39.1	33.7
	15 Mins	11/11/2021 21:48	ST2	69.4	92.7	31.6	67.1	34.1
	15 Mins	11/11/2021 22:29	ST3	39.7	61.7	32.1	42.0	34.8
Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	15 Mins	11/11/2021 23:19	ST1	45.6	77.5	36.8	45.4	39.3
	15 Mins	11/11/2021 23:40	ST2	67.0	94.8	28.7	52.8	36.9
	15 Mins	11/11/2021 23:00	ST3	47.1	74.8	30.7	46.8	35.8

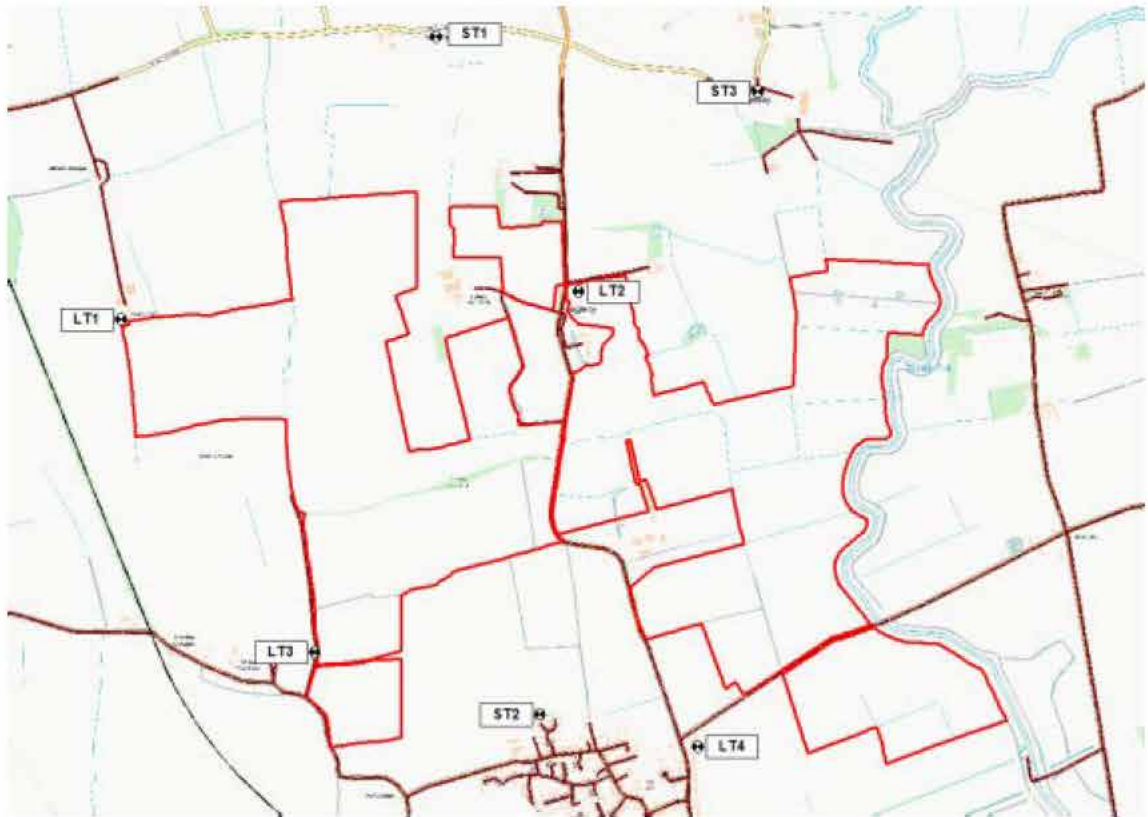
15.2 West Burton 2 Noise Survey

15.2.1

The baseline noise environment has been established following a noise survey undertaken from Thursday 16th September 2021 to Tuesday 21st September 2021. Attended 15-minute short-term measures were undertaken at three locations during the day, evening and night-time periods with two additional locations being measured unattended over a 116-hour period. Full details of the noise monitoring survey will be presented within the noise technical report, with a brief summary provided

below. The locations of these measurements can be found on Figure 15.2 below.

Figure 15.2 Noise Monitoring Locations



Not to scale
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15.2.2

The dominant noise sources found in the area include road traffic noise from Broxholme Lane, Cowdale Lane and Sturton Road. A summary of the baseline noise monitoring survey is shown in Table 15.2 below.

Table 15.2 Results of Baseline Noise Monitoring Survey (Average Levels)

Period	Duration (T)	Monitoring Date and Times	Location	LAeq,T (dB)	LAmx,T (dB)	LAmi,T (dB)	LA10,T (dB)	LA90,T (dB)
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	44 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 16:25 - 12:05	LT1	44.2	76.5	16.1	41.0	38
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	24 hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		41.4	74.1	15.7	32.5	18
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	18/09/2021 - 19/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		38.9	81.8	17.3	38.1	28
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	18/09/2021 - 19/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		37.3	63.1	16.2	31.7	20
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	46 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 14:30 - 10:15	LT2	51.8	91.0	17.0	53.5	44
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	24 hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		42.0	74.9	15.9	36.6	18

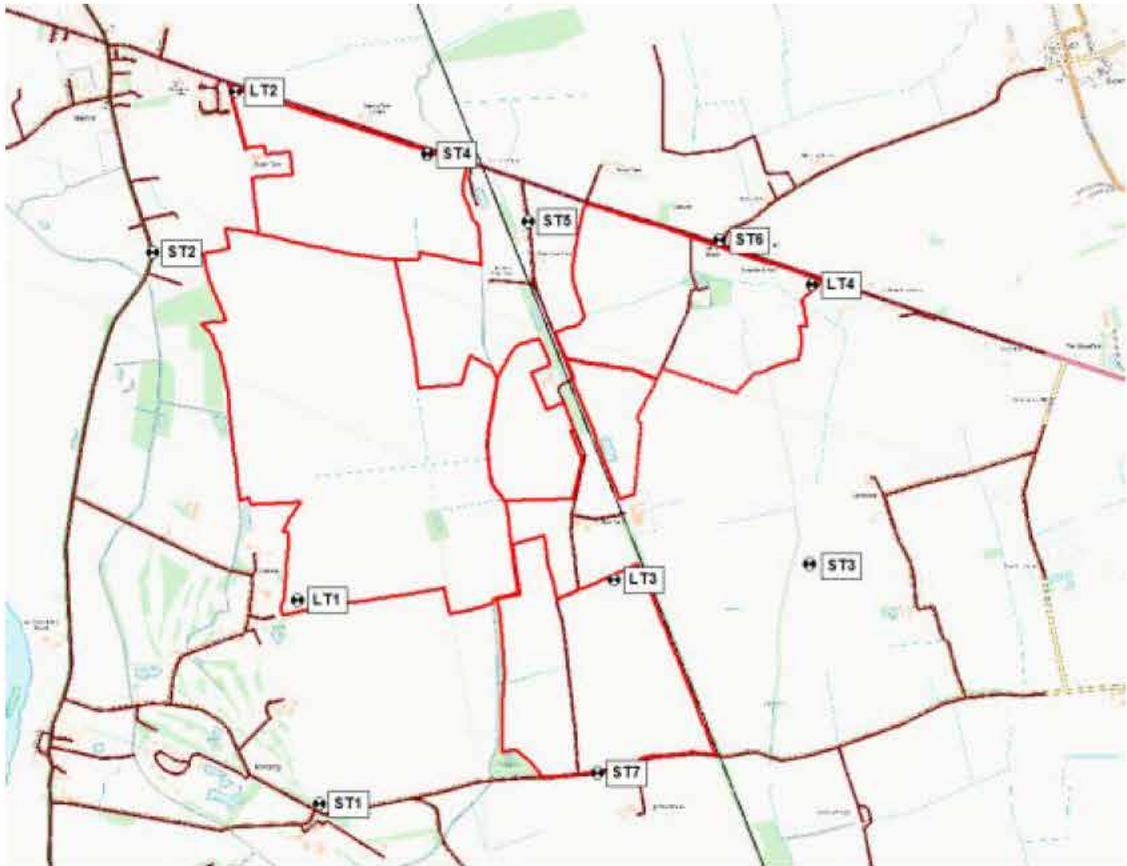
Period	Duration (T)	Monitoring Date and Times	Location	LAeq,T (dB)	LAmx,T (dB)	LAmi,T (dB)	LA10,T (dB)	LA90,T (dB)	
Weekend Daytime 07:00 – 23:00	32 Hours	18/09/2021 – 19/09/2021 07:00 – 23:00		482	828	192	50.6	40	
Weekend Night-time 23:00 – 07:00	16 hours	18/09/2021 – 19/09/2021 23:00 – 07:00		396	711	158	36.6	21	
Weekday Daytime 07:00 – 23:00	46 Hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 15:43 – 11:13	LT3	445	799	159	41.8	36	
Weekday Night-time 23:00 – 07:00	24 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 23:00 – 07:00		407	723	155	32.0	19	
Weekend Daytime 07:00 – 23:00	32 Hours	18/09/2021 – 19/09/2021 07:00 – 23:00		383	689	188	38.6	32	
Weekend Night-time 23:00 – 07:00	16 hours	18/09/2021 – 19/09/2021 23:00 – 07:00		380	622	168	35.0	22	
Weekday Daytime 07:00 – 23:00	46 Hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 17:34 – 10:39		LT4	476	840	182	45.7	40
Weekday Night-time 23:00 – 07:00	24 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 23:00 – 07:00			465	839	177	35.8	23
Weekend Daytime 07:00 – 23:00	32 Hours	18/09/2021 – 19/09/2021 07:00 – 23:00	472		882	206	43.0	34	
Weekend Night-time 23:00 – 07:00	16 hours	18/09/2021 – 19/09/2021 23:00 – 07:00	427		824	184	37.7	26	
Daytime 07:00 – 19:00	15 Mins	16/09/2021 14:49	ST1	487	722	284	48.1	36.1	
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 14:08	ST2	35.7	63.7	24.3	36.6	27.6	
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 15:09	ST3	51.2	71.7	29.7	51.1	33.9	
Evening 19:00 – 23:00	15 Mins	11/11/2021 21:07	ST1	47.2	74.6	31.4	43.3	34.8	
	15 Mins	11/11/2021 21:26	ST3	36.1	65.9	28.0	38.2	30.2	
Night-time 23:00 – 07:00	15 Mins	12/11/2021 00:30	ST1	45.7	75.1	30.4	46.8	34.7	
	15 Mins	12/11/2021 00:46	ST2	43.2	71.5	29.4	45.9	34.8	
	15 Mins	12/11/2021 00:06	ST3	41.2	75.9	28.3	37.5	30.5	

15.3 West Burton 3 Noise Survey

15.3.1

The baseline noise environment has been established following a noise survey undertaken from Thursday 16th September 2021 to Wednesday 17th November 2021. Attended 15-minute short-term measures were undertaken at four locations during the day, evening and night-time periods with two additional locations being measured unattended over a 117-hour period. Full details of the noise monitoring survey will be presented within the noise technical report, with a brief summary provided below. The locations of these measurements can be found on Figure 15.3 below.

Figure 15.3 Noise Monitoring Locations



Not to scale
OS Licence No. AL553611

15.3.2

The ambient noise climate was dominated by road traffic noise throughout the day, evening and night-time measurements. The main sources of the noise were; Station Road, High Street, Slow Park Lane and Till Bridge Lane. A summary of the baseline noise monitoring survey is shown in Table 15.3 below.

Table 15.3 Results of Baseline Noise Monitoring Survey (Average Levels)

Period	Duration (T)	Monitoring Date and Times	Location	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{Amax,T} (dB)	L _{Amin,T} (dB)	LA _{10,T} (dB)	LA _{90,T} (dB)
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	44 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00	LT1	44.9	82.2	18.5	39.8	33.0
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	25 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		37.4	73.9	17.7	34.8	20.0
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		43.2	89.5	22.1	39.1	30.0
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		34.5	76.8	17.5	30.3	22.0
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	44 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00	LT2	59.7	96.4	20.0	62.2	40.0
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	25 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		53.6	85.7	17.3	45.0	20.0

Period	Duration (T)	Monitoring Date and Times	Location	LAeq, T (dB)	LAmax, T (dB)	LAmin, T (dB)	LA10, T (dB)	LA90, T (dB)
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00	LT3	58.2	96.5	22.4	59.9	34.0
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		51.1	78.8	17.6	44.5	20.0
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	44 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		51.3	82.9	19.1	42.5	38.0
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	25 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		39.6	78.4	19.0	34.5	22.0
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		53.6	93.3	21.4	39.6	28.0
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		40.2	78.3	19.7	33.2	22.0
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	44 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00	LT4	63.4	94.5	18.7	41.1	55.0
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	25 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		56.3	88.3	16.7	26.3	19.6
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		61.4	93.8	22.4	38.2	41.6
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	16/09/2021 - 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		54.0	80.5	17.2	24.9	19.5
Daytime 07:00 - 19:00	15 Mins	17/09/2021 09:54	ST1	60.9	89.8	31.7	48.5	35.0
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 14:40	ST2	71.4	87.9	41.8	76.5	48.3
	15 Mins	17/09/2021 10:34	ST3	46.1	74.8	26.8	40.9	30.4
	15 Mins	17/09/2021 10:59	ST4	56.6	70.5	36.5	61.8	40.9
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 16:05	ST5	73.5	79.9	59.7	77.1	68.8
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 15:46	ST6	62.1	80.6	33.6	67.2	41.9
	15 Mins	17/09/2021 10:14	ST7	62.8	77.9	31.0	56.7	35.6
Evening 19:00 - 23:00	15 Mins	17/11/2021 19:16	ST1	45.3	72.1	26.2	42.3	29.6
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 19:26	ST2	60.3	77.8	27.1	62.6	31.0
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 19:56	ST3	38.0	73.9	24.5	38.4	27.9
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 21:05	ST4	68.1	89.7	30.8	70.2	36.5
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 20:41	ST5	45.2	73.2	27.4	49.0	30.7
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 20:20	ST6	73.7	95.8	29.1	71.3	35.4
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 19:34	ST7	47.4	76.6	25.0	33.9	27.6
Night 23:00 - 07:00	15 Mins	16/09/2021 00:40	ST1	27.0	61.6	17.2	24.8	19.4
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 23:13	ST2	55.7	81.6	20.5	46.3	23.0
	15 Mins	17/09/2021 01:17	ST3	35.1	66.0	15.9	32.7	18.4
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 23:33	ST4	66.3	92.1	17.7	62.6	22.2
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 23:52	ST5	38.5	56.4	17.7	42.1	23.5
	15 Mins	17/09/2021 00:11	ST6	45.1	70.8	16.6	46.4	19.1

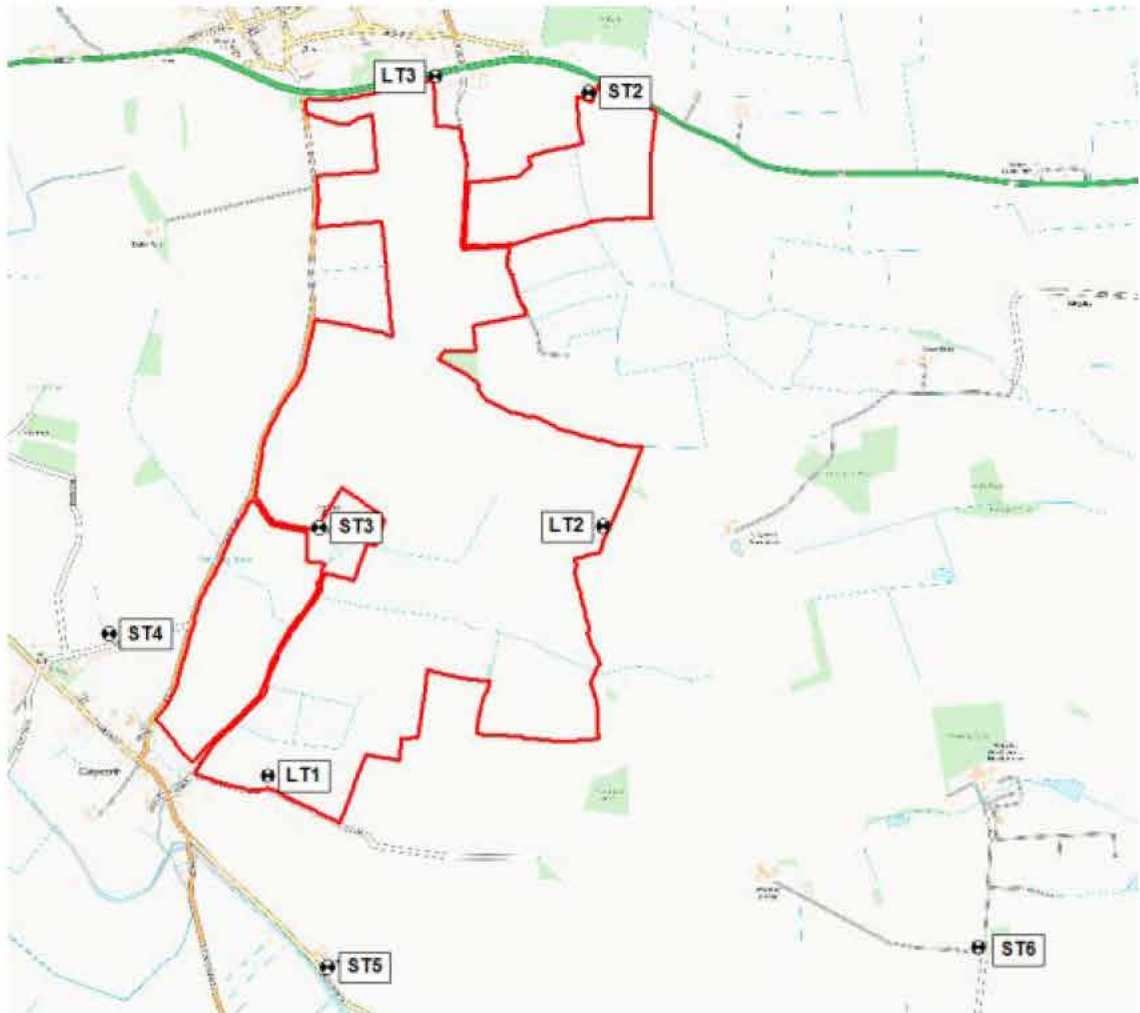
Period	Duration (T)	Monitoring Date and Times	Location	LAeq, T (dB)	LAm _{x,T} (dB)	LAm _{n,T} (dB)	LA10, T (dB)	LA90, T (dB)
	15 Mins	17/09/2021 00:58	ST7	34.7	64.5	16.6	38.5	18.0

15.4 West Burton 4 Noise Survey

15.4.1

The baseline noise environment has been established following a noise survey undertaken from Thursday 16th September 2021 to Tuesday 21st September 2021. Attended 15-minute short-term measures were undertaken at four locations during the day, evening and night-time periods with two additional locations being measured unattended over a 116-hour period. Full details of the noise monitoring survey will be presented within the noise technical report, with a brief summary provided below. The locations of these measurements can be found on Figure 15.4 below.

Figure 15.4 Noise Monitoring Locations



Not to scale
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15.4.2 The dominant noise sources in the area include: frequent aeroplanes and trains, and road traffic noise from Bell Lane, Tile Cross Road and the roundabout, including frequent buses, picking up and dropping off passengers. A summary of the baseline noise monitoring survey is shown in Table 15.4 below.

Table 15.4 Results of Baseline Noise Monitoring Survey (Average Levels)

Period	Duration (T)	Monitoring Date and Times	Location	L _{Aeq,T} (dB)	L _{Amax,T} (dB)	L _{Amin,T} (dB)	L _{A10,T} (dB)	L _{A90,T} (dB)
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	44 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00	LT1	40.9	80.5	17.1	40.0	34.0
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	24 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		33.4	66.4	15.7	30.4	19.0
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		41.6	85.5	20.0	38.9	30.0
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		34.5	65.2	16.0	30.2	19.0
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	44 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00	LT2	47.5	91.7	16.8	41.5	32.0
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	24 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		36.6	72.0	15.2	33.1	18.0
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		47.2	87.8	20.3	38.3	28.0
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		35.5	72.1	15.3	32.1	31.0
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	44 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00	LT3	68.8	101.8	24.8	50.4	N/A
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	24 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		61.4	92.7	18.3	30.3	N/A
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		67.5	94.2	30.3	48.2	N/A
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	16/09/2021 – 21/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		58.1	94.3	19.8	32.6	N/A
Daytime 07:00 - 19:00	15 Mins	17/11/2021 11:52	ST1	59.3	81.6	41.0	59.0	45.8
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 11:31	ST2	72	85.5	39	76.8	45.6
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 12:21	ST3	46.1	54.6	38.0	49.1	41.6
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 12:47	ST4	51.2	77.9	30.8	46.0	34.5
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 13:16	ST5	54.6	79.8	31.3	48.4	35.0
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 13:39	ST6	58.9	79.9	34.3	52.0	36.5
Evening 19:00 - 23:00	15 Mins	16/09/2021 22:27	ST1	37.9	56.2	22.2	38.9	27.8
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 21:58	ST2	70.2	93.2	28.4	68.5	31.9
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 21:17	ST3	42.1	63.0	19.6	39.6	25.9
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 21:35	ST4	30.1	49.6	18.4	32.6	23.3
	15 Mins	16/09/2021 21:57	ST5	52.2	80.0	15.7	41.9	21.5
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 22:24	ST6	44.0	76.6	29.9	38.9	32.8

Period	Duration (T)	Monitoring Date and Times	Location	LAeq,T (dB)	LAmx,T (dB)	LAmi,n,T (dB)	LA10,T (dB)	LA90,T (dB)
Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	15 Mins	17/11/2021 23:22	ST1	42.0	76.1	26.5	40.5	32.6
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 23:00	ST2	66.5	90.4	25.4	60.2	28.6
	15 Mins	17/11/2021 23:42	ST3	39.2	74.0	27.5	37.6	29.9
	15 Mins	18/11/2021 00:00	ST4	42.5	79.2	23.5	30.2	25.9
	15 Mins	18/11/2021 00:20	ST5	59.5	90.3	23.6	30.2	25.6
	15 Mins	18/11/2021 00:41	ST6	44.5	80.2	33.9	39.0	35.5

15.5 West Burton Sub Noise Survey

15.51 The baseline noise environment has been established following a noise survey undertaken from Tuesday 21st September 2021 to Monday 27th September 2021. Unattended long-term measurements were undertaken at one location over a 150-hour period. Full details of the noise monitoring survey will be presented within the noise technical report, with a brief summary provided below. The locations of these measurements can be found on Figure 15.5 below.

Figure 15.5 Noise Monitoring Locations



Not to scale
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15.5.2 A summary of the baseline noise monitoring survey is shown in Table 15.5 below.

Table 15.5 Results of Baseline Noise Monitoring Survey (Average Levels)

Period	Duration (T)	Monitoring Date and Times	Location	LAeq,T (dB)	LAmx,T (dB)	LAmi,n,T (dB)	LA10,T (dB)	LA90,T (dB)
Weekday Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	71 Hours	21/09/2021 - 27/09/2021 15:05 - 21:15	LT1	48.8	83.8	19.7	45.9	36
Weekday Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	32 hours	21/09/2021 - 27/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		41.8	71.8	18.8	35.8	23
Weekend Daytime 07:00 - 23:00	32 Hours	25/09/2021 - 26/09/2021 07:00 - 23:00		46.3	79.9	19.4	43.0	34
Weekend Night-time 23:00 - 07:00	16 hours	25/09/2021 - 26/09/2021 23:00 - 07:00		37.8	76.8	17.5	29.8	20

West Burton Solar Project

EIA Scoping Report Appendix to Chapter 16: Glint and Glare

January 2022





16.1 Glint and Glare Receptor Scoping Assessment

Glint and Glare Receptor Scoping Assessment

West Burton Solar Project

West Burton Solar Project Ltd

September, 2021



PLANNING SOLUTIONS FOR:

- Solar
- Defence
- Airports
- Telecoms
- Buildings
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- Railways
- Wind
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ADMINISTRATION PAGE

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Issue	Date	Detail of Changes
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ABOUT PAGER POWER

Pager Power is a dedicated consultancy company based in Suffolk, UK. The company has undertaken projects in 51 countries within South Africa, Europe, America, Asia and Australasia. The company comprises a team of experts to provide technical expertise and guidance on a range of planning issues for large and small developments.

Pager Power was established in 1997. Initially the company focus was on modelling the impact of wind turbines on radar systems. Over the years, the company has expanded into numerous fields including:

- Renewable energy projects.
- Building developments.
- Aviation and telecommunication systems.

Pager Power prides itself on providing comprehensive, understandable and accurate assessments of complex issues in line with national and international standards. This is underpinned by its custom software, longstanding relationships with stakeholders and active role in conferences and research efforts around the world.

Pager Power's assessments withstand legal scrutiny and the company can provide support for a project at any stage.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Pager Power has been retained to identify the potential receptor associated with the proposed solar development West Burton to be located near Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England. This This receptor scoping report presents all the identified receptors such as aviation, dwellings, roads and railways. A report has therefore been produced that contains the following:

- Presentation of indicative solar development areas;
- Explanation of glint and glare;
- Overview of relevant guidance;
- Overview of relevant studies;
- Identification of receptors:
 - Road receptors;
 - Dwelling receptors;
 - Railway receptors
 - Licensed and unlicensed aerodromes (ATC Towers and approach paths)
- Assessment methodology and process.
- Stakeholders where consultation is required.

1.2 Pager Power's Experience

Pager Power has undertaken over 700 Glint and Glare assessments internationally. The studies have included assessment of civil and military aerodromes, railway infrastructure and other ground-based receptors including roads and dwellings.

1.3 Glint and Glare Definition

The definition of glint and glare is as follows¹:

- Glint – a momentary flash of bright light typically received by moving receptors or from moving reflectors.
- Glare – a continuous source of bright light typically received by static receptors or from large reflective surfaces.

The term 'solar reflection' is used in this report to refer to both reflection types i.e. glint and glare.

¹ These definitions are aligned with those of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the United States of America.

2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOCATIONS AND DETAILS

2.1 Proposed Development Locations

The proposed development will consist of four potential locations known as West Burton 1 to 4. The location for the proposed development is shown by the red line boundaries in Figure 1² below.



Figure 1 Proposed solar development location

² Source: Copyright © 2021 Google

3 IDENTIFICATION OF AVIATION RECEPTORS

3.1 Overview of Aviation Receptors

Four active airfields have been identified for the assessment, these are:

1. RAF Scampton;
2. Sturgate Airfield;
3. Doncaster Sheffield Airport.

RAF Scampton will be assessed using technical modelling, while Sturgate Airfield and Doncaster Airport will be assessed at a high level.

Receptor details can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Aviation Receptors – High Level Assessment

Doncaster Sheffield Airport and Sturgate Airfield are located approximately 10.5km north-west and 13km south-east of West Burton 4 respectively. Doncaster Airport has one runway 02/20, and Sturgate Airfield has two 09/27 and 14/32. Their locations relative to the proposed development are shown in Figure 2² below



Figure 2 Doncaster Sheffield Airport and Sturgate Airfield, relative to the proposed development

The orientation of the runways, for Sturgate Airfield, is such that the proposed development will be outside the pilot's primary field of view (50 degrees either side of the approach bearing) for pilots approaching thresholds 09 and 32. This means that, even if solar reflections are predicted towards pilots, the reflection will originate from outside the pilot's field of view and will therefore not be deemed significant.

For aircraft approaching thresholds 27 and 14 the reflection will be within the pilots' field of view. However, it is presumed that any predicted solar reflections would have 'low potential for after-image' in the worst case.

For runways 02 and 20 at Doncaster Sheffield Airport, the proposed development will be outside the pilot's field of view for planes approaching and the reflections (if any) will originate outside this field of view. As a result, no solar reflections will be deemed significant.

These conclusions are valid for all proposed sites.

3.3 Air Traffic Control Towers

It is standard practice to determine whether a solar reflection can be experienced by personnel within the ATC tower. The ATC tower for RAF Scampton is located approximately 4.8km north-east of West Burton 1. The relative location of the ATC Tower at RAF Scampton is shown in Figure 3² on the following page. There is no ATC Tower associated with Sturgate Airfield. Views of the ATC tower at Doncaster Airport are not considered significant due to the separation distance and significant screening.

3.4 Aviation Receptors – Approaching Aircraft

It is Pager Power's methodology to assess whether a solar reflection can be experienced on the approach paths for the associated runways. This is considered to be the most critical stage of the flight. RAF Scampton has one operational runway with two associated approach paths, one for each bearing.

The Pager Power approach for determining receptor (aircraft) locations on the approach path is to select locations along the extended runway centre line from 50ft above the runway threshold out to a distance of 2 miles. The height of the aircraft is determined by using a 3-degree descent path relative to the runway threshold height for approach paths 04/22 for RAF Scampton.

The receptor details for each runway approach are presented in Appendix A. Figure 3² on the following page shows the identified approach paths as blue lines.

Technical modelling for RAF Scampton will only be carried out for West Burton sites 1, 2 and 3. While only a high level assessment will be needed for West Burton 4 due to the large separation distance and the orientation of the runways.



Figure 3 RAF Scampton runway approach receptors and ATC Tower

4 IDENTIFICATION OF GROUND-BASED RECEPTORS

4.1 Overview

There is no formal guidance with regard to the maximum distance at which glint and glare should be assessed. From a technical perspective, there is no maximum distance for potential reflections. The significance of a reflection however decreases with distance because the proportion of an observer's field of vision that is taken up by the reflecting area diminishes as the separation distance increases. Terrain and shielding by vegetation are also more likely to obstruct an observer's view at longer distances.

The above parameters and extensive experience over a significant number of glint and glare assessments undertaken, shows that a 1km assessment area from the proposed development is considered appropriate for glint and glare effects on ground-based receptors. The assessment area has been designed accordingly as a 1km from the assessed solar panel areas.

Potential receptors within the associated assessment area are identified based on mapping and aerial photography of the region. The initial judgement is made based on high-level consideration of aerial photography and mapping i.e. receptors are excluded if it is clear from the outset that no visibility would be possible.

Receptor details can be found in Appendix A.

4.2 Dwellings Receptors

The analysis has considered dwellings that:

- Are within one kilometer of the assessment area; and
- Have a potential view of the panels.

In residential areas with multiple layers of dwellings, only the outer dwellings have been considered for assessment. This is because they will mostly obscure views of the solar panels to the dwellings behind them, which will therefore not be impacted by the proposed development because line of sight will be removed, or they will experience comparable effects to the closest assessed dwelling.

In all figures, the 1km boundary is defined by a green area.

4.2.1 West Burton 1

In total, 33 dwelling receptor points have been identified for the assessment of this area. The assessed dwellings are shown in² Figure 4 to Figure 8 below and on the following pages.

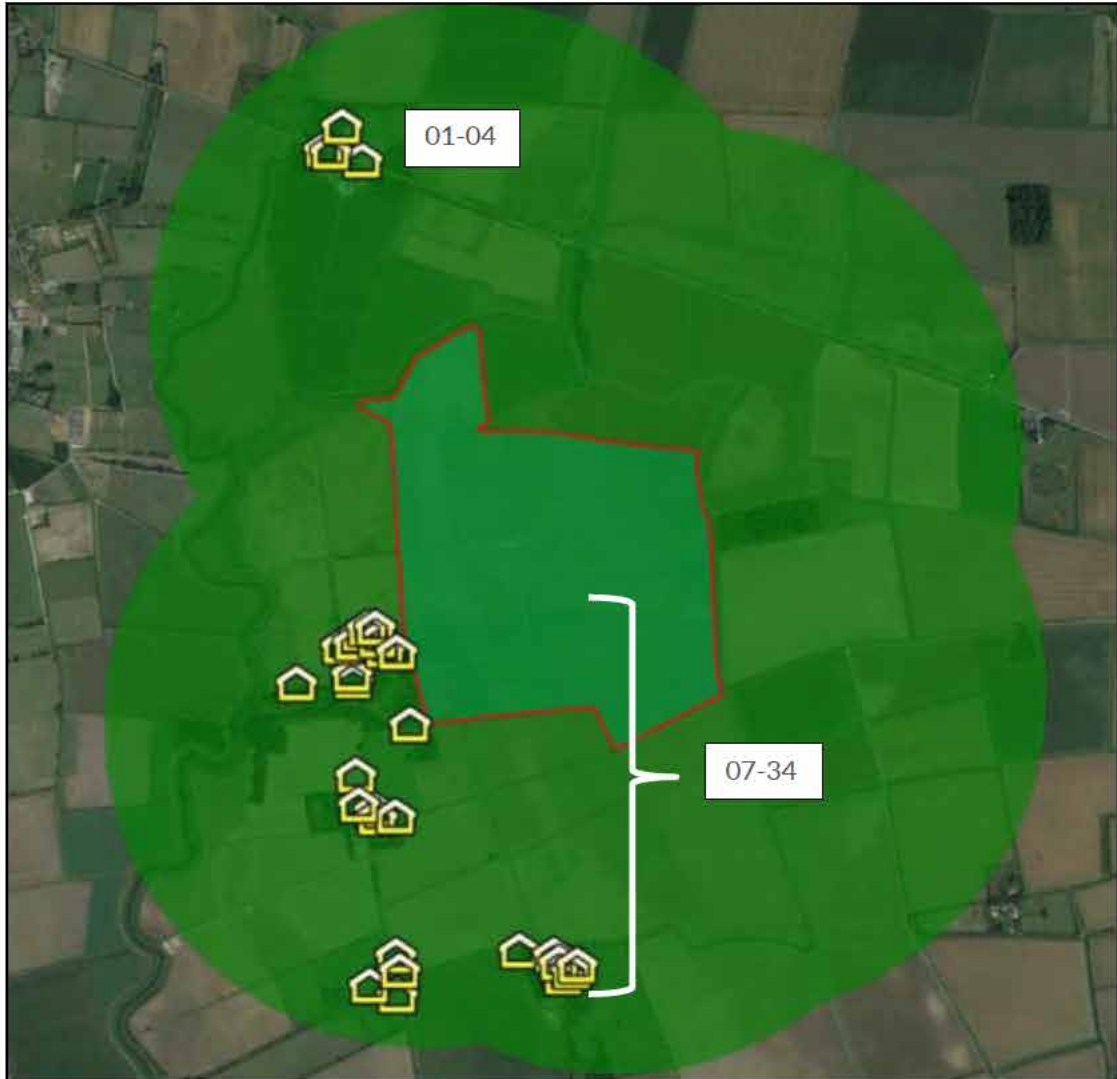


Figure 4 West Burton 1: Dwelling locations overview

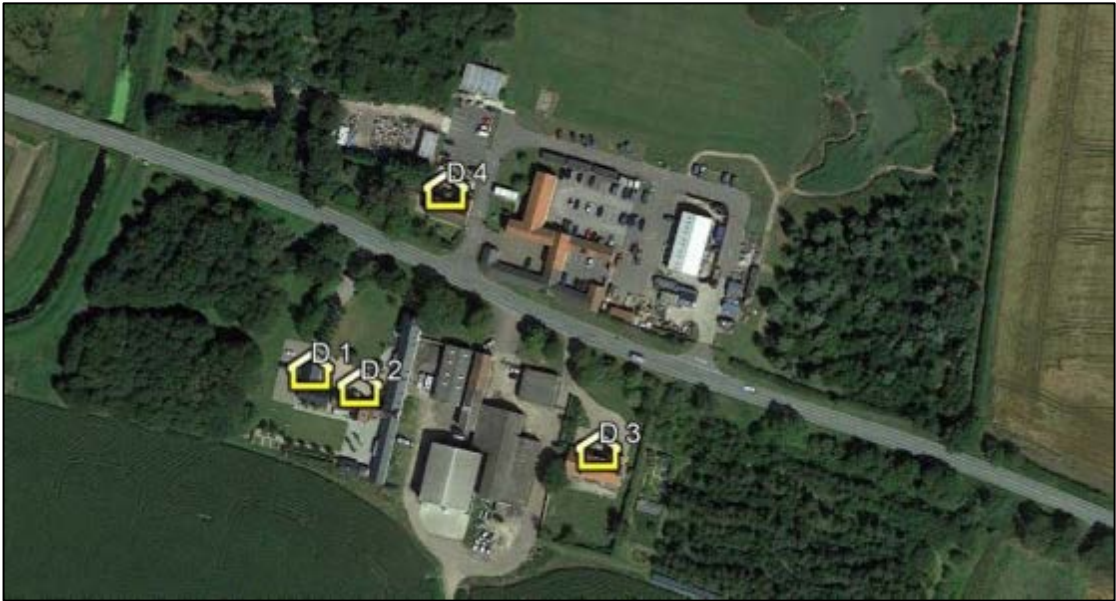


Figure 5 West Burton 1: Dwellings location 1 to 4



Figure 6 West Burton 1: Dwelling location 5 to 16



Figure 7 West Burton 1: Dwelling location 17 to 22

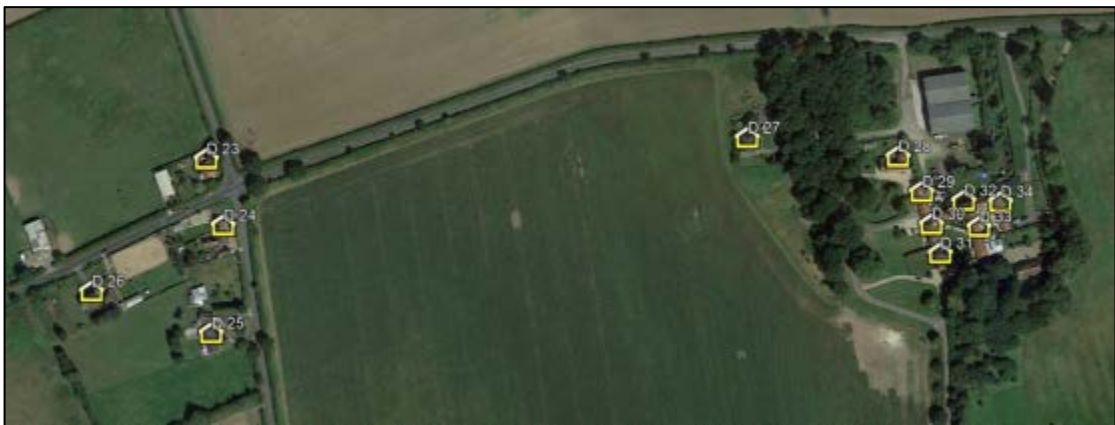


Figure 8 West Burton 1: Dwelling location 23 to 34

4.2.2 West Burton 2

In total, 176 dwelling receptors points have been identified for the assessment of this area. The dwellings identified for assessment are shown from Figure 9 to Figure 22 below and on the following pages².

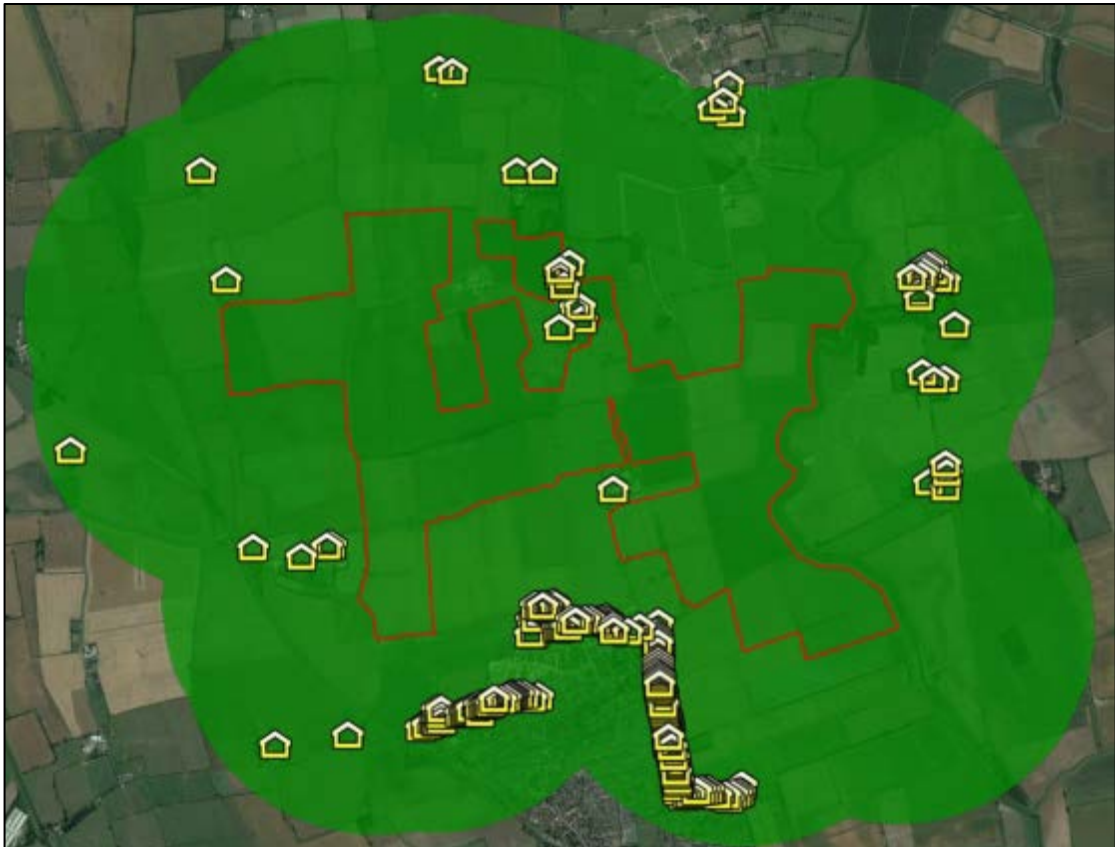


Figure 9 West Burton 2: Dwelling locations overview



Figure 10 West Burton 2: Dwellings 1 to 15



Figure 11 West Burton 2: Dwellings 16 to 31



Figure 12 West Burton 2: Dwellings 32 to 60



Figure 13 West Burton 2: Dwellings 61 to 74



Figure 14 West Burton 2: Dwellings 75 to 98



Figure 15 West Burton 2: Dwellings 99 to 121



Figure 16 West Burton 2: Dwellings 122 to 130



Figure 17 West Burton 2: Dwellings 132 to 139



Figure 18 West Burton 2: Dwellings 140 to 150



Figure 19 West Burton 2: Dwellings 151 to 164



Figure 20 West Burton 2: Dwellings 165 and 168 to 171



Figure 21 West Burton 2: Dwellings 166 to 167



Figure 22 West Burton 2: Dwellings 172 to 176

4.2.3 West Burton 3

In total, 157 dwelling receptors points have been identified for the assessment of this area. The assessed dwellings are shown from Figure 23 to Figure 34 below and on the following pages².

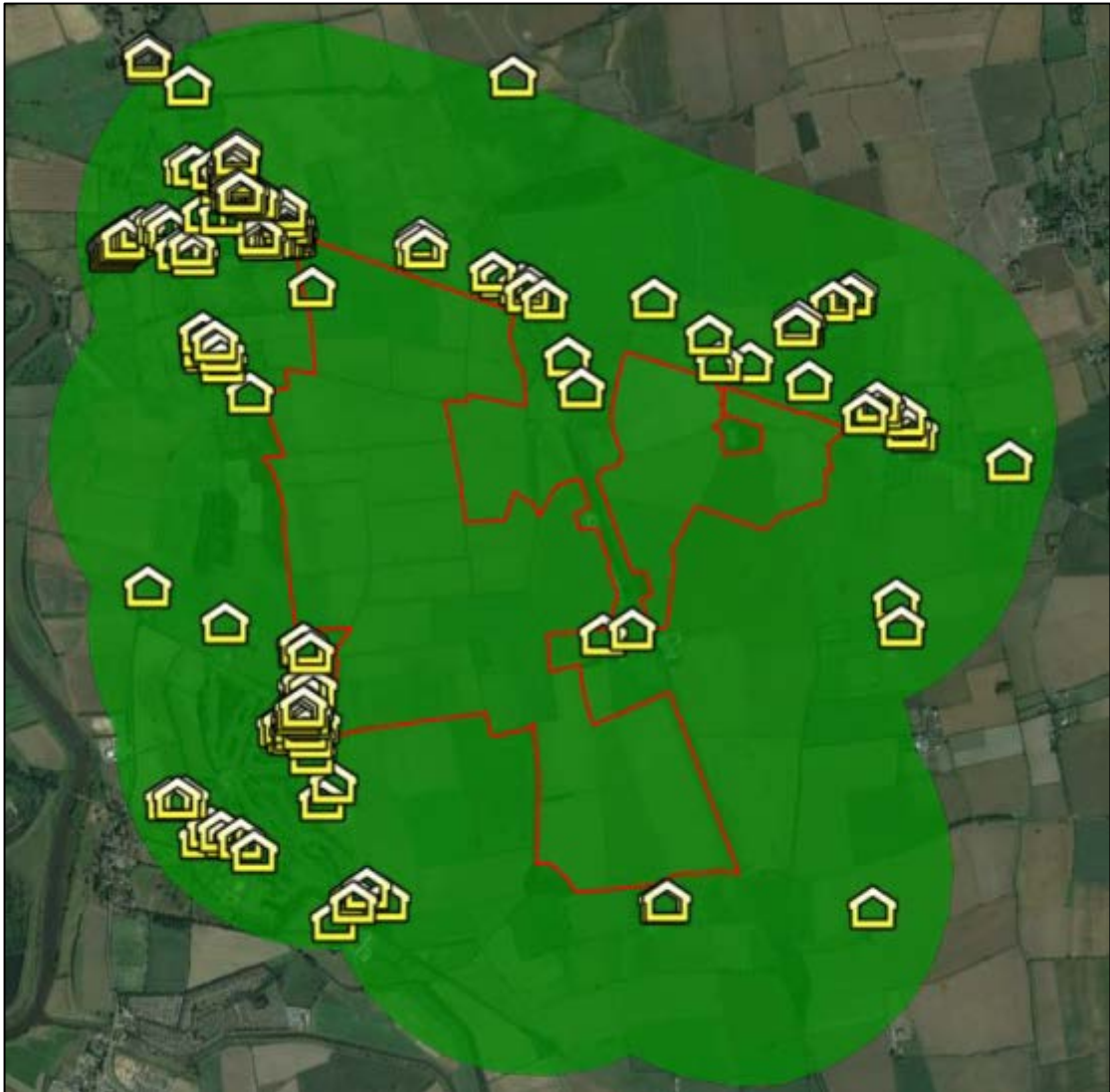


Figure 23 West Burton 3: Dwelling location overview



Figure 24 West Burton 3: Dwellings 1 to 4



Figure 25 West Burton 3: Dwelling 5



Figure 26 West Burton 3: Dwellings 6 to 10 and 19 to 20



Figure 27 West Burton 3: Dwellings 12 to 18



Figure 28 West Burton 3: Dwellings 21 to 34



Figure 29 West Burton 3: Dwellings 35 to 108



Figure 30 West Burton 3: Dwellings 109 to 134



Figure 31 West Burton 3: Dwellings 135 to 145



Figure 32 West Burton 3: Dwellings 146 to 152



Figure 33 West Burton 3: Dwelling 153



Figure 34 West Burton 3: Dwellings 154 to 157

4.2.4 West Burton 4

In total, 127 dwelling receptors points have been identified for the assessment of this area. The assessed dwellings are shown from Figure 35 to Figure 43 below and on the following pages².

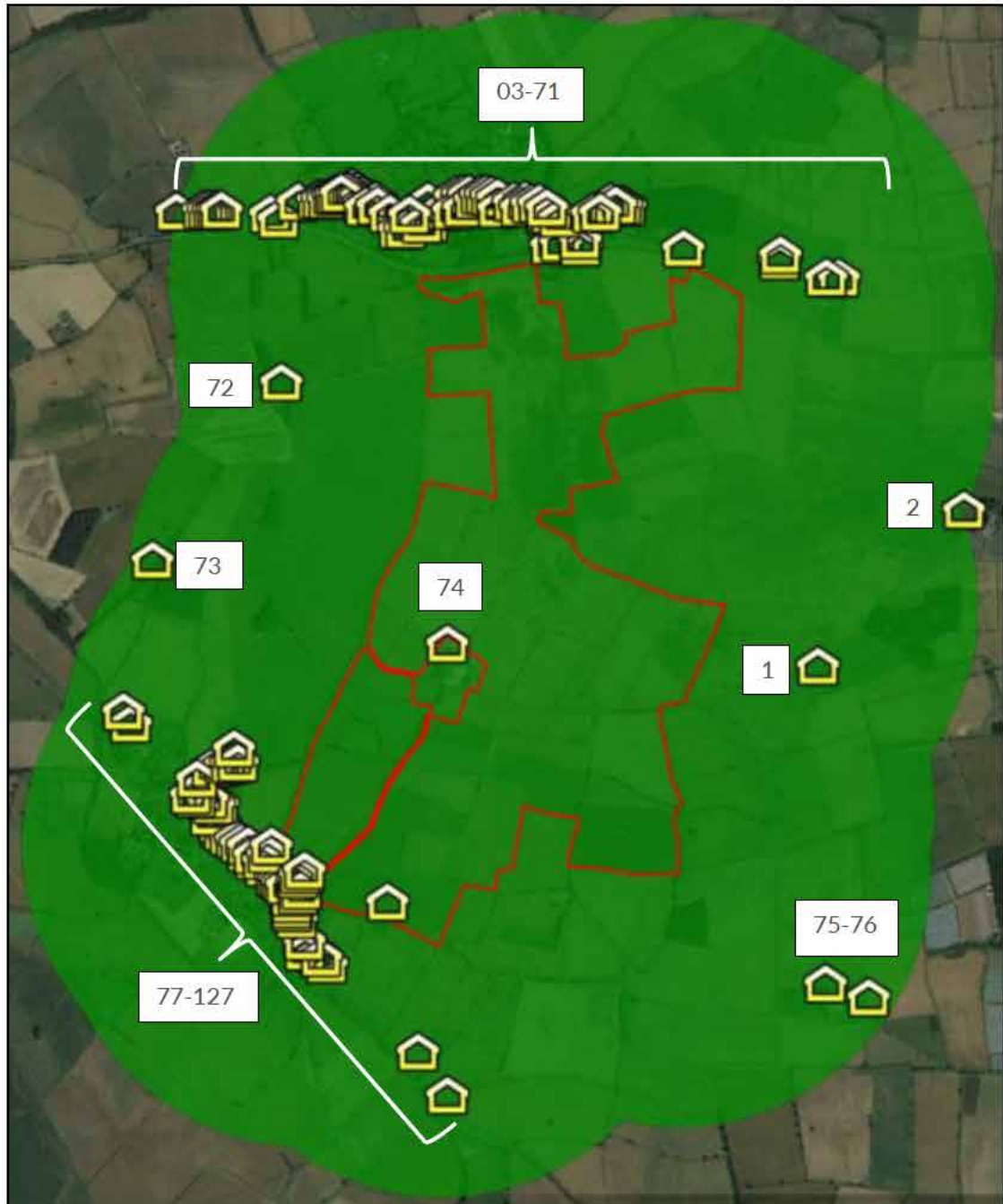


Figure 35 West Burton 4: Dwelling location overview



Figure 36 West Burton 4: Dwellings 1 to 2



Figure 37 West Burton 4: Dwellings 3 to 38



Figure 38 West Burton 4: Dwellings 39 to 71



Figure 39 West Burton 4: Dwellings 72 to 74



Figure 40 West Burton 4: Dwellings 75 to 79



Figure 41 West Burton 4: Dwellings 80 to 109

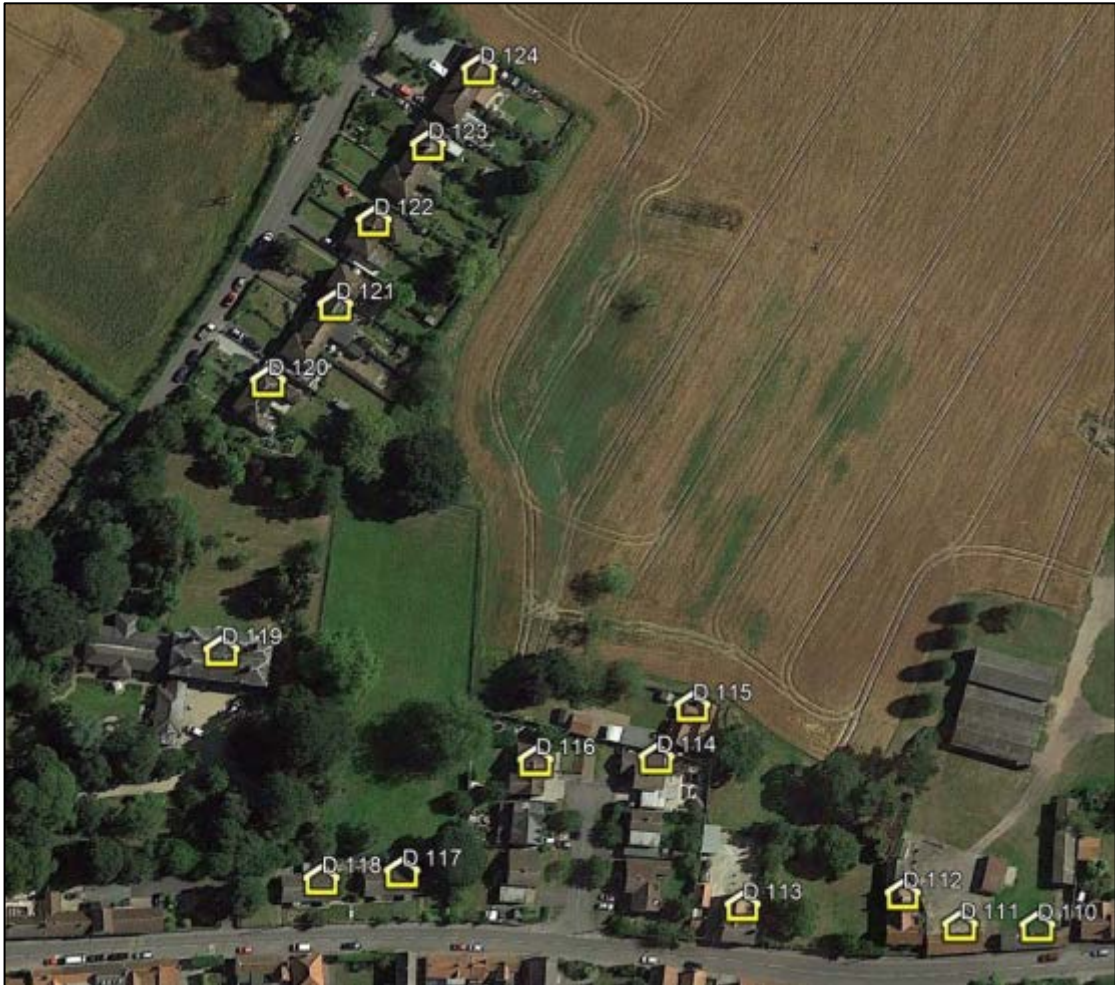


Figure 42 West Burton 4: Dwellings 110 to 124



Figure 43 West Burton 4: Dwellings 125 to 127

4.3 Road Receptors

Road types can generally be categorised as:

- Major National – Typically a road with a minimum of two carriageways with a maximum speed limit of up to 70mph. These roads typically have fast-moving vehicles with busy traffic;
- National – Typically a road with one or more carriageways with a maximum speed limit of up to 60mph or 70mph. These roads typically have fast-moving vehicles with moderate to busy traffic density;
- Regional – Typically a single carriageway with a maximum speed limit of up to 60mph. The speed of vehicles will vary with a typical traffic density of low to moderate; and
- Local – Typically roads and lanes with the lowest traffic densities. Speed limits vary.

Technical modelling is not recommended for local roads, where traffic densities are likely to be relatively low. Any solar reflections from the proposed development that are experienced by a road user along a local road would be considered low impact in the worst case in accordance with the guidance presented in Appendix D.

The analysis will therefore considered major national, national, and regional roads that:

- Are within one kilometre assessment area³;
- Have a potential view of the panels.

³ Receptors located directly north of the proposed development have not been taken into consideration since solar reflections are not possible for ground based receptors

4.3.1 West Burton 1

One road has been identified for the assessment (Till Bridge Lane) which is shown in Figure 44² below. In total, 26 road receptor points have been identified for the assessment of this area.



Figure 44 West Burton 1: Identified road receptors

4.3.2 West Burton 2

In total, 54 road receptor points have been identified for the assessment of this area over two roads: Sturton road and Church Road, shown in Figure 45² to Figure 46² below and on the following page.



Figure 45 West Burton 2: Sturton Road, receptors 1 to 44

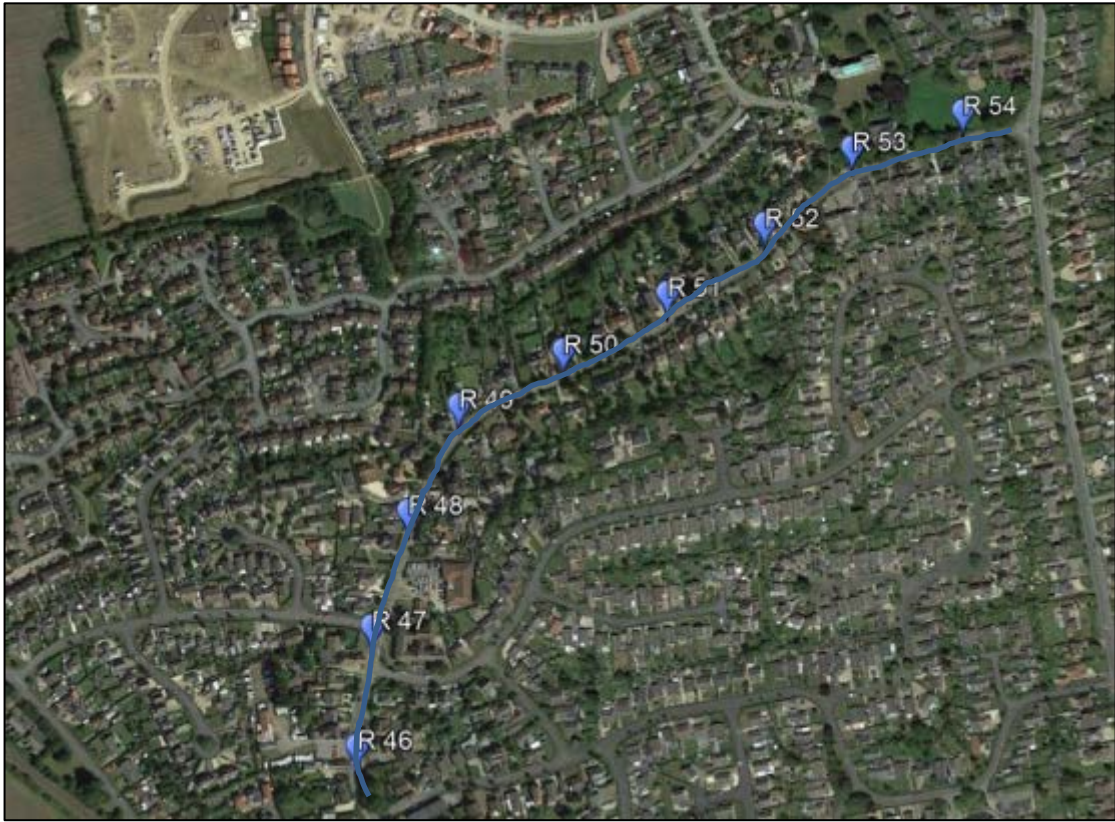


Figure 46 West Burton 2: Church Road, receptors 46 to 54

4.3.3 West Burton 3

In total, 79 road receptor points have been identified for the assessment of this area over two roads: the A156 and Stow Park Road, shown in Figure 47 and Figure 48² below and on the following page.



Figure 47 West Burton 3: A156, receptors 1 to 36



Figure 48 West Burton 3: Stow Park Road, receptors 37 to 79

4.3.4 West Burton 4

In total, 95 road receptor points have been identified for the assessment of this area split over four roads: A631; Clayworth Road; B1403; Wheatley Road, shown in Figure 49 to Figure 52² below and on the following pages.



Figure 49 West Burton 4: A631, receptors 1 to 34



Figure 50 West Burton 4: Clayworth Road, receptors 35 to 59

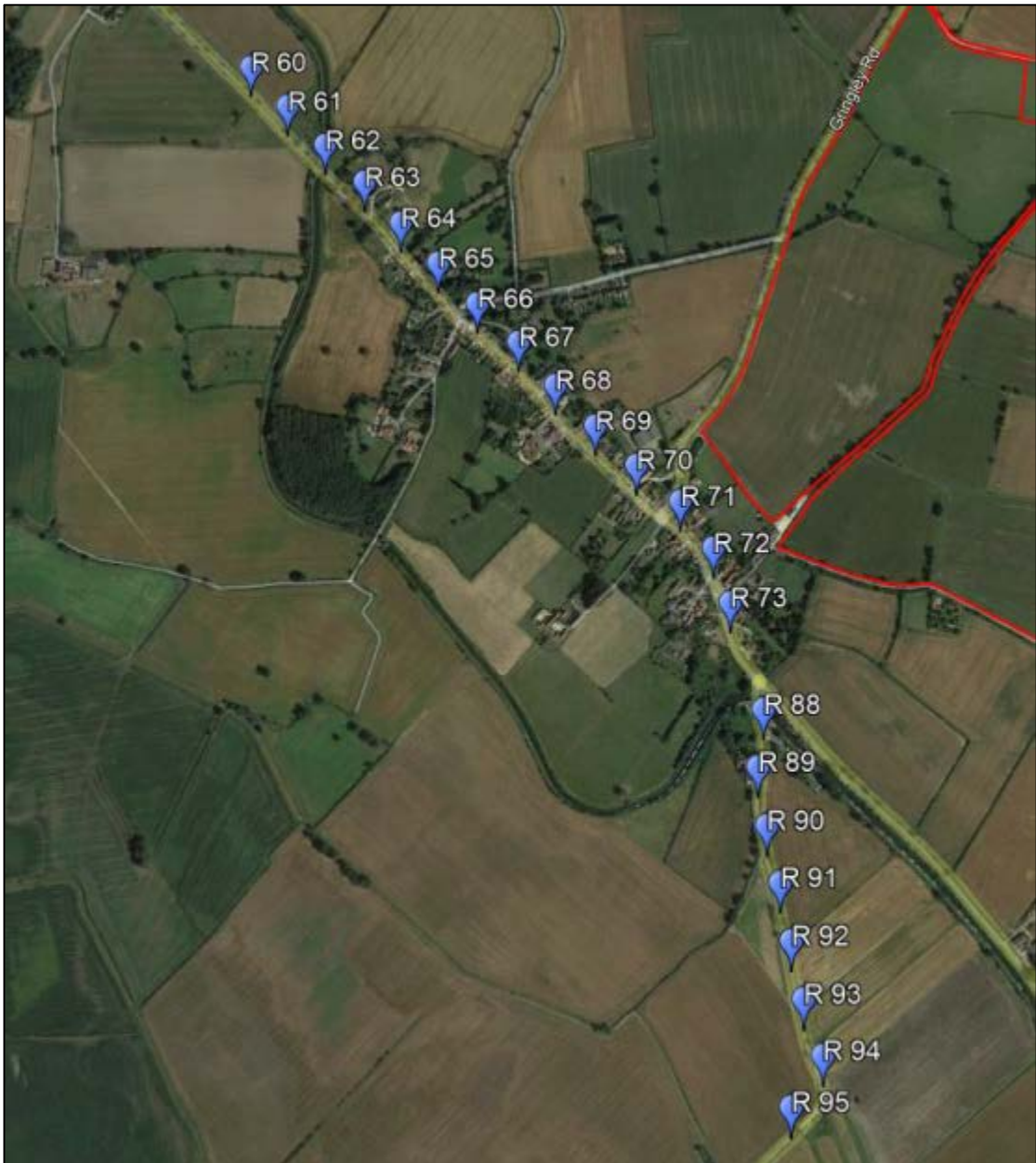


Figure 51 West Burton 4: B1403, receptors 60 to 73 and 88 to 95



Figure 52 West Burton 4: Wheatley Road, receptors 75 to 87

4.4 Railway Receptors

Typical reasons stated by a railway stakeholder for requesting a glint and glare assessment often relate to the following:

1. The development producing solar reflections towards train drivers;
2. The development producing solar reflections, which causes a train driver to take action; and
3. The development producing solar reflections that affect railway signals.

With respect to point 1, a reflective panel could produce solar reflections towards a train driver. If this reflection occurs where a railway signal, crossing etc., is present, or where the driver's workload is particularly high, the solar reflection may affect operations. This is deemed to be the most concern with respect to solar reflections.

Following from point 1, point 2 identifies whether a modelled solar reflection could be significant by determining its intensity. Only where a solar reflection occurs under certain conditions and is of a particular intensity may it cause a reaction from a train driver and thus potentially affect safe operations. Therefore, intensity calculations are undertaken where a solar reflection is identified and where its presence could potentially affect the safety of operations. Points 1 and 2 are completed in a 2-step approach.

With respect to all points, railway lines use light signals to manage trains on approach towards particular sections of track. If a signal is passed when not permitted, a SPAD (Signal Passed At Danger) is issued. The concerns will relate specifically to the possibility of the reflections appearing to illuminate signals that are not switched on (known as a phantom aspect illusion) or a distraction caused by the glare itself, both of which could lead to a SPAD. The definition is presented below:

*'Light emitted from a Signal lens assembly that has originated from an external source (usually the sun) and has been internally reflected within the Signal Head in such a way that the lens assembly gives the appearance of being lit.'*⁴

4.4.1 Railway Signal Receptors

The analysis has considered railway signal receptors that:

- Are within 500 metres of the proposed development;
- Have a potential view of the panels.

No railway signals were identified following an initial review of the available imagery however consultation with Network Rail will be completed to gain any signal details prior to the full technical report being completed.

⁴ Source: Glossary of Signalling Terms, Railway Group Guidance Note GK/GN0802. Issue One. Date April 2004.

4.4.2 Train Driver Receptors

The analysis has considered train driver receptors that:

- Are within 500 metres of the proposed development;
- Have a potential view of the panels.

Railways have been identified for West Burton sites 2 and 3. No railways requiring assessment were identified for West Burton sites 1 and 4.

Receptor details can be found in Appendix A.

4.4.2.1 West Burton 2

Figure 53² below shows the two sections of railway identified within 500m of the proposed development; 23 railway receptors were identified.



Figure 53 West Burton 2: Railway receptors 1 to 23

4.4.2.2 West Burton 3

Figure 54² below shows the section of railway identified within 500m of the proposed development; 40 railway receptors were identified.



Figure 54 West Burton 3: Railway receptors 1 to 40

5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

5.1 Consultation Process

The following stakeholder will require consultation:

- The Ministry of Defence (MOD) regarding RAF Scampton;
- Network Rail regarding the adjacent railway line.

APPENDIX A – RECEPTOR AND REFLECTOR AREA DETAILS

ATC Tower Location – RAF Scampton

The table below presents the ATC Tower coordinates.

Type	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
ATC Tower	-0.54824	53.30607

ATC Tower considered for the assessment

Receptor Locations for Aircraft Landing on Runway 04 – RAF Scampton

The table below presents the data for the assessed locations for aircraft on approach to runway 04. The altitude of the aircraft is based on a 3-degree descent path referenced to 50 feet (15.2m) above the runway threshold.

No.	Miles from Approach	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
Approach 04- Receptor 01	Threshold	-0.56434	53.29867
Approach 04- Receptor 02	0.1	-0.56593	53.29758
Approach 04- Receptor 03	0.2	-0.56753	53.29649
Approach 04- Receptor 04	0.3	-0.56912	53.29540
Approach 04- Receptor 05	0.4	-0.57071	53.29431
Approach 04- Receptor 06	0.5	-0.57231	53.29322
Approach 04- Receptor 07	0.6	-0.57390	53.29213
Approach 04- Receptor 08	0.7	-0.57550	53.29104
Approach 04- Receptor 09	0.8	-0.57709	53.28995
Approach 04- Receptor 10	0.9	-0.57868	53.28885
Approach 04- Receptor 11	1.0	-0.58028	53.28776
Approach 04- Receptor 12	1.1	-0.58187	53.28667
Approach 04- Receptor 13	1.2	-0.58347	53.28558
Approach 04- Receptor 14	1.3	-0.58506	53.28449
Approach 04- Receptor 15	1.4	-0.58665	53.28340

No.	Miles from Approach	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
Approach 04- Receptor 16	1.5	-0.58825	53.28231
Approach 04- Receptor 17	1.6	-0.58984	53.28122
Approach 04- Receptor 18	1.7	-0.59144	53.28013
Approach 04- Receptor 19	1.8	-0.59303	53.27904
Approach 04- Receptor 20	1.9	-0.59462	53.27795
Approach 04- Receptor 21	2.0	-0.59622	53.27685

Assessed receptor (aircraft) locations on the approach path for runway 04

Receptor Locations for Aircraft Landing on Runway 22 – RAF Scampton

The table below presents the data for the assessed locations for aircraft on approach to runway 22. The altitude of the aircraft is based on a 3-degree descent path referenced to 50 feet (15.2m) above the runway threshold.

No.	Miles from Approach	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
Approach 22- Receptor 01	Threshold	-0.53729	53.31713
Approach 22- Receptor 02	0.1	-0.53564	53.31819
Approach 22- Receptor 03	0.2	-0.53399	53.31925
Approach 22- Receptor 04	0.3	-0.53234	53.32032
Approach 22- Receptor 05	0.4	-0.53070	53.32138
Approach 22- Receptor 06	0.5	-0.52905	53.32244
Approach 22- Receptor 07	0.6	-0.52740	53.32350
Approach 22- Receptor 08	0.7	-0.52575	53.32456
Approach 22- Receptor 09	0.8	-0.52410	53.32562
Approach 22- Receptor 10	0.9	-0.52245	53.32669
Approach 22- Receptor 11	1.0	-0.52080	53.32775
Approach 22- Receptor 12	1.1	-0.51915	53.32881
Approach 22- Receptor 13	1.2	-0.51750	53.32987
Approach 22- Receptor 14	1.3	-0.51585	53.33093

No.	Miles from Approach	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
Approach 22- Receptor 15	1.4	-0.51420	53.33199
Approach 22- Receptor 16	1.5	-0.51256	53.33305
Approach 22- Receptor 17	1.6	-0.51091	53.33412
Approach 22- Receptor 18	1.7	-0.50926	53.33518
Approach 22- Receptor 19	1.8	-0.50761	53.33624
Approach 22- Receptor 20	1.9	-0.50596	53.33730
Approach 22- Receptor 21	2.0	-0.50431	53.33836

Assessed receptor (aircraft) locations on the approach path for runway 22

Dwelling Receptor Details

The dwelling receptors details are presented in the tables below.

West Burton 1

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
1	-0.62605	53.28350	18	-0.63629	53.28877
2	-0.63777	53.30611	19	-0.63617	53.28795
3	-0.63747	53.30605	20	-0.63543	53.28780
4	-0.63602	53.30582	21	-0.63532	53.28760
5	-0.63695	53.30676	22	-0.63447	53.28763
6	-0.63695	53.29234	23	-0.63444	53.28377
7	-0.63640	53.29244	24	-0.63426	53.28335
8	-0.63610	53.29269	25	-0.63439	53.28267
9	-0.63577	53.29284	26	-0.63567	53.28293
10	-0.63541	53.29285	27	-0.62873	53.28391
11	-0.63531	53.29252	28	-0.62714	53.28379
12	-0.63573	53.29262	29	-0.62689	53.28357
13	-0.63497	53.29224	30	-0.62679	53.28336
14	-0.63441	53.29218	31	-0.62669	53.28318

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
15	-0.63648	53.29156	32	-0.62645	53.28351
16	-0.63643	53.29138	33	-0.62629	53.28334
17	-0.63905	53.29131	34	-0.62605	53.28350

West Burton 1: receptor (dwellings) locations

West Burton 2

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
1	-0.67450	53.27171	89	-0.65587	53.27243
2	-0.67402	53.27182	90	-0.65581	53.27232
3	-0.67378	53.27193	91	-0.65575	53.27220
4	-0.67333	53.27197	92	-0.65569	53.27206
5	-0.67315	53.27197	93	-0.65566	53.27197
6	-0.67293	53.27204	94	-0.65563	53.27183
7	-0.67299	53.27230	95	-0.65559	53.27169
8	-0.67327	53.27253	96	-0.65559	53.27150
9	-0.67295	53.27254	97	-0.65556	53.27141
10	-0.67147	53.27237	98	-0.65557	53.27129
11	-0.67114	53.27237	99	-0.65557	53.27117
12	-0.67098	53.27242	100	-0.65559	53.27106
13	-0.67080	53.27248	101	-0.65552	53.27095
14	-0.67065	53.27258	102	-0.65534	53.27084
15	-0.66999	53.27238	103	-0.65533	53.27066
16	-0.66998	53.27276	104	-0.65527	53.27053
17	-0.66965	53.27275	105	-0.65519	53.27038
18	-0.66945	53.27280	106	-0.65516	53.27019
19	-0.66928	53.27283	107	-0.65512	53.27007

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
20	-0.66912	53.27285	108	-0.65507	53.26998
21	-0.66889	53.27302	109	-0.65504	53.26980
22	-0.66833	53.27300	110	-0.65502	53.26970
23	-0.66800	53.27307	111	-0.65498	53.26958
24	-0.66789	53.27311	112	-0.65490	53.26946
25	-0.66775	53.27317	113	-0.65487	53.26933
26	-0.66760	53.27320	114	-0.65485	53.26921
27	-0.66743	53.27321	115	-0.65491	53.26900
28	-0.66707	53.27323	116	-0.65482	53.26881
29	-0.66661	53.27323	117	-0.65444	53.26861
30	-0.66602	53.27306	118	-0.65409	53.26869
31	-0.66554	53.27315	119	-0.65384	53.26873
32	-0.66615	53.27600	120	-0.65343	53.26882
33	-0.66592	53.27600	121	-0.65312	53.26886
34	-0.66601	53.27666	122	-0.65285	53.26885
35	-0.66572	53.27669	123	-0.65254	53.26888
36	-0.66571	53.27730	124	-0.65189	53.26862
37	-0.66536	53.27725	125	-0.65147	53.26861
38	-0.66518	53.27727	126	-0.65122	53.26863
39	-0.66497	53.27729	127	-0.65099	53.26849
40	-0.66475	53.27728	128	-0.65069	53.26868
41	-0.66434	53.27740	129	-0.65039	53.26870
42	-0.66424	53.27730	130	-0.65017	53.26876
43	-0.66403	53.27628	131	-0.64999	53.26909
44	-0.66382	53.27630	132	-0.63440	53.28268

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
45	-0.66365	53.27631	133	-0.63431	53.28337
46	-0.66346	53.27632	134	-0.63568	53.28293
47	-0.66326	53.27633	135	-0.63442	53.28377
48	-0.66298	53.27666	136	-0.63618	53.28795
49	-0.66268	53.27660	137	-0.63531	53.28761
50	-0.66245	53.27661	138	-0.63450	53.28766
51	-0.66200	53.27665	139	-0.63371	53.29014
52	-0.66151	53.27664	140	-0.63643	53.29136
53	-0.66115	53.27656	141	-0.63648	53.29156
54	-0.66096	53.27658	142	-0.63699	53.29231
55	-0.66073	53.27663	143	-0.63494	53.29222
56	-0.66035	53.27672	144	-0.63444	53.29218
57	-0.66025	53.27660	145	-0.63529	53.29255
58	-0.65987	53.27646	146	-0.63542	53.29288
59	-0.65980	53.27635	147	-0.63575	53.29285
60	-0.65977	53.27616	148	-0.63610	53.29272
61	-0.65868	53.27610	149	-0.63608	53.29256
62	-0.65779	53.27630	150	-0.63630	53.29237
63	-0.65637	53.27651	151	-0.65088	53.29976
64	-0.65661	53.27605	152	-0.65221	53.30001
65	-0.65647	53.27587	153	-0.65142	53.30036
66	-0.65643	53.27571	154	-0.65099	53.30114
67	-0.65641	53.27559	155	-0.66525	53.29713
68	-0.65636	53.27544	156	-0.66718	53.29714
69	-0.65639	53.27525	157	-0.66317	53.29292

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
70	-0.65635	53.27510	158	-0.66386	53.29262
71	-0.65634	53.27493	159	-0.66390	53.29238
72	-0.65637	53.27474	160	-0.66357	53.29190
73	-0.65636	53.27456	161	-0.66273	53.29091
74	-0.65635	53.27438	162	-0.66233	53.29094
75	-0.65637	53.27423	163	-0.66221	53.29036
76	-0.65627	53.27411	164	-0.66393	53.28999
77	-0.65625	53.27400	165	-0.65981	53.28261
78	-0.65628	53.27387	166	-0.68009	53.27137
79	-0.65626	53.27372	167	-0.68563	53.27093
80	-0.65627	53.27362	168	-0.68140	53.28007
81	-0.65622	53.27352	169	-0.68171	53.27999
82	-0.65615	53.27339	170	-0.68365	53.27952
83	-0.65606	53.27328	171	-0.68734	53.27993
84	-0.65612	53.27307	172	-0.70130	53.28437
85	-0.65604	53.27295	173	-0.68939	53.29215
86	-0.65600	53.27280	174	-0.69128	53.29714
87	-0.65589	53.27270	175	-0.67312	53.30178
88	-0.65591	53.27257	176	-0.67210	53.30167

West Burton 2: receptor (dwellings) locations

West Burton 3

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
1	-0.74264	53.33328	80	-0.73727	53.32649
2	-0.74257	53.33309	81	-0.73850	53.32655
3	-0.74254	53.33293	82	-0.73949	53.32514

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
4	-0.73968	53.33191	83	-0.73928	53.32490
5	-0.71673	53.33233	84	-0.73931	53.32477
6	-0.69263	53.32316	85	-0.74044	53.32498
7	-0.69285	53.32303	86	-0.74100	53.32584
8	-0.69405	53.32279	87	-0.74136	53.32606
9	-0.69630	53.32180	88	-0.74179	53.32610
10	-0.69647	53.32197	89	-0.74305	53.32588
11	-0.69663	53.32173	90	-0.74333	53.32583
12	-0.68160	53.31603	91	-0.74376	53.32563
13	-0.68832	53.31732	92	-0.74405	53.32561
14	-0.68884	53.31744	93	-0.74425	53.32546
15	-0.68910	53.31796	94	-0.74450	53.32535
16	-0.69072	53.31830	95	-0.74467	53.32530
17	-0.69095	53.31854	96	-0.74485	53.32520
18	-0.69178	53.31806	97	-0.74503	53.32509
19	-0.69577	53.31943	98	-0.74517	53.32498
20	-0.69996	53.32023	99	-0.73092	53.32339
21	-0.70209	53.32026	100	-0.73870	53.32148
22	-0.70284	53.32140	101	-0.73864	53.32106
23	-0.70674	53.32292	102	-0.73859	53.32089
24	-0.71450	53.32290	103	-0.73846	53.32068
25	-0.71568	53.32321	104	-0.73785	53.32115
26	-0.71552	53.32343	105	-0.73780	53.32095
27	-0.71610	53.32355	106	-0.73744	53.32069
28	-0.71751	53.32384	107	-0.73728	53.32024

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
29	-0.71816	53.32409	108	-0.73537	53.31893
30	-0.71286	53.32046	109	-0.74260	53.31073
31	-0.71189	53.31913	110	-0.73711	53.30920
32	-0.72297	53.32505	111	-0.73106	53.30794
33	-0.72345	53.32516	112	-0.73156	53.30829
34	-0.72325	53.32544	113	-0.73170	53.30820
35	-0.73289	53.32672	114	-0.73136	53.30666
36	-0.73289	53.32638	115	-0.73085	53.30644
37	-0.73271	53.32610	116	-0.73167	53.30644
38	-0.73246	53.32606	117	-0.73123	53.30607
39	-0.73242	53.32595	118	-0.73151	53.30584
40	-0.73239	53.32578	119	-0.73157	53.30564
41	-0.73226	53.32559	120	-0.73190	53.30553
42	-0.73262	53.32555	121	-0.73130	53.30535
43	-0.73282	53.32554	122	-0.73168	53.30521
44	-0.73306	53.32553	123	-0.73119	53.30518
45	-0.73332	53.32553	124	-0.73195	53.30535
46	-0.73369	53.32555	125	-0.73063	53.30498
47	-0.73398	53.32550	126	-0.73143	53.30471
48	-0.73449	53.32544	127	-0.73107	53.30434
49	-0.73469	53.32561	128	-0.73099	53.30365
50	-0.73473	53.32711	129	-0.73201	53.30469
51	-0.73502	53.32718	130	-0.73220	53.30451
52	-0.73569	53.32731	131	-0.73255	53.30455
53	-0.73598	53.32740	132	-0.73208	53.30500

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
54	-0.73620	53.32746	133	-0.73276	53.30496
55	-0.73648	53.32752	134	-0.73317	53.30485
56	-0.73713	53.32741	135	-0.72946	53.30242
57	-0.73724	53.32776	136	-0.73021	53.30172
58	-0.73660	53.32807	137	-0.74108	53.30172
59	-0.73657	53.32826	138	-0.74049	53.30177
60	-0.73657	53.32842	139	-0.73996	53.30179
61	-0.73651	53.32858	140	-0.73872	53.30011
62	-0.73630	53.32881	141	-0.73815	53.30053
63	-0.73624	53.32898	142	-0.73739	53.30039
64	-0.73621	53.32915	143	-0.73693	53.30016
65	-0.73709	53.32817	144	-0.73602	53.30006
66	-0.73730	53.32824	145	-0.73506	53.29952
67	-0.73795	53.32836	146	-0.72933	53.29660
68	-0.73930	53.32853	147	-0.72804	53.29738
69	-0.73982	53.32857	148	-0.72795	53.29756
70	-0.74264	53.33328	149	-0.72707	53.29796
71	-0.74257	53.33309	150	-0.72572	53.29745
72	-0.74254	53.33293	151	-0.70610	53.29739
73	-0.73968	53.33191	152	-0.70582	53.29742
74	-0.71673	53.33233	153	-0.69129	53.29715
75	-0.69263	53.32316	154	-0.68926	53.30904
76	-0.69285	53.32303	155	-0.68960	53.31017
77	-0.69405	53.32279	156	-0.71035	53.30869
78	-0.69630	53.32180	157	-0.70829	53.30892

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
79	-0.69647	53.32197			

West Burton 3: receptor (dwellings) locations

West Burton 4

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
1	-0.87062	53.39149	65	-0.90324	53.40749
2	-0.86191	53.39705	66	-0.90639	53.40764
3	-0.87018	53.40527	67	-0.90619	53.40764
4	-0.86943	53.40526	68	-0.90663	53.40763
5	-0.87296	53.40586	69	-0.90694	53.40765
6	-0.87292	53.40607	70	-0.90726	53.40764
7	-0.87868	53.40627	71	-0.90890	53.40760
8	-0.88215	53.40774	72	-0.90262	53.40154
9	-0.88240	53.40777	73	-0.91028	53.39520
10	-0.88270	53.40779	74	-0.89272	53.39224
11	-0.88299	53.40787	75	-0.86759	53.37975
12	-0.88360	53.40753	76	-0.87015	53.38025
13	-0.88408	53.40749	77	-0.89267	53.37614
14	-0.88478	53.40633	78	-0.89443	53.37768
15	-0.88480	53.40656	79	-0.89625	53.38305
16	-0.88595	53.40647	80	-0.89990	53.38081
17	-0.88651	53.40638	81	-0.90023	53.38103
18	-0.88601	53.40733	82	-0.90043	53.38116
19	-0.88649	53.40747	83	-0.90119	53.38126
20	-0.88672	53.40742	84	-0.90123	53.38162
21	-0.88678	53.40755	85	-0.90171	53.38240
22	-0.88680	53.40770	86	-0.90195	53.38264
23	-0.88723	53.40785	87	-0.90200	53.38277
24	-0.88766	53.40784	88	-0.90197	53.38296

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
25	-0.88807	53.40795	89	-0.90200	53.38320
26	-0.88832	53.40772	90	-0.90159	53.38327
27	-0.88873	53.40791	91	-0.90141	53.38344
28	-0.88965	53.40767	92	-0.90161	53.38383
29	-0.88971	53.40805	93	-0.90149	53.38400
30	-0.89006	53.40812	94	-0.90123	53.38415
31	-0.89039	53.40816	95	-0.90229	53.38363
32	-0.89069	53.40816	96	-0.90251	53.38373
33	-0.89103	53.40799	97	-0.90271	53.38386
34	-0.89141	53.40817	98	-0.90291	53.38391
35	-0.89176	53.40816	99	-0.90355	53.38426
36	-0.89170	53.40770	100	-0.90368	53.38451
37	-0.89224	53.40811	101	-0.90341	53.38473
38	-0.89234	53.40761	102	-0.90320	53.38502
39	-0.89307	53.40760	103	-0.90416	53.38451
40	-0.89384	53.40791	104	-0.90423	53.38470
41	-0.89388	53.40717	105	-0.90463	53.38478
42	-0.89421	53.40713	106	-0.90460	53.38503
43	-0.89494	53.40746	107	-0.90502	53.38511
44	-0.89516	53.40694	108	-0.90531	53.38526
45	-0.89554	53.40693	109	-0.90567	53.38536
46	-0.89613	53.40750	110	-0.90602	53.38552
47	-0.89685	53.40777	111	-0.90625	53.38565
48	-0.89695	53.40793	112	-0.90633	53.38581
49	-0.89736	53.40779	113	-0.90684	53.38607

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
50	-0.89754	53.40773	114	-0.90667	53.38648
51	-0.89766	53.40786	115	-0.90641	53.38651
52	-0.89778	53.40812	116	-0.90703	53.38668
53	-0.89809	53.40826	117	-0.90774	53.38672
54	-0.89840	53.40840	118	-0.90800	53.38684
55	-0.89854	53.40827	119	-0.90763	53.38741
56	-0.89875	53.40825	120	-0.90673	53.38780
57	-0.89902	53.40822	121	-0.90632	53.38782
58	-0.89925	53.40818	122	-0.90596	53.38790
59	-0.89944	53.40814	123	-0.90558	53.38794
60	-0.89975	53.40800	124	-0.90521	53.38799
61	-0.90008	53.40801	125	-0.90543	53.38850
62	-0.90038	53.40799	126	-0.91161	53.38937
63	-0.90159	53.40791	127	-0.91205	53.38981
64	-0.90274	53.40730			

West Burton 4: receptor (dwellings) locations

Road Receptor Details

The road receptors details are presented in the tables below.

West Burton 1

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
1	-0.64212	53.30771	14	-0.62370	53.30366
2	-0.64070	53.30740	15	-0.62230	53.30335
3	-0.63927	53.30711	16	-0.62088	53.30304
4	-0.63785	53.30680	17	-0.61946	53.30272
5	-0.63647	53.30643	18	-0.61804	53.30242

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
6	-0.63506	53.30611	19	-0.61663	53.30212
7	-0.63364	53.30582	20	-0.61521	53.30180
8	-0.63223	53.30549	21	-0.61379	53.30149
9	-0.63082	53.30515	22	-0.61240	53.30117
10	-0.62942	53.30482	23	-0.61097	53.30086
11	-0.62803	53.30448	24	-0.60955	53.30056
12	-0.62661	53.30420	25	-0.60814	53.30025
13	-0.62516	53.30394	26	-0.60672	53.29992

West Burton 1: Assessed road receptor locations

West Burton 2

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
1	-0.66357	53.30423	28	-0.66002	53.28169
2	-0.66353	53.30332	29	-0.65968	53.28081
3	-0.66337	53.30243	30	-0.65910	53.27996
4	-0.66311	53.30153	31	-0.65863	53.27910
5	-0.66347	53.30066	32	-0.65821	53.27824
6	-0.66356	53.29977	33	-0.65775	53.27739
7	-0.66360	53.29886	34	-0.65724	53.27654
8	-0.66349	53.29796	35	-0.65685	53.27567
9	-0.66359	53.29705	36	-0.65678	53.27476
10	-0.66354	53.29616	37	-0.65673	53.27388
11	-0.66349	53.29526	38	-0.65653	53.27298
12	-0.66354	53.29435	39	-0.65623	53.27210
13	-0.66353	53.29345	40	-0.65592	53.27122
14	-0.66358	53.29253	41	-0.65556	53.27034
15	-0.66391	53.29165	42	-0.65525	53.26946
16	-0.66393	53.29077	43	-0.65493	53.26857

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
17	-0.66347	53.28991	44	-0.65460	53.26769
18	-0.66340	53.28902	45	-0.65429	53.26680
19	-0.66369	53.28815	46	-0.66499	53.26925
20	-0.66389	53.28725	47	-0.66491	53.27015
21	-0.66414	53.28636	48	-0.66454	53.27103
22	-0.66443	53.28547	49	-0.66398	53.27185
23	-0.66460	53.28457	50	-0.66269	53.27230
24	-0.66407	53.28375	51	-0.66140	53.27278
25	-0.66264	53.28348	52	-0.66021	53.27334
26	-0.66114	53.28329	53	-0.65913	53.27396
27	-0.66035	53.28258	54	-0.65773	53.27429

West Burton 2: Assessed road receptor locations

West Burton 3

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
1	-0.74317	53.33306	41	-0.68479	53.31685
2	-0.74287	53.33218	42	-0.68623	53.31714
3	-0.74258	53.33129	43	-0.68766	53.31746
4	-0.74227	53.33041	44	-0.68909	53.31774
5	-0.74152	53.32962	45	-0.69053	53.31805
6	-0.74076	53.32885	46	-0.69194	53.31838
7	-0.74044	53.32796	47	-0.69338	53.31869
8	-0.74035	53.32706	48	-0.69478	53.31903
9	-0.74038	53.32615	49	-0.69621	53.31933
10	-0.74001	53.32528	50	-0.69765	53.31962
11	-0.73974	53.32440	51	-0.69908	53.31992
12	-0.73943	53.32353	52	-0.70050	53.32025

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
13	-0.73901	53.32267	53	-0.70194	53.32054
14	-0.73857	53.32180	54	-0.70339	53.32083
15	-0.73811	53.32094	55	-0.70483	53.32110
16	-0.73777	53.32006	56	-0.70628	53.32140
17	-0.73821	53.31919	57	-0.70772	53.32165
18	-0.73905	53.31845	58	-0.70915	53.32195
19	-0.74000	53.31775	59	-0.71059	53.32226
20	-0.74072	53.31697	60	-0.71204	53.32256
21	-0.74119	53.31611	61	-0.71349	53.32288
22	-0.74164	53.31525	62	-0.71491	53.32318
23	-0.74198	53.31437	63	-0.71633	53.32347
24	-0.74233	53.31349	64	-0.71780	53.32377
25	-0.74263	53.31260	65	-0.71924	53.32409
26	-0.74291	53.31172	66	-0.72065	53.32440
27	-0.74320	53.31085	67	-0.72210	53.32469
28	-0.74346	53.30997	68	-0.72352	53.32503
29	-0.74373	53.30908	69	-0.72498	53.32530
30	-0.74387	53.30817	70	-0.72639	53.32561
31	-0.74385	53.30727	71	-0.72783	53.32592
32	-0.74379	53.30639	72	-0.72927	53.32621
33	-0.74373	53.30548	73	-0.73071	53.32652
34	-0.74363	53.30459	74	-0.73215	53.32682
35	-0.74362	53.30369	75	-0.73359	53.32714
36	-0.74393	53.30281	76	-0.73503	53.32743
37	-0.67911	53.31564	77	-0.73646	53.32776
38	-0.68053	53.31595	78	-0.73786	53.32812
39	-0.68197	53.31623	79	-0.73933	53.32838

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
40	-0.68338	53.31654			

West Burton 3: Assessed road receptor locations

West Burton 4

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
1	-0.90914	53.40744	49	-0.89765	53.39322
2	-0.90762	53.40745	50	-0.89837	53.39243
3	-0.90610	53.40745	51	-0.89910	53.39165
4	-0.90459	53.40752	52	-0.89971	53.39082
5	-0.90308	53.40763	53	-0.90042	53.39002
6	-0.90157	53.40773	54	-0.90098	53.38918
7	-0.90006	53.40765	55	-0.90140	53.38831
8	-0.89866	53.40731	56	-0.90185	53.38745
9	-0.89732	53.40686	57	-0.90233	53.38660
10	-0.89595	53.40648	58	-0.90325	53.38588
11	-0.89448	53.40623	59	-0.90358	53.38501
12	-0.89295	53.40618	60	-0.91546	53.39110
13	-0.89144	53.40630	61	-0.91442	53.39046
14	-0.88995	53.40648	62	-0.91334	53.38982
15	-0.88846	53.40665	63	-0.91222	53.38921
16	-0.88697	53.40682	64	-0.91119	53.38855
17	-0.88550	53.40702	65	-0.91014	53.38791
18	-0.88400	53.40715	66	-0.90906	53.38727
19	-0.88250	53.40722	67	-0.90794	53.38667
20	-0.88101	53.40712	68	-0.90694	53.38599
21	-0.87956	53.40686	69	-0.90586	53.38536
22	-0.87817	53.40651	70	-0.90474	53.38475
23	-0.87681	53.40613	71	-0.90357	53.38420

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
24	-0.87548	53.40571	72	-0.90267	53.38347
25	-0.87422	53.40522	73	-0.90219	53.38263
26	-0.87291	53.40478	74	-0.90136	53.38188
27	-0.87152	53.40444	75	-0.90031	53.38124
28	-0.87026	53.40394	76	-0.89927	53.38059
29	-0.86889	53.40356	77	-0.89816	53.37999
30	-0.86741	53.40342	78	-0.89707	53.37937
31	-0.86590	53.40331	79	-0.89606	53.37871
32	-0.86438	53.40329	80	-0.89507	53.37804
33	-0.86286	53.40328	81	-0.89412	53.37735
34	-0.86134	53.40327	82	-0.89328	53.37660
35	-0.89438	53.40533	83	-0.89204	53.37608
36	-0.89414	53.40444	84	-0.89069	53.37570
37	-0.89396	53.40356	85	-0.88933	53.37529
38	-0.89391	53.40266	86	-0.88809	53.37478
39	-0.89406	53.40177	87	-0.88686	53.37425
40	-0.89422	53.40087	88	-0.90125	53.38099
41	-0.89419	53.39998	89	-0.90135	53.38010
42	-0.89418	53.39909	90	-0.90109	53.37921
43	-0.89452	53.39822	91	-0.90070	53.37835
44	-0.89481	53.39734	92	-0.90039	53.37748
45	-0.89552	53.39654	93	-0.90004	53.37661
46	-0.89635	53.39580	94	-0.89951	53.37577
47	-0.89697	53.39498	95	-0.90028	53.37500
48	-0.89733	53.39410			

West Burton 4: Assessed road receptor locations

Railway Receptor Details

The train driver receptors details are presented in the tables below.

West Burton 2

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
1	-0.69654	53.29336	13	-0.68675	53.27833
2	-0.69599	53.29251	14	-0.68599	53.27757
3	-0.69548	53.29167	15	-0.68517	53.27682
4	-0.69493	53.29082	16	-0.68426	53.27610
5	-0.69439	53.28998	17	-0.68325	53.27543
6	-0.69384	53.28913	18	-0.68220	53.27479
7	-0.69333	53.28828	19	-0.68109	53.27418
8	-0.69279	53.28744	20	-0.67990	53.27362
9	-0.69227	53.28660	21	-0.67867	53.27311
10	-0.69173	53.28577	22	-0.67741	53.27262
11	-0.69117	53.28491	23	-0.67618	53.27210
12	-0.69062	53.28407			

West Burton 2: Assessed train driver receptor locations

West Burton 3

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
1	-0.71901	53.32864	21	-0.70831	53.31185
2	-0.71846	53.32781	22	-0.70778	53.31101
3	-0.71793	53.32697	23	-0.70726	53.31017
4	-0.71740	53.32613	24	-0.70670	53.30934
5	-0.71687	53.32528	25	-0.70618	53.30850
6	-0.71632	53.32443	26	-0.70565	53.30766
7	-0.71577	53.32360	27	-0.70508	53.30683
8	-0.71525	53.32276	28	-0.70456	53.30599
9	-0.71472	53.32191	29	-0.70404	53.30514

No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)	No.	Longitude (°)	Latitude (°)
10	-0.71419	53.32108	30	-0.70349	53.30430
11	-0.71366	53.32024	31	-0.70295	53.30347
12	-0.71313	53.31940	32	-0.70243	53.30261
13	-0.71258	53.31856	33	-0.70189	53.30176
14	-0.71205	53.31772	34	-0.70137	53.30090
15	-0.71151	53.31688	35	-0.70084	53.30006
16	-0.71098	53.31604	36	-0.70027	53.29922
17	-0.71044	53.31520	37	-0.69972	53.29840
18	-0.70991	53.31436	38	-0.69922	53.29755
19	-0.70938	53.31352	39	-0.69867	53.29671
20	-0.70884	53.31268	40	-0.69815	53.29587

West Burton 3: Assessed train driver receptor locations

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West Burton Solar Project

EIA Scoping Report Appendix to Chapter 17: Electromagnetic Fields

January 2022





17.1 High-Level Electromagnetic Field Assessment

High-Level Electromagnetic Field Assessment

West Burton Solar Project Limited

West Burton

30th November 2021

PLANNING SOLUTIONS FOR:

- Solar
- Telecoms
- Railways
- Defence
- Buildings
- Wind
- Airports
- Radar
- Mitigation

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ADMINISTRATION PAGE

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Issue	Date	Detail of Changes
1	30 th November 2021	Initial issue

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Report Purpose

This assessment pertains to the proposed solar development at West Burton, North Yorkshire in England. The proposed development will implement underground cables with a maximum voltage up to and including 400kV, and overhead cables with a maximum voltage up to and including 132 kV. As voltages of over 132 kV are proposed, this matter must be assessed. This assessment has been undertaken in order to address this requirement.

Emissions

All electrical equipment emits electric and magnetic radiation. The currently proposed power cable, between the solar farm and the connection point to overhead cables at an existing substation, passes within 20m of the nearest residential dwelling.

Power cables produce both electric and magnetic fields which can potentially affect human health. Radiation from underground cables is generally less than radiation from overhead lines because emissions from adjacent conductors within a cable tend to cancel each other out. When assessing the impacts of overhead power lines it is important to consider the impact of both electric and magnetic fields. Underground cables generally cause a negligible electric field above ground but can cause a significant magnetic field which is dependent on the current in the conductors.

Standards in the UK

The UK Policy on public exposure limits to EMF radiation is designed to comply with the 1998 ICNIRP (International Commission on the Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection) guidelines in terms of the 1999 EU Recommendation. In 2010 ICNIRP produced new guidelines but these have not yet been incorporated into UK Policy. The public exposure limits in UK policy define reference levels for electric and magnetic fields. Where field levels exceed these reference levels in significantly occupied spaces, further investigation is warranted. Further information can be found in section 3 of the report.

Conclusions

33 kV Cable

Where a 33 kV underground/overhead power cable is used, there is no need for any clearance distance to any locations where public exposure levels will be relevant. This is because the magnetic and electric field levels at one metre above ground are below the reference level from the public exposure limits in UK policy.

132 kV Cable

Where a 132 kV underground/overhead power cable is used, there is no need for any clearance distance to any locations where public exposure levels will be relevant. This is because the

magnetic and electric field levels at one metre above ground are below the reference level from the public exposure limits in UK policy.

400 kV Cable

Where a 400 kV underground power cable is used, there is no need for any clearance distance to any locations where public exposure levels will be relevant. This is because the magnetic field level at one metre above ground is below the reference level from the public exposure limits in UK policy.¹

Radiation from other Sources

Significant radiation is not predicted from other sources, if the solar farm is built to specification.

Overall

Levels of electromagnetic radiation are all predicted to be well below 1998 ICNIRP reference levels at all surrounding locations where public exposure levels are relevant, based on the currently proposed cable route in a worst-case configuration. Radiation from other sources will be even less significant due to the nature of the emitters and their increased distance from dwellings.

¹ 400kV overhead cable will be used to connect the 400kV underground cable to the West Burton Power Station, however this line will be installed in an environment that already contains many existing 400kV overhead lines and therefore it has not been assessed.

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ABOUT PAGER POWER

Pager Power is a dedicated consultancy company based in Suffolk, UK. The company has undertaken projects in 51 countries internationally.

The company comprises a team of experts to provide technical expertise and guidance on a range of planning issues for large and small developments.

Pager Power was established in 1997. Initially the company focus was on modelling the impact of wind turbines on radar systems. Over the years, the company has expanded into numerous fields including:

- Renewable energy projects.
- Building developments.
- Aviation and telecommunication systems.

Pager Power prides itself on providing comprehensive, understandable and accurate assessments of complex issues in line with national and international standards. This is underpinned by its custom software, longstanding relationships with stakeholders and active role in conferences and research efforts around the world.

Pager Power's assessments withstand legal scrutiny and the company can provide support for a project at any stage.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Study

This report concerns the potential health issues associated with the proposed solar development at West Burton, North Yorkshire in England. The magnetic and electrical field strengths have been compared with published safe levels for human exposure in order to quantify the potential impact.

1.2 Assessed Technical Specification

It is assumed that the arrangement, dimensions, transmission types and voltages defined in the cable developer's electromagnetic impact assessment are correct. Specific values are presented in Table 1 below.

Parameter	WB1 ² to WB2 section	WB2 to WB3 section	WB3 to IS ³	WB4 to IS	IS to WB Power Station
Type and Voltage (provided by the development team)	Single 33 kV underground circuit	Single 132 kV underground circuit	2 x 132 kV underground circuits spaced at least 0.5 metres apart horizontally	Single 132 kV underground circuit	1 x 400 kV underground circuit
Maximum current of each circuit (provided by the development team)	850 amps	925 amps	925 amps	620 amps	1100 amps
Cable depth (provided by development team)	0.9 – 1.5 metres	0.9 – 1.5 metres	0.9 – 1.6 metres	0.9 – 1.5 metres	0.8 – 1.5 metres

²WB used in this report for West Burton.

³ Interconnector Substation

Parameter	WB1 ² to WB2 section	WB2 to WB3 section	WB3 to IS ³	WB4 to IS	IS to WB Power Station
Power of each circuit (calculated based on power and voltage values assuming power factor of 0.9)	25.245 MW	109.89 MW	109.89 MW	73.656 MW	396 MW
Electrical system (assumed)	AC 50Hz	AC 50Hz	AC 50Hz	AC 50Hz	AC 50Hz

Table 1 Assessed Technical Specification

1.3 The Development

Figure 1⁴ on the following page shows:

- The solar panel areas (blue polygons).
- Currently proposed 32 kV underground cable route (orange line).
- Currently proposed 132 kV underground cable routes (yellow lines)
- Currently proposed 400 kV underground cable route (red line).
- Zones where cable could be located (white polygons).
- Approximate locations of substations (light blue pin icons)

More detailed sections are shown within the technical assessment sections of this report. Figure 1 is intended to provide an overview of the environment and infrastructure.

⁴ Copyright © 2021 Google

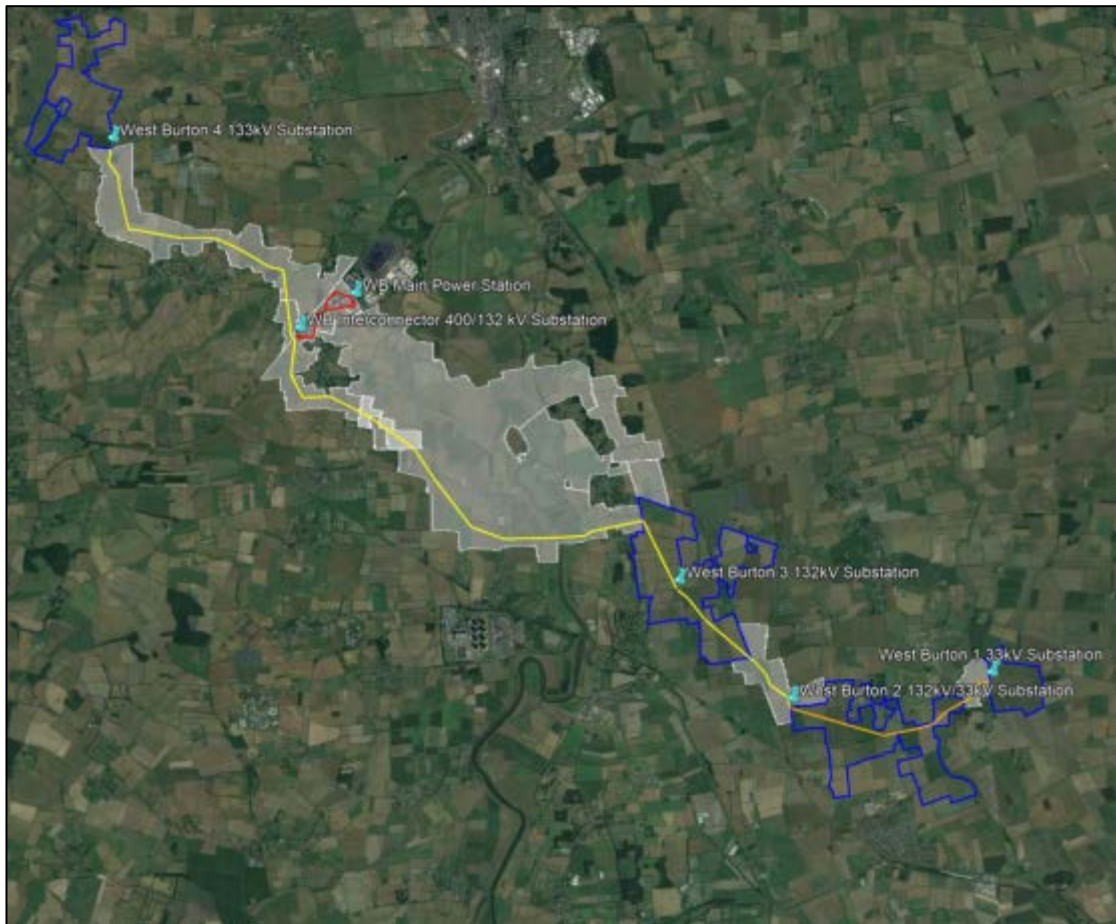


Figure 1 Proposed development elements and infrastructure location

2 TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Emissions

All electrical equipment emits electric and magnetic radiation. The currently proposed power cable, between the solar farm and the connection point to overhead cables at an existing power station, passes within 20m of the nearest residential dwelling.

Power cables produce both electric and magnetic fields which can potentially affect human health. Radiation from underground cables is generally less than radiation from overhead lines because emissions from adjacent conductors within a cable tend to cancel each other out. When assessing the impacts of overhead power lines it is important to consider the impact of both electric and magnetic fields.

Underground cables generally cause a negligible electric field above ground but can cause a significant magnetic field which is dependent on the current in the conductors.

2.2 Electromagnetism

The movement of electric charge causes electric and magnetic fields to be produced in the space surrounding the charge. Human exposure to such fields can cause health problems if persistent and/or they are of high strength. The magnitude of the effects is dependent on both the field strength and the exposure time.

2.3 Health Concerns – Potential Effects

The potential effects on human health caused by time varying magnetic fields, such as those generated by AC⁵ cables, are due to induced current on functions of the central nervous system. There are various international bodies which provide maximum safe exposure levels to time varying electromagnetic fields.

Various sources of information relating to safe exposure levels have been reviewed as part of this study.

The UK Policy on public exposure limits to EMF radiation is designed to comply with the 1998 ICNIRP (International Commission on the Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection) guidelines in terms of the 1999 EU Recommendation. In 2010 ICNIRP produced new guidelines but these have not yet been incorporated into UK Policy. The public exposure limits in UK policy define reference levels for electric and magnetic fields. Where field levels exceed these reference levels in significantly occupied spaces, further investigation is warranted.

⁵ A ternating Current

Another relevant resource consulted is the EMFs.info webpage, where the UK electricity industry have collected the relevant studies pertaining to safe limits on exposure in the UK and elsewhere in the world. The relevant sections are analysed in the next chapter.

2.4 Radiation from Home Electrical Equipment

The World Health Organization (WHO) publishes data regarding electromagnetic fields including the following typical levels for home electrical equipment, shown in Table 2 below.

Appliance	Electric field strength (Volts per metre)	Magnetic field strength (micro Teslas)
Hair Dryer	80	0.01 - 7
Iron	120	0.12 - 0.3
Vacuum Cleaner	50	2 - 20
Refrigerator	120	0.01 - 0.25
Television	60	0.04 - 2

Table 2 Typical emissions from home electrical equipment

2.5 Radiation Reduction with distance

Radiation levels reduce with distance which means, for example, the typical magnetic field from a vacuum cleaner reduces from 800 micro Teslas to 2 micro Teslas when separation distance increases from 3 centimetres to 100 centimetres.

This means radiation levels from the cables will tend to reduce with distance in any direction – including towards a receptor.

3 EMFS.INFO

3.1 Overview

The Electricity Networks Association⁶ provides a comprehensive overview of electromagnetic fields (EMFs) and the issues associated with these on their webpage. Regarding health issues caused by EMFs they state the following:

However, there are suggestions that magnetic fields may cause other diseases, principally childhood leukaemia, at levels below these limits. The evidence for this comes from epidemiology studies, which have found a statistical association - an apparent two-fold increase in leukaemia incidence, from about 1 in 24,000 per year up to 1 in 12,000 per year, for the children with the top half percent of exposures. The evidence is strong enough for magnetic fields to be classified by the World Health Organization as "possibly carcinogenic". But because these studies only show statistical associations and do not demonstrate causation, and because the evidence from the laboratory is against, the risk is not established, it remains only a possibility.

3.2 Exposure limits in the UK

As set out in the previous section, the limits in the UK come from the 1998 ICNIRP guidelines. The original guidance in 1998 specified:

i) Basic Restrictions

These are the levels at which radiation is potentially harmful to humans. This is a current density⁷ given in mA m⁻² (milliamps per metre squared).

ii) Reference Level (Investigation Level)

Provided for practical exposure assessment purposes to determine whether the basic restrictions are likely to be exceeded. Compliance with the reference level will ensure compliance with the relevant basic restriction.

iii) Field Actually Required

This is the field strength at which the basic restriction is likely to be exceeded.

The values for the above stated in the ICNIRP 1998 paper are shown in Table 3 on the following page. These are the public exposure values, not the occupational exposure values – the former is more conservative than the latter by a factor of five.

⁶ This is an industry body for the companies which run the UK and Ireland's energy networks. The group comprises 14 members including National Grid.

⁷ Current density is the amount of electric current flowing through a unit area.

ICNIRP 1998 – Current UK Government Policy – Public Exposure Limits				
Basic Restriction (mA m ⁻²)	Magnetic Fields Reference Level (μT)	Electric Fields Reference Level (kV m ⁻¹)	Magnetic Field Actually Required (μT)	Electric Field Actually Required (kV m ⁻¹)
2	100	5	360	9

Table 3 ICNIRP Exposure Limits 1998

The levels in Table 3 above are considered within this analysis.

3.3 Height Above Ground Used for Testing Compliance

EMFS.INFO specifically states the below with regard to the height to be used to test compliance:

The standard height for measuring fields, especially from power lines, is 1 m above ground level ... This isn't just because it's a convenient round number, it's because roughly half way up the height of a standing person is actually the height that gives the best approximation to the induced current in the body.

3.4 Safe Levels – Summary

The values of interest are those shown in Table 3 above. Effectively, this means that in locations of significant exposure time, such as residences, levels should be below:

- 100μT (magnetic fields).
- 5kV m⁻¹ (electric fields).

Values exceeding the limits above, at one metre above ground level, would suggest that further investigation is required.

4 ASSESSMENT

4.1 Field Levels – Underground Cable

Field level data from various cable configurations have been sourced from EMFS.info. The data below and on the following page shows the magnetic fields for 33 kV, 132 kV and 400 kV cables. Maximum field data has been used where possible to provide a more conservative assessment. The relevant charts for the magnetic fields are shown in Figure 2 below and Figures 3 to 4 on the following pages. Tables 4 to 6 provide the associated indicative numerical values at set distances.

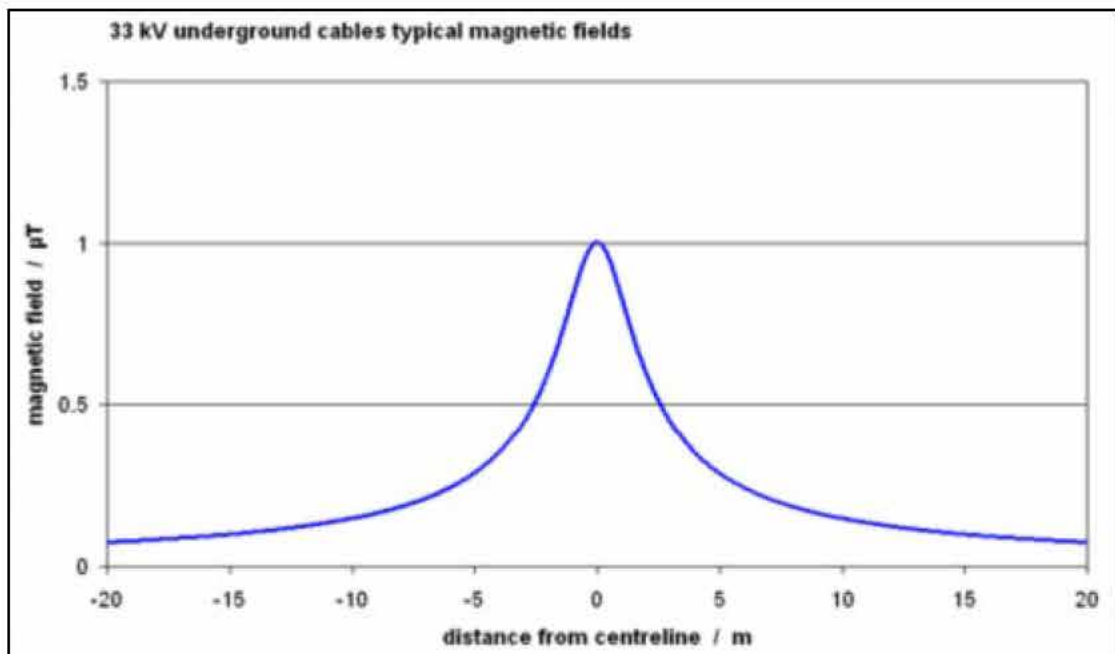


Figure 2 Typical magnetic fields associated with 33 kV underground cable

Distance from Centreline (m)	Magnetic Field (single 33 kV cable at 0.5m depth ⁸)
0	1.00 micro Teslas
5	0.29 micro Teslas
10	0.15 micro Teslas
20	0.07 micro Teslas

Table 4 Typical magnetic field levels for an underground 33 kV cable (source: EMFS.info)

⁸ This is more conservative than the proposed cable depth.

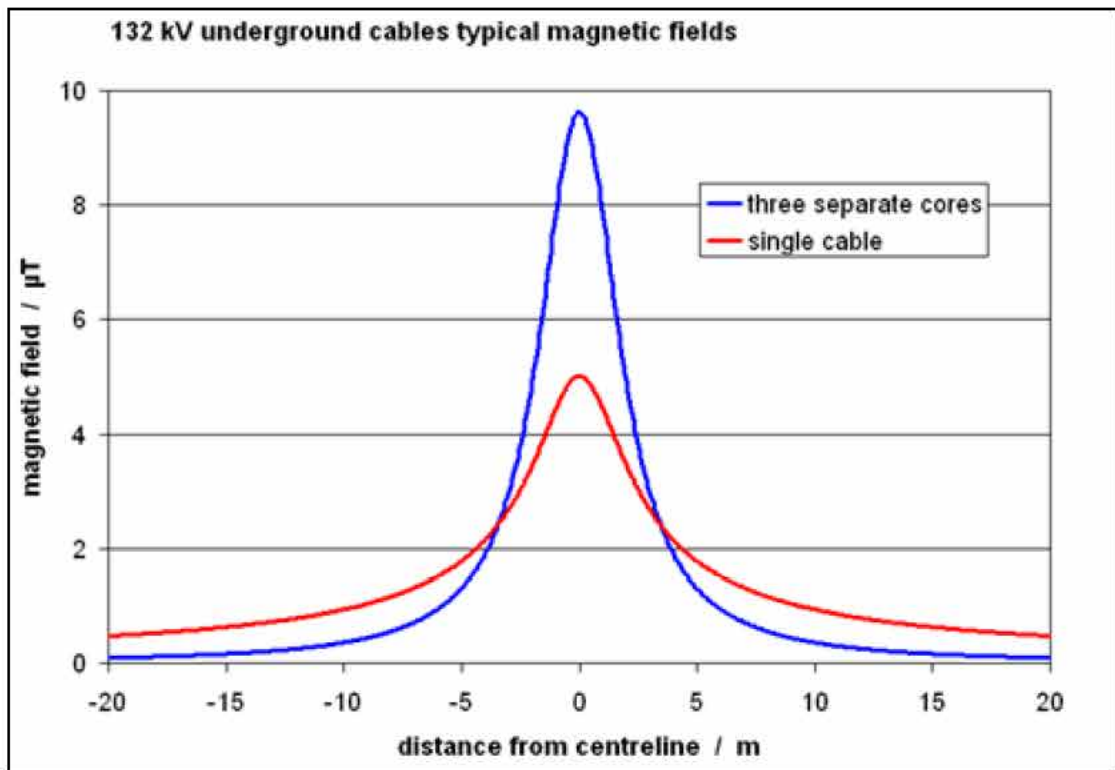


Figure 3 Typical magnetic fields associated with 132 kV underground cable

Distance from Centreline (m)	Magnetic Field (132 kV single cable at 1m depth)
0	5.01 micro Teslas
5	1.78 micro Teslas
10	0.94 micro Teslas
20	0.47 micro Teslas

Table 5 Typical magnetic field levels for an underground 132 kV cable (source: EMFS.info)

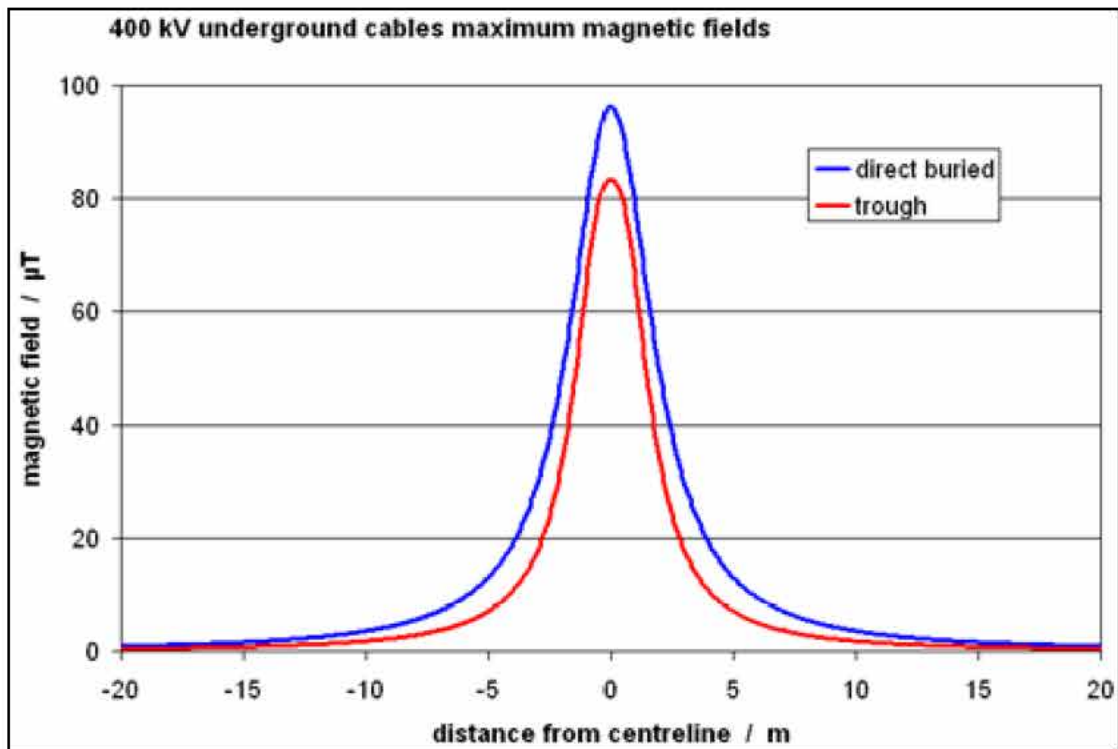


Figure 4 Maximum magnetic fields associated with 400 kV underground cable

Distance from Centreline (m)	Magnetic Field (trough double circuit cable with 0.13m spacing and 0.3m depth)	Magnetic Field (direct buried single cable with 0.5m spacing and 0.9m depth) ⁹
0	83.30 micro Teslas	96.17 micro Teslas
5	7.01 micro Teslas	13.05 micro Teslas
10	1.82 micro Teslas	3.58 micro Teslas
20	0.46 micro Teslas	0.92 micro Teslas

Table 6 Maximum magnetic field levels for an underground 400 kV cable (source: EMFS.info)

⁹ This cable was used for the assessment in the following sections.

4.2 Field Levels – Overhead Cable

Field level data from various cable configurations have been sourced from EMFS.info. The data on the following pages shows the magnetic and electric fields for 33 kV and 132 kV overhead cables. These cables may be used to connect underground cables to substations. Maximum field data has been used where possible to provide a more conservative assessment. The fields associated with a 11 kV overhead cable will be smaller.¹⁰

The relevant chart for the maximum magnetic field from the 33 kV overhead line is shown in Figure 5 below, and the relevant chart for the maximum electric field is shown in Figure 6 on the following page. Tables 7 and 8 provide the associated indicative numerical values at set distances.

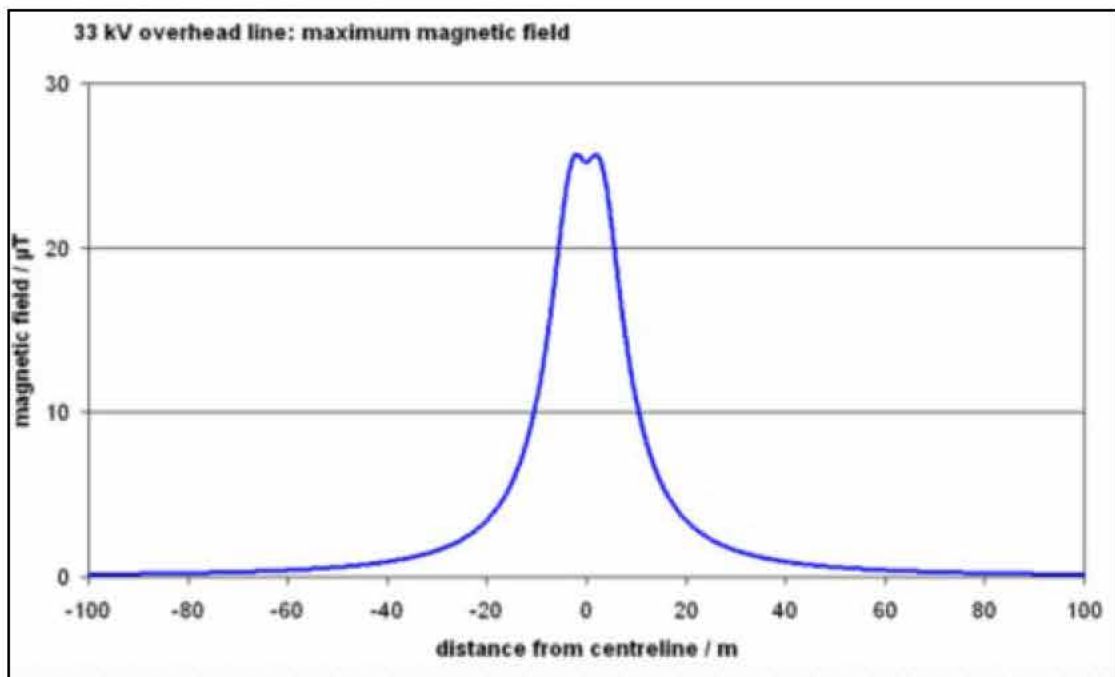


Figure 5 Maximum magnetic fields associated with 33 kV overhead cable

Distance from Centreline (m)	Magnetic Field (lattice pylon design with 5.5m ground clearance and the highest allowed loads)
0	25.686 micro Teslas
10	10.742 micro Teslas
25	2.274 micro Teslas

¹⁰ 400 kV overhead cable will be used to connect the 400 kV underground cable to the West Burton Power Station, however this line will be installed in an environment that already contains many existing 400 kV overhead lines and therefore it has not been assessed.

Distance from Centreline (m)	Magnetic Field (lattice pylon design with 5.5m ground clearance and the highest allowed loads)
50	0.594 micro Teslas
100	0.150 micro Teslas

Table 7 Maximum magnetic field levels for an overhead 33 kV cable (source: EMFS.info)

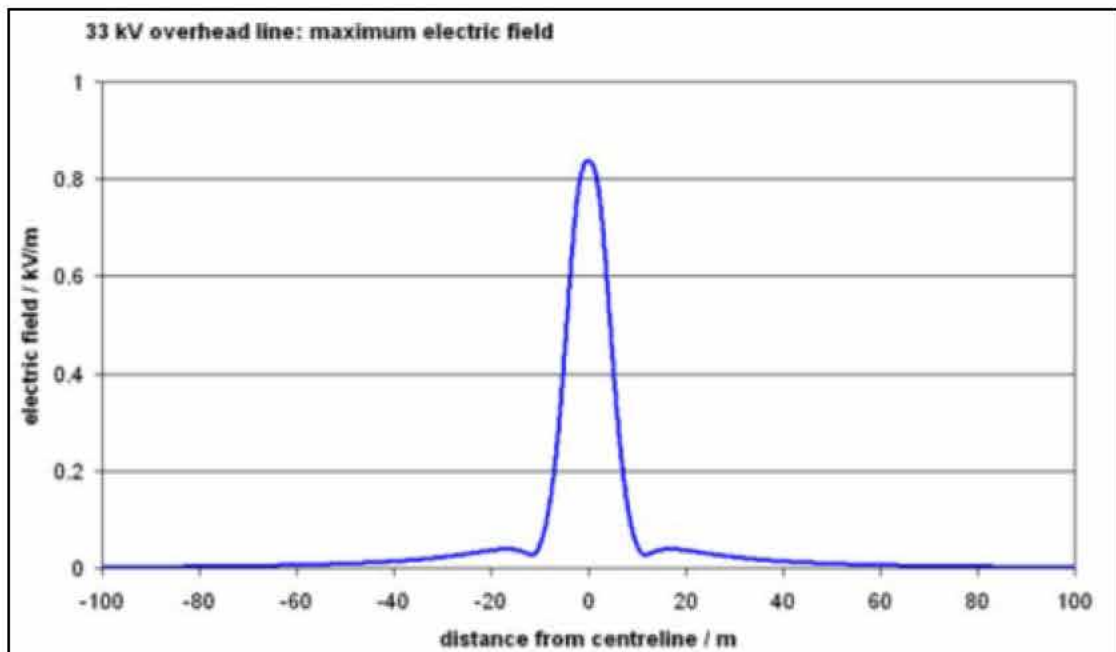


Figure 6 Maximum electric fields associated with 33 kV overhead cable

Distance from Centreline (m)	Electric Field (lattice pylon design with 5.5m ground clearance and the highest allowed loads)
0	0.897 kV/m
10	0.046 kV/m
25	0.030 kV/m
50	0.010 kV/m
100	0.003 kV/m

Table 8 Maximum electric field levels for an overhead 33 kV cable (source: EMFS.info)

The relevant chart for the maximum magnetic field from the 132 kV overhead line is shown in Figure 7 below, and the relevant chart for the maximum electric field is shown in Figure 8 on page 22. Tables 9 and 10 provide the associated indicative numerical values at set distances.

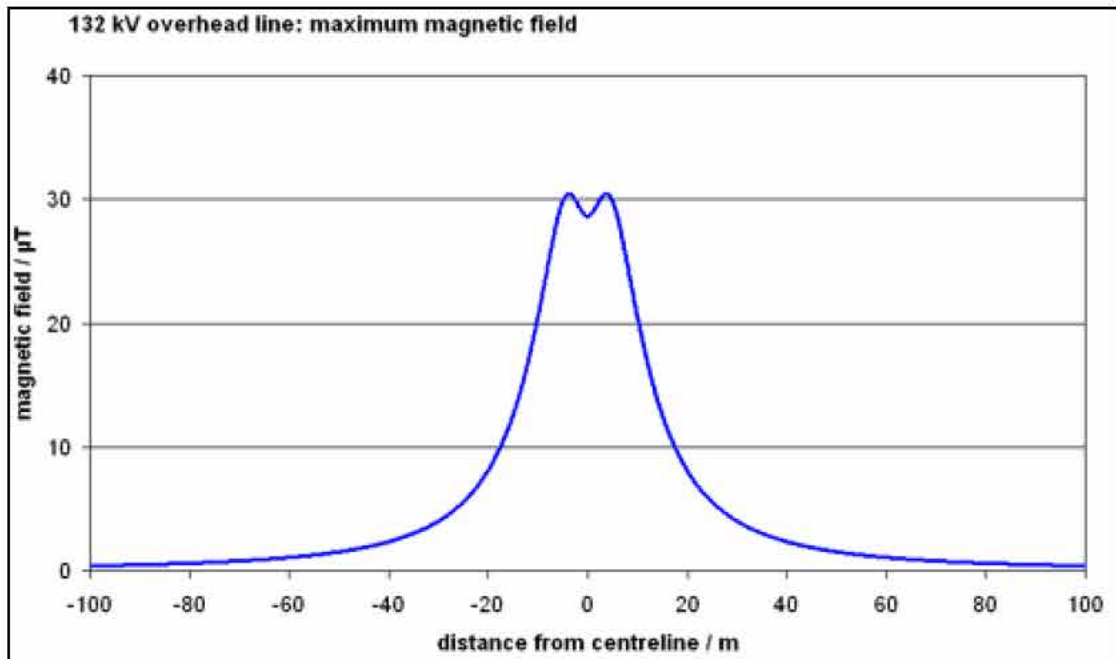


Figure 7 Maximum magnetic fields associated with 132 kV overhead cable

Distance from Centreline (m)	Magnetic Field (largest lines with 7m ground clearance and the highest allowed loads)
0	30.455 micro Teslas
10	20.532 micro Teslas
25	5.553 micro Teslas
50	1.528 micro Teslas
100	0.392 micro Teslas

Table 9 Maximum magnetic field levels for an overhead 132 kV cable (source: EMFS.info)

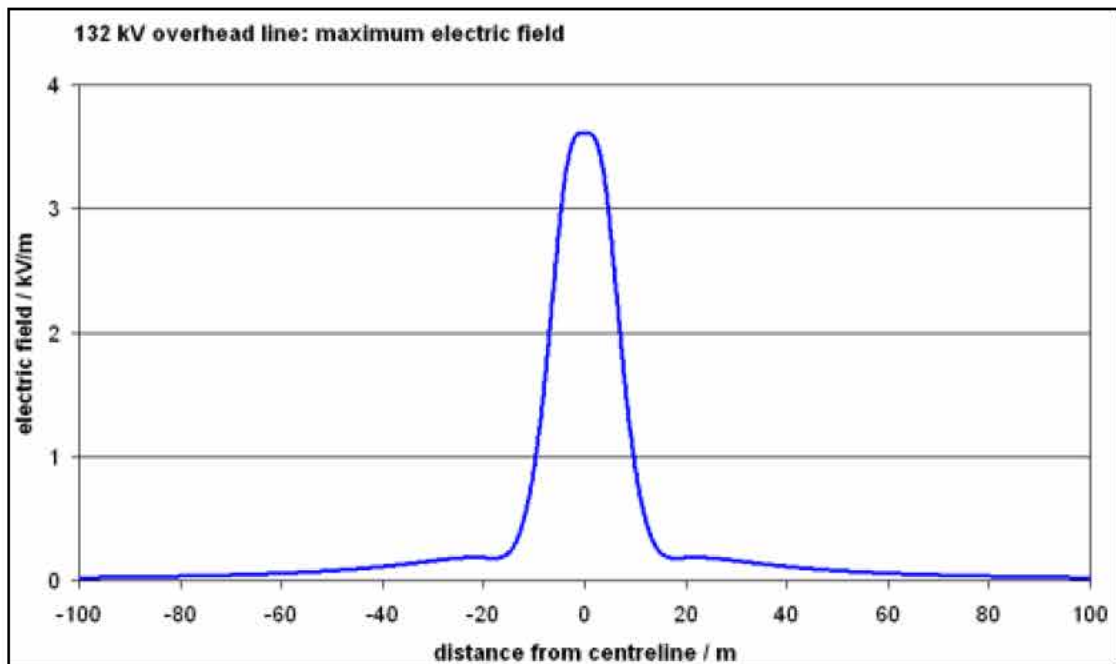


Figure 8 Maximum electric fields associated with 132 kV overhead cable

Distance from Centreline (m)	Electric Field (lattice pylon design with 5.5m ground clearance and the highest allowed loads)
0	3.615 kV/m
10	0.913 kV/m
25	0.182 kV/m
50	0.081 kV/m
100	0.023 kV/m

Table 10 Maximum electric field levels for an overhead 132 kV cable (source: EMFS.info)

4.3 Distances between Dwellings and Proposed Cable Route

The minimum distance between the proposed 33 kV underground cable route and any dwelling is approximately 80 metres. The minimum distance between the proposed 132 kV underground cable route and any dwelling is approximately 20 metres. The minimum distance between the 400 kV underground cable route and any dwelling is approximately 30 metres. These are shown in Figure 9 below and Figures 10 and 11 on the following pages¹¹.

These three distances have been assessed in the first instance.



Figure 9 Minimum distance between 33 kV underground cable route and dwelling

¹¹Source: Copyright © 2021 Google.



Figure 10 Minimum distance between 132 kV underground cable route and dwellings

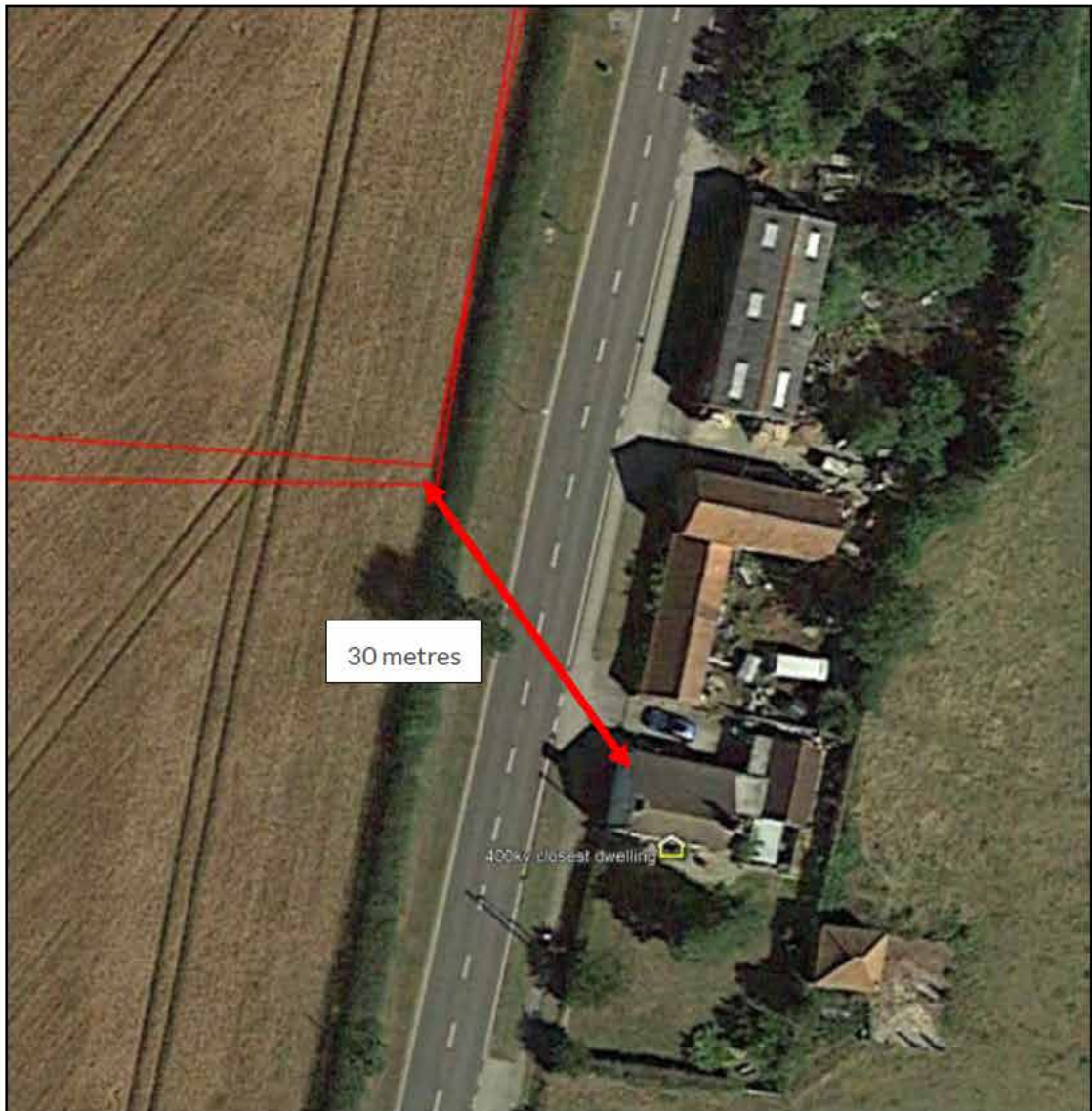


Figure 11 Minimum distance between 400 kV underground cable route and dwellings

4.4 Field Values for Nearest Dwellings

Table 11 below shows the magnetic field estimations at the dwelling nearest the 33 kV underground cable route.

Dwelling	Horizontal distance from Cable (m)	Typical Magnetic Field for 33 kV underground cable (micro Teslas)	Public Exposure Limit ¹² as per Guidance (micro Teslas)	Conclusion
Nearest	80	<0.07 (no data shown at this range)	100	Predicted levels are well below the recommended limit.

Table 11 Estimated magnetic field levels from 33 kV underground cable for nearest dwelling

Table 12 below shows the magnetic field estimations at the dwelling nearest the 132 kV underground cable route.

Dwelling	Horizontal distance from Cable (m)	Typical Magnetic Field for 132 kV underground cable (micro Teslas)	Public Exposure Limit ¹² as per Guidance (micro Teslas)	Conclusion
Nearest	20	0.47	100	Predicted levels are well below the recommended limit.

Table 12 Estimated magnetic field levels from 132 kV underground cable for nearest dwelling

Table 13 below shows the magnetic field estimations at the dwelling nearest the 400 kV cable underground cable route.

Dwelling	Horizontal distance from Cable (m)	Maximum Magnetic Field for 400 kV underground cable (micro Teslas)	Public Exposure Limit ¹² as per Guidance (micro Teslas)	Conclusion
Nearest	30	<0.92 (no data shown at this range)	100	All predicted levels are well below the recommended limit.

Table 13 Estimated magnetic field levels from 400 kV underground cable for nearest dwelling

¹²This is in fact not a hard limit, but a level beyond which further investigation is warranted.

Since all three proposed cable routes are using underground cable routes, electric field estimations are not relevant for these dwellings.

4.5 Recommended Minimum Clearance Distances

Table 14 below shows the recommended minimum clearance distances for different categories of cable based on the public exposure limits previously referenced to in this report for magnetic and electric fields. The dataset provided maximum values and typical values for the configurations that have been evaluated – in all cases the ‘maximum’ option has been chosen where possible in order to remain conservative.

Type of Line	Recommended minimum Clearance Distance (m)	Estimated Maximum Magnetic Field (micro Teslas)	Estimated Maximum Electric Field (kV/m)
Single 33 kV underground cable at 0.5m depth	None	1.00 (below 100 limit)	-
33 kV overhead line in lattice pylon design with 5.5m ground clearance (minimum) and the highest allowed loads	None	25.686 (below 100 limit)	0.897 (below 5 limit)
Single 132 kV underground cable at 1m depth	None	5.01 (below 100 limit)	-
132 kV overhead line in with 7m ground clearance (minimum) and the highest allowed loads	None	30.455 (below 100 limit)	3.615 (below 5 limit)
Direct buried single 400 kV underground cable with 0.5m spacing at 0.9m depth	None	96.17 (below 100 limit)	-

Table 14 Recommended minimum clearance distances for different categories of cable

This shows that clearance distances are not required for the underground cables, or for sections where 33 kV/132 kV overhead cable may be used to connect to substations.

4.6 Radiation from Other Sources

The most significant source of radiation other than the cables is the West Burton Interconnector Substation and batteries to be located at the West Burton 5 land parcel. This will be a 400/133 kV substation with 20MW batteries. The currently proposed location is the southern area of the land parcel marked Option A in Figure 12¹³ below, within the part highlighted in pink. This area has been circled in yellow. The batteries are planned to be located next to the substation.



Figure 12 Proposed location for West Burton Interconnector Substation

The minimum horizontal distance between the field outlined in the yellow circle and any dwelling is at least 250 metres (very conservative), as shown in Figure 13¹³ on the following page.

¹³ Source: Copyright © 2021 Google.

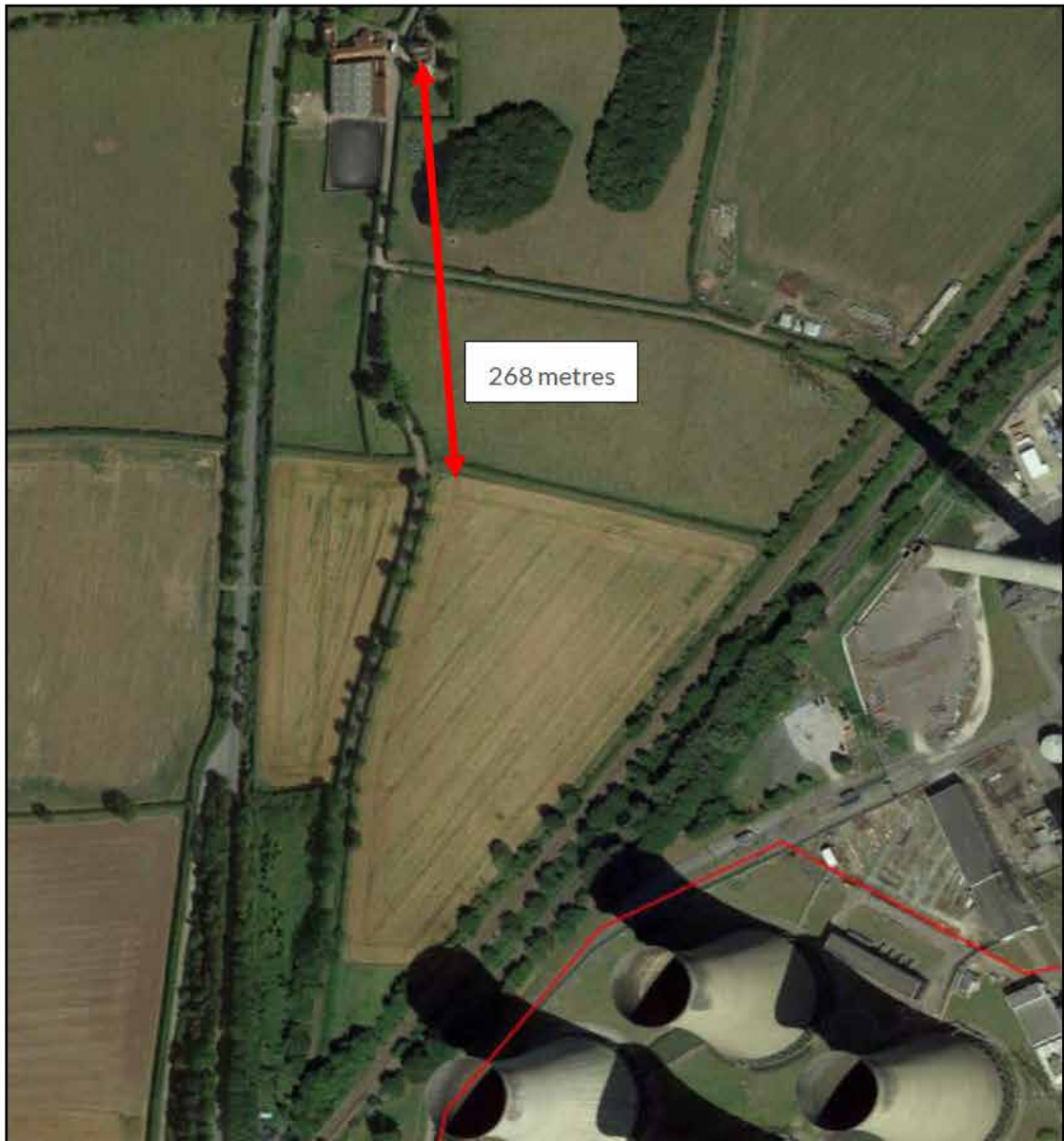


Figure 13 Minimum distance between substation/batteries and a dwelling

The most significant source of radiation is likely to be the overhead line between the end of the underground cable route and the existing substation. This line will be installed in an environment that already contains many existing overhead lines.

Magnetic fields from the underground cable are potentially significant and have been assessed accordingly for the nearest dwelling locations.

Relevant regulations and guidance have been summarised in Section 3 of this report.

Significant radiation is not predicted from other sources, including the substations and batteries because:

- The most significant substation is more than 250 metres from any dwelling. Electromagnetic radiation levels reduce as the separation distance increases, meaning that all dwellings are at a safe distance from the substation.
- The batteries are all more than 250 metres from any dwelling, meaning that all dwellings are at a safe distance.
- All electrical equipment and installations will be fully compliant with all relevant national and international standards meaning that emissions will be at safe levels.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 33 kV Cable

Where a 33 kV underground/overhead power cable is used, there is no need for any clearance distance to any locations where public exposure levels will be relevant. This is because the magnetic and electric field levels at one metre above ground are below the reference level from the public exposure limits in UK policy.

5.2 132 kV Cable

Where a 132 kV underground/overhead power cable is used, there is no need for any clearance distance to any locations where public exposure levels will be relevant. This is because the magnetic and electric field levels at one metre above ground are below the reference level from the public exposure limits in UK policy.

5.3 400 kV Cable

Where a 400 kV underground power cable is used, there is no need for any clearance distance to any locations where public exposure levels will be relevant. This is because the magnetic field level at one metre above ground is below the reference level from the public exposure limits in UK policy.

5.4 Radiation from other Sources

Significant radiation is not predicted from other sources, if the solar farm is built to specification.

5.5 Overall

Levels of electromagnetic radiation are all predicted to be well below 1998 ICNIRP reference levels at all surrounding locations where public exposure levels are relevant, based on the currently proposed cable route in a worst-case configuration. Radiation from other sources will be even less significant due to the nature of the emitters and their increased distance from dwellings.

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West Burton Solar Project

EIA Scoping Report Appendix to Chapter 21: Socio-Economics, Tourism and Recreation And Human Health

January 2022



21.1 Initial Surveys

Socio-Economic

Resident Population

- 21.1.1 The Local Impact Area, which comprises Bassetlaw and West Lindsey Districts had a combined population of 202,113 in 2011¹, of which 56% live in Bassetlaw. The population of the Local Impact Area is estimated to have increased to 215,900 in 2021², representing a 6.8% increase over the last decade. This compares to an estimated 8.5% population increase in the wider East Midlands region, and an estimated 6.9% population increase³ across the United Kingdom.
- 21.1.2 The population of the Local Impact Area is projected to rise by a further 4.9% from 2021 to 2031, by which time the solar farm would be fully operational. In the same decade, the projected population growth in the East Midlands is estimated to be 6.1%, and nationally 3.7%. The development would be permitted to operate for 40 years, which will likely be shortly before the year 2070, at which point, the national population of the UK is projected to reach 75.9 million, approximately 20.2% higher than the 2011 Census population⁴.
- 21.1.3 The age demographic profile of the Local Impact Area will be detailed further in the ES, as will the projected changes to the demographic profile at a local, regional and national level over the construction phase of the development (2021-2031).

Skills and Qualification Attainment

- 21.1.4 The qualification attainment rate within the Local Impact Area at the time of the December 2020 Annual Population Survey indicated a significant variance in skills and qualification between the two subject local authority areas and the national qualification attainment rate. The proportion of the population between the ages achieving no qualifications is significantly varies, with Bassetlaw having a significant high 9.2% of the working age population achieving no qualifications, compared to the very low rate of 3.5% in West Lindsey, and 6.6% in the UK. However, the Local Impact Area is more constant in its lower than average attainment of NVQ Level 4 and higher qualification rates, at about 29-31%, compared to 37% in the East Midlands, and 43% across the UK⁵. However, the Local Impact Area does contain a far greater (than regional or national) proportion of the population attaining “other qualifications”, such as apprenticeships.

Deprivation

- 21.1.5 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019 provides the most up-to-date information regarding measures of population deprivation across England. The development falls across both Bassetlaw and West Lindsey districts, which are respectively the 108th and 146th most deprived of 317 authority areas in England⁶. The populations within both districts in the Local Impact Area are more likely to be deprived (than the national average) of access to employment, whilst those in Bassetlaw are more likely (than the national

¹ NomisWeb 2011 Census KS101UK – Usual resident population

² ONS Population projections - local authority based by single year of age

³ ONS National population projections by single year of age

⁴ ONS National population projections by single year of age

⁵ Nomis Web ONS Dec 2020 Annual Population Survey

⁶ DCLG Indices of Multiple Deprivation by LSOA Map App

average) to be deprived of access to education and skills, and to suitable incomes⁷.

Economic Activity and Unemployment

- 21.1.6 The economically active population is defined as the members of the working age (16-64 year-old) population being in employment, and those who are seeking employment and are able for work. Economically inactive members of a population are predominantly categorised by retirement, those in full-time education not seeking employment, full-time carers of family members, and long-term sick and disabled people.
- 21.1.7 The December 2020 Annual Population Survey indicates that the Local Impact Area has an economic activity rate of 76.0%, however this is split unevenly across the two contingent districts, with Bassetlaw having an economic activity rate of 78.8% to West Lindsey's 72.5%. The overall area figure is lower than both the regional (79.5%) and national rates (78.8%)⁸.
- 21.1.8 Of the economically active population, the December 2020 Annual Population Survey estimates a total of 3,700 people are unemployed within the Local Impact Area. This equates to 4.1% of the economically active population, however this is uneven across the two districts, with West Lindsey having a higher (4.8%) unemployment rate than Bassetlaw (3.6%). Overall, the combined unemployment rate is significantly lower than both the regional (5.0%) and national (4.7%) unemployment rates⁹. Given this survey was taken during the COVID-19 pandemic, this may not be reflective of general trends in economic activity. A full review of trends in economic activity at the local, regional, and national scale is likely to be required in the ES.
- 21.1.9 National trends in the unemployment rate within the economically active population aged 16 and above, have shown that from a peak of 8.5% in October 2011, unemployment rates have fallen through the last decade, to a low point of 3.8% throughout the year of 2019. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic effected employment nationally, with unemployment peaking at 5.1% in October 2020, before falling again to 4.3% in August 2021 (most recent data)¹⁰.

Employment and Wages

- 21.1.10 Directly resultant from the uneven economic activity rates within the Local Impact Area, the December 2020 Annual Population Survey shows that West Lindsey has a significantly lower employment rate (68.6%) than Bassetlaw (75.9%). The combined Local Impact Area therefore has an employment rate of 72.3%. This is lower than the employment rate in the East Midlands, at 75.5%, and across the UK, at 75.1%¹¹.
- 21.1.11 The rates of employment and unemployment within the local and regional impact areas are to be explored in more detail in the ES to identify where sensitivities to socio-economic receptors lie, and where there is ongoing resilience to economic instability and disparities in employment at the differing impact levels.
- 21.1.12 For residents within the Local Impact Area, the median annual gross salary for full-time workers (in 2021) was £29,702. This is marginally higher than

⁷ DCLG Indices of Multiple Deprivation by LSOA Map App

⁸ Nomis Web ONS Dec 2020 Annual Population Survey

⁹ Nomis Web ONS Dec 2020 Annual Population Survey

¹⁰ ONS Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over, seasonally adjusted)

¹¹ Nomis Web ONS Dec 2020 Annual Population Survey

that of the East Midlands region, at £29,212, but notably lower than the UK median, at £31,285. As indicated previously when discussing indices of deprivation, income is uneven across the two constituent districts, with residents in West Lindsey earning approximately £3,800 more than their counterparts in Bassetlaw. Since 2011, median wages in the Local Impact Area have risen by approximately 23.7% (£5,686). This is proportionally greater than wage rises in the region (20.0% – £4,875) or nationally (19.9% – £5,190) in the last decade¹².

- 21.1.13 For workers within the Local Impact Area, the median annual gross salary for full-time employment (in 2021) was £28,158. Unlike resident median wages, this is marginally lower than that of the East Midlands region, at £28,416, and notably lower than the UK median, at £31,285. This difference between resident and workplace median pay indicated that it is likely that employees travel outside the local and regional areas to access higher-paid work, or that lower-paid workers are more likely to travel into the area. As with residents' median pay, those working in West Lindsey are paid on average £4,500 more than those in Bassetlaw. Since 2011, median wages for workers in the Local Impact Area have risen by approximately 25.7% (£5,765). This is proportionally significantly greater than wage rises in the region (18.4% – £4,414) or nationally (19.9% – £5,190) for the same period¹³.

Working Population

- 21.1.14 The workplace population of the Local Impact Area is 65,605, significantly lower than the population of residents in employment of 82,900.
- 21.1.15 A substantial number of people, 17,229, travel into the Local Impact Area from the surrounding neighbouring districts and authority areas. The largest inflow of commuters are from Rotherham (2,226), Doncaster (2,435), and Lincoln City (2,615). A further 6,277 people commute into the Local Impact Area from other areas in the UK, predominantly other parts of the East Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber.
- 21.1.16 A significant number of residents from the Local Impact Area, approximately 23,600, commute out for work. This includes almost 3,400 working in North Lincolnshire, over 3,600 in Doncaster, and nearly 8,300 in Lincoln. Approximately 9,500 people commute out to further parts of the East Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber, and the rest of the UK. Approximately 300 people from the local impact area work in offshore installations or outside the UK.
- 21.1.17 This trend is also continued at the regional level, as in the East Midlands, the workplace population is approximately 95% of the usual resident employed population, indicating a net movement of commuters to areas out of the region.
- 21.1.18 Commuters from the Local Impact Area on average travel 14.5km to work, which is consistent with the distance travelled by commuters across England and Wales. This is however notably more than the average for the East Midlands of 12.8km.
- 21.1.19 Commuters within the Local Impact Area are more likely, at 13.5%, to work mainly at or from home than at a regional (10.5%) or national (England and Wales) level (10.3%). Travelling to work by foot and by bicycle is relatively consistent at all levels, at ~10% and ~2.8% respectively. The Local Impact

¹² Nomis Web ONS June 2021 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – resident analysis

¹³ Nomis Web ONS June 2021 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – workplace analysis

Area is distinct from commuting trends at a regional and national level due to the much heavier reliance on private vehicles (cars, van, motorcycles, taxis), at 70.8%. Across the East Midlands, private vehicle use for commuting is at 68.6%, whilst across England and Wales is 60.8%. Resultantly, the Local Impact Area has comparatively little commuting by public transport or larger shared vehicles (minibuses/coaches etc.). Use of these methods for commuting stands at 2.9% across the Local Impact Area, versus 7.3% in the East Midlands region, and 15.9% across England and Wales.

- 21.1.20 Data for the location of residence vs. workplace¹⁴, commuting distance¹⁵, and commuting method¹⁶, has been taken from the 2011 Census, and thus is likely to have considerably changed since then, particularly in response to dramatic changes to the working environment as a result of the 2020-21 COVID-19 pandemic. These changes may be able to be explored in the ES if early data from the 2021 Census is published in early 2022.

Business Sectors

- 21.1.21 Data from the Business Register and Employment Survey¹⁷ shows that from 2015 to 2020, the number of people in employment within the Local Impact Area has risen only 1.3%, from approximately 79,000 to 80,000. This is significantly lower employment growth than the 2.2% and 2.4% across the region and nation (data excluding Northern Ireland) over the same period. Employment peaked both regionally and nationally in 2019 at approximately 4% above the 2015 base date.
- 21.1.22 The 2020 Business Register and Employment Survey¹⁸ also shows the largest business sector by percentage of employed workforce in the Local Impact Area is manufacturing (15.4%), followed by health (13.0%), and retail (11.7%). The local manufacturing, agriculture, and retail sectors are all significantly larger by business proportion than at the regional and national level, whilst sectors including accommodation and food services, financial and insurance, and public administration are all significantly smaller.

Tourism and Recreation

- 21.1.23 The Local Impact Area falls across two counties (Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire), each with their own economic strategies for tourism. The Nottinghamshire visitor economy is worth approximately £1.75 billion and supports 15,000 jobs¹⁹, within which Bassetlaw provides a small number of key attractions such as Clumber Park, Sundown Adventureland and the Harley Gallery at the Welbeck Estate. Likewise, the Lincolnshire visitor economy is worth approximately £2.4 billion²⁰, with West Lindsey contributing to the visitor economy through hosting attractions such as the Hemswell Antiques Centre, RAF Scampton Heritage Centre and Woodside Wildlife Park.
- 21.1.24 The development site and its near surroundings hosts a number of Public Rights of Way, and is located nearby to a small number of long-distance recreational walking and cycling routes.

¹⁴ Nomis Web 2011 Census WU01UK – Location of usual residence and place of work by sex

¹⁵ Nomis Web 2011 Census WP702EW – Distance travelled to work (Workplace population)

¹⁶ Nomis Web 2011 Census WP703EW – Method of travel to work (2001 specification) (Workplace population)

¹⁷ Nomis Web 2020 Business Register and Employment – open data analysis

¹⁸ Nomis Web 2020 Business Register and Employment – open data analysis

¹⁹ Bassetlaw Local Plan Publication Version, p.73

²⁰ VisitLincoln About

- 21.1.25 The long-distance walking routes near to the site include: the county/regional Plogsland Round which passes through the south of WB2 on Broxholme Lane, and the national Cuckoo Way, which runs along the western side of the Chesterfield Canal at closest 300m from WB4. The national Trent Valley Way, which crosses the cable route corridors via the western bank of the River Trent, also has a variant route (shown only on OS mapping) which runs alongside the eastern boundary of WB4, and through the site on Lancaster Lane. The National Byways cycle route passes within 700m of the West Burton Connection Point, and crosses significant parts of the cable route from Littleborough to Bole via Sturton le Steeple.
- 21.1.26 There are a number of navigable waterways within proximity of the site. The River Trent separates WB1, WB2, and WB3 from WB4 and the Connection Point, and as such is crossed by the cable route. The Fosdyke Navigation Canal runs from Lincoln to Torksey Lock, which is less than 1km from the Cottam Connection Point and less than 500m from the proposed cable route. The smaller River Till runs through part of Cottam 1 and on to the south, whilst accessible at Saxilby and Sturton by Stow for fishing, navigability or the river is uncertain. There are a number of recreational fishing lakes near to the sites, with Sturton by Stow, Torksey Island, and Wood Lane Pond approximately 1km away from the sites at WB2, WB3 and WB4 respectively.
- 21.1.27 A full survey of the accessibility and navigability of waterways for recreational uses is continuing through ongoing dialogue with statutory stakeholders and through public consultation. Updated information will be made available in the final ES.
- 21.1.28 The development area is predominantly set within agricultural land, which due to its existing use, is not in itself a key tourist attraction or destination. The land does however play a substantive role in providing a landscape context to recreational use of waterways and walking and cycling routes. The potential impacts to the tourism economy are explored in this chapter, whilst the landscape impacts on the use of Public Rights of Way and Cycle Routes are explored in Chapter 7: Landscape and Visual, and likely effects on local heritage assets are assessed in Chapter 13: Built Heritage.

Human Health

- 21.1.29 The human health receptors most likely to be impacted by the development are as a result of the impacts from noise, lighting, land contamination, air pollution from construction dust and vehicle emissions, electromagnetic fields, and general site safety. These factors are been discussed in the following chapters of this report:
- 9: Hydrology, Flood Risk and Drainage
 - 10: Ground Conditions and Contamination
 - 14: Transport and Access
 - 15: Noise and Vibration
 - 16: Glint and Glare
 - 17: Electromagnetic Fields
 - 18: Light Pollution
 - 19: Major Accidents and Disasters



- 20: Air Quality
- 22: Agricultural Circumstances
- 23: Waste
- 24: Telecommunications, Utilities and Television Receptors

West Burton Solar Project

EIA Scoping Report Appendix to Chapter 22: Agricultural Circumstances

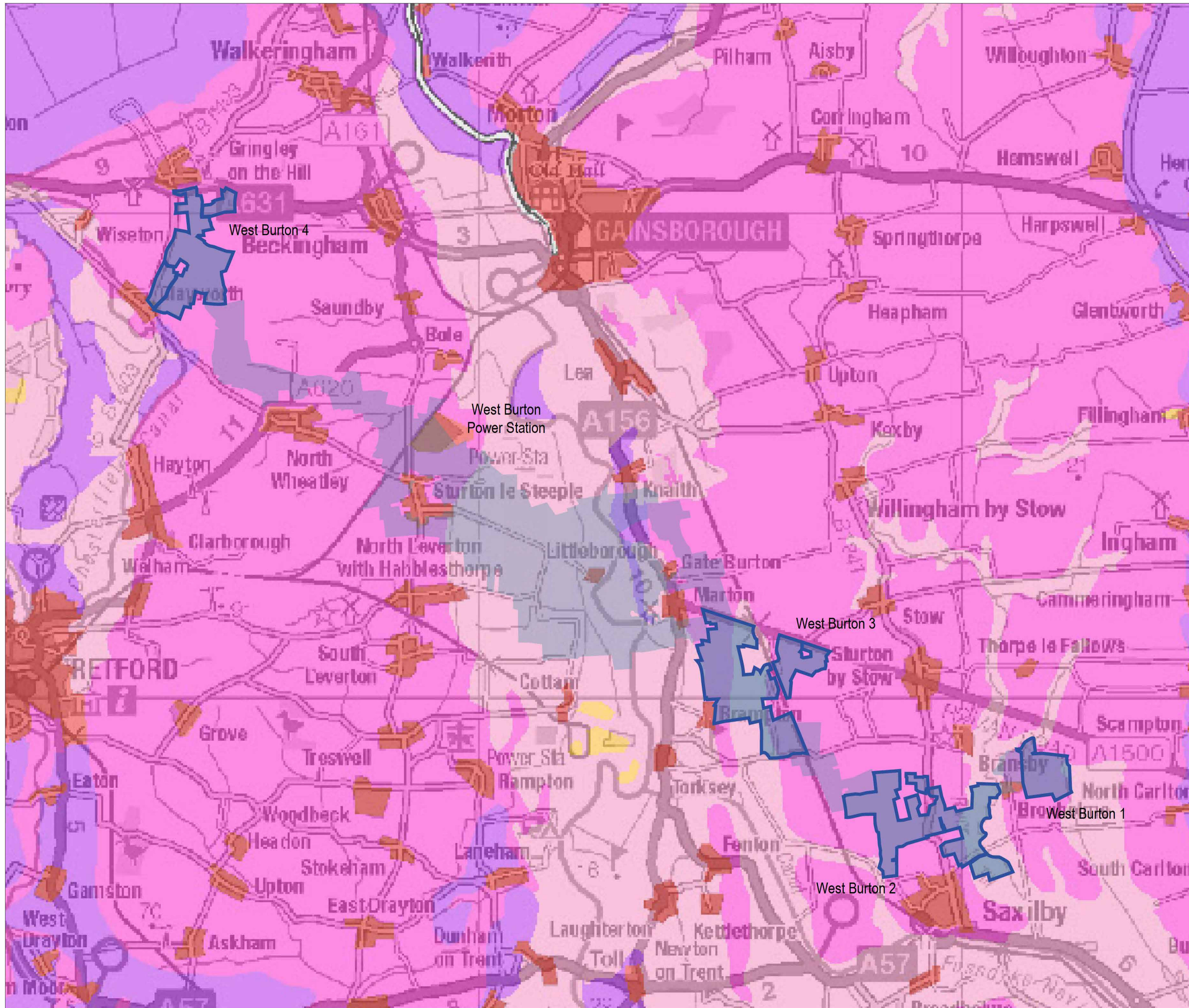
January 2022




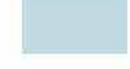


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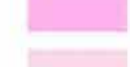



**Site Plan showing Natural England Predictive BMV Land
Assessment (for East Midlands)**

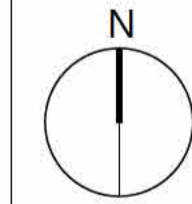


Key

-  Area for solar panels and associated development
-  Cable Route Search Corridor

Predictive BMV Land Assessment © Defra

-  High likelihood of BMV land (>60% area bmv)
-  Moderate likelihood of BMV land (20 - 60% area bmv)
-  Low likelihood of BMV land (<= 20% area bmv)
-  Non-agricultural use
-  Urban / Industrial



1:75,000 @ A3

Drawn by: LH/SF	REF:2981-REP-PL-WB-22.1
Checked by: ID	Date: 10/01/2022

Figure 22.1
Site Plan showing Natural England Predictive BMV Land Assessment

WEST BURTON SOLAR PROJECT