

West Burton Solar Project

Environmental Statement Appendix 13.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessments (Part 1 of 4)

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**WEST BURTON 1
WEST BURTON SOLAR PROJECT
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
WEST BURTON SOLAR PROJECT LIMITED**

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Lanpro»

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Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro Services Limited has been commissioned by West Burton Solar Project Limited to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment of land forming the West Burton 1 Site, one of three Sites comprising the proposed West Burton Solar Project, together with a Cable Route Corridor. The proposed West Burton Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to support a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

The West Burton 1 study site comprises approximately 90ha situated to the east of the hamlet of Broxholme, in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (NGR SK 91573 78470). The study site consists of five fields, all of which are under arable cultivation, divided by hedgerows and drainage channels.

The archaeological desk-based assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential non-direct impacts on built heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.

The available archaeological records and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, as well as geophysical surveys, and a programme of air photo and LiDAR interpretation undertaken to inform this assessment, suggest that there is limited potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman period remains within the West Burton 1 study site.

Based on the archaeological and cartographic evidence, the majority of the West Burton 1 study site appears to have largely been situated outside the area of any medieval or post-medieval settlement at Broxholme and is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use from at least the medieval period. It is considered that most potential archaeological features dating from the medieval period onwards are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance. Geophysical survey has, however, recorded several anomalies tentatively interpreted as being associated with possible medieval activity on the south-western edge of the West Burton 1 site, which could correspond with the location of former settlement activity associated with Broxholme village depicted on 18th and 19th-century maps.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment of land forming the West Burton 1 study site of the proposed West Burton Solar Project, situated within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire, has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of West Burton Solar Project Limited. The proposed West Burton Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to support a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).
- 1.2 This document solely provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential direct impacts that the proposed development could have on these. A detailed assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the setting and significance of any built heritage assets is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 1.3 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Policy Statements (NPS) which set out the government's policy for the delivery of energy infrastructure, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (MHCLG 2021) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

Current Legislation

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

National Policy Statements

- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 It has effect for the decisions by the Secretary of State on applications for energy developments that are nationally significant under the Planning Act 2008. For such applications this NPS, combined with any technology specific energy NPS where relevant, provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State.

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

2.5 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)

- 2.6 Impacts on heritage assets specific to types of infrastructure are included in the technology specific NPSs, with the relevant NPS relating to the West Burton Solar Project application being the *Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)* (DBEIS 2021b).
- 2.7 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
- 2.8 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).
- 2.9 Policy relating to Cultural Heritage within NPS (EN-3) is reproduced below;

Introduction

- 2.53.1 *Historic environment impacts are covered in Section 5.9 of EN-1. However, with respect to solar farms, the following considerations also apply.*
- 2.53.2 *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

- 2.10 Section 16 of the NPPF (MHCLG 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.
- 2.11 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
- 2.12 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.
- 2.13 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).'*
- 2.14 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.

- 2.15 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.
- 2.16 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.'*
- 2.17 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient 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 – West Lindsey District

- 2.18 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.
- 2.19 Policy LP25 relates to the Historic Environment, including archaeology, and the relevant sections are reproduced below (CL 2017, 62);

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.

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.

- 2.20 A draft Local Plan Review has begun, which is proposed to replace the existing 2017 Local Plan. The review was started with an Issues and Options consultation undertaken in June and July 2019, followed by the production of a Draft Local Plan consultation undertaken between 30 June and 24 August 2021.
- 2.21 Policy S57 of the Draft Local Plan relates to the Historic Environment, including archaeology, and the relevant sections are reproduced below (CL 2022, 124);

Policy S57: 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.

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.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.22 The Planning Practice Guidance (MHCLG 2019) 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 (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

Professional Guidance

- 2.23 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.
- 2.24 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2017) 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.
- 2.25 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. However, NPPF (2021) has since provided a definition of significance dependant on the following four interests: archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (para 2.14, above). Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values.
- 2.26 The 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 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.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information Sources

- 3.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with the guidelines laid down by ClfA (2020) and the requirements of section 2.53.3 of NPS EN-3.

Heritage Assets

- 3.2 A gazetteer of all designated and non-designated heritage assets and archaeological records held by Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE), the National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE), and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) within a 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations marked on plans in Figures 1 and 2.

Historical Documentary and Cartographic Sources

- 3.3 The holdings of Lincolnshire Archives, together with on-line repositories, were consulted for historical maps and plans, and relevant documentary sources.

Published and Online Sources

- 3.4 A range of published and unpublished material has been consulted, including the regional research framework, *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (EMHERF 2023).

Walkover Survey

- 3.5 Numerous walkover surveys were undertaken between April 2021 and January 2023 in a variety of different weather conditions and at different times in the arable agricultural calendar to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets. No archaeological surface remains were identified.

LiDAR Data

- 3.6 LiDAR data produced by the Environment Agency and published on the DEFRA Data Service Platform (DEFRA 2021) was consulted in order to identify any previously unrecorded earthworks within the study site (Figure 3). Features identified within the study site largely related to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, headlands and field boundaries.

NMP Data

- 3.7 National Mapping Programme (NMP) data, produced by English Heritage in 1996, was consulted in order to identify if any archaeological features had been previously identified within the study site (Figure 4). No features were recorded within the study site, though

extensive earthwork/cropmarks associated with the designated (NHLE 1016797) and non-designated (MLI50523) areas of Broxholme's medieval settlement and cultivation remains were mapped adjacent to the south-west of the study site.

Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping Interpretation

- 3.8 Air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation was undertaken to identify cropmarks or earthworks associated with buried archaeological remains within the study site (Deegan 2022; Figure 5). Features identified largely related to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, headlands and field boundaries. Several areas of ridge and furrow, as well as the majority of the plough headlands, match the layout and boundaries of the fields depicted on the 1840 Broxholme tithe map (Figure 9) and earlier maps. The alignment of the fields within the study site were reorganised prior to the production of the 1868-72 Robinson Estate Plan (Figure 10). Within the north of the study site, a long mound and an amorphous parchmark, within which are two possible short ditches and two pits, were recorded. It is not certain, however, if any or all of these features are archaeological in origin (Deegan 2022, 32).

Geophysical Survey

- 3.9 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the study site in March 2022 (ASWYAS 2022; Figure 6). The majority of the anomalies recorded represented agricultural activity, including field drains, ridge and furrow cultivation, modern ploughing and former field boundaries. A series of anomalies of an uncertain origin were recorded in the west of the study site, which were tentatively interpreted as having an archaeological potential due to their proximity to the medieval village of Broxholme. It was also noted that it was possible that these were caused by agricultural activity and were possibly associated with animal corrals. The survey report concluded that, based on the geophysical survey data, the archaeological potential of West Burton 1 was considered to be low.

Assessment Criteria

- 3.10 Paragraph 5.9.11 of NPS EN-3 (2021) and Paragraph 194 of the NPPF (MHCLG 2021) state 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.
- 3.11 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (NPPF paragraph 194, MHCLG 2021) is therefore

fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change. Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 4.1 The West Burton 1 study site comprises approximately 90ha of agricultural land situated to the east of the hamlet of Broxholme, in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (centred at SK 91573 78470; Figure 1).
- 4.2 The study site is situated to the south of the river Till, which forms part of its north-western boundary. It is bounded to the north, east, south, and in part to the west, by agricultural fields of varying sizes, which are divided by hedgerows and drainage ditches. A small belt of woodland lies adjacent to the eastern boundary of the study site. The western boundary, in addition to being formed in part by enclosed agricultural fields, is bounded along its southernmost extent by hedgerows and mature trees that form the eastern extent of Broxholme village. Part of the wooded area forms part of the Scheduled Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016797).
- 4.3 Internally, the study site is bounded and divided into five fields (M1-M5; Figure 6), by well-established hedgerows and drainage ditches. The study site's north-western side is crossed by a lane that connects Broxholme with Till Bridge Lane (A1500), which is located to the north of West Burton 1. Overhead power lines are aligned across the south-west of the study site.
- 4.4 The ground level within the West Burton 1 study site is generally level and is situated at a height of around 7-8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

Geology

- 4.5 The recorded bedrock geology across the West Burton 1 study site consists of mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed between 199.3 and 182.7 million years ago during the Jurassic period. Superficial deposits of Mid-Pleistocene Till are recorded in the east and centre of the study site, and alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) occur adjacent to the course of the River Till (BGS 2023).
- 4.6 The soils of the majority of the West Burton 1 study site comprise slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils, with the northernmost part of the study site including a narrow area of loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater (CSAI 2022).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Lincolnshire HER, the NHLE, the NRHE, and the PAS, as well as the results of the geophysical, NMP and Air Photo/Lidar surveys.
- 5.2 It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and archaeological potential in accordance with the requirements of the NPSs (EN-1 and EN-3) and NPPF.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3 The West Burton 1 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.
- 5.4 There is one Scheduled Monument within the 1km search area, the Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016797), located immediately adjacent to the south-west of the study site.
- 5.5 There are seven Listed Buildings within the 1km search area, all of which are Grade II Listed and form post-medieval or 19th century church buildings, farmsteads, or cottages.
- 5.6 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the wider 1km search area.
- 5.7 The locations of all designated heritage assets within the 1km search area are shown on Figure 1.
- 5.8 A detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the setting and significance of all designated heritage assets in the search area is presented in a separate Heritage Statement (Lanpro 2023).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.9 The Lincolnshire HER records three non-designated heritage assets within the West Burton 1 study site. A Neolithic polished stone axe (HER MLI51515) was found in 1934 within the north-west of the study site. The HER records part of the eastern and northernmost extents of the medieval and post-medieval settlement and cultivation remains at Broxholme (HER MLI50523; MLI51796) extending slightly into the west of the study site.
- 5.10 The HER contains a total of 31 'monument' records within the 1km search area, including several 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.

- 5.11 The NRHE contains one further ‘monument’ record within the 1km search area, a possible moated site at Cornhills Farm (NRHE 891885), which is illustrated on the 1868-72 Robinson Estate Plan (Figure 10). Details of this NRHE record are listed in the gazetteer in Appendix 1 and its position is marked on Figure 1.
- 5.12 The PAS database contains 12 records within the wider 1km search area. Two of these records provide location in fields M2 and M3, and relate to an early-medieval copper alloy mount and strip (4233 and 4234). Details of all PAS records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 2.
- 5.13 The HER, NRHE and PAS records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, findspots or investigations within the search area are broken-down by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period.

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	1	3
Roman	0	4
Early medieval	2	0
Medieval	1	11
Post-medieval/19 th century	1	22
Modern	0	0
Unknown / Undated / None	0	5

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

- 5.14 The Lincolnshire HER documents a single record relating to prehistoric activity within the West Burton 1 study site, relating to the chance discovery of a Neolithic polished stone axe found in the north-west of the study site, in Field M1 (HER MLI51515).
- 5.15 There is limited evidence of prehistoric activity within the 1km search area and the wider landscape with HER records limited to chance finds. These include the butt fragment of a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint axe (HER MLI50606) and a flint stone axe (HER MLI52152), recovered c. 185m west and c. 450m north-west of the study site respectively. These two finds, in addition to the stone axe found within the study site, were all recovered from areas immediately adjacent or within the floodplain of the river Till, which forms part of the northern boundary of the study site.
- 5.16 A possible Bronze Age flint (HER MLI52735) was found within the garden of the Grade II listed Boontown Cottage (NHLE 1147027) c. 70m south-west of the study site.

- 5.17 No cropmarks or earthworks of prehistoric date were identified by the 1996 NMP, nor the 2022 air photo and LiDAR mapping (Deegan 2022) carried out as part of this assessment. The recent geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies within the West Burton 1 study site that could be interpreted as being of a prehistoric date, based on their morphology (ASWYAS 2022).
- 5.18 As there is very limited evidence for prehistoric activity within the West Burton 1 study site and wider 1km search area, it is considered that there is the low potential for remains of this period to be present within the study site.

Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 5.19 There is no recorded evidence for Roman period activity within the West Burton 1 study site.
- 5.20 There is limited evidence for Roman period activity within the wider 1km search area. The only record held by the Lincolnshire HER relating to activity of a Roman date is for the line of a Roman road (HER MLI50575), which follows the alignment of the modern Till Bridge Lane (A1500) c. 340m north of the study site. This road connects the Roman Ermine Street north of Lincoln in the south-east to the crossing of the river Trent at Marton c. 8km north-west of the study site. This crossing is the location both of a Roman fort (NHLE 1004935) and *Segelocum* Roman town (NHLE 1003669), on the east and west banks of the river Trent respectively.
- 5.21 Much like the prehistoric period, much of the evidence for Roman remains within the 1km search area is limited to chance finds. A silver denarius of Caracalla (PAS 9944), a barbarous radiate of Tetricus (PAS 11233), and a P-shaped double divided bow brooch (PAS 11237) have all been recovered within the north of the 1km search area, along the alignment of the Roman road.
- 5.22 There is limited evidence for Roman period activity within the West Burton 1 study site and wider 1km search area. It is therefore considered that there is the low potential for remains of this period to be present within the study site.

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

- 5.23 Two fragments of copper alloy objects, comprising a mount (PAS 4233) and a stirrup (PAS 4234) dated to the early medieval period were recovered from Fields M3 and M2 through metal detecting carried out in 2020 in the south-west of the study site. It is considered, however, that these are likely to represent accidental loss, or material redeposited during manuring, and there is no evidence to suggest that these are associated with other archaeological remains.
- 5.24 Although no early-medieval settlement remains have been identified within the wider 1km search area, it is likely that Broxholme has early medieval origins. The study site is located within land that belonged to thegn Thorgot Lag prior to the Norman Conquest, and the name Broxholme derives from the Old Norse meaning 'island or raised land amidst the

brook/marshes' (REF). The settlement at Broxholme (HER MLI50523) is first recorded within the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992, 916) as part of the tenanted lands of Robert de Tosny, 1st Baron of Belvoir and comprised 10 carucates of ploughlands with 26 households, a church, and 200 acres of meadow (Ekwall 1966, 70; Williams and Martin 1992, 916).

- 5.25 Within the wider 1km search area, the village of Bransby (HER MLI50315), c. 850m west of the study site, was also recorded in the Domesday Book as being held by Robert de Tosny. Bransby is recorded as forming a relatively small settlement, comprising land for 4 ½ ploughlands, with six villagers, three freemen, 14 acres of meadow and 50 acres of woodland (Williams and Martin 1992, 916).
- 5.26 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 recorded settlement at Broxholme, it is likely that the West Burton 1 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early-medieval period.
- 5.27 The geophysical survey did not identify any anomalies within the study site that could be interpreted as being of an early medieval period date, based on their morphology. It is therefore considered that there is the low potential for significant early-medieval remains to be present within the study site.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 5.28 The Lincolnshire HER records one heritage asset of a medieval date that extends into the West Burton 1 study site; the easternmost part of the medieval settlement of Broxholme (HER MLI50523).
- 5.29 The village of Broxholme was established in the early-medieval period and it is likely that it was originally focused on the church. A plan of Broxholme produced in c.1600 (Figure 7), created for Sir Thomas Monson, Lord of the Manor, depicts the layout of settlement at Broxholme during the late-medieval period, situated outside the south-western edge of the study site.
- 5.30 The settlement layout depicted on the c. 1600 Plan (Figure 7), as well as subsequent 18th and early-19th century maps (Figures 8 and 9), has not survived to present day, a result of the mid-19th century re-organisation of the entire village and wider parish fields. Earthwork remains have been recorded by the 1996 NMP (Figure 4) and recent AP and LiDAR mapping (Figure 5) to the west of the West Burton 1 study site, the majority of which are included in the Lincolnshire HER record (HER MLI50523) and the best-preserved of these remains having also been Scheduled (NHLE 1016797).
- 5.31 The earthwork remains of the medieval village of Broxholme are situated primarily to the east of Main Street, extending c. 160m north of the Church of All Saints (NHLE 1064095) and south to Manor Farm (NHLE 1359464), and lie outside of the study site. The most prominent of these earthworks is a broad and deep hollow street, aligned north-south between the

Church of All Saints and Manor Farm, running roughly parallel with Main Street. To the east of this, the remains of a series of small rectangular enclosures representing house plots are present, several of which extend to the western boundary of the study site. At the northern end of the village, the remains of a former east-west aligned street once extended from the western boundary of the study site west towards the river Till. Remains of plots along this street also survive, as well as a large rectangular enclosure on the settlement's north-western corner (Historic England 2022).

- 5.32 Earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation are located to the west and south of the medieval village, outside of the study site. These represent the only surviving surface 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, are up to 0.3m in height and are bounded on the east by a headland which is up to c. 2m above the adjacent hollow way.
- 5.33 The Lincolnshire HER records numerous medieval agricultural remains within the wider 1km search area, including several areas surrounding the medieval village of Bransby (HER MLI50315) in the north-west (HER MLI52513; MLI52515), as well as a hollow way and ridge and furrow c. 490m north, off of Till Bridge Lane (HER MLI52169).
- 5.34 Within the wider landscape, a bridge over the river Till is documented in the 14th century (HER MLI52170) c. 775m north-west of the study site, suggesting that the Roman road following the modern Till Bridge Lane was still in use during the medieval period. An Alexander III penny was also recovered from this area (PAS 11234).
- 5.35 Medieval pottery is recorded as having been recovered during fieldwalking across the site of Broxholme medieval village (HER MLI50523), including in areas of ridge and furrow, where pottery is likely to have been redeposited during manuring. Other finds of medieval date documented within the wider 1km search area include a series of 13th-century coins, recovered from the fields to the west of the Scheduled remains of Broxholme medieval village (PAS 4235; 5236; 4238). An enamel and gilded harness mount (PAS 4239) was also recovered near Cornhill Farmhouse (NHLE 1064096) c. 700m south of the study site. A possible moated site is thought to have been present south of this farmstead (NRHE 891885), though the only evidence to support this can be found on a mid-19th century plan (Figure 10).
- 5.36 A group of linear and short ditch-like geophysical anomalies were recorded on the western side of Field M2 (ASWYAS 2022). Due to the location of the medieval village of Broxholme, to the immediate west, it was suggested that an archaeological origin was possible, and that they may represent the remains of house plots. However, the interpretation was tentative as it was considered equally plausible that they are agricultural in origin, or possibly represent animal corrals. Therefore an 'uncertain' interpretation was given.
- 5.37 Based on the available archaeological and cartographic evidence, the West Burton 1 study site appears to have been outside the area of medieval settlement at Broxholme and is likely

to have remained primarily in agricultural use throughout the medieval period. The results of the recent geophysical survey support this, with anomalies largely being caused by medieval or post-medieval agricultural activity (ASWYAS 2022). A limited concentration of geophysical anomalies was identified along the west edge of Field M2, that were tentatively interpreted as either being of an agricultural origin, or, given their proximity to Broxholme, associated with former settlement activity. It is therefore considered that there is the low potential for non-agricultural medieval remains to be present across the majority of the study site. If occupational deposits were located within the site, they most likely to occur within the far west of Field M2, where geophysical anomalies of an unknown origin were identified.

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

- 5.38 The West Burton 1 study site appears to have been in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period, with the Lincolnshire HER recording the easternmost part of the post-medieval settlement of Broxholme (HER MLI51796) extending into the south-west of the study site.
- 5.39 Documents note that between 1605-38, the glebe lands of Broxholme were entirely enclosed. It is possible that this enclosure of lands was carried out under dubious circumstances, with Sir John Monson, Lord of the Manor, being charged in 1637 by the Commission for Depopulation for the '*depopulation and conversion of houses and lands in Cherry Burton, Owesby and Broxholme*' (Everson *et al.* 1991, 77). Despite this charge (for which Lord Monson was later pardoned and discharged), it would appear the late-medieval settlement at Broxholme maintained its population into the 17th and 18th centuries, with between 20-22 households recorded in various Hearth Taxes and surveys between 1662-1729.
- 5.40 John Dickinson's 1729 map (not illustrated) and the 1824 Ordnance Survey (OS) Old Series map (Figure 8), indicate that the village had a similar size and layout as depicted on the earlier c. 1600 Monson map of Broxholme (Figure 7). The fields that form the West Burton 1 study site have been subdivided since their earlier common use, with 'Northe feylde' having been separated into 17 smaller fields within the study site, whilst 'The Moore' also being subdivided, with three of these new, smaller, fields extending into the southern part of the study site. The north-west of the village is shown to extend slightly into the study area and corresponds with the location of geophysical anomalies that were suggested to possibly relate to former settlement activity (Figure 6). One of the accesses into the village, provided by a lane extending south/south-west from Till Bridge Lane in the north, cuts through the northernmost part of the study site (Everson *et al.* 1991, 77).
- 5.41 On 31st July 1838, the Manors and Lordships of North Carlton and Broxholme, including the Advowson of the Rectory of Broxholme, which formed part of the holdings of Frederick John, Lord Monson, were sold at auction to Frederick Robinson Esq., a Nottingham banker. The

- extent of Robinson's new holdings is first documented by the 1840 *Tithe Plan of the Parish of Broxholme* (Figure 9) and its accompanying apportionment (Appendix 2).
- 5.42 The Broxholme tithe map (Figure 9) depicts the West Burton 1 study site as being divided across parts of 38 separate plots of land within the parish, including the eastern edges of several of the crofts within Broxholme to the west. The north-western part of the study site extends into the Parish of Scampton. The 1849 Scampton Tithe Plan (Figure 9), shows parts of six separate land holdings lying within the study site, all of which belonged to Sir George Cayley, 6th Baronet, the sole landowner across the parish of Scampton (Appendix 2).
- 5.43 The results of the air photo and LiDAR mapping (Deegan 2022) and geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2022) largely correspond with the overall alignment of the fields depicted on the 1840 Broxholme and 1849 Scampton tithe maps (Figure 9). It suggests that these features are largely agricultural in origin, representing ridge and furrow, modern ploughing, headlands, field boundaries, and field drains (Figures 5 and 6).
- 5.44 Extensive changes to the layout of Broxholme and the parish were undertaken by the Robinson family in the mid-19th century. The transformation of the area is first depicted on the 1868-72 *Plan of the estates in Broxholme and Saxilby belonging to Captain George Robinson* (Figure 10). Broxholme was almost entirely re-planned, with streets within the village being replaced by a single north-south orientated road that was aligned c. 180m to the west of the study site. The road leading north out of the village was also realigned, running east-west through the north-western part of the study site, before turning north and north-east towards the Parish of Scampton. The majority of the houses, tofts, and crofts depicted on the earlier tithe map (Figure 9) had been demolished. Surviving features included a series of three plots c. 50m south of the study site (including the early-18th century Boontown Cottage (NHLE 1147027), and the late-18th century Old Rectory (NHLE 1147028), located c. 50m west of the study site. The church, depicted on the c. 1600 Monson map of Broxholme (Figure 7), was replaced in 1857 by the Church of All Saints (NHLE 1064095). North of the church within the former village core, a large new farmstead was established, known as The Grange (HER MLI119082). A similar sized farmstead, known as Manor Farm (NHLE 1359464; 1147032) was constructed in the south of the village, c. 320m south of the study site.
- 5.45 As part of the re-planning of the village, the Robinson family also re-enclosed the fields within the entire parish to align with up-to-date farming ideas. Fields within the study site are shown on the 1868-72 Robinson Estate Plan to have been laid out to a uniform rectangular pattern with straight boundaries (Everson *et al.* 1991, 78; Figure 10). These alterations reduced the overall number of fields within the West Burton 1 study site, from 38 fields, as depicted on the 1840 Broxholme Tithe Plan (Figure 9), to 15 fields.
- 5.46 The 1885 OS map (Figure 11) indicates that no further changes have been carried out within the West Burton 1 study site, and the layout of the fields and the neighbouring village are shown to be identical to that depicted on the 1868-72 Robinson Estate Plan (Figure 10).The

1885 OS map is the first plan to show changes to the landscape within the Parish of Scampton since the production of the 1849 Scampton Tithe Plan (Figure 9), with the six plots within the north-western part of the study site being amalgamated into one large field.

- 5.47 Throughout the first half of the 20th century (Figures 12-14), OS maps do not depict any changes to the field pattern within the West Burton 1 study site. The 1975 OS map (Figure 15) shows that boundary loss had occurred within the study site in the second half of the 20th century. Two fields within the north of the study site had been joined into a single field, and four fields on the south side of the study site had been amalgamated into one large field, separated from the fields to the north by a new east-west aligned drain.
- 5.48 Further alterations to the field pattern within the West Burton 1 study site were carried out throughout the latter part of the 20th century to allow for high-density modern farming practices.
- 5.49 Historical mapping indicates that the West Burton 1 study site has remained in agricultural use during the post-medieval and modern periods. It is considered that any features of these dates that may be present below-ground within the study site would relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance. Historical maps show that there is a potential for Broxholme village to have partially extended into the western edge of the study site, and the map evidence broadly corresponds with geophysical anomalies interpreted as possibly being caused by former settlement activity.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.50 The West Burton 1 study site is located entirely within the Northern Cliff Foothills within the Trent Valley Character Area (HLC Character Zone TVL1), with the primarily rural landscape of this zone characterised as largely flat, with a gentle upward slope from the river Trent in the west to the foot of the Northern Cliff in the east, dotted with nucleated settlements and isolated farmsteads (Lord and MacIntosh 2011, 59). The study site itself includes parts of four separate HLC units, composed of two different HLC types: Private Planned Enclosure (HLI100589) and Modern Fields (HLI100590; HLI100591; HLI100592) (Figure 17).
- 5.51 The first HLC unit, 'Private Planned Enclosure' was formed between the 17th-19th centuries through private agreement and are characterised by the strongly rectilinear field boundaries that survive to present day. The 'Modern Fields' typically represent post-Second World War reorganisation of agricultural land, resulting in large fields exhibiting significant boundary loss from the late-19th century OS plans.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.1 The West Burton 1 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets upon which development could potentially have a direct impact.
- 6.2 A separate Heritage Statement (Lanpro 2023) has been produced to assess the potential setting impacts upon designated heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 6.3 This assessment has identified that there is low potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and Roman periods to survive within the West Burton 1 study site. Although the Lincolnshire HER records a Neolithic polished stone axe (HER MLI51515) as having been recovered within Field M1 of the study site in 1934, this find was recovered c. 100m south of the river Till. Given the lack of prehistoric settlement remains/activity within the wider 1km search area, as well as the recent geophysical survey (ASWYAS 2022) not identifying any anomalies that might represent prehistoric or Roman period activity within the study site itself, it is likely this find was deposited here during a period of flooding.
- 6.4 The results of the geophysical survey, air photo and LiDAR analysis, as well as the assessment of historical map sources, suggest that the West Burton 1 study site has remained in primarily agricultural use since the medieval period. Although there is potential for buried archaeological features relating to medieval agricultural activity to survive within the study site, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, such features would be considered to be of a negligible significance. There is, however, evidence that features related to the settlement at Broxholme could be present immediately adjacent to the south-western boundary of the study site. If archaeological remains relating to the layout of the medieval or post-medieval settlement are present, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Proposed Development

- 7.1 The proposed development within the study site forms part of the wider West Burton Solar Project. The Scheme consists of three electricity generating stations (West Burton 1, 2, and 3) each with a capacity of over 50 megawatts (MW) consisting of ground mounted solar arrays and 'Associated Development'; comprising energy storage, grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance of the Scheme.

Previous Impacts

- 7.2 The study site has been subject to modern ploughing throughout the late 20th century, and much of the site appears to have been under cultivation from the medieval period, which is which may have impacted any sub-surface archaeological remains, if present.
- 7.3 The West Burton 1 study site was entirely re-planned in the mid-19th century (Figures 9 and 10). The layout of Broxholme village was transformed with the removal of housing plots adjacent to, and possibly within, the west of the study site. This process, together with the establishment of the new field pattern within the study site, may have impacted below-ground remains of an earlier date.
- 7.4 The south-west of the study site is crossed by overhead powerlines. It is likely that the excavation works for any associated towers within the study site would have impacted any below-ground remains.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.5 The proposed development will have no direct, physical impacts upon any designated heritage assets.
- 7.6 A separate Heritage Statement (Lanpro 2023) has been produced to assess the potential impacts non-direct impacts on heritage from the proposed development within the surrounding area.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.7 This assessment has established that that there is limited potential for the proposed development to impact archaeological remains of a prehistoric or Roman period date, based on the recorded evidence for the study site and surrounding area, and the results of the geophysical survey.
- 7.8 There is potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to early medieval, medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity within the West Burton 1 study site, such as ploughing, drainage or former field boundaries, which could be impacted by the proposed development, but any such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 7.9 There is a potential for former settlement remains associated with the medieval and/or early post-medieval village of Broxholme to survive within the south-western edge of the study site, as evidenced by geophysical anomalies of an unknown origin which correlate with features depicted on 18th- and 19th-century maps. It is considered, however, that if these are present, it would be unlikely that such remains would be of greater than local significance.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the West Burton 1 site, which forms part of the overall West Burton Solar Project scheme.
- 8.2 This assessment has established that there are no designated heritage assets in the study site and that the proposed development will therefore have no direct impact upon any designated heritage assets. Potential non-direct (setting) impacts to heritage assets has been undertaken within a separate Heritage Statement (Lanpro 2023).
- 8.3 The available archaeological records and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, as well as geophysical surveys, and a programme of air photo and LiDAR interpretation undertaken to inform this assessment, suggest that there is limited potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman period remains within the West Burton 1 study site.
- 8.4 The available archaeological records and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, as well as geophysical surveys, and a programme of air photo and LiDAR interpretation undertaken to inform this assessment, suggest that there is limited potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman period remains within the West Burton 1 study site.
- 8.5 Based on the archaeological and cartographic evidence, the majority of the West Burton 1 study site appears to have largely been situated outside the area of any medieval or post-medieval settlement at Broxholme and is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use from at least the medieval period. It is considered that most potential archaeological features dating from the medieval period onwards are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance. Geophysical survey has, however, recorded several anomalies tentatively interpreted as being associated with possible medieval activity on the south-western edge of the West Burton 1 site, which could correspond with the location of former settlement activity associated with Broxholme village depicted on 18th and 19th-century maps.

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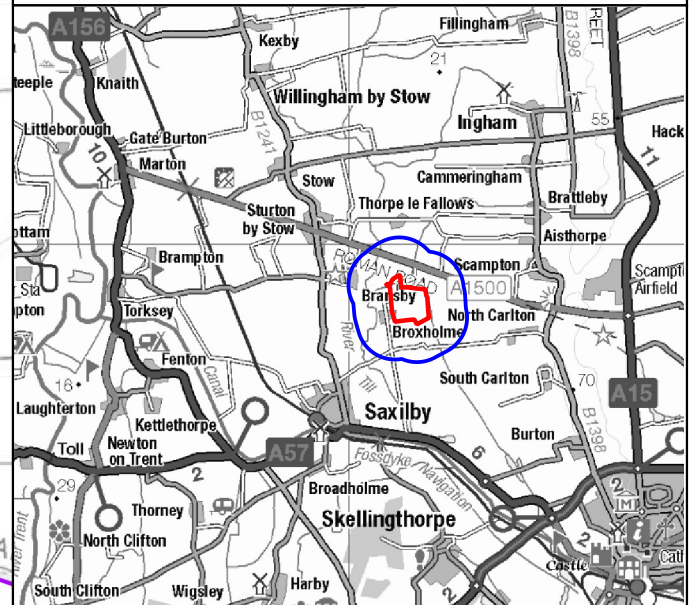
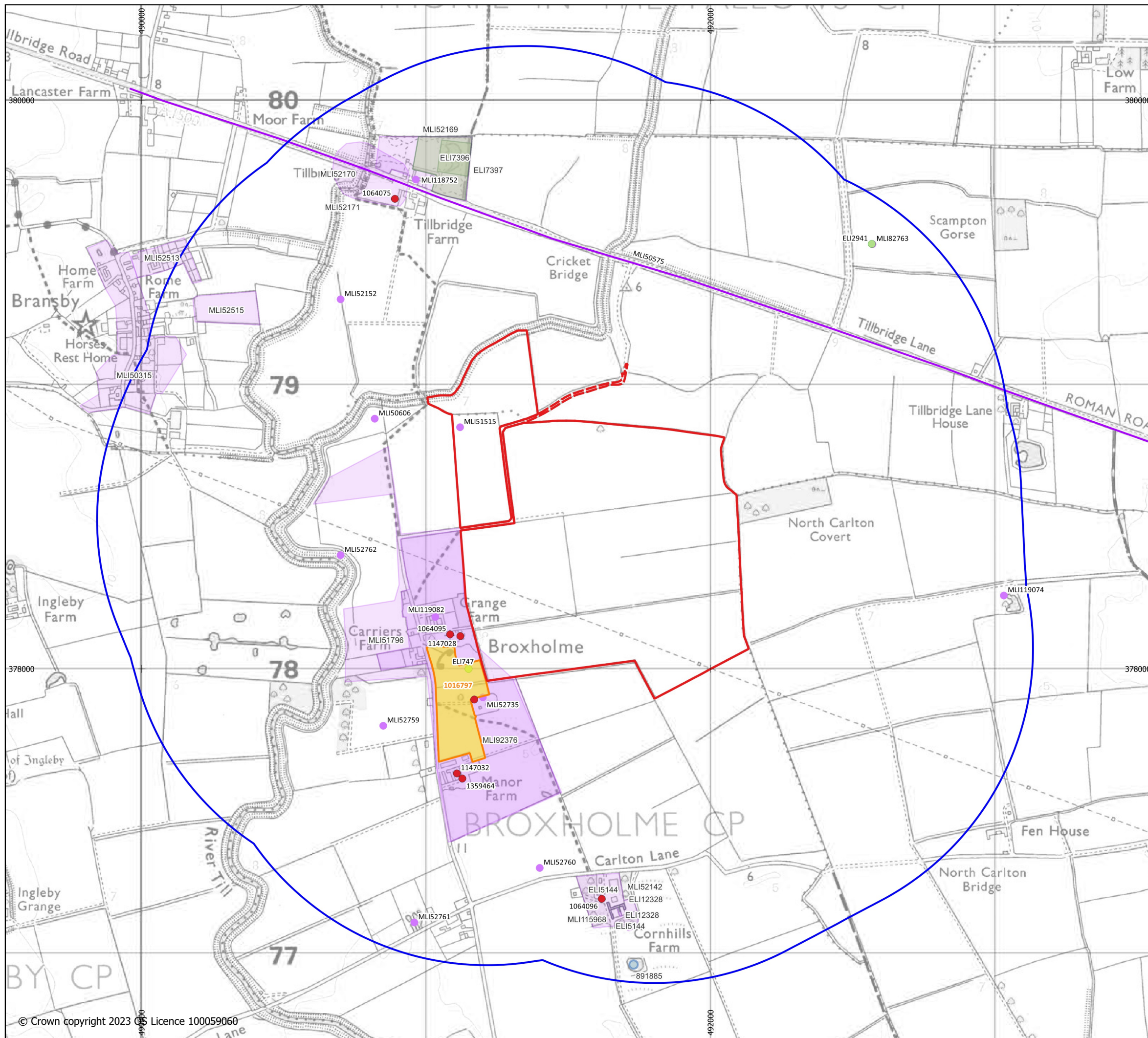
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1975, Ordnance Survey, National Grid, 1:10,000 scale map

2020, Google Earth Aerial Imagery

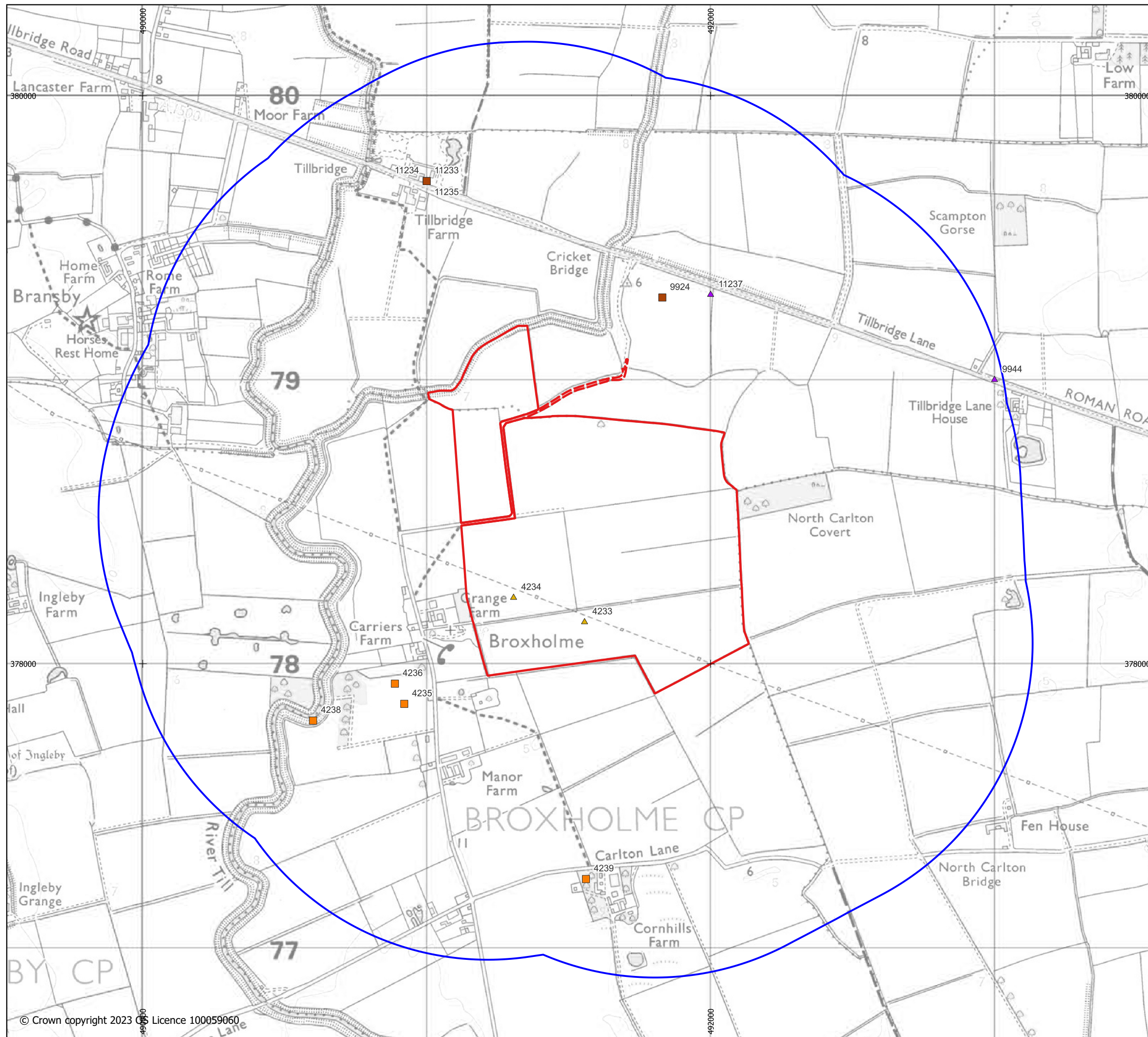
Figures



- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monuments
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- NRHE 'monument' area
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' area



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






- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- ▲ Roman
- ▲ Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post Medieval



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



-  Study Site
-  Site Access
-  Search Area (1km)

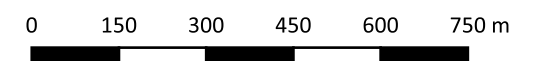
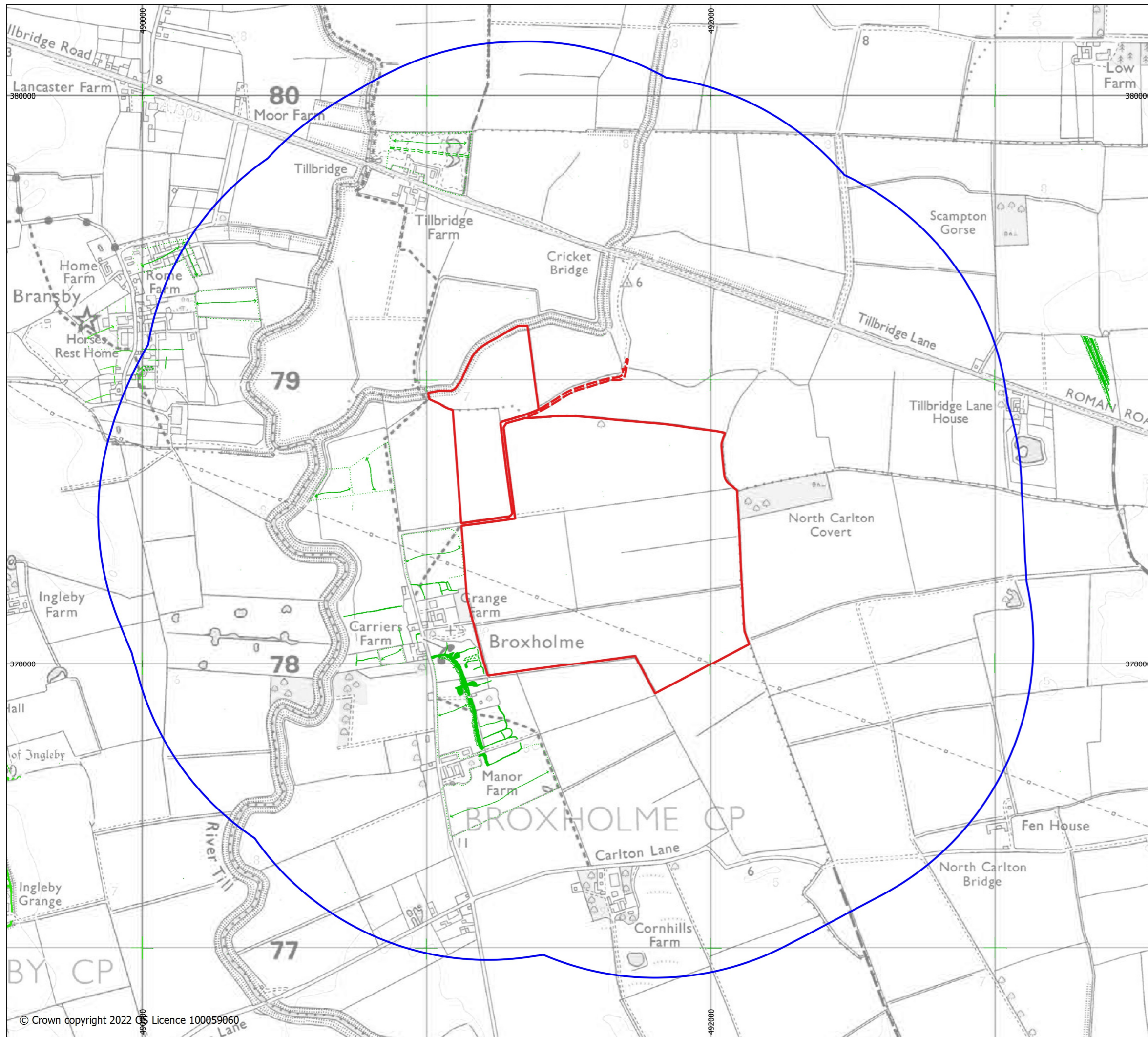


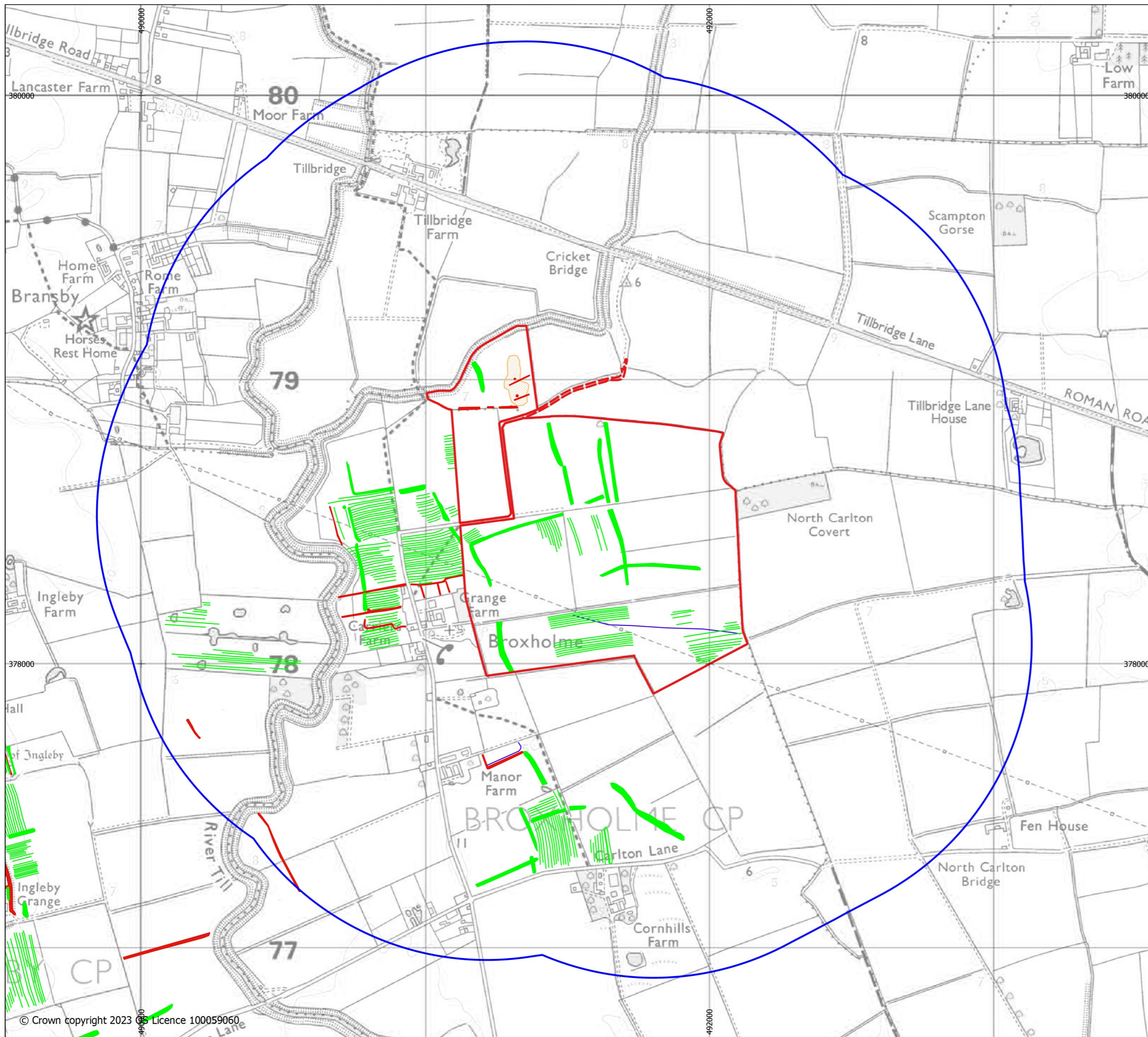
Figure 3. Plot of 1m resolution LiDAR DTM (2020)



- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- Cropmarks mapped by the NMP



Figure 4. The West Burton 1 study site and 1km search area with the location of NMP data



- ▭ Study Site
- ▭ Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- ▭ Bank
- ▭ Ditch
- ▭ Extent of Feature
- ▭ Modern Feature
- ▭ Natural Feature
- ▭ Ridge and Furrow
- ▭ Structure

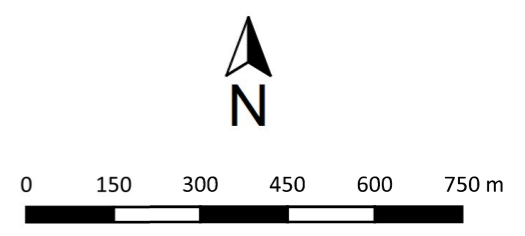
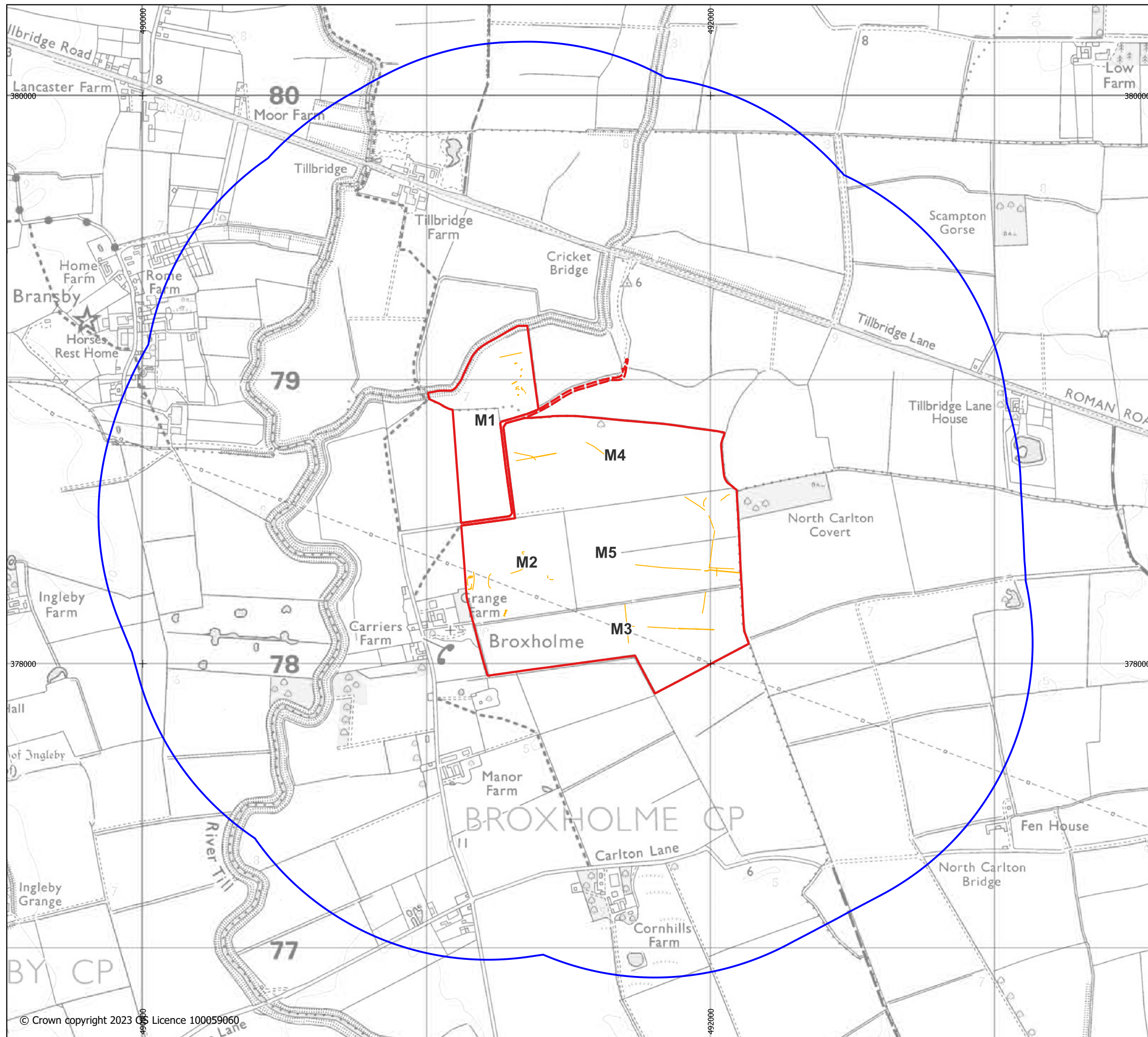


Figure 5. The West Burton 1 study site and 1km search area with the location of air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation



- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- Geophysics anomalies: 'possible archaeology'



Figure 6. The West Burton 1 study site and 1km search area with the location of geophysical anomalies considered to have an archaeological origin





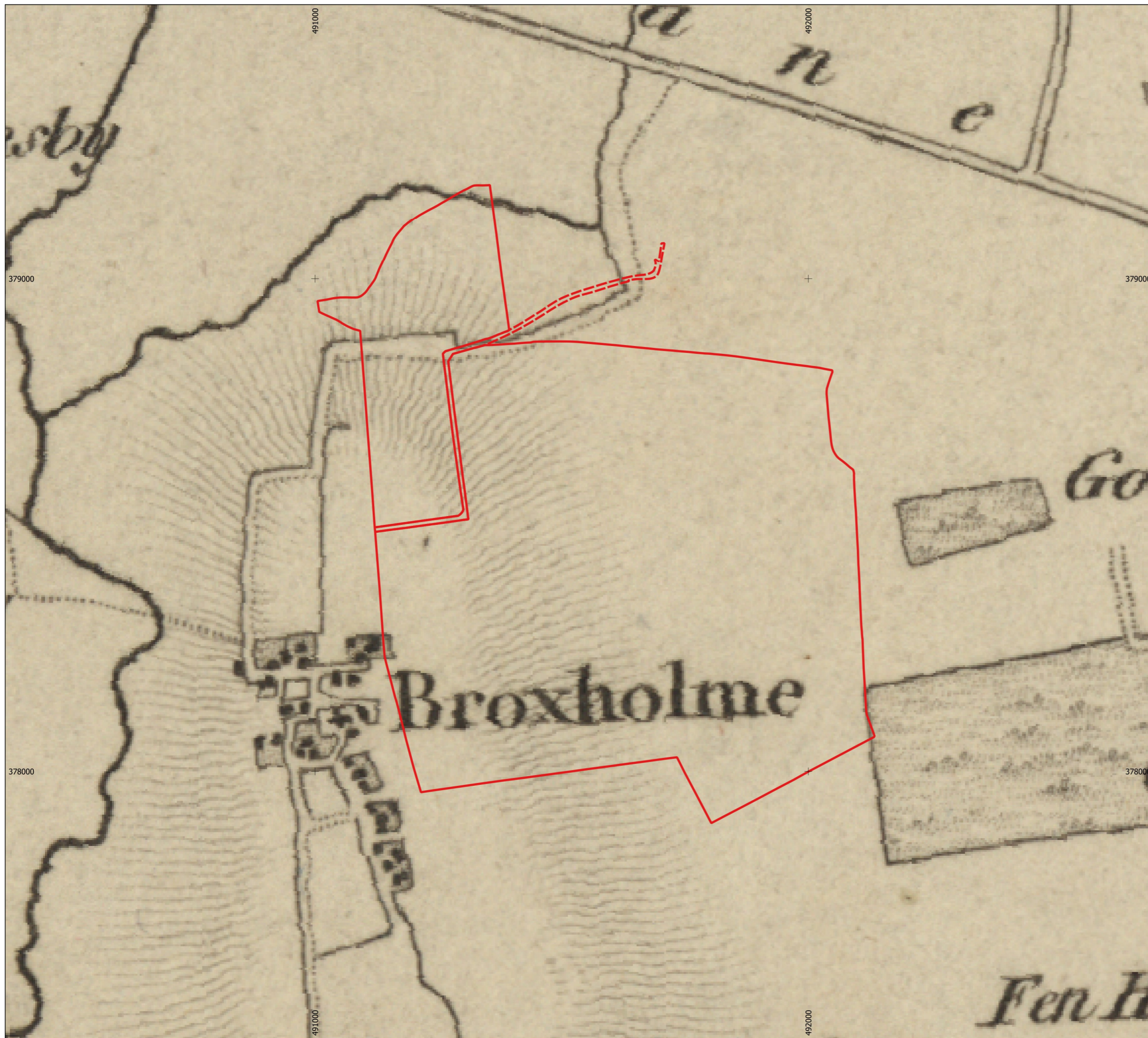
-  Study Site
-  Site Access

Figure 7. c. 1593-1610 Plan of lands in Broxholme in possession of Sir Thomas Monson





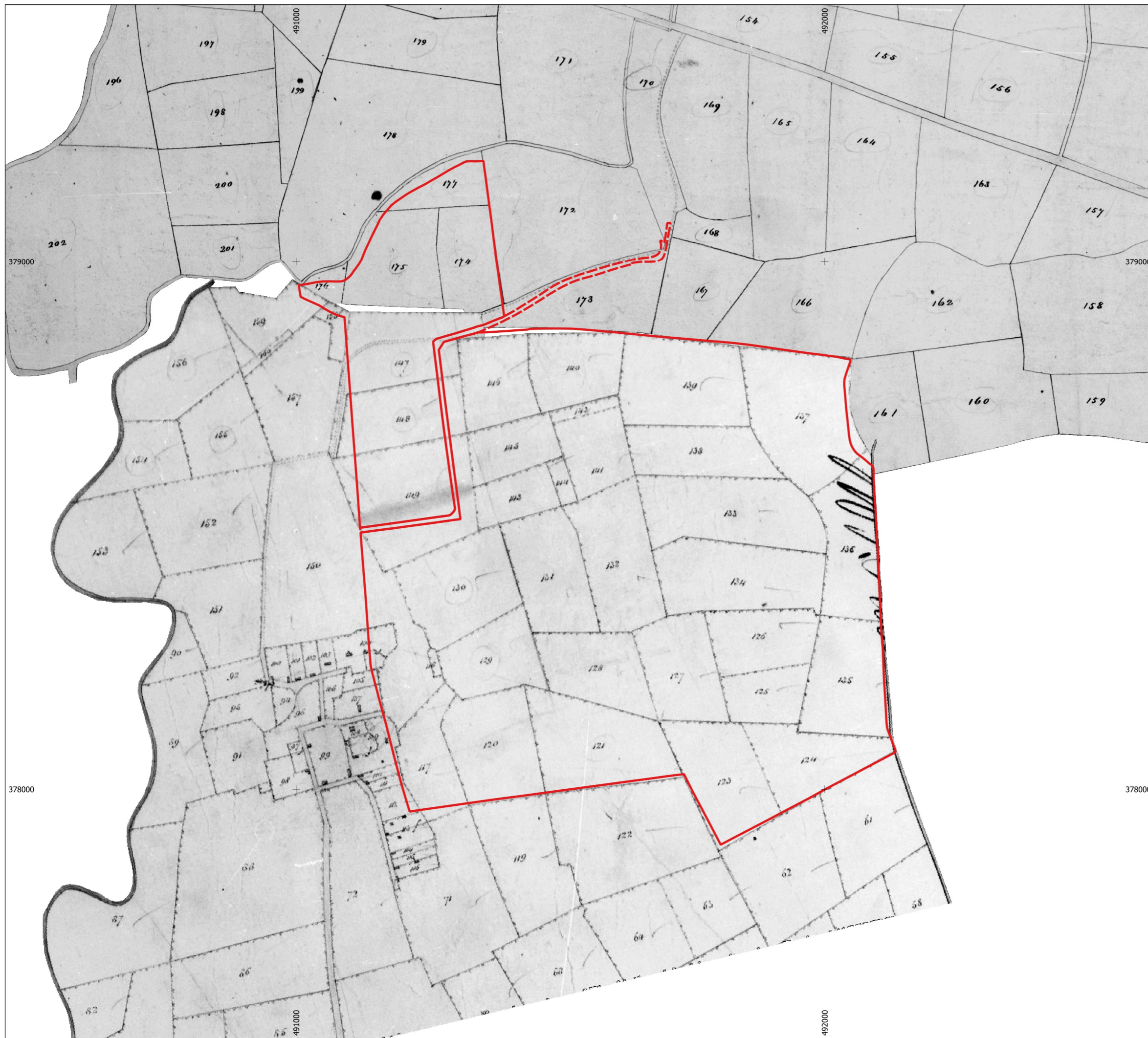
-  Study Site
-  Site Access



Figure 8. Extract from the Ordnance Survey Old Series one-inch map of 1824







-  Study Site
-  Site Access



Figure 9. Extracts from the 1840 Broxholme tithe map (bottom) and 1849 Scampton tithe map (top)



-  Study Site
-  Site Access

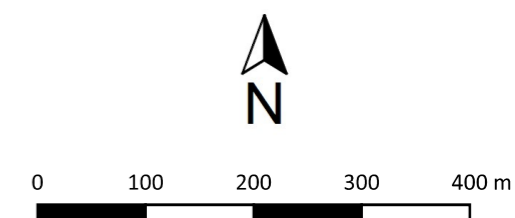
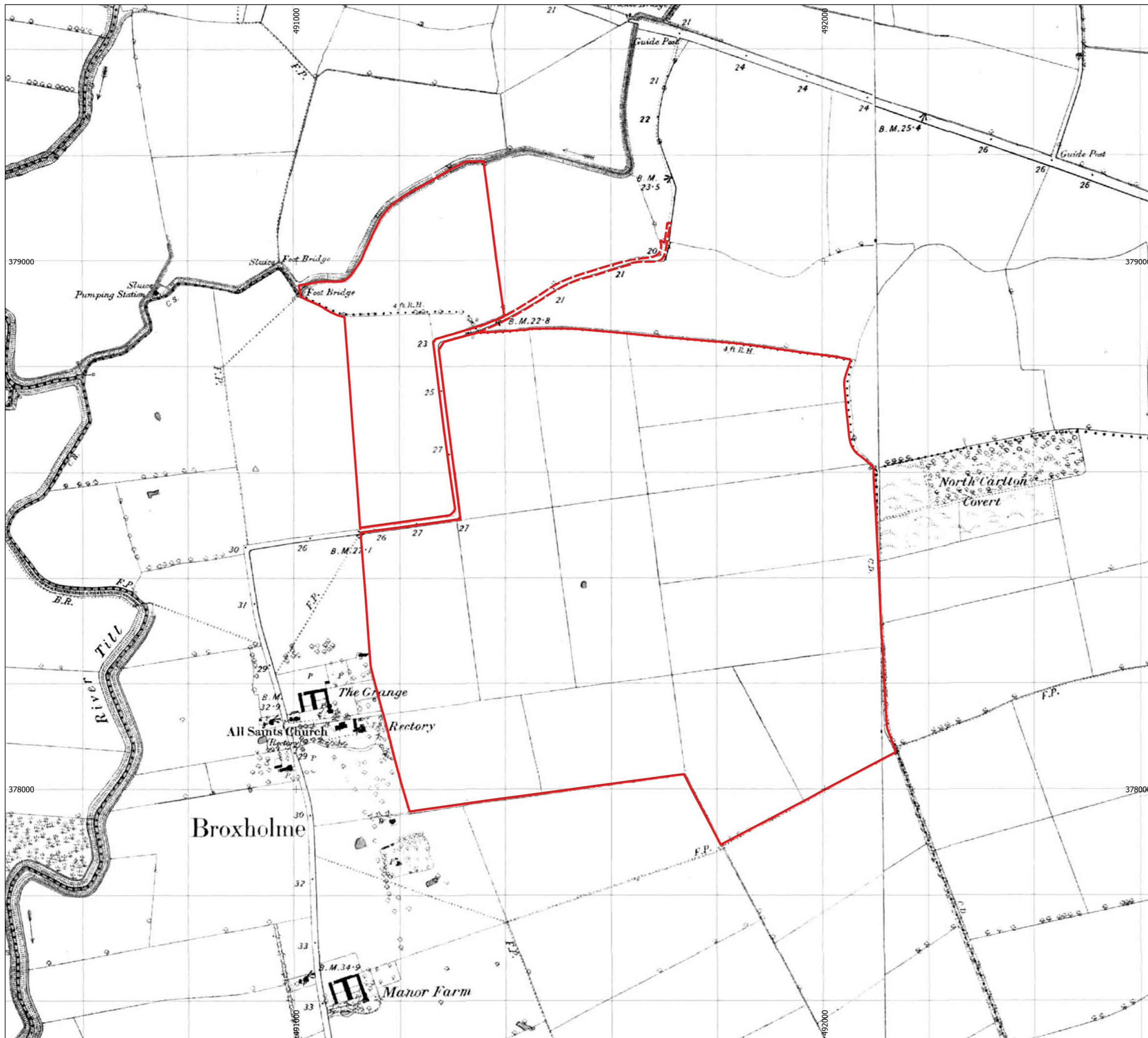



Figure 10. Extract from the 1868-72 Plan of estates in Broxholme and Saxilby belonging to Captain George Robinson



-  Study Site
-  Site Access

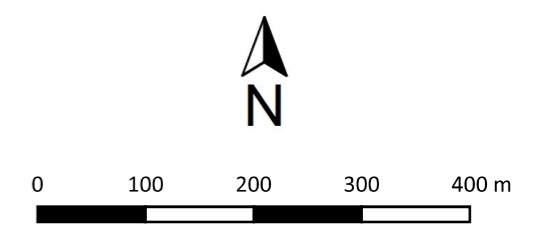
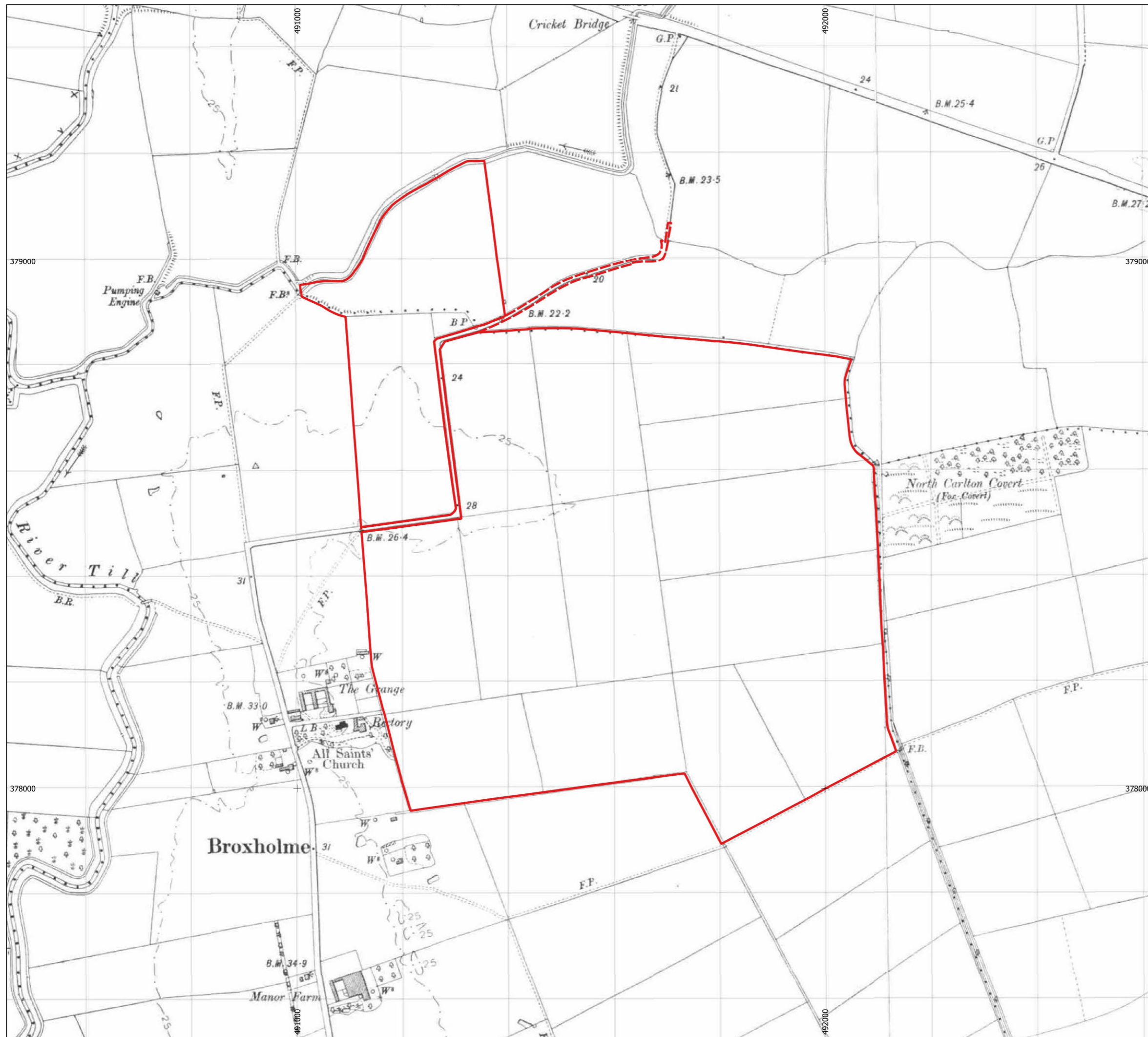



Figure 11. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1885



-  Study Site
-  Site Access

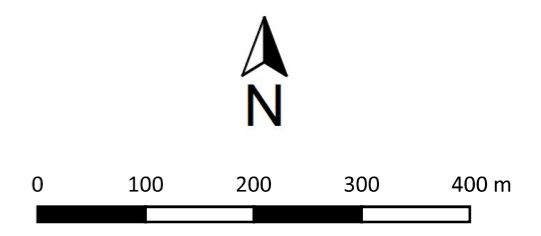
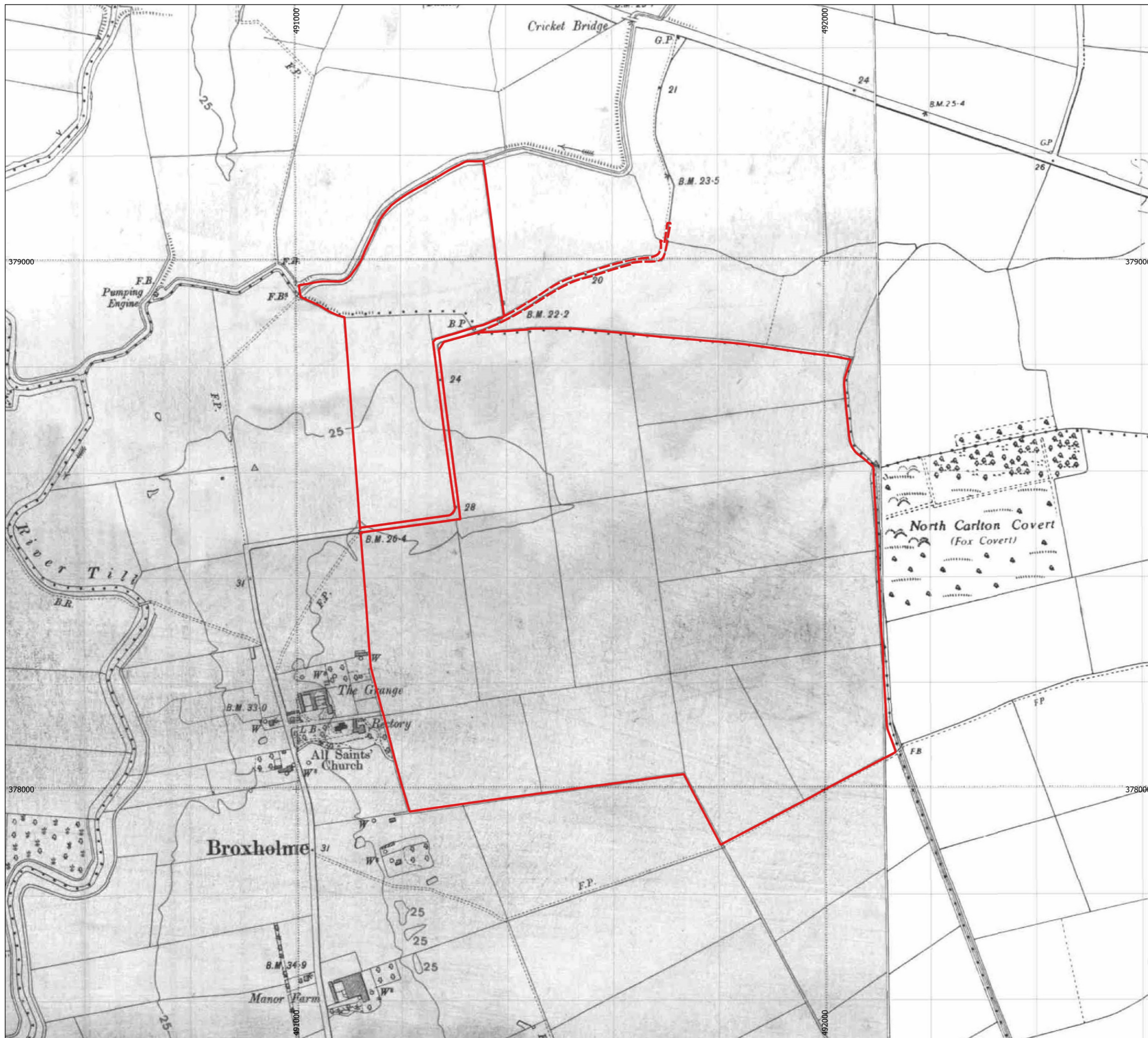


Figure 12. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1904



-  Study Site
-  Site Access

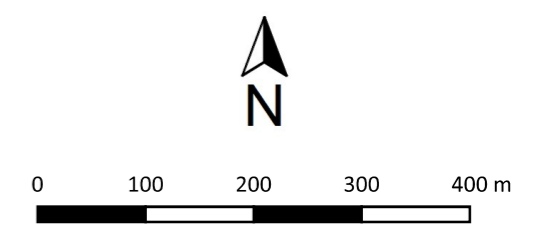
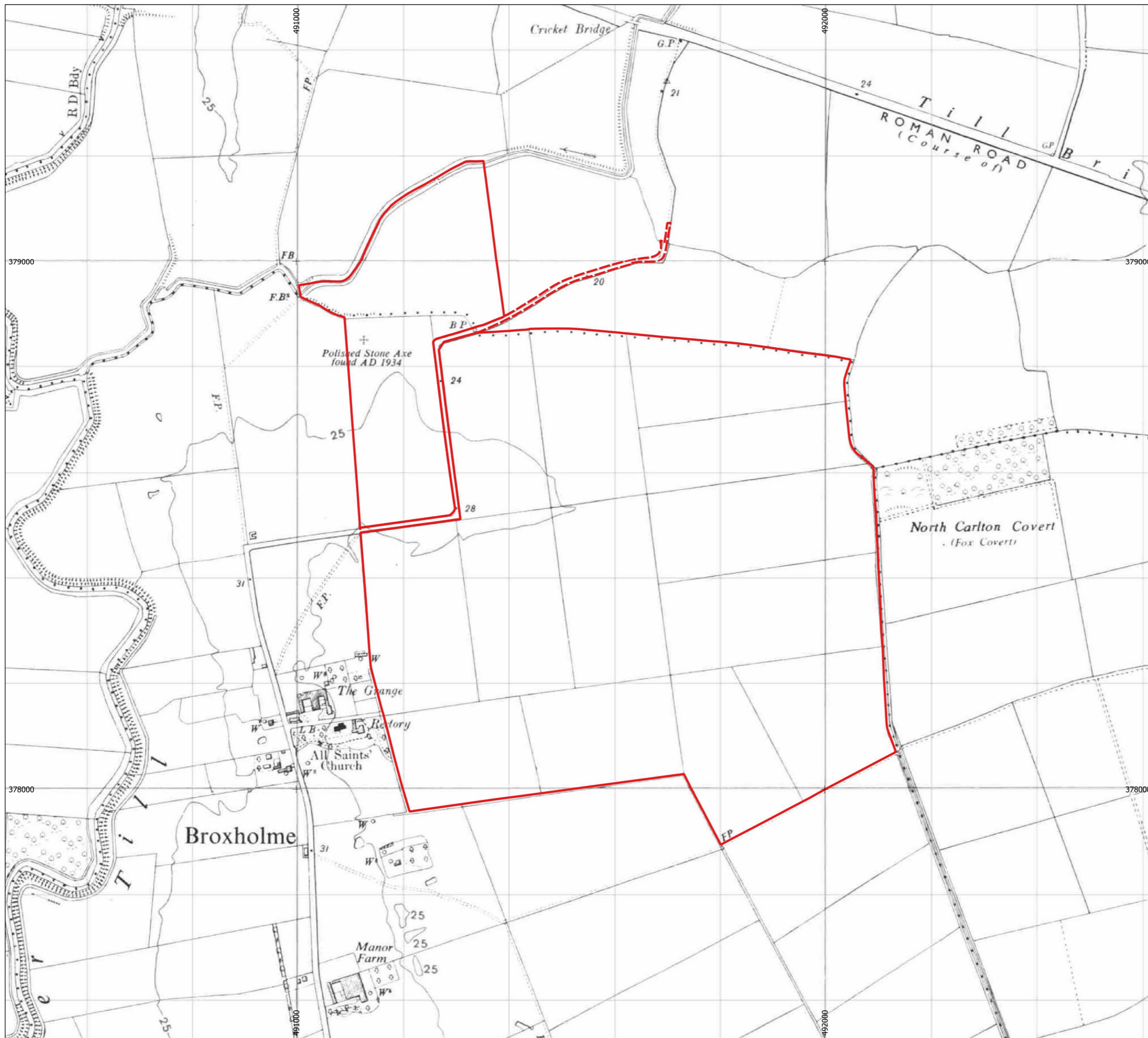



Figure 13. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1947



-  Study Site
-  Site Access

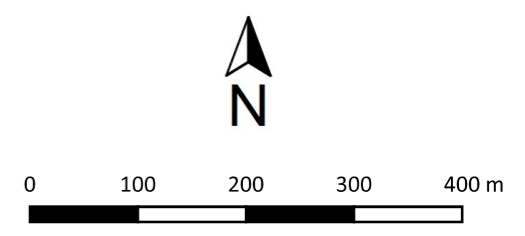
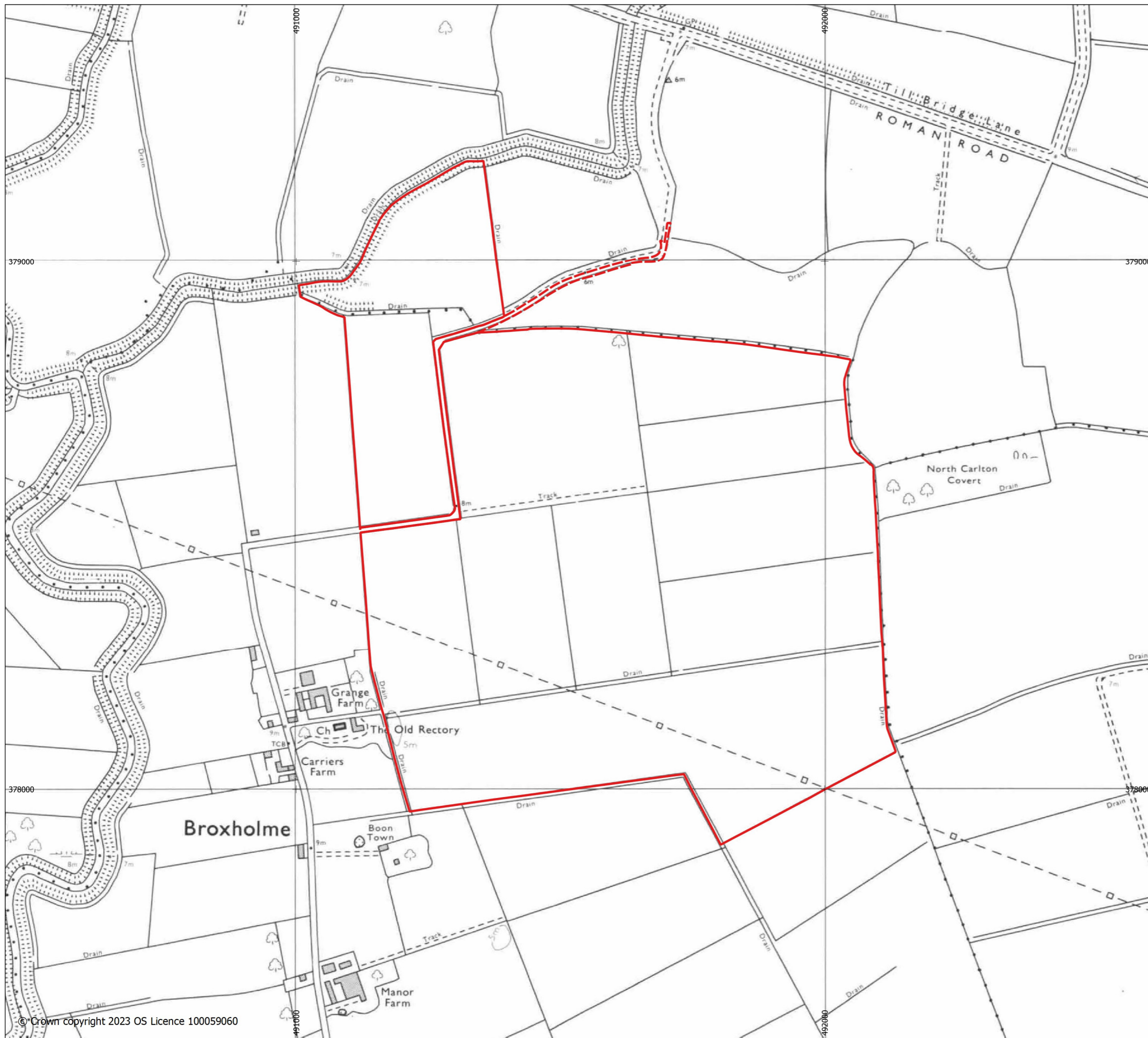


Figure 14. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1951





-  Study Site
-  Site Access



Figure 15. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1975





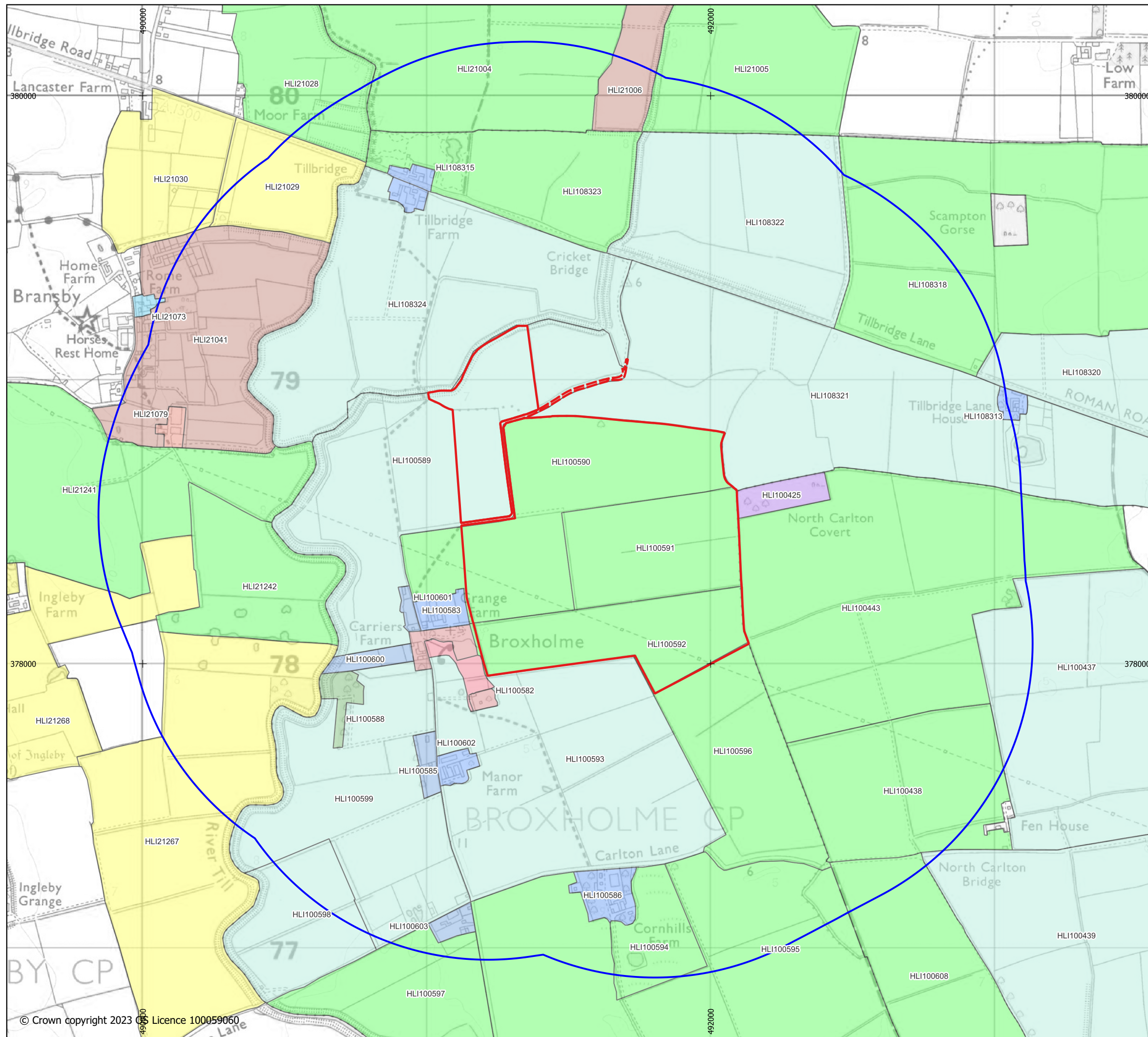
-  Study Site
-  Site Access



Figure 16. Aerial photograph of the West Burton 1 study site (Google 2020)



- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- Ancient Enclosure
- Detached Housing (C20th)
- Fox Coverts
- Historic Settlement Core
- Isolated Farmstead
- Livestock Rearing
- Medieval Village Earthworks
- Modern Fields
- Parliamentary Planned Enclosure
- Plantation Woodland
- Private Planned Enclosure
- Village Farmstead

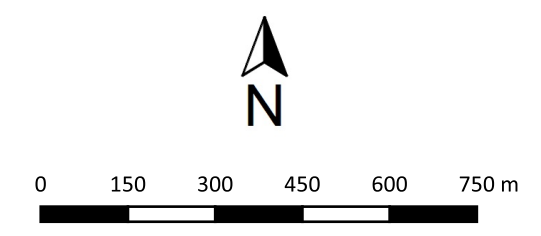


Figure 17. Historic Landscape Characterisation of West Burton 1 study site and 1km search area

Appendix 1: Gazetteer

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on Historic England's NHLE, the NRHE, Lincolnshire HER, and the PAS within 1km of the study site. These have been listed in order of their reference numbers, and their locations are marked on Figures 1 and 2.

NHLE ID	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
NHLE records:							
1016797	MLI50523	326451	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
1064075	MLI96574	-	Till 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
1064095	MLI96593	537209	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
1064096	MLI86467	-	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
1147027	MLI96809	-	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
1147028	MLI96810	-	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
1147032	MLI96811	-	Farm Buildings at Manor Farm	Farm buildings which date to c.1840. 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 91109 77632	LB II	19th century

NHLE ID	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
1359464	MLI96972	-	Manor Farm House	Farmhouse which dates to 1843. 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 77614	LB II	19th century

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
HER and NRHE 'monument' records:					
MLI50315	326438 1059105	Bransby Settlement	Location of the settlement of Bransby.	SK 8994 7920	Medieval
MLI50523	32651	Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (wider extent of)	Surviving earthwork and buried remains of the medieval village of Broxholme and its former open fields. Includes more area that those included within the scheduling.	SK 9103 7808	Medieval
MLI50575	1053254	Till 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.	SK 9082 7888	Prehistoric
MLI51515	326437	Neolithic Stone Axe, Broxholme	Find spot of a polished stone axe.	SK 9112 7885	Prehistoric
MLI51796	-	Post Medieval Settlement of Broxholme	Location of the post-medieval settlement of Broxholme.	SK 9104 7808	Post-medieval
MLI52142	-	Cornhills Farm, Broxholme	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmhouse.	SK 9163 7718	19th century
MLI52152	326460	Flint Stone Axe	Find spot of a flint stone axe.	SK 9070 7930	Prehistoric
MLI52169	1053345	Hollow way and ridge and furrow on land off Till Bridge Lane	Earthworks of a hollow way and ridge and furrow.	SK 9099 7975	Medieval

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
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 7974	Post-medieval
MLI52513	1053346	Ridge and Furrow, Bransby	Earthworks of ridge and furrow.	SK 9008 7943	Medieval
MLI52515	1053347	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 9140 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 7840	Post-medieval
MLI82763	-	Silver Pin, Till Bridge Farm, Scampton	Find spot of a silver pin.	SK 925 794	Undated
MLI92376	-	Manor House Park, Broxholme	Location of a park shown on historic mapping.	SK 91150 77939	19th century
MLI115968	-	Farm Buildings, Cornhills Farm, Broxholme	Site of a complex of 19th century farm buildings centred around a threshing barn.	SK 91648 77149	Post-medieval - 19th century
MLI118752	-	River Cottage (Till Bridge Farm), Scampton	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmhouse.	SK 9096 7972	19th century
MLI119074	-	Brickyard Farm, North Carlton	Site of a demolished 19th century farmstead.	SK 9303 7825	19th century

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
MLI119082	-	The Grange, Broxholme	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmhouse.	SK 9103 7818	19th century
-	891885	Possible moated site at Cornhills Farm	A pond/moat south of Cornhills Farm, in a field named Rye Garth. Not thought to be of antiquity, possibly medieval.	SK 97	Medieval?

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR
HER and NRHE 'event' records:				
ELI747	-	Site visit to Broxholme DMV	A site visit was made to Broxholme deserted medieval village.	SK 9115 7800
ELI2941	-	Land at Till Bridge Farm	An area of metal detecting activity.	SK 925 794
ELI5144	1486921	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 91646 77158
ELI7396	1448515	Geophysical survey at land off Till Bridge Lane, Sturton by Stow	Location of a geophysical survey carried out as part of a desk-based assessment prior to possible development. No evidence of significant archaeological remains was seen.	SK 91100 79801
ELI7397	1505768	Walkover survey at land off Till 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. No evidence of significant archaeological remains was seen.	SK 91058 79760
ELI12328	1597583	Chestnut House Barns, 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 Barns. The surveyed buildings comprise the eastern range and part of the central range of mid-19th century, brick-built, single-storey cattle sheds, which surround a central crew yard.	SK 91689 77160

PAS ID	Artefact	Description	NGR	Period
PAS records:				
4233	Mount	Copper alloy mount fragment. A thin cast strip with cut edges and ends, and with boldly stamped cuts forming a series of chevron or arrowhead forms along its length. A rivet of diameter 1.7mm and length 2.3mm towards one end.	SK 91556 78147	Early Medieval to Medieval
4234	Stirrup	Copper alloy stirrup mount fragment. Zoomorphic openwork plate bearing the central relief image of a bear's muzzle, with drilled holes of diameter 3.6mm through its ears, and two drilled holes of diameter 3mm passing through an offset rounded flange.	SK 91306 78233	Early Medieval
4235	Coin	Silver coin fragment. Broken fragment, less than one quarter of a penny of Edward I (1272-1307), probably class 3a issue of 1280, London mint, or an imitation of that type. Obverse description: facing bust with rounded chin and round collar.	SK 90921 77859	Medieval
4236	Coin	Silver coin. Voided long crosscut farthing or halfpenny, probably of Henry III (1216-1272), possibly class 5 issue of 1250-1279. Obverse description: Facing bust with sceptre left; hair [left] of two neat curls and pellets.	SK 90888 77930	Medieval
4238	Coin	Edward I penny, broke during recovery.	SK 906 778	Medieval
4239	Harness Mount	Lozenge shaped mount, eight-pointed star originating from central rivet hole on ground of blue enamel. Traces of gilding on star.	SK 91561 77242	Medieval
9924	Coin	A very worn and incomplete post-Medieval silver threepence of Elizabeth I (1558-1603), minted at London. Acorn initial mark, Second Issue (1561-1582), dated 1573. North 1998. Obverse description: Crowned bust left. Rose behind head.	SK 91830 79290	Post-Medieval
9944	Coin	A broken silver denarius of Caracalla (198-217). Issue as Augustus, alone on the reverse: AD 211-217. Ref.: RIC 39a	SK 93 79	Roman
11233	Coin	Barbarous radiate of Tetricus	SK 910 797	Roman
11234	Coin	Alexander III penny	SK 910 797	Medieval
11235	Coin	Elizabeth I threepence	SK 910 797	Post-Medieval
11237	Brooch	P-shaped double divided bow brooch. The semi-cylindrical head contains spring with approximately ten turns, pin missing. Moulded square ridge runs along top of head. The double bows are triangular in section.	SK 920 793	Roman

Appendix 2: Tithe Apportionments

The following table provides a transcription of the tithable plots within the West Burton 1 study site, as depicted on Figure 9.

Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No	Description	State of Cultivation
1840 Broxholme	Frederick Robinson Esq.	William Johnson	104	Farmhouse, Yard, Gardens and Croft	-
		William Taylor	105	Cottage, Yard, Garden and Orchard	-
	The Reverend Richard Carrow (Glebe)	Joseph Toyne Booth	109	Parsonage House, Yard and Gardens	-
	Frederick Robinson Esq.	Spencer Ashling	112	Farmhouse and Outbuildings	-
			117	Part of Cottagers Moor	-
		John Johnson	118	Cottage Moor	-
	The Reverend Richard Carrow (Glebe)	Joseph Toyne Booth	120	Upper Moor Close	-
			121	Moor Close	-
	Frederick Robinson Esq.	William Dowman Senior	123	West end of Moor Close	-
			124	East end of Moor Close	-

Tith Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No	Description	State of Cultivation
			125	Little Close	-
			126	Far Close	-
			127	Pear Close	-
		Spencer Ashling	128	Little Gorse Toft	-
	The Reverend Richard Carrow (Glebe)	Joseph Toyne Booth	129	Little Goose Hole	-
			130	Great Goose Hole Close	-
	Frederick Robinson Esq.	Spencer Ashling	131	West side of Great Gorse Toft	-
			132	East side of Great Gorse Toft	-
			133	Upper North Stock Pits	-
			134	Upper South Stock	-
			135	Stock Pitts South Bottom	-

Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No	Description	State of Cultivation
			136	Middle Bottom	-
			137	Stock Pitts North Bottom	-
			138	Lyon Close	-
		William Johnson	139	Lyon Close	-
			140	Far Waterfores	-
		John Pedge	141	Waterfores	-
			142	Part of Waterfores	-
		John Bell	143	Waterfores	-
			144	Part of Waterfores	-
		Widow Hudson	145	Waterfores	-
		William Johnson	146	Near Waterfores	-

Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No	Description	State of Cultivation
	The Reverend Richard Carrow (Glebe)	Joseph Toyne Booth	147	North side of Sheep Close	-
			148	South side of Sheep Close	-
	Frederick Robinson Esq.	John Gibson	149	North Close	-
		William Johnson	150	Cow Close (including Road)	-
		William Wright	158	Part of Upper Bracken Hill	-
			159	Low Bracken Hill	-
1849 Scampton	Sir George Cayley Baronet	Francis Wilson	170	Great Fording	Arable
			173	Belfry Close	Arable
			174	Park	Meadow
			175	Corn Close	Arable
			176	Sam Flinton'ss Hole	Arable

Tithe Map	Owner	Occupier	Plot No	Description	State of Cultivation
			177	Harry Yoke Bottom	Arable

Norwich:

Brettingham House
98 Pottergate
Norwich
Norfolk
NR2 1EQ

01603 631 319

Chelmsford:

The Aquarium
101 Lower Anchor Street
Chelmsford
Essex
CM2 0AU

01245 929 074

London:

8 Devonshire Square
London
EC2M 4JY

020 3011 0820

Cambridge:

50-60 Station Road
Cambridge
Cambridgeshire
CB1 2JH

01223 776 740

York:

Stanley Harrison House
The Chocolate Works
Bishopthorpe Road
York
YO23 1DE

01904 803 800

Manchester:

One St Peter's Square
Manchester
Greater Manchester
M2 3DE

0161 711 1740



info@lanproservices.co.uk

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**WEST BURTON 2
WEST BURTON SOLAR PROJECT
LINCOLNSHIRE**

**PREPARED BY LANPRO SERVICES
ON BEHALF OF
WEST BURTON SOLAR PROJECT LIMITED**

January 2023



Project Reference: 2893H/02
 Document Prepared by: Alice James MCIfA, Rebecca Ryan MCIfA and Michelle Burpoe ACIfA
 Document Reviewed by: Mitchell Pollington MCIfA and Emily Mercer MCIfA

Revision	Reason for Update	Document Updated

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Figure 14. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1975

Figure 15. Aerial photograph of the West Burton 2 study site (Google 2020)

Figure 16. Historic Landscape Characterisation of West Burton 2 study site and 1km search area

Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro was commissioned by West Burton Solar Project Limited to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment of land forming the West Burton 2 one of three sites comprising the proposed West Burton Solar Project, together with a Cable Route Corridor. The proposed West Burton Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

The West Burton 2 study site comprises approximately 302ha centred on the village of Ingleby within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The study site consists of 26 fields to the east and west of Sturton Road, all of which are under arable cultivation and are divided by hedgerows, scattered trees and drainage channels, as well as a narrow band of woodland known as Coddler Bank Belt (NGR SK 89141 77406).

The archaeological desk-based assessment addresses the information requirements set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and provides the proportionate response sought by the NPPF. It draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the study site.

A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential non-direct impacts on heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.

The available archaeological records and the results of previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, as well as the geophysical surveys, and a programme of air photo and LiDAR interpretation undertaken to inform this assessment, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric and/or Roman period remains within the study site, particularly relating to two possible enclosures identified on the north-western side of the study site.

It is likely that the majority of the West Burton 2 study site has primarily been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, supported by evidence of extensive areas of former ridge and furrow that have been recorded by the HER and mapped as geophysical anomalies, and through air photo and LiDAR interpretation. Therefore, although there is a potential for the survival of sub-surface features within West Burton 2 relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, such as ploughing or former field boundaries, which could be impacted by the proposed development, any such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Two post-medieval farmsteads or buildings are recorded on the south-western side of the West Burton 2 study site, that were demolished in the late 20th century. It is possible that related sub-surface remains could survive, although it is considered that if these were present, it would be unlikely that such remains would be of greater than local significance.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment of land forming the West Burton 2 study site of the proposed West Burton Solar Project, situated within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire, has been prepared by Lanpro Services Limited on behalf of West Burton Solar Project Limited. The proposed West Burton Solar Project is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) and this assessment has been undertaken to support a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).
- 1.2 Following discussions with Historic England, the Lincolnshire County Council Historic Places Team and public consultation in 2022 the study site's redline boundary was changed to avoid impact in pasture fields containing earthwork remains associated with the Scheduled Monument of Ingleby Deserted Medieval Village. Consequently Fields 14 – 18 were removed from the scheme, and although referenced in the following report, will not be impacted by the proposed development.
- 1.3 This document solely provides an assessment of the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the study site and assesses the potential direct impacts that the proposed development could have on these. A detailed assessment of the potential impacts of the proposed development on the setting and significance of any built heritage assets is presented in a separate Heritage Statement.
- 1.4 The assessment has been undertaken to meet the requirements of the National Policy Statements (NPS) which set out the government's policy for the delivery of energy infrastructure, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment' (MHCLG 2021) and is in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment* (CIfA 2020).

2 LEGISLATION, POLICY AND GUIDANCE

- 2.1 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by current legislation, the policy framework set by government planning policy, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

Current Legislation

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

National Policy Statements

- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 It has effect for the decisions by the Secretary of State on applications for energy developments that are nationally significant under the Planning Act 2008. For such applications this NPS, combined with any technology specific energy NPS where relevant, provides the primary policy for decisions by the Secretary of State.

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

- 2.5 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)

- 2.6 Impacts on heritage assets specific to types of infrastructure are included in the technology specific NPSs, with the relevant NPS relating to the West Burton Solar Project application being the *Draft National Policy Statement for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3)* (DBEIS 2021b)
- 2.7 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
- 2.8 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).
- 2.9 Policy relating to Cultural Heritage within NPS (EN-3) is reproduced below;

Introduction

- 2.53.1 *Historic environment impacts are covered in Section 5.9 of EN-1. However, with respect to solar farms, the following considerations also apply.*
- 2.53.2 *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

- 2.10 Section 16 of the NPPF (MHCLG 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.
- 2.11 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.
- 2.12 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.

- 2.13 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).'*
- 2.14 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.
- 2.15 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.
- 2.16 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.'*
- 2.17 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient 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 - West Lindsey District

- 2.18 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.
- 2.19 Policy LP25 relates to the Historic Environment, including archaeology, and the relevant sections are reproduced below (CL 2017, 62).

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.

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.

- 2.20 A draft Local Plan Review has begun, which is proposed to replace the existing 2017 Local Plan. The review was started with an Issues and Options consultation undertaken in June and

July 2019, followed by the production of a Draft Local Plan consultation undertaken between 30 June and 24 August 2021.

- 2.21 Policy S57 of the Draft Local Plan relates to the Historic Environment, including archaeology, and the relevant sections are reproduced below (CL 2022, 124);

Policy S57: 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.

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.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.22 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. It provides an interpretation for each of the interests assigned to heritage assets in understanding its significance: archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic (Paragraph: 006 Reference ID: 18a-006-20190723).

Professional Guidance

- 2.23 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.
- 2.24 The Historic England publication *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 2: Managing Significance in Decision Taking in the Historic Environment* (2017) 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.
- 2.25 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. However, NPPF (2021) has since provided a definition of significance dependant on the following four interests: archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic (para 2.14, above). Significance results from a combination of any, some or all of the values.
- 2.26 The 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 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.

3 METHODOLOGY

Information Sources

- 3.1 The following sources of information have been consulted in order to meet the requirements of the assessment and are in line with the guidelines laid down by the ClfA (2020) and the requirements of section 2.53.3 of NPS EN-3.

Heritage Assets

- 3.2 A gazetteer of all designated and non-designated heritage assets and archaeological records held by Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER), Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE), the National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE), and the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) within a 1km search area is provided in Appendix 1, and their locations marked on plans in Figures 1 and 2.

Historical Documentary and Cartographic Sources

- 3.3 The holdings of the Lincolnshire Archives, together with on-line repositories, were consulted for historical maps and plans, and relevant documentary sources.

Published and Online Sources

- 3.4 A range of published and unpublished material has been consulted, including the regional research framework, *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (EMHERF 2023).

Walkover Surveys

- 3.5 Numerous walkover surveys were undertaken between April 2021 and January 2023 in a variety of different weather conditions and at different times in the arable agricultural calendar to provide an assessment of the character of the study site and appraise the potential impact of the proposed development on any heritage assets. No previously unrecorded archaeological surface remains were identified.

LiDAR Data

- 3.6 LiDAR data produced by the Environment Agency and published on the DEFRA Data Service Platform (DEFRA 2022) was consulted in order to identify any previously unrecorded earthworks within the study site (Figure 3).

NMP Data

- 3.7 National Mapping Programme (NMP) data, produced by English Heritage in 1996, was consulted in order to identify if any archaeological features had been previously identified within the study site (Figure 4). The NMP recorded extensive earthwork and cropmark remains associated with the Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1003570) and non-designated (MLI54225) remains of North Ingleby Deserted Medieval Village (DMV), as well as earthworks (MLI50535) and a moated site (MLI50306) associated with the medieval settlement at South Ingleby. These features are located in fields adjacent to the centre of the West Burton 2 study site and no earthwork features are located within the study site. The NMP did not record any other features within the study site.

Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping Interpretation

- 3.8 An air photo and LiDAR mapping interpretation was undertaken to identify cropmarks or earthworks associated with buried archaeological remains within the West Burton 2 study site (Deegan 2023; Figure 5). The majority of features identified within the study site largely relate to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, including ridge and furrow, headlands and field boundaries.
- 3.9 Within the north-western corner of the study site, a rectilinear enclosure, of possible Iron Age/Roman period date, was recorded (Deegan 2023, 32-35). Several features that are recorded on the Lincolnshire HER, were also recorded as part of the air photo and LiDAR mapping. These include the levelled sites of a possible former windmill (MLI52773) to the south of Ingleby Grange, and the site of Ingleby Wood Farm (MLI119092) to the south of Codder Lane Belt.
- 3.10 Directly adjacent to the study site, a series of earthworks, identified as tofts and crofts, building platforms, low building remains, and hollow ways have been mapped that are associated with Ingleby medieval DMVs and moated site (NHLE 1003570; MLI54225; MLI50535; MLI50306).

Geophysical Survey

- 3.11 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the West Burton 2 study site between May 2021 and February 2022 (NAA 2022; Figure 6).
- 3.12 Several concentrations of anomalies were identified as having archaeological potential. A series of rectilinear anomalies were identified in Fields (N1 and N2) that possibly represent

enclosures of unknown date, but based on their shape, could potentially be of prehistoric or Roman period date.

- 3.13 Adjacent to the study site, features relating to the remains of North and South Ingleby DMVs were identified in the fields to the immediate south and east of the Scheduled Monument remains of North Ingleby DMV (NHLE 1003570). Many of these features correspond with the locations of earthworks identified in the 1996 NMP project, as well as the recent AP/LiDAR mapping (Deegan 2003).
- 3.14 Anomalies associated with agricultural activity were identified across the study site. Ridge and furrow occurred frequently within the survey results, especially in the vicinity of North and South Ingleby DMVs, together with evidence of former field boundaries, modern ploughing and land drains. Magnetic disturbances present in fields within the south-western side of the site (Fields N5 and N7; not illustrated) correspond with the location of farm buildings depicted on the 1885 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 10).

Assessment Criteria

- 3.15 Paragraph 5.9.11 of NPS EN-3 (2021) and Paragraph 194 of the NPPF (MHCLG 2021) state 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.
- 3.16 It is recognised that not all parts of a heritage asset will necessarily be of equal significance. In some cases, certain elements could accommodate change without affecting the significance of the asset. Change is only considered harmful if it erodes an asset's significance. Understanding the significance of any heritage assets affected and any contribution made by their setting (NPPF paragraph 194, MHCLG 2021) is therefore fundamental to understanding the scope for and acceptability of change. Assessment of significance has been undertaken in accordance with the Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance. Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets* (2019).

4 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 4.1 The West Burton 2 study site comprises approximately 302ha of agricultural land centred on Ingleby, which is located to the north of Saxilby, in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (centred at NGR SK 89141 77406; Figure 1).
- 4.2 The West Burton 2 study site consist of 26 arable fields divided by hedgerows, scattered trees and drainage channels, as well as a narrow band of woodland known as Codder Bank Belt, which crosses the study site's western side. The study site is divided between two areas, situated to the west and east of the roughly north-south aligned Sturton Road. Enclosed fields are located to the north, south and west of the study site, and the site is bounded to

the east by the River Till. Broxholme Lane runs south-west from the River Till between Fields N23/N29 and N30/N31 and Sykes Lane bounds the south-west of the study site. The study site lies adjacent to several farmsteads, including Ingleby Chase, Ingleby Grange, Ingleby Hall Farm and Wood Farm.

- 4.3 Fields to the west of Ingleby undulate, with the natural topography being recorded at between 8m and 18m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). There is a downward slope in the east of the study site from Ingleby, which is recorded at c.15m aOD, towards the River Till, the western banks of which lie at 5m aOD.

Geology and Soils

- 4.4 The recorded bedrock geology across the western and central parts of the West Burton 2 study site consists of interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed between 209.5 and 190.8 million years ago in the Triassic and Jurassic periods. The bedrock geology across the eastern part of the study site, the fields immediately adjacent the River Till, comprises mudstone of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed between 199.3 and 192.7 million years ago during the Jurassic period (BGS 2023).
- 4.5 Superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium are recorded within the floodplain of the River Till in the east of the study site (Fields N24-N32). The bedrock geology in the west of Fields N6 and N7 is overlain by superficial deposits of Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member sands and gravels. Within the centre of the study site, across parts of Fields N14 and N15, the bedrock geology is overlain by a small area of river terrace sand and gravel deposits (BGS 2023).
- 4.6 The soils across the majority of the West Burton 2 study site comprise slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils, with the fields along the eastern boundary of the study site, adjacent the River Till, classified as loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater. Part of Fields N6 and N7 are classified as naturally wet, very acid sandy and loamy soils (CSAI 2022).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 5.1 This section reviews existing archaeological evidence for the study site and the archaeological and historical background of the surrounding area, based on a consideration of evidence in the Lincolnshire HER, the NHLE, the NRHE, and the PAS, as well as the results of the geophysical, NMP and air photo and LiDAR assessments.
- 5.2 It is not the purpose of this document to create a detailed archaeological or historical narrative of the area, but to provide an assessment of the study site's historical development and

archaeological potential in accordance with the requirements of the NPSs (EN-1 and EN-3) and NPPF.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.3 The West Burton 2 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.
- 5.4 There are two Scheduled Monuments within the wider 1km search area. The remains of North Ingleby Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) (NHLE 1003570) are located immediately adjacent the central part of the West Burton 2 study site, and the Broxholme medieval settlement and cultivation remains (NHLE 1016797) lie c. 330m east of the West Burton 2 study site, on the eastern side of the River Till.
- 5.5 There are 11 Listed Buildings within the wider 1km search area. The majority of these are located to the north, east and south of the West Burton 2 study site within the villages of Bransby, Broxholme and Saxilby. These include the Grade I listed medieval Church of St Botolph (NHLE 1359490), located within the northern part of Saxilby, c. 400m west of the study site, as well as The Old Hall (NHLE 1064072), a late-15th century house that is Grade II* listed, located c. 980m south-west of the study site. The remaining nine Listed Buildings are all Grade II, of which the 19th century Ingleby Chase (NHLE 1147263) is the closest to the study site, located c. 230m to its north. The locations of all designated heritage assets within the 1km search area are shown on Figure 1.
- 5.6 There are no other designated heritage assets (i.e. Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or World Heritage Sites) within the wider 1km search area.
- 5.7 A detailed assessment of the potential impacts on the setting and significance of all designated heritage assets in the search area is presented in a separate Heritage Statement (Lanpro 2023).

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.8 The Lincolnshire HER records nine non-designated heritage assets falling within the West Burton 2 study site.
- 5.9 The earliest recorded evidence for activity within the study site dates to the Neolithic period, with pair of Neolithic axe findspots (HER MLI52786; MLI52796), recovered from fields along the northern (Field N2) and eastern (Field N31) boundaries of the study site. An undated worked flint flake (HER MLI52788) was also recovered from Field N10.
- 5.10 Non-designated earthwork remains of North Ingleby DMV (HER MLI54225), which extend to the west, north and east of the Scheduled Monument area (NHLE 1003570), are located within pasture fields directly adjacent to the centre of the study site. Four medieval silver coins (HER MLI52787) are recorded as being found in Field N10, immediately to the west of the North Ingleby DMV earthworks. The northernmost part of Ingleby DMV as defined by the Lincolnshire HER polygon, and a former landscaped park (HER MLI92375) associated with Ingleby House, extend into the study site in Field N13. No evidence of medieval or post-

medieval occupation has been identified within Field N13 although the NMP, together with the air photo and LiDAR survey, record ridge and furrow as previously being present within this field.

- 5.11 The remaining post-medieval and 19th century HER 'monument' records within the study site include the demolished sites of Ingleby Wood Farm (MLI119092) and an unnamed farmstead or buildings (MLI119086). The possible site of a former post-medieval windmill (MLI52773) is located within Field N21, immediately east of the modern Sturton Road.
- 5.12 The Lincolnshire HER records one 'event' record as extending into the West Burton 2 study site; a watching brief carried out during the Saxilby to Sturton by Stow pipeline project (ELI2200). The groundworks were carried out along Sturton Road, following the western boundary of the North Ingleby DMV Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1003570) along its northern edge. Although it was not possible to definitely date the identified remains, the possible remains of a track were identified that were suggested to be associated with a hollow way related with the North Ingleby DMV (PCA 1996, 6).
- 5.13 The Lincolnshire HER contains a further 93 'monument' records within the wider 1km search area, which also include NHLE designated asset records. The vast majority of these records date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The HER contains a further 14 'event' records relating to previous archaeological investigations carried out within the wider 1km search area, many of which did not produce datable remains. Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 1.
- 5.14 The NRHE contains six further 'monument' records within the wider 1km search area that are not included on the Lincolnshire HER. These include two prehistoric findspots (NRHE 324635 and 324638), a possible medieval moated site (NRHE 891885), the alignments of the Lincoln and Gainsborough (NRHE 1365509) and Lincoln and Retford (NRHE 1365550) railways, as well as a Royal Observer Corps monitoring post (NRHE 1412012). Details of these NRHE records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions illustrated on Figure 1.
- 5.15 The PAS dataset contains 34 records within the wider 1km search area. One record relating to an early-medieval cast copper-alloy staff terminal (9889) was found in Field N20, immediately to the east of the South Ingleby DMV earthwork remains (MLI50535; 50306). Other remains record on the PAS database within the search area include Iron Age and Roman findspots found in fields to the east and west of Saxilby, as well as numerous medieval and post-medieval findspots distributed relatively evenly across the wider 1km search area. Details of all PAS records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 2.
- 5.16 All 157 HER, NRHE and PAS records relating to archaeological remains, buildings, findspots or investigations within the search area are broken-down by period as follows. Some records cover more than one period.

Period	Within Study Site	Within Search Area
Prehistoric	3	17
Roman	0	16
Early medieval	1	4
Medieval	3	43
Post-medieval/19 th century	4	51
Modern	0	3
Unknown / Undated / None	0	12

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

- 5.17 The Lincolnshire HER documents three records relating to prehistoric activity within the West Burton 2 study site. Two chance discoveries of Neolithic stone axes are recorded in Field N2 (HER MLI52786) in the north study site, and Field N31 (HER MLI52796) in the south-east of the study site, immediately adjacent the River Till. A third prehistoric findspot, an undated worked flint flake (HER MLI52788) was recovered from Field N10 (HER MLI52788).
- 5.18 Despite the number of prehistoric remains recorded by the Lincolnshire HER within the 1km search area, almost all the evidence for early prehistoric activity is limited to chance finds. These include a Mesolithic microlith (HER MLI98502), six Neolithic axes (HER MLI50319; MLI52770; MLI52780; MLI52781; NRHE 324635), a Bronze Age flint (HER MLI52735) and a perforated stone hammer (NRHE 324638). A further three flint axes of a 'general' prehistoric date (HER MLI50606; ML50619; MLI52600) have also been identified within the wider search area.
- 5.19 Several of the findspots (HER MLI52796; MLI50606; MLI51515) were recovered from areas immediately adjacent to, or within the floodplain of the River Till. This may suggest that these are secondary deposits rather than possible evidence for the presence of prehistoric sites.
- 5.20 Evidence for late prehistoric activity within the wider 1km search area is also primarily formed by findspots recorded by the Lincolnshire HER and PAS. These include two separate coin hoards (PAS 7183; 7184) and a single silver coin (PAS 9923), all found in the same field near Hardwick Wood Farm c. 610m south-west of the study site. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery (HER MLI52597) was also recorded from a ditch south of Hardwick Wood Farm, immediately west of the medieval rectangular earthwork enclosure known as Busdyke (HER MLI52598). No cropmarks or earthworks of prehistoric date were recorded within the wider 1km search area during the 1996 NMP project. The Lincolnshire HER records one area of

cropmarks that may represent a prehistoric or Roman period enclosure (HER MLI90946) c. 330m south of the West Burton 2 study site.

- 5.21 The non-intrusive surveys carried out as part of this assessment have identified several features of possible prehistoric/Roman period date within the north of the study site. A rectilinear enclosure, suggested to be of Iron Age and/or Roman date based on its morphology, was identified by air photo and LiDAR mapping (Deegan 2023) and geophysical survey (NAA 2022) in Field N1. Geophysical survey also identified a long curvilinear feature within the north-western corner of Field N2.
- 5.22 Although the previously recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the West Burton 2 study site and wider 1km search area is limited geophysical survey, and air photo and LiDAR assessment, has identified features in Fields N1 and N2 that are likely to be indicative of Iron Age and/or Roman occupation. Where such possible remains have been identified, these have been shown clearly within the geophysical survey data. This may also, conversely, 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 and/or Roman period features.

Roman Period (c. AD 43 – c. AD 410)

- 5.23 There is no recorded evidence on the HER for Roman period activity within the West Burton 2 study site.
- 5.24 There is limited evidence for Roman period settlement within the wider 1km search area, with the majority of Lincolnshire HER and PAS records relating to chance finds. A scatter of Roman pottery was found to the south of Ingleby Hall Farm (HER MLI52779), a sherd of Samian ware (HER MLI52782) was recovered from within the site of a monastic grange (HER MLI52793), c. 910m north-west of the study site, and Roman grey ware and roof tile (HER MLI52821) was identified at a medieval moated site near Sykes Farm (HER MLI50307), c. 480m west of the study site. Roman pottery (HER MLI52599), as well as a sherd of Iron Age pottery, is also recorded as being found in the plough soil near Busdyke (HER MLI52598). Three coins (PAS 9916; 9918; 9919) and two brooches (PAS 9913; 9917) were recovered during metal detecting in 2006 c. 300m to the north of the North Ingleby DMV (HER MLI54225), and although not recorded by either the Lincolnshire HER or PAS, a scatter of Roman pottery is documented as having been recovered in the ploughland east of the moated site at South Ingleby DMV, between fields N20 and N21/22 (Everson *et al.* 1991, 162).
- 5.25 The only possible evidence recorded by the Lincolnshire HER of Roman settlement within the 1km search area are cropmarks of an enclosure (HER MLI90946) located to the east of Mill Lane, Saxilby, c.380m to the south of the study site. While this feature could date from the prehistoric period, a series of 2nd - 4th century pottery and coins were discovered during building works adjacent to Mill Lane (HER MLI52767) in 1956, suggesting Roman period

activity in the vicinity. Several coins (PAS 9892; 9896), a copper brooch (PAS 9893), finger ring (PAS 9895), and Button and loop fastener (PAS 9898) have been recovered to the west of Mill Lane, c. 350m to the west of the possible prehistoric/Roman period cropmarks, and a single steelyard weight (PAS 9921) was recovered c. 570m south of these cropmarks.

- 5.26 Non-intrusive geophysical survey and air photo and LiDAR assessment identified several features of possible prehistoric/Roman period date within the north of the West Burton 2 study site, including a rectilinear enclosure in Field N1 and a curvilinear feature in the north-west of Field N2 (Deegan 2023; NAA 2022).
- 5.27 Although the NHLE, HER, NRHE and PAS databases contain limited evidence of Roman activity within the site or its immediate environs, geophysical survey and air photo and LiDAR assessment have identified two concentrations of features of a possible Iron Age and/or Roman date in Fields N1 and N2. Where such possible remains have been identified, these have been shown clearly within the geophysical survey data. This may also, conversely, 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.

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

- 5.28 There is no recorded evidence on the HER for early medieval activity within the Cottam 2 study site. A cast copper-alloy staff terminal (PAS 9889) was recovered through metal detecting from Field N20, immediately east of the identified South Ingleby DMV earthworks (HER MLI50535; MLI50306).
- 5.29 While no evidence for early medieval settlement remains has been identified within the West Burton 2 study site, it is likely that Ingleby has Anglo-Saxon origins. Ingleby is located within land that prior to the Norman Conquest was divided amongst the holdings of the thegns Thorgot Lag, Ketil, and Ulfkil. Place-name evidence further supports an early medieval origin, with *Englebi* deriving from the Old Scandinavian *Englabýr* or *Englar + bý*, which translates as ‘the farmstead or village the English[men]’ (Mills 2011). Ingleby (HER MLI54225; MLI50535) is first recorded as *Englebi* in the 1086 Domesday Survey as belonging to two separate owners: Bishop Odo of Bayeux and Robert de Tosny (Williams and Martin 1992). This may represent the separate settlements of North and South Ingleby.
- 5.30 Two residual sherds of 10th century pottery were recovered during a watching brief at Gables Manor (ELI562), immediately north of the Scheduled Monument remains of the medieval North Ingleby DMV (NHLE 1003570), outside the West Burton 2 study site boundary (PCA 1997, 7).
- 5.31 Within the wider 1km search area, it is thought that the settlements at Broxholme (HER MLI50523) and Bransby (HER MLI50315), c. 60m east and c. 819m to the north-east of the study site respectively, are likely to also have early medieval origins as both villages are recorded within the 1086 Domesday Survey. Part of the lands belonging to William de Percy

are attributed to *Englebi* in the Domesday Survey, but modern sources have identified it as actually likely representing the nearby settlement at Saxilby, which is located c. 220m to the south of the West Burton 2 study site (Williams and Martin 1992). The Grade I Church of St Botolph (NHLE 1359490), situated within Saxilby, is largely medieval in date (containing 12-13th century fabric), and several carved stones built into the wall of the ringing chamber are thought to date to the early-medieval period (HER MLI52776).

- 5.32 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)

- 5.33 The Lincolnshire HER holds two records relating to medieval activity within the West Burton 2 study site. North Ingleby DMV is suggested to extend into Field N13 by the extent of the HER record, but no evidence of medieval occupation has been identified within N13, and non-intrusive surveys record ridge and furrow as being present within this field. A findspot (HER MLI52787) of four silver coins is recorded in Field N10, directly to the west of North Ingleby DMV, but it is probable that this represents accidental loss.
- 5.34 As noted above, settlement at Ingleby was likely established by the early-medieval period. It was focused around a church or chapel, and a chaplain for a manorial or free chapel is recorded at Ingleby in late-12th century documents. It is likely that the manor of North Ingleby was a part of the holdings of Bishop Odo of Bayeux at the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, before being held subsequently by Robert de Haia. Ownership and tenants of this manor are difficult to document, with medieval historical documents generally combining population and settlement records for both North and South Ingleby with Saxilby to the south.
- 5.35 Available records suggest that one of the most important landowners of the medieval period were the Ingleby family, who were lords and residents of North Ingleby during the 12th and 13th centuries (Everson *et al.* 1991, 159). It is thought that the Ingleby family created the moated residence at North Ingleby, which is included within the scheduled (NHLE 1003570) and non-designated (MLI54225) areas of the North Ingleby DMV, outside the West Burton 2 study site. The northernmost part of the North Ingleby DMV as defined by the HER extends across Field N13, though there is no evidence of village remains (e.g. street system, hollow ways, buildings) extending into this area and geophysical survey, and air photo and LiDAR assessment, have only recorded evidence for ridge and furrow within Field N13.

- 5.36 The remains of South Ingleby DMV (MLI50535) and the neighbouring moated site (HER MLI50306) are also located east of Sturton Road, outside the West Burton 2 study site. The history of South Ingleby is difficult to separate from North Ingleby and Saxilby based on medieval records. It is thought that the manor, held by Robert de Tosny in 1086, was later included in the holdings of first Wigot of Lincoln in 1115 and later the Daubney family, who would remain tenants until deprived by forfeit in the late-15th century (Everson *et al.* 1991, 159). It is thought that the Daubney family constructed the South Ingleby moated site, the north-eastern corner of which abuts Field N20, and a manor house, along with a dovecote and windmill, are recorded here in 1304–1305 (Everson *et al.* 1991, 161). It is possible that the levelled Mill Hill mound (HER MLI52773) located c. 190m south of the South Ingleby DMV within Field 21, may represent the site of the former medieval windmill.
- 5.37 Saxilby (HER MLI52790), which is located c. 220m to the south of the study site was an important local centre during the medieval period, and the medieval villages of Broxholme (NHLE 1016797; HER MLI50523) and Bransby (HER MLI50315) are situated c. 380m east and c. 780m north of the study site respectively. Other medieval sites are also present within the 1km search area, including the former site of a medieval monastic grange known as Aldhagh (MLI52793), a moated site at Sykes Farm (MLI50307), and a rectangular cropmark and earthwork enclosure known as Busdyke (MLI52598), all of which are located west and south-west of the West Burton 2 study site.
- 5.38 The PAS database records numerous medieval artefacts that were recovered primarily by metal detecting within the wider 1km landscape. These are largely focussed largely around former medieval settlements, in particular adjacent to Saxilby and Broxholme, as well as immediately north of Ingleby Chase, c. 300m north of the study site. The nearest PAS record to the study site of a medieval data comprises a finger ring (PAS 9891) found c. 63m to the west of Field N4. Many of these are likely to represent accidental loss or objects redeposited during manuring.
- 5.39 The West Burton 2 study site comprises land within the vicinity of North and South Ingleby DMV, and would have primarily been in agricultural use throughout the medieval period. The results of the air photo and LiDAR mapping and geophysical surveys support this, having recorded extensive areas of former ridge and furrow ploughing across the study site. No geophysical anomalies have been identified in areas adjacent to the previously recorded settlement remains of North or South Ingleby that could represent an extension of settlement activity beyond this area (Deegan 2023; NAA 2022).

Based on the available archaeological and cartographic evidence, the West Burton 2 study site appears to have been outside the area of medieval settlement at Ingleby and is likely to have remained primarily in agricultural use throughout the medieval period. The results of the recent geophysical survey, and the air photo and LiDAR survey, support this with recorded anomalies largely being caused by medieval, or post-medieval, agricultural activity. 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)

- 5.40 The West Burton 2 study site appears to have been in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval period.
- 5.41 The Lincolnshire HER contains four records relating to post-medieval activity within the West Burton 2 study site. The demolished sites of Ingleby Wood Farm (MLI119092) and an unnamed farmstead or buildings (MLI119086) are recorded in Fields N5 and N1 respectively. A former landscaped park (HER MLI92375) associated with Ingleby House, is recorded by the HER as extending into the study site in Field N13. No evidence of medieval or post-medieval occupation has been identified within Field N13, instead levelled ridge and furrow is recorded by the NMP and air photo and LiDAR mapping. The possible site of a former windmill (MLI52773), which is located within Field N21 immediately east of the modern Sturton Road, is first depicted on post-medieval maps, but it is thought to have its origins in the medieval period and be possibly related to the South Ingleby moated site (MLI50306).
- 5.42 The manor of South Ingleby had passed to the Monson family by the mid-16th century, who also held the nearby manor of Broxholme to the east of the River Till. A survey of Monson property dated to c. 1600 (*not illustrated*) includes North Ingleby and suggests that both settlements came into Monson ownership during the same period. This survey indicates that the population of both North and South Ingleby had declined in size, with almost all of the lands surrounding the villages being enclosed during the post-medieval period for ‘shepecot garthes’ or sheep pasture (Everson *et al.* 1991, 159-161).
- 5.43 North and South Ingleby were recorded as hamlets of the parish of Saxilby by the early 19th century, when they are recorded as comprising c. 1,525 acres, and consisted of seven farms. Three of which formed North Ingleby and belonged to the crown (Lewis 1848).
- 5.44 Throughout the post-medieval period piecemeal enclosure of fields surrounding Ingleby occurred. Much of the wider landscape was enclosed by the early-19th century. Fields located along the western banks of the River Till and to the south of Ingleby lie within the historic parish of Saxilby. The Saxilby Enclosure Act was passed in 1802 and was completed by the end of 1804 (Russell and Russell 1987, 154). A plan of Saxilby, Harby & Broadholm before enclosure in 1802 (*not illustrated*) shows fields adjacent to the River Till as forming open meadowlands, fields to the south of Ingleby are located within a field titled ‘Oak Tree Field’ (Russell and Russell 1987, 153).
- 5.45 The first plan to show part of the West Burton 2 study site is an unlabelled plan of Ingleby-in-Saxilby, dated to ‘post-1798’ (Figure 7), which is likely to post-date the enclosure and commutation of the tithes in the early-19th century. The plan includes almost the entire western half of the study site and fields directly to the east of Ingleby, which are shown to comprise 33 separate fields. Despite buildings being depicted on this map, including Ingleby Hall and Ingleby Grange, no buildings are depicted within the North and South Ingleby DMV

areas, or the study site. A road extending west from modern Sturton Road, immediately north of Fields N5 and N11 is recorded on the plan within the west of the study site, along the alignment of Codder Lane Belt. Two large fields to the north (including Fields N9 and N10) and south (Field N5) of this unnamed road are labelled as 'Wood'. Ridge and furrow earthworks, identified during the air photo and LiDAR mapping (Deegan 2023) and geophysical survey (NAA 2022), largely respect the boundaries of these fields, suggesting these features may be of post-medieval date.

- 5.46 The 1824 OS Old Series map (Figure 8) is the first plan to show the entirety of the West Burton 2 study site, though it lacks the detail of the fields the earlier 'post-1798' plan provides due to its smaller scale. The areas labelled as 'Wood' on the post-1798 plan (Figure 7) have been named 'Norton Wood' and 'Ingoldby Wood'. Although no information has been found about Norton Wood, research into 'Ingoldby' or 'Ingleby' Wood has identified a series of deeds that note the woodland was '*bounded on the North by land belonging to the Crown, on the east and south by land and on the west by a road called the Syke Lane*' (Lincolnshire Archive WG/1/39). A trackway is shown to run east-west in Field N13 from Sturton Road, to the north of North Ingleby DMV (NHLE 1003570; MLI54225), to Norton Woods. Field N2 is shown to be bound to the north by 'Old Wife Lane', and several other lanes form the south-western and eastern boundaries of the study site. Ingleby Chase (NHLE 1147263) is first depicted on the 1824 OS map. The eastern half of the study site, which is not depicted on the earlier, post-1798, plan (Figure 7), labels a 'Tumulus' in the fields south of South Ingoldby (Ingleby). It is likely this represents the mound of the medieval/post-medieval windmill (MLI52773). A road runs through the southern half of this area, extending east from Sturton Road to the River Till, which forms the eastern boundary of the West Burton 2 study site.
- 5.47 An 1839 *Plan of the land flooded by the River Till* (Figure 9) is the first plan to show the individual fields within the eastern part of the West Burton 2 study site. The plan shows 21 fields located adjacent to the River Till, within its floodplain, straight boundaries laid out as part of the Parliamentary enclosure of Saxilby after 1802 (Russell and Russell 1987).
- 5.48 In approximately 1839, Frederick John, Lord Monson, the principal landowner in Saxilby and Ingleby, sold his estate in piecemeal blocks. In 1844 and again in 1846, sale plans record the sale of Ingleby Wood which, since its date of indenture, had been turned into tillage. These sale plans also record within the woodland a freehold estate (Ingleby Wood Farm; MLI119092), a brick and tiled cottage, as forming part of the sale property (Lincolnshire Archive PADLEY/3/103; PADLEY/3/98).
- 5.49 The 1885 OS map (Figure 10) is the first to depict the whole of the West Burton 2 study site. The field pattern across much of the site is shown as being defined by straight, regularly surveyed, boundaries, although some curving boundaries within the south-west and north-west of the study site may follow the line of earlier field alignments. The former site of Ingleby Wood, south of the now named 'Codder Lane' had been divided across six separate fields. Ingleby Wood Farm is depicted for the first time, and shown to be accessed by a track

from the road to the west of the study site. The Norton Wood, to the north of Codder Lane, had also been subdivided into five smaller plots, with the north-eastern corner of the former woodland now shown as being occupied by Wood Farm (Ingleby Hall Farm;ML119087).

- 5.50 Historical mapping indicates that there was little physical change to the landscape across the West Burton 2 study site throughout the first half of the 20th century (Figures 11-13).
- 5.51 In 1917, the majority of the eastern half, and part of the western half, of the West Burton 2 study site, belonging to Mr Joseph E Walter, were sold at auction (Figure 12). This estate, comprised c. 465a. 1r. 38p. of land, described as '*excellent residence, good foreman's house, groom's cottage, two newly-erected cottages, and two sets of very convenient farm buildings*', and included Ingleby Grange and the South Ingleby DMV and adjacent moated site. By 1975 (Figure 14), there has been extensive boundary loss across much of the western side of the West Burton 2 study site, to create larger fields suited to modern intensive farming practices with fields to the north of Codder Lane Belt replanned into a series of long narrow fields. Both Ingleby Wood Farm and the unnamed building or farmstead located in the west of the study site had been demolished. A series of drains were established along the field boundaries within the eastern part of the study site, adjacent the River Till. Modern aerial imagery (Figure 15) indicates that there has been further boundary loss within the West Burton 2 study site throughout the late-20th and early-21st century.
- 5.52 Any potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval and modern periods outside of the known extent of settlements at Ingleby are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing or drainage features, which would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.53 The west and north-east of the West Burton 2 study site are located within the Northern Cliff Foothills Trent Valley Character Area (HLC Character Zone TVL1). The primarily rural landscape of this zone is characterised as being largely flat, with a gentle upward slope from the River Trent in the west to the foot of the Northern Cliff in the east, dotted with nucleated settlements and isolated farmsteads (Lord and MacIntosh 2011, 59). The east of the study site is located within The Valley Fens Trent Valley Character Area (HLC Character Zone TVL3). This area is centred on the River Till, and is characterised as being a rural landscape with only a few isolated farmsteads (Lord and MacIntosh 2011, 65).
- 5.54 The study site itself includes parts of 13 separate HLC units, composed of six separate HLC types: Ancient Enclosures, Modern Fields, and Parliamentary Planned Enclosure. All of these units fall within the 'Fields and Enclosed Land' broad type, units typical in largely rural landscapes. The first HLC unit, 'Ancient Enclosure', represents pre-18th century enclosures of former open fields or common grazing land. The 'Parliamentary Planned Enclosure' type are largely characterised by rectilinear field patterns resulting from the enclosure of common land and open fields by Acts of Parliament, almost entirely carried out during the 18th and

19th centuries. Eight HLC units within the study site fall within the 'Modern Fields' primary type, which typically represent post-Second World War reorganisation of agricultural land, resulting in large fields.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.1 The West Burton 2 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets upon which development would potentially have a direct physical impact.
- 6.2 A separate Heritage Statement (Lanpro 2023) has been produced to assess the potential setting impacts upon designated heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

Prehistoric and Roman Periods

- 6.3 Despite the lack of recorded evidence for prehistoric and Roman period activity within the West Burton 2 study site prior to this assessment, the results of the geophysical surveys, and air photo and LiDAR mapping, have identified two potential enclosures within the north-western side of the study site (Fields N1 and N2), which could relate to activity dating to the Iron Age and/or Roman periods.
- 6.4 If archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods are present in the study site, the significance of these would be vested in their evidential value and the potential contribution these could make to national and regional research agendas.

Early Medieval and Medieval Periods

- 6.5 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the study site suggests 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 2 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval period.
- 6.6 Geophysical survey, together with air photo and LiDAR assessments have not recorded any evidence of medieval settlement extending beyond the areas of the previously recorded settlement remains relating to North and South Ingleby. Therefore, the majority of any potential buried archaeological features dating to the early-medieval and medieval periods within the West Burton 2 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.

Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

- 6.7 The West Burton 2 study site appears to have primarily remained in agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. Several farmsteads were established throughout the post-medieval period both within and immediately adjacent the study site, although the farmsteads once located within the study site were demolished in the latter half of the 20th century. Sub-surface remains of these farmsteads may survive within the western part of the study site, but it is considered that any such remains are unlikely to be of greater than local significance.
- 6.8 Across the majority of the study site, any potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval period would likely relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Proposed Development

- 7.1 The proposed development within the study site forms part of the wider West Burton Solar Project. The Scheme consists of three electricity generating stations (West Burton 1, 2, and 3) each with a capacity of over 50 megawatts (MW) consisting of ground mounted solar arrays and 'Associated Development'; comprising energy storage, grid connection infrastructure and other infrastructure integral to the construction, operation and maintenance of the Scheme.

Previous Impacts

- 7.2 The majority of the study site has been subject to modern ploughing and drainage schemes, the locations of which have been identified during the geophysical survey (NAA 2022). The West Burton 2 study site is also crossed by overhead powerlines, with associated towers present within the study site itself. The presence of Ingleby Wood Farm (MLI119092) on the south-west of the site (Field N5) and an unnamed farmstead or building (MLI119086) in Field N1 from at least the late-19th century, followed by subsequent demolition in the later 20th century, may have truncated any earlier remains that may have been present in these areas of the study site.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 7.3 The proposed development will have no direct, physical impacts upon any designated heritage assets.
- 7.4 A separate Heritage Statement (Lanpro 2023) has been produced to assess the potential non-direct impacts on designated heritage assets from the proposed development within the surrounding area.

Potential Sub-Surface Archaeological Remains

- 7.5 The assessment has established that there may be potential for the survival of buried remains of a prehistoric and/or Roman period date within the West Burton 2 study site that could be impacted upon by the proposed development. Specifically, these areas are located within the north-west of the study site, where two possible enclosures have been identified through geophysical survey, and air photo and LiDAR assessment, within Fields N1 and N2.
- 7.6 There is some limited potential for the survival of sub-surface features relating to early-medieval or medieval settlement activity, as the study site lies adjacent to the North and South Ingleby DMVs. However, the archaeological and cartographic evidence suggests that the West Burton 2 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Therefore, any remains dating to these periods that could be impacted by the proposed development are likely to represent ploughing, drainage or former field boundaries, and such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment draws together the available archaeological, historical, topographic and land-use information in order to clarify the significance and archaeological potential of the West Burton 2 site, which forms part of the overall West Burton Solar Project scheme.
- 8.2 This assessment has established that there will be no direct, physical effects upon any designated archaeological assets. A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the potential indirect (setting) impacts on heritage assets within the surrounding area from the proposed development.
- 8.3 The available archaeological records, combined with analysis of historical mapping, the results of previous archaeological investigations in the wider 1km search area, and the recent air photos and LiDAR mapping and archaeological geophysical surveys, suggest that there is some potential for the survival of prehistoric and/or Roman period remains within the north-west of the study site, where two possible enclosures have been identified Fields N1 and N2.
- 8.4 It is likely that the majority of the West Burton 2 study site has primarily been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period, supported by evidence of extensive areas of former ridge and furrow that have been recorded by the HER and mapped as geophysical anomalies, and through air photo and LiDAR interpretation. Therefore, although there is a potential for the survival of sub-surface features within West Burton 2 relating to medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, such as ploughing or former field boundaries, which could be impacted by the proposed development, any such remains would be considered to be of negligible significance.

- 8.5 Two post-medieval farmsteads or buildings are recorded on the south-western side of the West Burton 2 study site, that were demolished in the late 20th century . It is possible that related sub-surface remains could survive, although it is considered that if these were present, it would be unlikely that such remains would be of greater than local significance.

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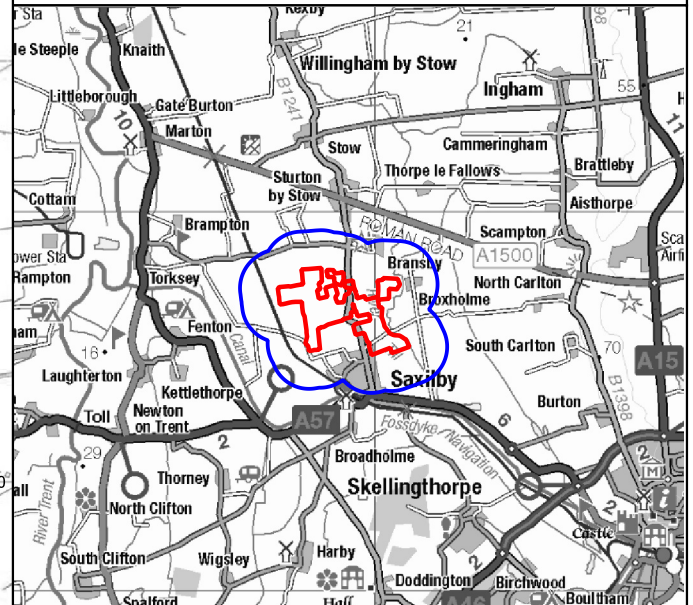
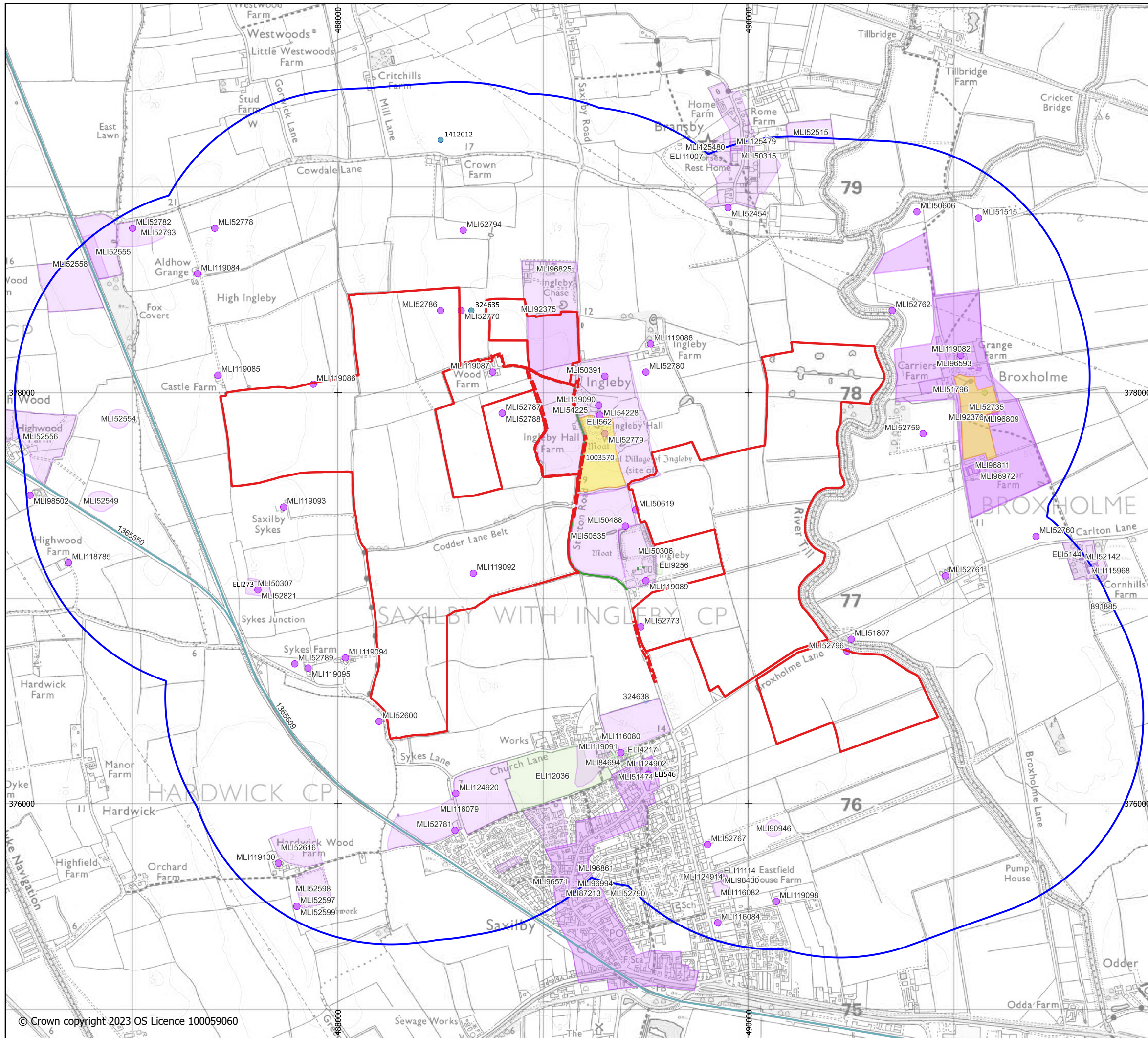
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Figures



- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- Listed Buildings
- Scheduled Monuments
- HER 'monument' point
- HER 'monument' area
- NRHE 'monument' point
- NRHE 'monument' line
- NRHE 'monument' area
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' line
- HER 'event' area

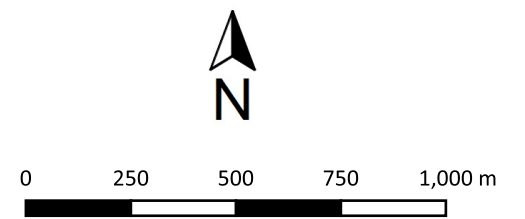


Figure 1. The West Burton 2 study site and 1km search area with the location of NHLE, HER and NRHE records