

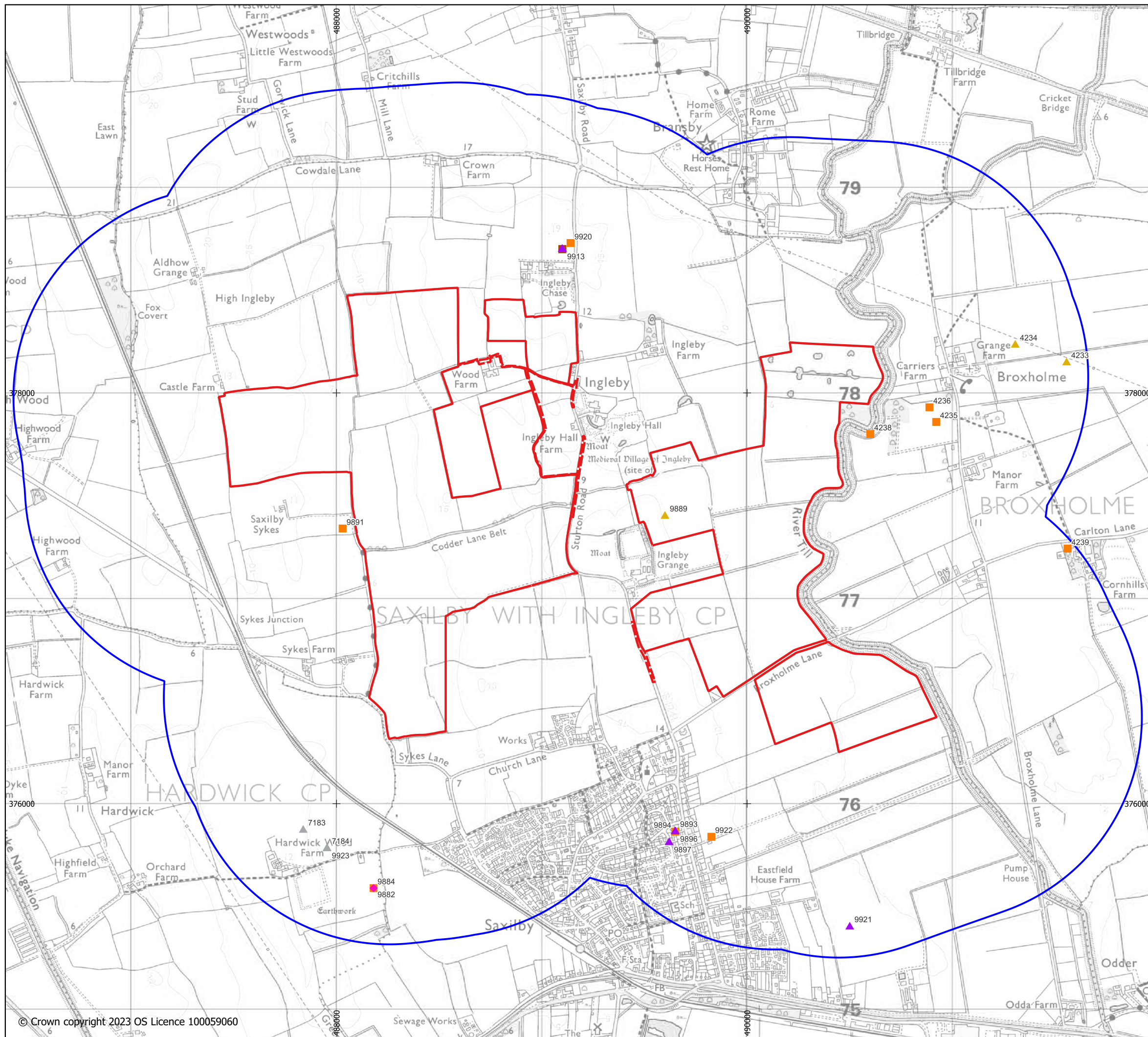
West Burton Solar Project

Environmental Statement Appendix 13.1: Archaeological Desk Based Assessments (Part 2 of 4)

Prepared by: Lanpro Services
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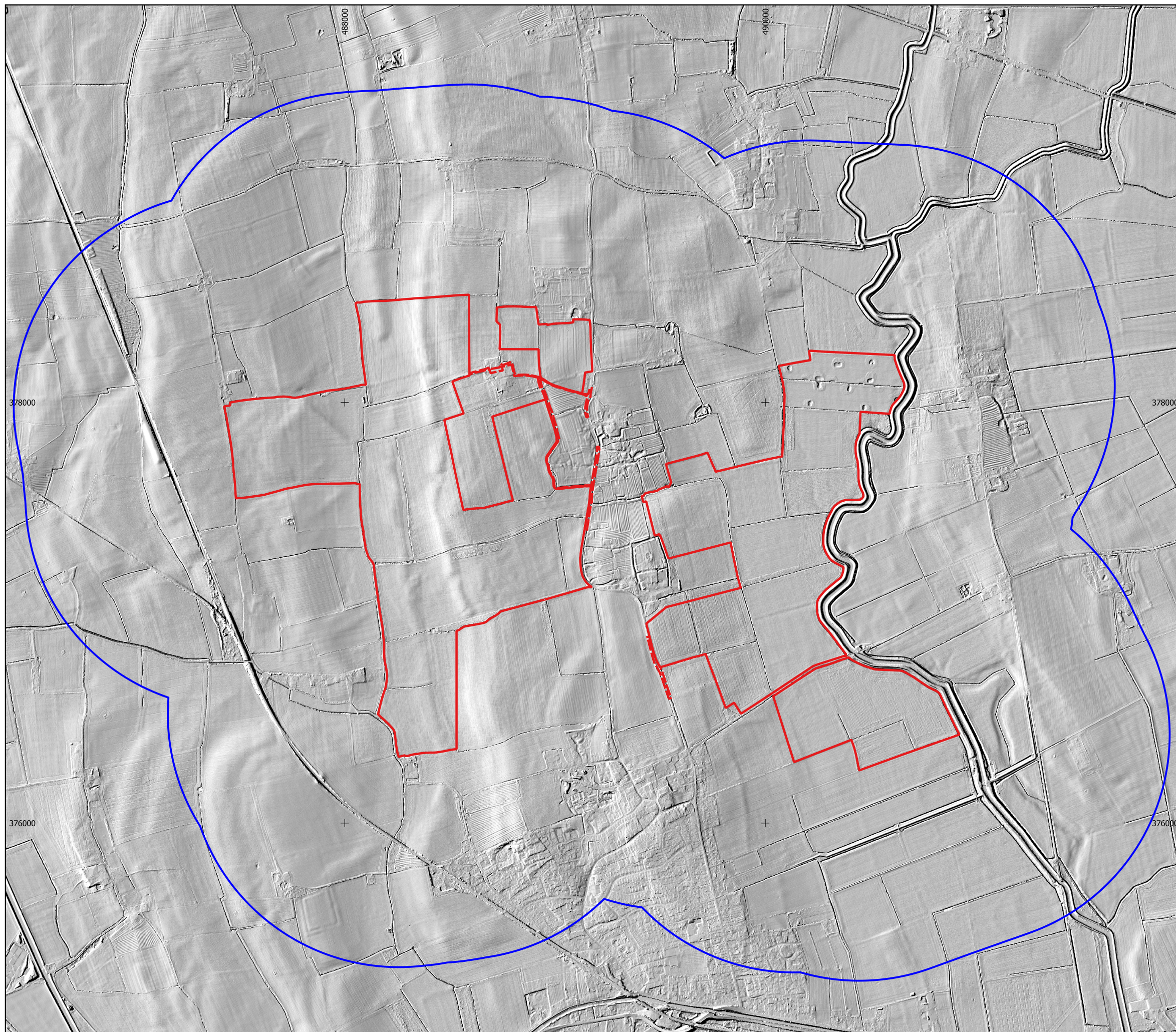


- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- ▲ Iron Age
- ▲ Roman
- ▲ Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- ◆ Modern



0 250 500 750 1,000 m

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






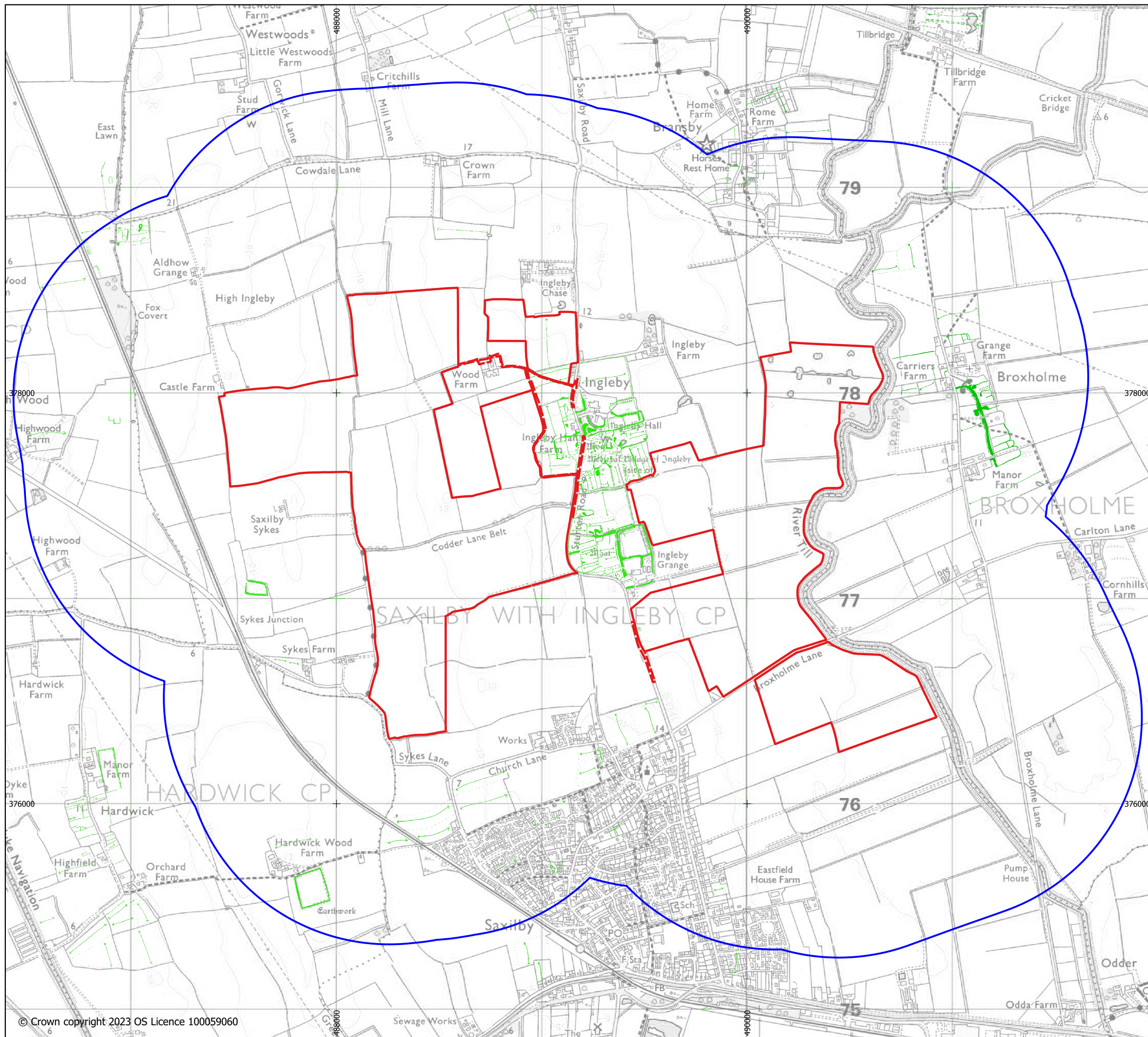
-  Study Site
-  Site Access
-  Search Area (1km)



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



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

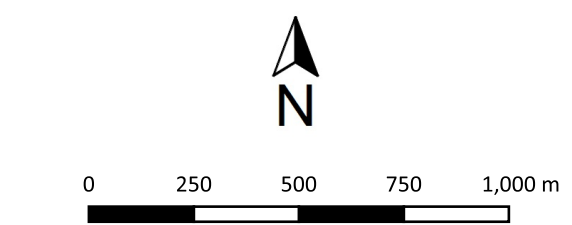
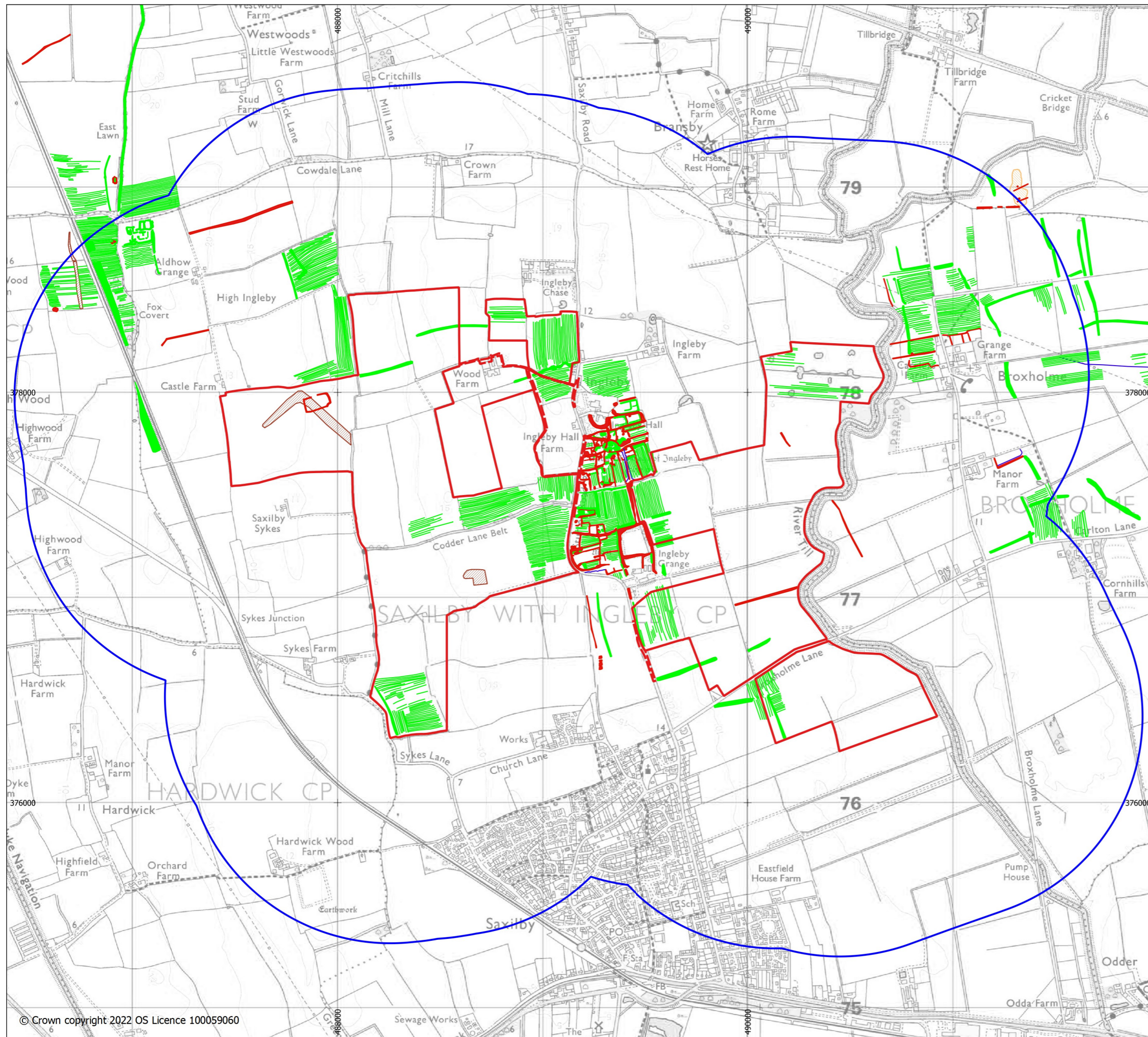


Figure 4. The West Burton 2 study site and 1km search area with the location of NMP data



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

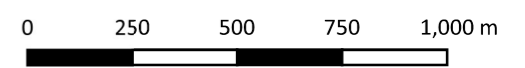
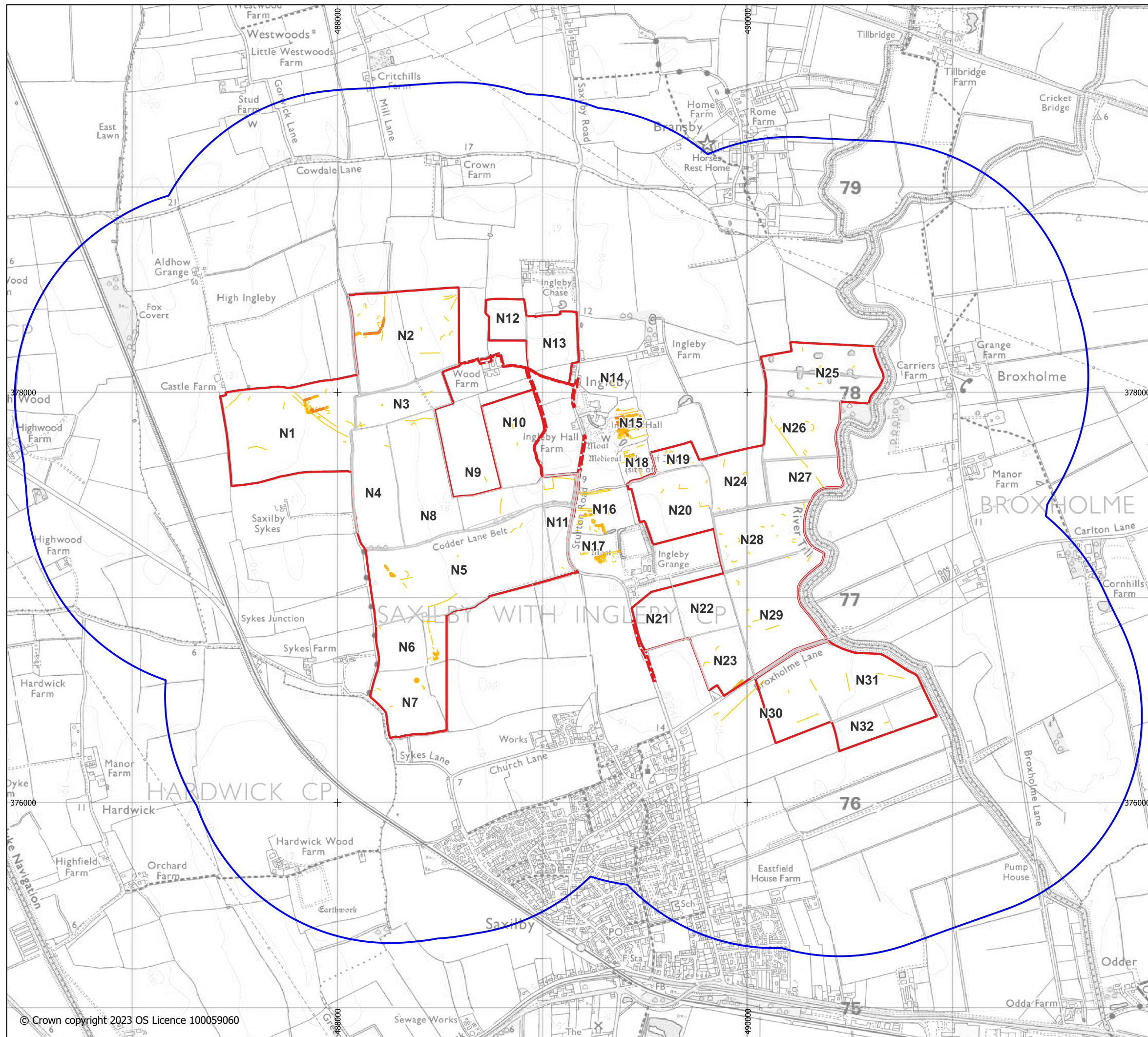


Figure 5. The West Burton 2 study site and 1km search area with the location of air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation



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

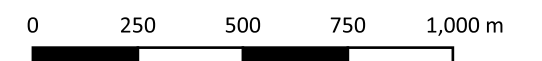


Figure 6. The West Burton 2 study site and 1km search area with the field numbering system and location of geophysical anomalies considered to have an archaeological origin





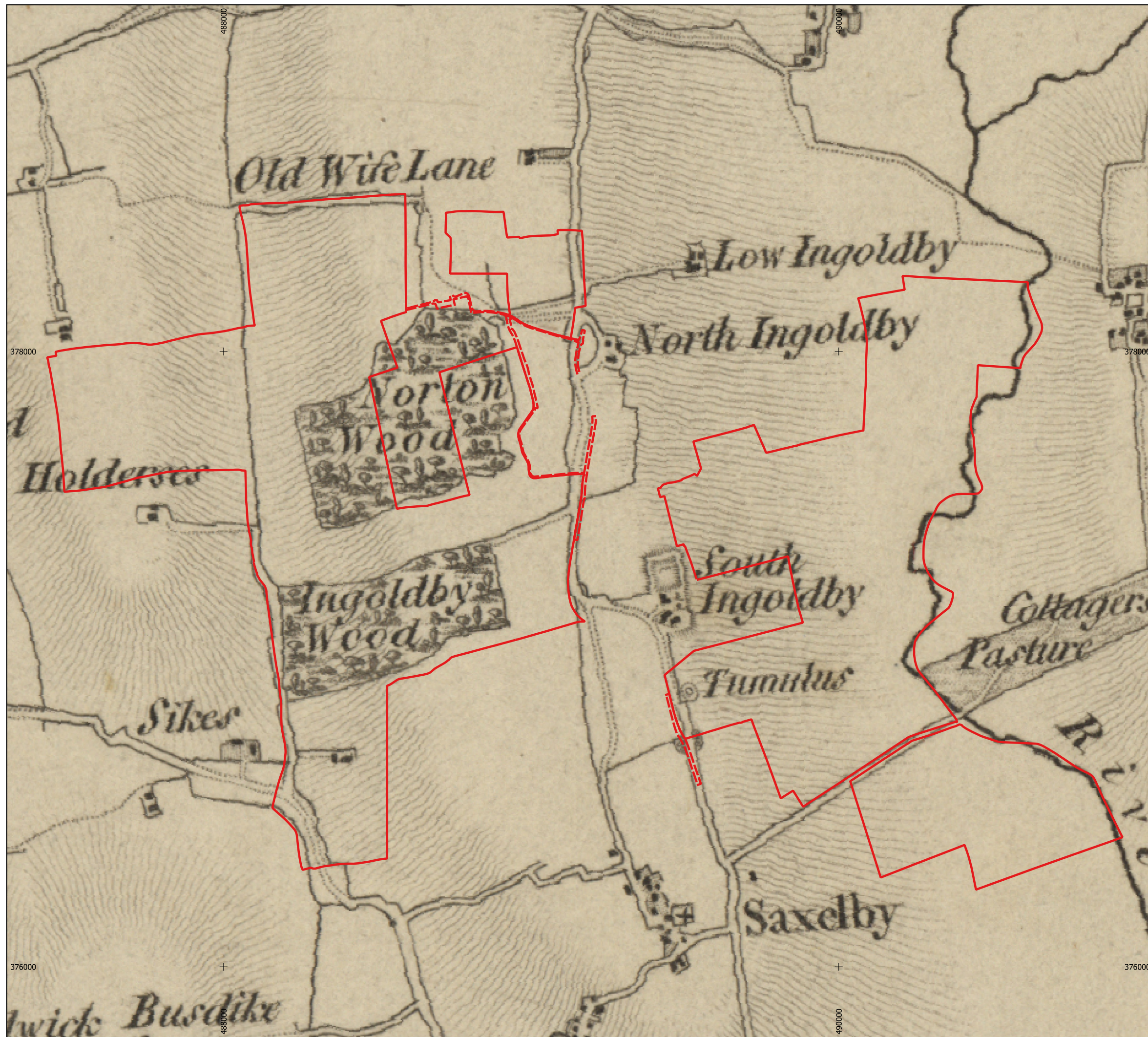


-  Study Site
-  Site Access



Figure 7. Post-1798 unnamed plan of Ingleby-in-Saxilby



-  Study Site
-  Site Access

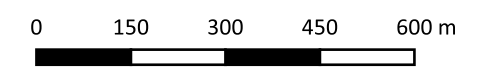




Figure 8. Extract from the Ordnance Survey Old Series one-inch map of 1824

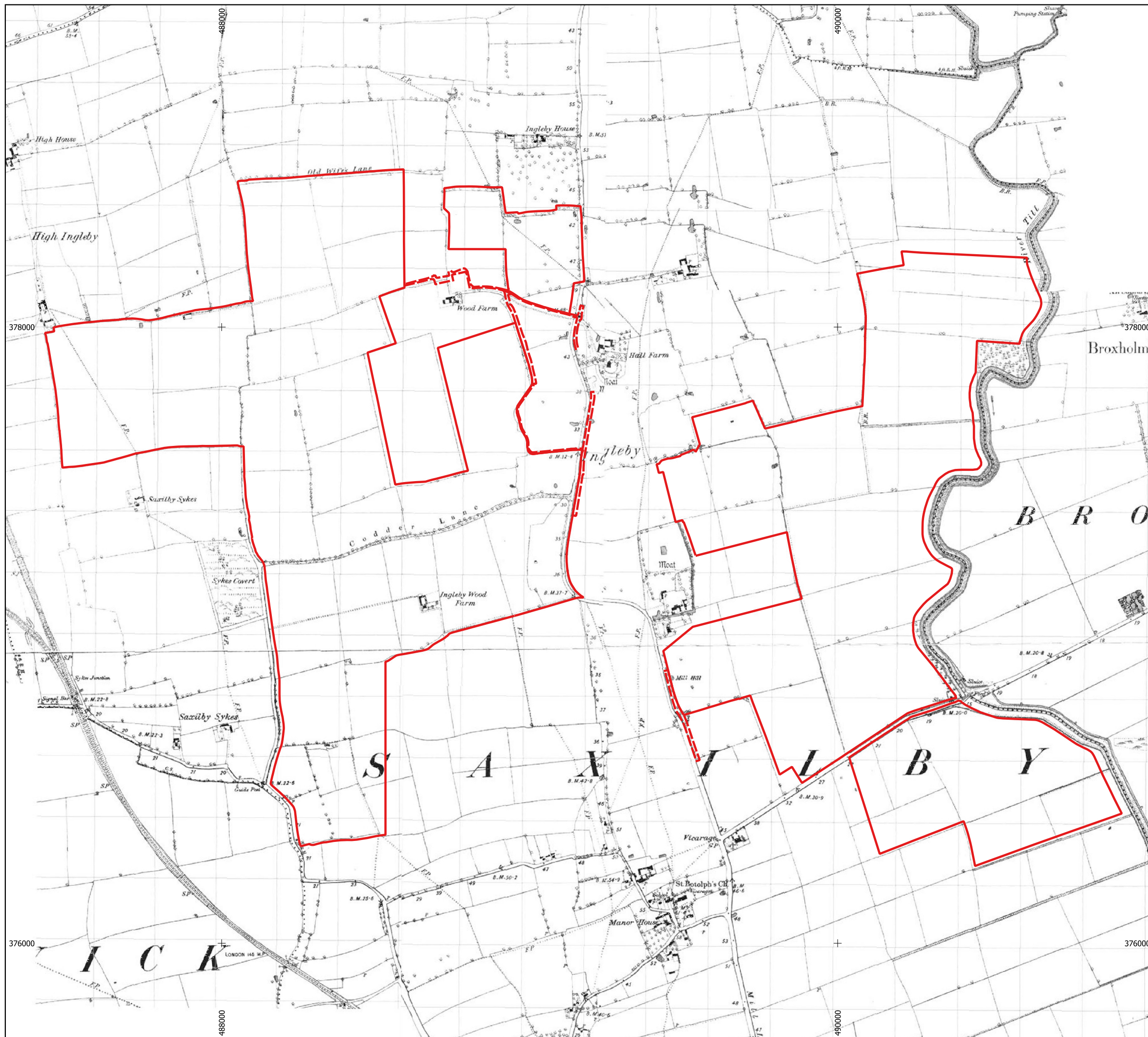


-  Study Site
-  Site Access



0 100 200 300 400 500 m

Figure 9. 1839 Plan of the land flooded by the River Till





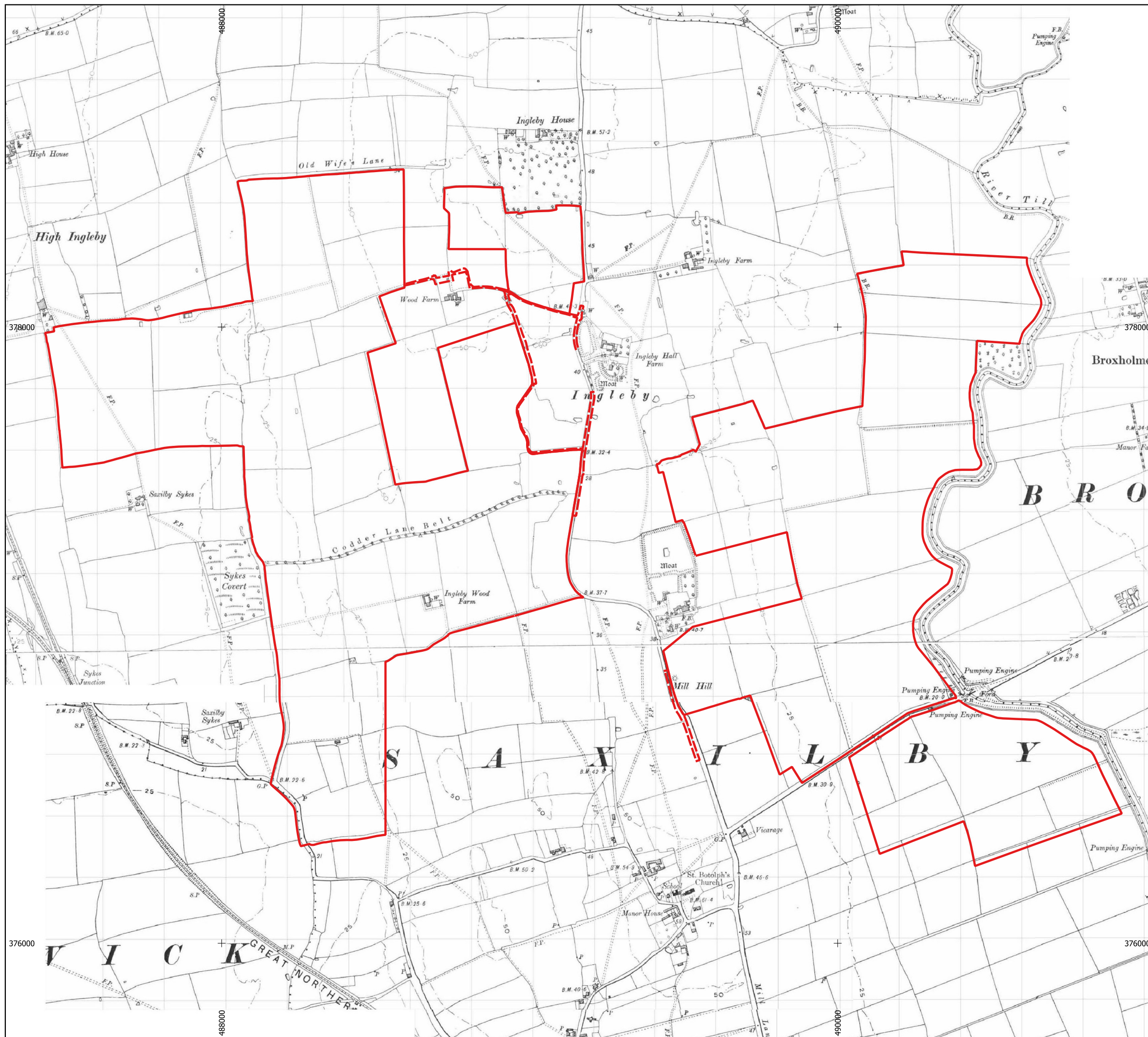


-  Study Site
-  Site Access



Figure 10. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1885



-  Study Site
-  Site Access



0 150 300 450 600 m

Figure 11. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1900



- Study Site
- Site Access

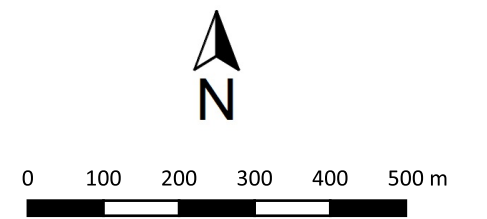
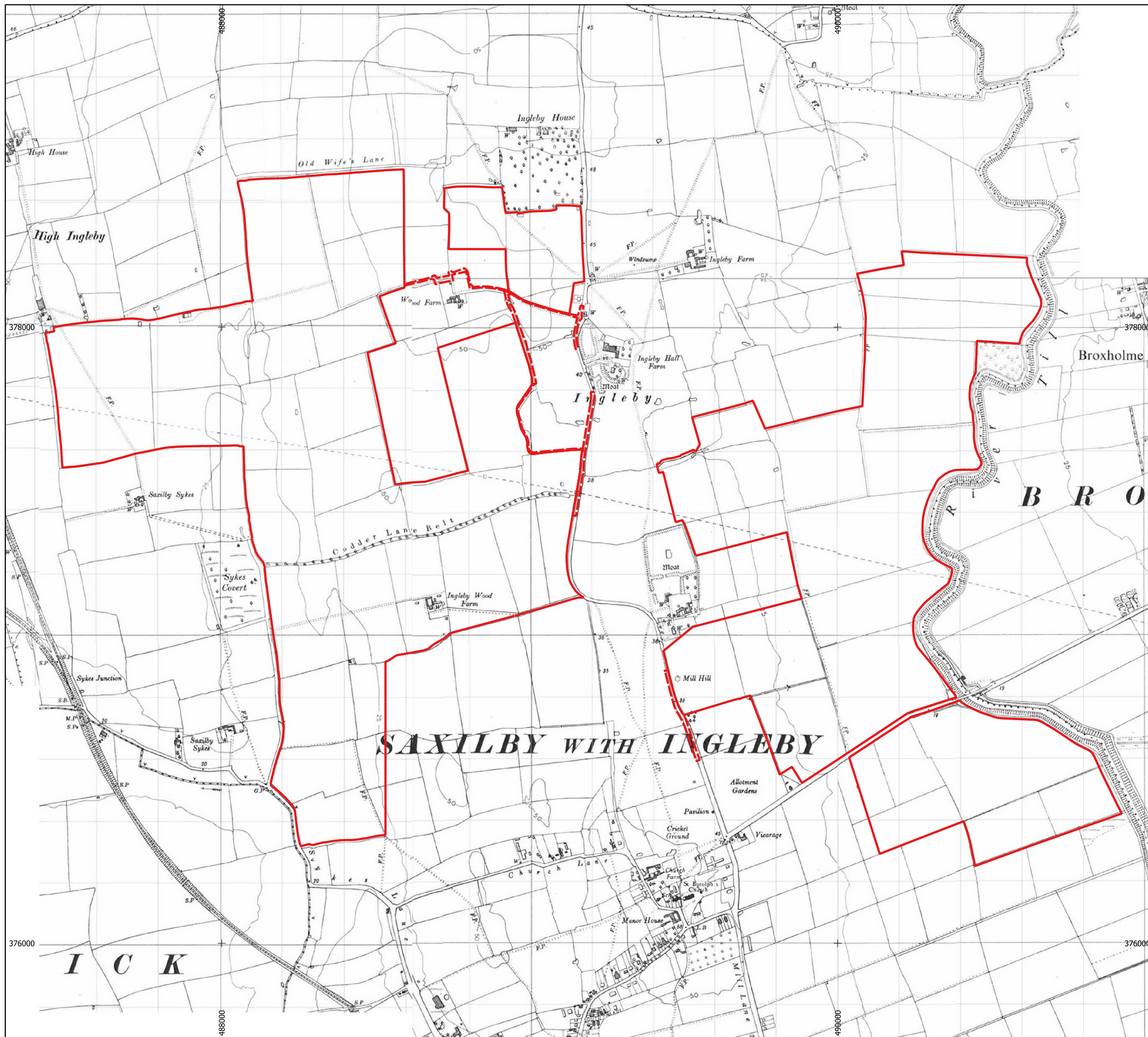


Figure 12. 1917 Map of an Estate at Saxilby-cum-Ingleby





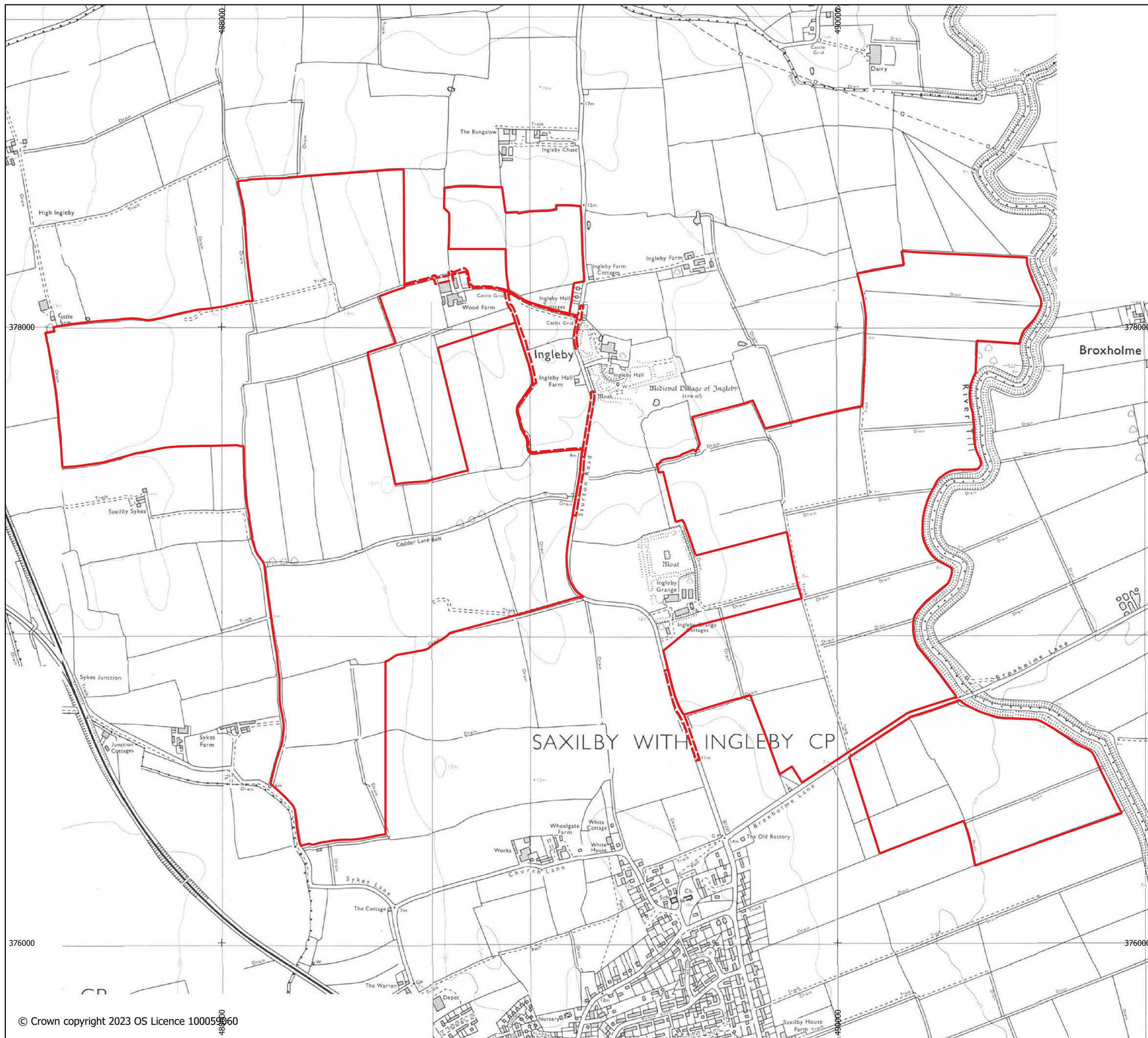
-  Study Site
-  Site Access



Figure 13. Extract from the Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1951







-  Study Site
-  Site Access



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

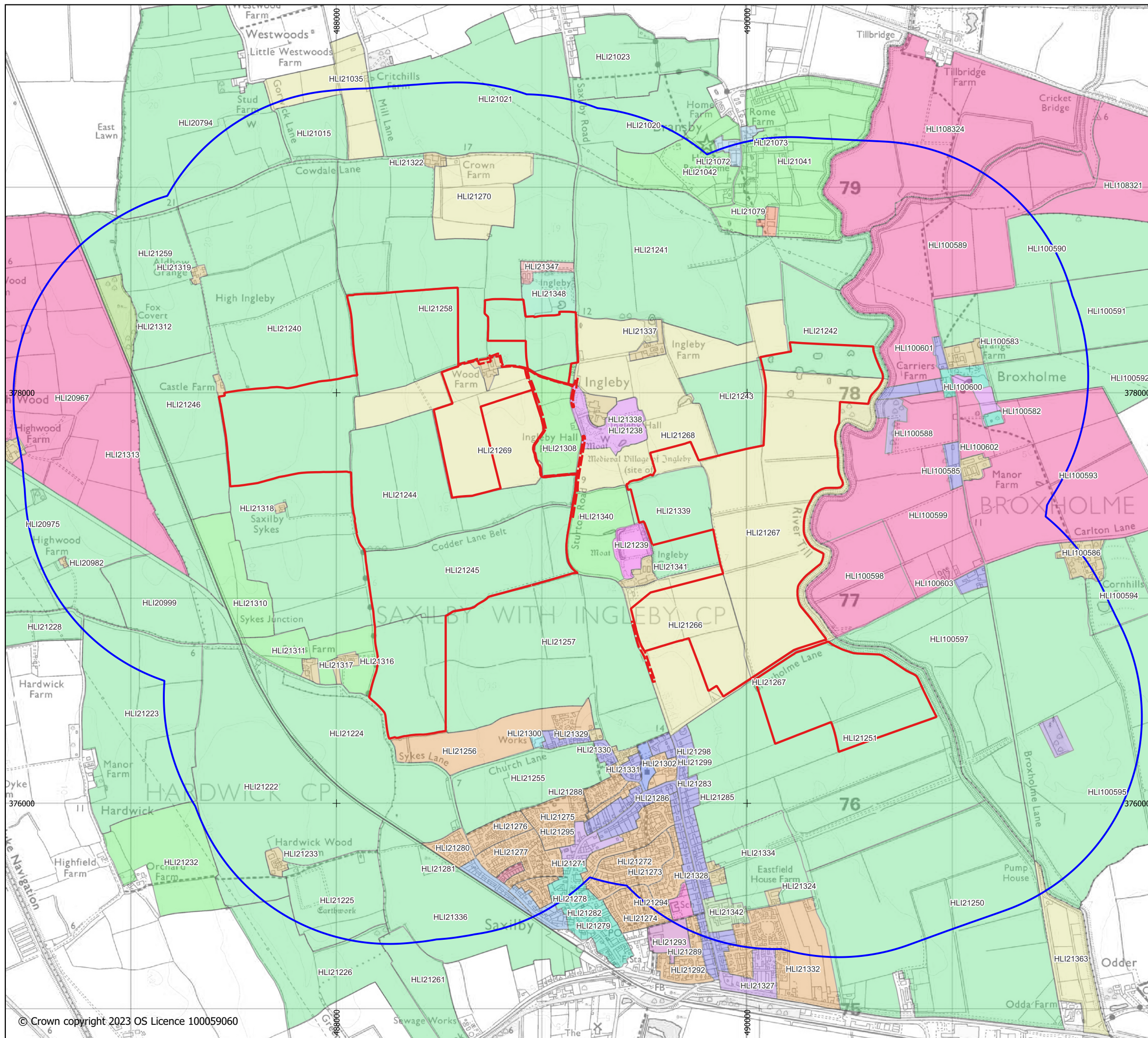


-  Study Site
-  Site Access



0 150 300 450 600 m

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



- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Study Site | Religious |
| Site Access | Terraced Housing (C20th) |
| Search Area (1km) | Village Farmstead |
| Ancient Enclosure | |
| Country House | |
| Detached Housing (C20th) | |
| Educational | |
| Flats and Apartments | |
| Fox Coverts | |
| Historic Settlement Core | |
| Isolated Farmstead | |
| Landscape Park | |
| Livestock Rearing | |
| Medieval High Status Residence | |
| Medieval Village Earthworks | |
| Modern Fields | |
| Other Factory | |
| Parliamentary Planned Enclosure | |
| Planned Residential Development | |
| Plantation Woodland | |
| Post 1960s Semi Detached Housing | |
| Pre 1960s Semi Detached Housing | |
| Private Planned Enclosure | |

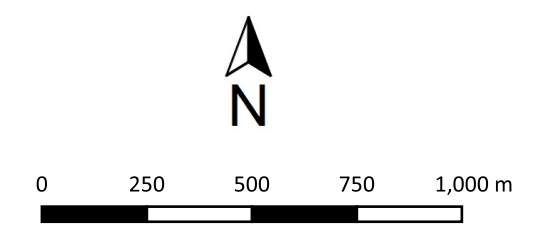


Figure 16. Historic Landscape Characterisation of West Burton 2 study site and 1km search area

Appendix 1: Gazetteer

The following table provides details of heritage assets recorded on Historic England's NHLE, the NRHE, Lincolnshire HER, and the PAS for 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:							
1003570	MLI54225	324620	Deserted village of North Ingleby	<p>A moated earthwork and probable remains of Ingleby Deserted Medieval Village. The earthworks associated with this moat are typical of a deserted village. There is a foundation of one building, probably a church or chapel. In the parish church of Saxilby is a list of incumbents at Ingleby from Domesday until the last listed in 1416. Set up in a wall within the farmhouse is what was probably a holy water stoup, which according to a 19th century inscription was excavated from the site. There are two settlements in close proximity and with close links that have been identified (North and South).</p> <p>A watching brief was conducted in 1997 and the alignment of the north side of the moat was identified, and a series of deposits associated with its infilling was recorded. Animal bone was recovered from the fill, including a partial red deer skull with antler. A quantity of leather was also found including at least three shoes dated to the early to mid-16th century. Two sherds of residual late Saxon pottery were also recovered; one was found in a floor layer which sealed another layer with an early 13th century pottery sherd.</p> <p>A watching brief was undertaken in 2013, with the northern edge of the moat surrounding the former manor was recorded, and a small quantity of 14th to 16th century tile was recovered from the primary fill.</p>	SK 89289 77694	SM	Medieval
1016797	MLI50523	32651	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
1064072	MLI96571	-	The Old Hall	Late 15th century house with 17th, 18th and 20th century alterations and additions. It is a timber frame construction	SK 89116 75620	LB II*	Post-medieval to Modern

NHLE ID	HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Designation	Period
				with rendered panels and a steeply pitched pantile roof with two brick gable stacks.			
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 anti 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 splayed 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
1147263	MLI96825	-	Ingleby Chase	House which dates to c.1830. It is rendered with a slate hipped roof with four moulded brick stacks.	SK 89051 78623	LB II	19th century
1308588	MLI96860	512233	The Manor House	16th century houses with 18th, 19th and 20th century alterations and additions. It is red brick with dark headers used is diaper work with a rendered front and pantiled roof with raised brick coped gables. It was a larger house but has been reduced in size and reorientated.	SK 89461 76069	LB II	Post-medieval to Modern
1308593	MLI96861	-	103 And Pump, High Street	Mid-19th century smithy, which is now a workshop, and pump. The building is of red brick with a half hipped pantiled roof with an anti off-centre ridge stack. The pump has a timber casing and handle with a lead barrel and spout within a circular stoneware basin with a square stone surround.	SK 89170 75667	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
1359490	MLI51474	324641	Church of St Botolph	Parish church with 12th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th century features. It is of coursed limestone rubble and ashlar and lead roofs.	SK 89514 76151	LB I	Medieval to Modern

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
HER and NRHE 'monument' records:					
MLI50306	324623	Moated Site, Ingleby Grange,	Earthworks of a moated enclosure, likely to have been the principal manorial moat containing residential buildings.	SK 8945 7720	Medieval
MLI50307	324654	Medieval Moated Site, Sykes Farm, Saxilby	Location of a rectangular moated enclosure noted as cropmarks and earthworks. Finds including glazed ridge tile, split stone tile and pottery were also identified at this location.	SK 8761 7705	Medieval
MLI50315	326438 1059105	Bransby Settlement	Site of the settlement of Bransby.	SK 8994 7920	Medieval
MLI50391	-	Late medieval Deer Park at Ingleby Hall	Location of remains and earthworks of a late medieval deer park.	SK 8930 7808	Medieval
MLI50488	-	Possible pillow mound	Site of a possible pillow mound indicated by a prominent bank, but may also be the remains of a rabbit warren.	SK 8940 7735	Medieval
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 9103 7808	Medieval
MLI50535	324623	DMV Earthworks	Earthwork remains of a settlement at South Ingleby.	SK 8929 7731	Medieval
MLI50606	-	Butt Fragment of flint axe	Find spot of a fragment of a flint axe.	SK 9082 7888	Prehistoric

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
MLI50619	-	Polished axe found N of Ingleby Grange	Find spot of a polished stone axe.	SK 8945 7743	Prehistoric
MLI51515	324623	Neolithic Stone Axe, Broxholme	Find spot of polished coarse stone axe.	SK 9112 7885	Prehistoric
MLI51796	-	Post Medieval Settlement of Broxholme	Location of the post-medieval settlement of Broxholme.	SK 9104 7808	Post-medieval
MLI51807	-	Stone Fishing Net Weight	Find spot of a stone fishing net weight.	SK 9050 7680	Undated
MLI52142	-	Cornhills Farm, Broxholme	Location of a partially extant 19th century farmstead.	SK 9163 7718	19th century
MLI52454	-	Undated Burials, Bransby	The remains of several human burials identified during the digging of post holes.	SK 8990 7890	Undated
MLI52515	1053347	Ridge and Furrow, Bransby	Earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow, to the east of Bransby.	SK 9029 7926	Medieval
MLI52549	324644	Soilmark Circles	Location of circles showing as soilmarks.	SK 8684 7747	Undated
MLI52554	1059114	Cropmark and Earthwork Enclosures	Location of cropmark and earthwork enclosures.	SK 8693 7787	Medieval
MLI52555	-	Medieval Mounds	Location of potential earthwork mounds.	SK 8682 7866	Medieval
MLI52556	1059113	Ridge and Furrow	Earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8657 7774	Medieval
MLI52558	1059113	Ridge and Furrow	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8674 7863	Medieval
MLI52597	-	Iron Age Pottery Sherd	One sherd of Iron Age Pottery bound in a ditch.	SK 8780 7550	Iron Age
MLI52598	-	Rectangular Cropmark and Earthwork Enclosure known as Busdyke	Location of a cropmark and earthwork enclosure.	SK 8787 7558	Medieval

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
MLI52599	-	Romano British Pottery	Pottery found in the area after ploughing.	SK 8780 7550	Iron Age
MLI52600	324660	Flint Axe	Find spot of a flint axe.	SK 8820 7640	Prehistoric
MLI52616	1059110	Ridge and Furrow	Earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8779 7579	Medieval
MLI52735	-	Bronze Age Flint	Find spot of a flint.	SK 9120 7790	Prehistoric
MLI52759	-	Silver Coin	Find spot of a silver coin.	SK 9085 7780	Post-medieval
MLI52760	-	Windmill	Site of a windmill shown on historic mapping.	SK 9140 7730	Post-medieval
MLI52762	-	Bridge	Site of a bridge shown on historic mapping.	SK 9070 7840	Post-medieval
MLI52767	324647	Roman Pottery	Find spot of Roman material, including pottery and coins.	SK 8980 7580	Roman
MLI52770	-	Two Neolithic Polished Stone Axes	Find spot of two polished stone axes.	SK 8860 7840	Prehistoric
MLI52773	1059104	Mill Hill, Ingleby Grange	Location of an earthwork mound, named as 'Mill Hill', thought to mark the location of a former windmill.	SK 8947 7686	Post-medieval
MLI52776	-	Carved Stone In St Botolphs Church	A number of carved stones built into the wall of St. Botolph's Church.	SK 8951 7614	Early medieval
MLI52778	-	Part of A C13 Key	Find spot of part of a 13th century key.	SK 8740 7880	Medieval
MLI52779	-	Roman Pottery, Ingleby Hall Farm	A find spot of a scatter of pottery.	SK 8930 7780	Roman
MLI52780	324657	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe	Find spot of a polished stone axe.	SK 8950 7810	Prehistoric

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
MLI52781	891716	Neolithic Stone Axe	Find spot of a coarse polished stone axe.	SK 8857 7587	Prehistoric
MLI52782	-	Roman Pottery	Find spot of pottery and a sherd of worn Samian.	SK 8700 7880	Roman
MLI52786	-	Neolithic Polished Stone Axe	Find spot of a polished stone axe.	SK 8850 7840	Prehistoric
MLI52787	-	Four Silver Coins	Find spot of silver coins.	SK 8880 7790	Medieval
MLI52788	324617	Worked Flint Flake	Find spot of a worked flint flake.	SK 8880 7790	Prehistoric
MLI52789	1059112	Ridge and Furrow	Probable earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8779 7668	Medieval
MLI52790	-	Saxilby Medieval Settlement	Location of the settlement of Saxilby.	SK 8919 7550	Medieval
MLI52791	-	Saxilby Post-Medieval Settlement	Location of the post-medieval settlement of Saxilby.	SK 8919 7550	Post-medieval
MLI52793	891713	Medieval Monastic Grange	Site of a monastic grange.	SK 8705 7877	Medieval
MLI52794	1059116	Ridge and Furrow	Probable earthwork of ridge and furrow.	SK 8861 7879	Medieval
MLI52796	326439	Neolithic Flint Axe	Find spot of a flint axe.	SK 9048 7674	Prehistoric
MLI52821	-	Romano-British Grey Ware Pottery and Tile	Find spot of grey ware pottery and roof tile.	SK 8761 7704	Roman
MLI54225	324620	Deserted Village of North Ingleby	Location of a moated earthwork and probable remains of Ingleby Deserted Medieval Village. This includes the Scheduled portion of medieval Ingleby as well as the wider surrounding area.	SK 8924 7794	Medieval
MLI54228	-	Post-Medieval Remains, Gables Manor, Ingleby	Location of demolition deposits including a pit and gully and a brick structure which may have been a cellar of a water tank.	SK 8927 7787	Post-medieval

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
MLI84694	-	Possible medieval or post medieval hollow way, Saxilby	Site of a possible medieval or post-medieval hollow way identified during a watching brief.	SK 8937 7622	Medieval - Post-medieval
MLI87213	-	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, High Street, Saxilby	Site of a former Wesleyan Methodist chapel.	SK 89110 75542	19th century - Modern
MLI90946	-	Cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure, Saxilby	Cropmark prehistoric or Romano-British enclosure.	SK 90122 75880	Prehistoric - Roman
MLI92375	-	Ingleby House park, Saxilby	Location of a park marked on historic mapping.	SK 89038 78372	19th century
MLI92376	-	Manor House park, Broxholme	Location of a park marked on historic mapping.	SK 91150 77939	19th century
MLI96994	-	Site of 105 High Street, Saxilby with Ingleby	Site of a late 17 th century, timber-framed house which became a store and has been demolished.	SK 89167 75626	Post-medieval
MLI98430	-	Former Farmhouse, Mill Farm, Saxilby	Site of a former farmhouse which has been demolished.	SK 89881 75626	19 th century
MLI98502	-	Mesolithic Microlith, Highwood Farm, Torksey	Find spot of a microlith.	SK 865 775	Mesolithic
MLI98933	-	Culvert, Gables Manor, Ingleby	Location of a brick and stone culvert recorded during a watching brief.	SK 8927 7789	Post-medieval
MLI115968	-	Farm Buildings, Cornhills Farm, Broxholme	Complex of mid-19 th century farm buildings centred around a likely 18 th century threshing barn.	SK 91648 77149	Post-medieval – 19 th century
MLI116079	891712	Ridge and furrow to the north of Saxilby	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8855 7599	Medieval
MLI116080	891712	Ridge and furrow west of Sturton Road, Saxilby	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8938 7629	Medieval
MLI116082	-	Ridge and Furrow, Mill Road Farm, Saxilby	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8986 7558	Medieval
MLI116084	-	Site of Saxilby Mill	Site of a windmill marked on historic mapping.	SK 8985 7542	19 th century

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
MLI116087	-	Stables, Mill Farm, Saxilby	Site of stable blocks which have been demolished.	SK 89869 75639	19 th century
MLI116088	-	Cart Shed, Mill Farm, Saxilby	Site of a cart shed which has been demolished.	SK 89879 75652	19 th century
MLI116330	-	House and Outbuildings, 17 Church Lane, Saxilby	Site of former house and outbuildings which have been demolished.	SK 89391 76210	19 th century
MLI118785	-	Highwood Farm, Torksey	Location of Highwood Farm, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8668 7717	19 th century
MLI119082	-	The Grange, Broxholme	Location of The Grange, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 9103 7818	19 th century
MLI119084	-	Aldhow Grange (High House), Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Aldhow Grange, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8731 7857	19 th century
MLI119085	-	Castle Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Castle Farm, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8741 7808	19 th century
MLI119086	-	Unnamed Farmstead, Saxilby with Ingleby	Site of a demolished 19 th century outfarm.	SK 8788 7804	19 th century
MLI119087	-	Ingleby Hall Farm (Wood Farm), Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Ingleby Hall Farm, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8875 7810	19 th century
MLI119088	-	Ingleby Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Ingleby Farm, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8952 7823	19 th century
MLI119089	-	Ingleby Grange, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Ingleby Grange, a redeveloped 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8950 7708	19 th century
MLI119090	-	Ingleby Hall Barns, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Ingleby Hall Barns, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8927 7793	19 th century
MLI119091	-	Unnamed Farmstead, Saxilby with Ingleby	Site of a demolished 19 th century outfarm.	SK 8937 7624	19 th century
MLI119092	-	(Ingleby Wood Farm), Saxilby with Ingleby	Site of Ingleby Wood Farm, a demolished 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8865 7712	19 th century

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
MLI119093	-	Saxilby Sykes, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Saxilby Sykes, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8773 7744	19 th century
MLI119094	-	Sykes Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Sykes Farm, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8803 7670	19 th century
MLI119095	-	Willow Tree Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Willow Tree Farm, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8785 7666	19 th century
MLI119098	-	Eastfield House Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of Eastfield House Farm, a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 9013 7552	19 th century
MLI119130	-	Hardwick Wood Farm, Hardwick	Location of Hardwick Wood Farm, an extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8771 7571	19 th century
MLI124902	-	Undated Pit, 17 Church Lane, Saxilby	Site of the remains of a single pit.	SK 8940 7621	Undated
MLI124914	-	Mill Road Farm, Saxilby with Ingleby	Location of a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8987 7564	19 th century
MLI124920	-	Undated Enclosure within Ridge and Furrow at Saxilby	Location of a small enclosure visible on LiDAR data.	SK 88574 76049	Undated
MLI125479	-	Unnamed Farmstead, Bransby	Location of a partially extant 19 th century farmstead.	SK 8994 7920	19 th century
MLI125480	-	Ridge and Furrow, Bransby	Area of ridge and furrow.	SK 8984 7918	Medieval
-	324635	Neolithic polished flint axe	Polished flint axe findspot.	SK 88650 78400	Neolithic
-	324638	Perforated Basalt hammer	Perforated basalt hammer 'found many years ago near Saxilby.'	SK 890 760	Bronze Age
-	891885	Possible Medieval Site at Cornhills Farm	Suggested moat, south of Cornhills Farm, possibly a non-antiquity.	SK 91730 76960	Medieval?
-	1365509	Lincoln And Gainsborough Railway	The Lincoln and Gainsborough Branch Railway was opened in 1849 by the Great North Railway. It became part of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway between Huntingdon and Doncaster in 1879.	SK 95000 71000	Post-Medieval

HER Ref.	NRHE ID	Name	Description	NGR	Period
-	1365550	Lincoln And Retford Railway	The Lincoln and Retford Railway opened in 1850 between Charlborough Junction on the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Junction Railway and Sykes Junction on the Great Northern Railway's Lincoln to Gainsborough Railway	SK 75000 82000	Post-Medieval
-	1412012	Royal Observer Corps monitoring post	The site of a Royal Observer Corps monitoring post. The site was built as part of an extensive network of posts designed to confirm and report hostile aircraft and nuclear attacks on the United Kingdom.	SK 88500 79230	Modern

HER Ref.	NRHE Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Period
HER and NRHE 'event' records					
ELI273	631904	Excavation of moated site	The principal building range was excavated in 1966-67 and apparently comprised an aisled hall, two-storey solar block with garderobe tower and a kitchen.	SK 8761 7704	Medieval
ELI546	1318690	Archaeological watching brief at St. Botolph's Church, Saxilby	Archaeological watching brief at St. Botolph's Church, Saxilby.	SK 8951 7614	Unknown
ELI562	1154091	Gables Manor, Ingleby	A watching brief was conducted during the construction of a conservatory and extension at Gables Manor, Ingleby. Various remains of late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date were recorded.	SK 8927 7787	Early medieval / Medieval / Post-medieval
ELI747	-	Site visit to Broxholme DMV	A site visit was made to Broxholme deserted medieval village.	SK 9115 7800	N/A
ELI951	1348000	Development at Church Lane Farm, Church Lane, Saxilby	A watching brief was conducted during groundworks for development at Church Lane Farm, Church Lane, Saxilby. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered.	SK 8931 7622	None
ELI2200	1236700	Saxilby to Sturton by Stow pipeline project	A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks for watermain replacement. One possible archaeological feature was exposed in line with a hollowway at North Ingleby. This feature had been truncated by road construction but survived as a discreet limestone metalling within a plastic clay matrix. The context was not associated with any datable material and any definitive interpretation is thus difficult. However, the feature may have been the remains of a track associated with the hollow way.	SK 8917 7757	Medieval? / Undated
ELI4217	1438196	Church Farm, Church Lane, Saxilby	Archaeological watching brief conducted during groundworks for a housing development east of Church Lane, Saxilby. A possible medieval or post-medieval hollow way was identified	SK 8941 7624	Medieval / Post-medieval

HER Ref.	NRHE Ref.	Name	Description	NGR	Period
ELI5144	-	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. The surveyed buildings comprised a late 18th century farmhouse and part of the complex of mid-19th century farm buildings, built around a likely late 18th century threshing barn.	SK 91646 77158	Post-medieval
ELI9256	1513778	Ingleby Grange Farm, Saxilby	A scheme of archaeological monitoring was conducted during the groundworks for the construction of a new grain store and vehicle storage building, and the installation of a new gas pipeline at Ingleby Grange Farm, Saxilby. No archaeologically significant features, deposits or finds were encountered.	SK 8952 7713	None
ELI11007	1569511	Bransby Home of Rest for Horses, Bransby	A scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken during the groundworks for the construction of an exercise area for horses at Bransby Home of Rest for Horses. The site had been disturbed by 20th century rubbish disposal pits, and no archaeological remains or artefacts were encountered.	SK 8975 7917	None
ELI11114	-	Mill Farm, Mill Lane, Saxilby	A programme of historic building recording was conducted of the farm buildings at Mill Farm, Mill Lane, Saxilby, prior to their proposed demolition. The surveyed buildings comprise the former farmhouse, a range of stable buildings and a former cart shed and workshop, all dating to the mid to late 19th century, though with considerable 20th century alterations and extensions.	SK 89876 75639	Post-medieval
ELI11582	1582936	Gables Manor, Ingleby	A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for an extension to the care home at Gables Manor, Ingleby. The northern edge of the moat surrounding the former manor was recorded, and a small quantity of 14th to 16th century tile was recovered from the primary fill. A brick and stone culvert was also recorded, and is likely to be associated with later post-medieval occupation of the site.	SK 8927 7789	Medieval / Post-medieval
ELI12036	-	Land off Church Lane, Saxilby	A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken to inform proposed development on land off Church Lane, Saxilby. Magnetic anomalies clearly representing modern or relatively recent activity were recorded, but no archaeological features were identified.	SK 8907 7612	None
ELI12722	1606662	17 Church Lane, Saxilby	A programme of historic building recording was conducted during the demolition and redevelopment of the buildings at 17 Church Lane, Saxilby. The structures comprise a two-storey house and an attached range of single and two-storey outbuildings, all built in the mid-19th century. The buildings were constructed of brick and featured pitched pantile roofs. Demolition of the structures had already commenced by the time of the survey, with the outbuildings having been largely removed.	SK 89391 76210	19th century
ELI12863	1613528	17 Church Lane, Saxilby	A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording was conducted during groundworks for new residential development on land at 17 Church Lane, Saxilby. The remains of a single pit of unknown date was the only feature of archaeological significance identified, and no artefacts were recovered.	SK 8940 7620	None

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 commends an identification as a casket mount.	SK 91556 78147	Early 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; opposed triangular spurs project from the sides of the frame. Large oval eyes are indicated along with an oval ribbed panel between the rounded ears; a slit mouth is set just above the projecting basal 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
7183	Coin Hoard	Iron Age coins of the North-Eastern region / Corieltavi dating to the period c.60-20 BC. Probably part of Treasure case 2020T897 (LIN-27E509) 5 Iron Age coins.	SK 87838 75871	Prehistoric
7184	Coin Hoard	Iron Age coin hoard (5 coins) of the North-Eastern region / Corieltavi dating to the period c.50-20 BC. (See also LIN-8CB6EE which part of the same coin hoard.1) Uninscribed North-Eastern silver unit? ABC 1800 (50-20 BC).	SK 87954 75782	Prehistoric
9882	Coin	A complete, silver, hammered, medieval penny. Double stamped making the bust and legends on the reverse and obverse partially illegible. Probably Richard I (1189-99).	SK 88181 75589	Medieval
9883	Medal	A lead commemorative medal commemorating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, 1897. Heavily abraded. Obverse: Bust left; [VICTORIA QUEEN OF] ENGLAND...[EM]PRESS OF INDIA. Reverse: COMMEMORATION OF THE JUBILEE QUEEN VICTORIA Diameter: 37.02 mm; thickness: 3.13mm	SK 88181 75589	Modern
9884	Medal	A lead commemorative medal commemorating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, 1897. Central perforation cracked and worn. Obverse: Bust left; [VICTORIA QUEEN OF] ENGLAND [EM]PRESS OF INDIA Reverse: COMMEMORATION OF THE JUBILEE QUEEN VICTORIA END [...]JOW [...] LINCOLN	SK 88181 75589	Modern

PAS ID	Artefact	Description	NGR	Period
9889	Staff	A cast copper-alloy terminal, probably from a staff. The object is a hollow sphere with regular lozenge-shaped perforations creating openwork decoration. At each point of the lozenges there is a raised pellet.	SK 896 774	Early Medieval
9891	Finger Ring	An incomplete silver posy ring of medieval date. The outer hoop is engraved with an inscription which reads: INGI.LLI.AIN.JUE. The black letter inscription is not sufficiently clear to attempt a transliteration or a translation of the sentence.	SK 8803 7734	Medieval
9892	Coin	A copper alloy radiate or nummus of an uncertain emperor dating to the period AD 260 - 402. Uncertain reverse type. Mint uncertain.	SK 89650 75864	Roman
9893	Brooch	An incomplete copper alloy Umbonate disc brooch of Roman date. The brooch is circular in plan with broken and worn edges and has a conical projection at its centre. The conical boss is decorated with five remaining recessed petal-shaped cells, three of which retain traces of yellow enamel.	SK 89650 75864	Roman
9894	Thimble	A complete copper alloy thimble of medieval date. The thimble has a circular base, which has been bent out of shape, from which the sides taper inwards and curve towards the top where they form the crown, creating a dome.	SK 89650 75864	Medieval
9895	Finger Ring	An incomplete copper alloy finger ring of probable Roman date. Roughly 40% of the ring survives consisting of a D-sectioned hoop which widens to form an integral bezel. Both ends of the hoop are broken and worn and the finger ring appears to be undecorated.	SK8965075864	Roman
9896	Coin	A copper alloy sestertius of Antoninus Pius dating to the period AD 138 - 161 (Reece Period 7) Uncertain reverse type depicting quadriga left. Mint of Rome.	SK8965075864	Roman
9897	Harness Fitting	Late Iron Age to early Roman or Romano British copper alloy terret ring, possibly knobbed. The fragment probably comes from base of the object where the recess which forms the fixing point joins the rest of the ring. Dates to between c50 BC and c150 AD.	SK8962075811	Prehistoric/Roman
9898	Button And Loop Fastener	Roman or Romano British copper alloy button and loop fastener, similar to a Wild Class III. Only the 'button' remains, and this is eye shaped as opposed to the more usual teardrop or petal. The eye 'iris' diameter is 12mm and the pupil's 7mm. Dates to between c43 and c150 AD.	SK8962075811	Roman
9907	Buckle	Copper alloy annular buckle. The buckle frame is lozenge in cross-section. Across the centre is a small iron bar that wraps around both sides of the frame. It is possible that one of the ends wraps around a recessed part of the frame, which would indicate that this item is a clasp modified from an annular brooch.	SK891787	Medieval
9908	Coin	Illegible long crosscut farthing, probably Edward I.	SK891787	Medieval
9912	Coin	Medieval coin.	SK891787	Medieval
9913	Brooch	Incomplete copper alloy dolphin brooch. The brooch has circular wings in cross section and a tapering comma shaped bow. The bow is D-shaped in cross section and has a moulded ridge running its length down the centre.	SK891787	Roman

PAS ID	Artefact	Description	NGR	Period
9914	Pin	Incomplete lead pin head. The body is D-shaped in cross section, rectangular in plan and decorated around its perimeter with three circular lugs on each side. There is a raised rectangular panel in the centre of the body.	SK891787	Post-Medieval
9915	Coin	Post-medieval coin	SK891787	Post-Medieval
9916	Coin	Roman coin	SK891787	Roman
9917	Brooch	Incomplete enamelled copper alloy umbonate brooch. The brooch is circular, domed and would have had a series of lugs decorating the perimeter. Only three partial lugs remain, two of which contain the pin lug and catchplate on the reverse. complete lug is decorated with a circular groove.	SK891787	Roman
9918	Coin	Roman coin	SK891787	Roman
9919	Coin	Copper alloy Q-Radiate of Allectus (AD 293-6) (Reece Period 14), VIRTVS AVG, Galley left with mast and cabin, no waves. Probably C Mint Q(C). The type is that of the C Mint. RIC V, pt 2, p. 569, cf. 128.	SK891787	Roman
9920	Coin	Medieval coin	SK89147873	Medieval
9921	Steelyard Weight	Lead cast drop weight with traces of Iron fitting, now corroded.	SK905754	Roman
9922	Harness Pendant	Shield shaped harness pendant with zigzag line across, above and below four rectangles. Background blue enamel, small traces of gilding.	SK8982675839	Medieval
9923	Coin	An Iron Age Silver unit of the North-eastern region / Corietavi dating to the period c.50-20 BC. ABC 1782, BMC 3199-3200.Obv: boar right, curly tail, large solar rosette above. Rev: horse left, large pelletal sun ring, two pairs of pellets in rings below.	SK8795475782	Prehistoric

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

**WEST BURTON 3
WEST BURTON SOLAR PROJECT
LINCOLNSHIRE**

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

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Non-Technical Summary

Lanpro Services Limited was commissioned by West Burton Solar Project Limited to produce an archaeological desk-based assessment of land forming the West Burton 3 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 inform a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate (PINS).

The West Burton 3 study site comprises approximately 370ha situated between the villages of Marton to the north-west, Brampton and Torksey to the south-west, and Stow and Sturton-by-Stow in the north-east, within the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire. The study site consists of 33 fields, all of which are under arable cultivation, divided by hedgerows and scattered trees. The study site is bisected by the north-west/south-east aligned railway line between Gainsborough and Lincoln (NGR SK 85570 80353).

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, the results of previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, and the recent geophysical survey and air photo and LiDAR mapping, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman period remains within the study site. In particular geophysical survey has mapped several concentrations of likely Iron Age or Roman period settlement on the north-western and western sides of the study site.

The eastern side of the study site contains much of the former medieval Stow Park deer park, which includes two Scheduled sections of park pale, as well as the Scheduled remains of the associated medieval Bishop's Palace. These designated remains are located outside the study site and will not be directly impacted by any proposed development. There is also potential for the survival of buried remains relating to the medieval Stow Park DMV directly to the north of the Stow Park Bishop's Palace, although much of this area lies outside of the study site.

It is likely that the majority of the West Burton 3 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 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 3 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. It is also possible that remains associated with former post-medieval farmsteads and a brickworks, formerly situated within the study and depicted on 19th-century historical mapping, could survive but it is unlikely that these would be of greater than local significance.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This archaeological desk-based assessment of land forming the West Burton 3 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 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 in 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) guidelines *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

- 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 The 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 (MHCLG 2021) has since provided a definition of significance dependant on the following four interests: archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. 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 - 3.

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 4).

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 West Burton 3 study site (Figure 5). The NMP recorded earthwork and cropmark remains associated with the Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1019229) and non-designated (MLI5444) medieval remains of, all of which fall within the east of the study site.

- 3.8 Earthworks and cropmarks of various dates have also been identified within the west of the study site, including medieval ridge and furrow (MLI52501) within Field Q18 and the remains of a probable Roman trackway and field boundaries (MLI52489) within Fields Q5 and Q18. No other remains were identified during the NMP works within the remainder of the study site.

Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping Interpretation

- 3.9 A programme of air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation was undertaken to identify archaeological cropmarks or earthworks within the West Burton 3 study site (Figure 6; Deegan 2023). Within the Fields P1, P2 and P4 (see Figure 7), which adjoin the Scheduled remains of the medieval Bishop's Palace (NHLE 1019229), and which could also contain remains relating to Stow Park DMV (MLI52444), a series of earthworks, cropmarks, parchmarks, and soilmarks were recorded. These appear to represent medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow, field boundaries, and plough headlands.
- 3.10 Air photo and LiDAR mapping has identified features in the north-west of the study site that were postulated as forming the northern boundary of the deer park, which had been lost due to post-medieval reorganisation of the landscape and the impact of subsequent ploughing.
- 3.11 A possible trackway recorded in Fields Q5 and Q13, on the north-western side of the study site by the NMP (Figure 5) was also identified during the air photo and lidar mapping and interpretation undertaken for this assessment (Deegan 2023), and it has been suggested that this could be of a Roman period date. Ditches of an unknown date, possibly associated with the trackway, were recorded in Fields Q6 and Q7, immediately to the south. A swathe of indistinct cropmarks were in Fields Q6 – Q8 and Q14–Q18, that were interpreted as possibly being of a geological rather than archaeological origin.
- 3.12 Features of agricultural activity, including medieval and post-medieval plough headlands, ridge and furrow, and field boundaries, have been identified across the western half of the study site, many of which were also recorded by the NMP.

Geophysical Survey

- 3.13 An archaeological geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken across the study site between August 2021 and April 2022 (Figure 7; NAA 2022). The survey identified several concentrations of magnetic anomalies that could be indicative of buried archaeological deposits. These include a possible roadside settlement in Field Q9, directly to the south of the Roman road running between Ermine Street and the crossing point of the Rive Trent at Littleborough Roman Town (*Segelocum*), the line of which is followed by Till Bridge Lane / Stow Park Road (MLI50575). A possible Iron Age or Roman period ladder settlement was identified within Fields Q6 – Q8, Q15 and Q16 in the west of the study site, and several of the anomalies correspond with cropmark features identified by the air photo and LiDAR mapping (Figure 6; Deegan 2023). Other rectilinear and linear anomalies were identified

within the study site but lacked the necessary patterning to be conclusively interpreted, it was considered plausible that many of which are possibly of an agricultural origin.

- 3.14 An area of magnetic disturbance was identified in the south-west of the study site that is likely to be caused by debris associated with the former adjacent brick kilns/yard first recorded on an 1809 Sale Plan (Figure 8). Anomalies associated with agricultural activity were common across the study site. There are numerous linear anomalies that are likely to be caused by former field boundaries, many of which are recorded on 18th and 19th-century maps. Ridge and furrow occurred frequently in the survey results, as well as evidence of modern ploughing and land drains.

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 3 study site comprises approximately 370ha of agricultural land situated between the villages of Marton to the north-west, Brampton and Torksey to the south-west, and Stow and Sturton-by-Stow to the north-east, in the West Lindsey District of Lincolnshire (centred at NGR SK 85570 80353; Figure 1).
- 4.2 The study site is bounded to the north by Stow Park Road / Till Bridge Lane (A1500) and to the south by Cowdale Lane. It is crossed by the north-west/south-east aligned railway line between Gainsborough and Lincoln. Poplar Farm is situated to the north-west of the study site, and Stow Park Farm and Marton Moor Farm are located to the immediate west of the railway line. None of these farmsteads are included within the study site. Former buildings belonging to Moat Farm, located within the Scheduled remains of the Stow Park medieval Bishop's Palace (NHLE 1019229), are located outside the north-east of the study site; neither the buildings or the Scheduled Monuments are located within the study site.

- 4.3 The West Burton 3 study site consists of arable fields divided by hedgerows and scattered trees. The fields are generally large and typically have dividing hedgerows, with only isolated trees outside of field margins. A band of woodland, known as the West Lawn, is situated along the study site's south-western edge, with a further area of woodland surrounding the scheduled Stow Park medieval Bishop's Palace (NHLE 1019229). A narrow belt of woodland is also present along the route of the Gainsborough and Lincoln railway, shielding it from the adjacent Marton Moor and Stow Park farms.
- 4.4 The western half of the study site sits on a ridge, which runs north-south between Brampton and Marton. There is a downward slope towards the centre of the study site. The natural topography then rises in the east of the study site from the railway line. The lowest recorded level is located in Field Q24, where it is recorded at 5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Field Q1 in the north-west of the study site is recorded at 21m aOD, the far east of Field Q27, in the south-east of the study site, is recorded at 18m aOD, and Field P4 in the north-east is recorded at 17m aOD.

Geology and Soils

- 4.5 The recorded bedrock geology across the majority of the West Burton 3 study site comprises interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation; a band of Penarth Group mudstone is recorded along the western edge of the study site. Both geologies are sedimentary bedrock formed between 209.5 and 190.8 million years ago during the Triassic and Jurassic periods. A large band of superficial sands and gravels of the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member extends south-north through the centre of the study site, as well as along the western edge of the study site. A small area of Mid-Pleistocene Glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits are present within the north-west of the study site (BGS 2023).
- 4.6 The soils of the majority of the West Burton 3 study site comprise slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils. A band of naturally wet, very acid sandy and loamy soils runs north-south through the centre of the study site, and along its western edge. A small area of lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage extends into the south-western part of the study site (CSAI 2023).

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 3 study site does not contain any designated heritage assets.
- 5.4 There is one Scheduled Monument within the wider 1km search area, the remains of the medieval Bishop's Palace and deer park at Stow Park (NHLE 1019229), which are located immediately adjacent to the study site. The designated asset is divided across three separate areas: the site of the 'Bishop's Palace', which is now largely occupied by the modern farm buildings of Moat Farm within the north-east of the study site, and the 'West Lawn' and 'East Lawn' of the deer park, both of which comprise of the remains of former park pales (boundaries), and are located immediately to the south-west of the study site and c. 250m east of the south-east corner of the study site. The West Burton 3 study site boundary excludes all three elements of the Scheduled Monument and no development works will be undertaken within their boundaries.
- 5.5 There are a 16 Listed Buildings within the wider 1km search area, comprising the Grade I listed parish church of St Margaret of Antioch (NHLE 1359484) and 15 structures listed at Grade II. The majority of these are located within the villages of Marston and Brampton to the north-west and south-west of the West Burton 3 study site respectively. Three Grade II listed buildings are located along Till Bridge Lane to the immediate north of the study site. Two comprise the former Stow Park Station (NHLE 1064058) and its associated signal box (NHLE 1146606) located at the junction of Till Bridge Lane and the Gainsborough and Lincoln rail line, c. 70m east of Field Q11. Gallows Dale Farmhouse (NHLE 1146780) is also located c. 285m to the east of the north-eastern corner of the study site. 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 contains 10 records within the West Burton 3 study site.
- 5.9 The earliest recorded evidence for activity within the study site dates to the Neolithic, with a polished stone axe (MLI52435) discovered within Field P1, to the west of the 'Bishop's Palace' immediately to the south of Till Bridge Lane.
- 5.10 The West Burton 3 study site is located immediately south of a former Roman road (now followed by Till Bridge Lane; MLI50575), which linked Ermine Street north of Lincoln to the river Trent crossing at Littleborough Roman town (*Segelocum*). Chance finds of a Roman

period date have been identified to the north-east of Stow Park Farm, within the eastern half of the study site, including a copper ring (MLI52442), as well as a bronze strap-end, disc brooch, and 17 coins (MLI52441). In the north-west of the study site, in Fields Q5 and Q13, cropmarks interpreted as representing a probable Roman trackway have been recorded (MLI52489).

- 5.11 Stow Park medieval deer park (MLI50418) extends across the east of the study site, with the Scheduled earthworks of the former park boundary located adjacent to the study site on its south-western corner (NHLE 1019229). The Scheduled Monument also includes the site of the medieval 'Bishop's Palace' which sat within the park but is now occupied by the ruinous modern buildings of the former post-medieval Moat Farm (MLI116500), which are outside the study site boundary. The Stow Park Deserted Medieval Settlement (HER MLI52444) falls partially within the north-eastern edge of the study site, adjacent to the 'Bishop's Palace'. Medieval ridge and furrow (MLI52501) is also recorded in the west of the study site, but is no longer extant (Figure 6).
- 5.12 Rectory Farm (now Poplar Farm; MLI50066) is located adjacent to the north-western edge of the West Burton 3 study site. Although the majority of the farmstead is not located within the study site, the former site of a 19th-century farmhouse (MLI116491) partially extends into the study site.
- 5.13 The Lincolnshire HER contains three 'event' records wholly or partially within the West Burton 3 study site. Two of these comprise a series of investigations (ELI2571; ELI2755) carried out in Field P3, immediately north-east of Stow Park Farm (MLI116499). These investigations targeted previously recorded Roman period findspots (MLI52441), but did not identify any buried archaeological deposits. A negative watching brief was completed as part of the Blyborough to Cottam pipeline (ELI2197) and traversed Fields Q5, 10, 12 and 13, to the south-west of Till Bridge Lane.
- 5.14 The Lincolnshire HER contains a further 131 'monument' records within the wider 1km search area, which also includes NHLE designated heritage assets. The majority of these records date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The HER contains a further 31 'event' records relating to previous archaeological investigations carried out within the wider 1km search area, some of which recovered evidence of Roman, early-medieval and medieval remains, although the majority of investigations did not produce datable remains. Details of all HER records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figures 1 and 2.
- 5.15 The NRHE records one 'monument' record not included by the Lincolnshire HER within the West Burton 3 study site: the Lincoln and Gainsborough Railway (NRHE 1365509). This railway bisects the West Burton 3 study site, extending north-west/south-east through the centre of the study site. The NRHE records four further 'monument' records within the wider 1km search area that are not included by the Lincolnshire HER. These include a Roman artefact scatter (NRHE 324977), the 19th-century Torksey Golf Club (NRHE 832832), the Lincoln and Retford Railway (NRHE 1365509), and the former Torksey Station (NRHE

507096). The NRHE also records two additional ‘event’ records not documented by the Lincolnshire HER, south-west and north-east of the study site respectively: excavation of The Green, Stow (NRHE 971113) and a geophysical survey on land adjacent to Torksey (NRHE 1338557). Details of all NRHE records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions illustrated on Figures 1 and 2.

- 5.16 The PAS dataset contains 277 records within the wider 1km search area, with seven artefacts having been recovered from within the West Burton 3 study site. Five of these artefacts were recovered from Fields P1 and P4, immediately surrounding the site of Scheduled medieval Bishop’s Palace (NHLE 1019229) and comprise a Roman silver denarius (PAS 11052), several medieval silver coins (PAS 11043; 11053; 11054) and post-medieval lead shots/musket balls (PAS 11071). Part of a late Bronze Age socketed axe (PAS 11073) was recovered from Field Q24 to the north of the modern Stow Park farm, and a medieval silver coin (PAS 11043) was found in Field Q27, on the study site’s south-eastern side. In the wider 1km search area, five Neolithic to Iron Age artefacts are recorded by the PAS as being found to the west, south-west and south of the study site, and concentrations of Roman finds are recorded at Marton, adjacent to West Sykes Lane and along the dismantled railway line leading to Torksey. A concentration of early-medieval finds have been recovered west of the study site, across the area of The Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey (MLI125067) to the west of the study site. All but three of these find spots are located within the wider 1km search area and were discovered over 500m from the study site. Details of all PAS records are listed in a gazetteer in Appendix 1 and their positions marked on Figure 3.
- 5.17 All 457 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	2	12
Roman	5	96
Early medieval	0	49
Medieval	7	146
Post-medieval/19 th century	4	100
Modern	0	3
Unknown / Undated / None	3	30

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

- 5.18 The Lincolnshire HER and PAS hold two records relating to prehistoric activity within the West Burton 3 study site; the chance discovery of a Neolithic polished stone axe (MLI52435) in Field P1, and part of a Bronze Age socketed axe (PAS 11073) recovered during metal detecting in Field Q24.
- 5.19 There is a lack of evidence for Neolithic remains within the 1km search area with the majority of the evidence recorded by the Lincolnshire HER and PAS databases relating to chance finds. These include three Neolithic stone axes (HER MLI52498; MLI52786; PAS 11521), found in fields c. 960m and 40m west and c. 670m south of the study site respectively.
- 5.20 A fragment of a Bronze Age copper spearhead (PAS 8558) was recovered within a field immediately west of the railway line, c. 60m north of Field Q24. Other Bronze Age artefacts, including a barbed and tanged arrowhead (PAS 6767) and flint knife (PAS 11990) were recovered together in a field c. 500m south of the study site. A flat copper Bronze Age axe head (PAS 11411) was recovered north-east of Torksey, c. 920m south-west of the study site.
- 5.21 An Iron Age gold coin (PAS 8566), and an unidentified object (PAS 11963) were recovered c. 400m west and c. 690m south of the study site respectively.
- 5.22 No cropmarks or earthworks of a prehistoric date have been recorded within the wider 1km search area by the 1996 NMP project. A group of four well-defined ditches or boundaries (HER MLI90941) is recorded by the HER as being of a possible prehistoric date, c. 710m south of the West Burton 3 study site.
- 5.23 Geophysical survey has identified several concentrations of Iron Age and/or Roman settlement within the west of the study site (Figure 7). A series of anomalies were identified in Fields Q7, Q8, Q15, and Q16, which were suggested to represent possible enclosures, field boundaries and trackways possibly associated with an Iron Age and/or Roman period ladder settlement. A second concentration of rectilinear anomalies was identified within Field Q6. A series of linear anomalies within Field Q9 were considered to possibly represent a Roman roadside settlement to the immediate south of Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road (NAA2022). It is possible that an earlier prehistoric settlement also occurred at this location. Ditches identified as being of an unknown date were recorded in Fields Q 6 and Q7 by air photo and Lidar mapping (Figure 6; Deegan 2023), which correspond in part with geophysical anomalies and so are considered to be of the same origin.
- 5.24 Although the previously recorded evidence for prehistoric activity within the search area is limited, the results of the geophysical survey have clearly demonstrated the potential for the survival of previously unrecorded archaeological remains of an Iron Age and/or Roman date within the study site. 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)

- 5.25 There are five HER records associated with Roman activity within the 1km search area.
- 5.26 Till Bridge Lane / Stow Park Road (MLI50575) runs directly to the north of the study site and follows the line of a Roman road that linked Ermine Street, which was a major Roman road running between London, Lincoln and York, to a crossing point of the River Trent at Littleborough (*Segelocum* Roman town). The Roman road also offered an alternative approach to York that avoided the Humber (Margary 1967, 237, 410 – 412; Road 28a). Possible remains of the surface of the Roman road have been recorded along the line of the Stow Park Road to the north of Marton (MLI52462; ELI665).
- 5.27 Within Field Q9, immediately south of Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road on the north-western edge of the study site, the geophysical survey identified a series of rectilinear anomalies suggested to represent a Roman roadside settlement (NAA 2022). Several rectilinear geophysical anomalies were also identified in Field Q1, adjacent to the west, however, the interpretation was tentative, and it was unclear if anomalies in Field Q1 were related to a Roman field system adjacent to the settlement in Field Q9 or were caused by post-medieval or modern agricultural activity.
- 5.28 Within the wider 1km search area, cropmarks representing possible Roman period field systems (MLI52472) have been recorded c.225m to the north-west of the possible Roman roadside settlement in Field Q9, north of Stow Park Road. The HER also records a roadside settlement (HER MLI51369) to the west of the village of Marton, c. 800m north-west of the study site. Aerial photographic analysis has identified a number of cropmarks associated with small rectangular enclosures or possibly buildings, with internal divisions and pits, and since the late 1950s, large quantities of Roman pottery, including Samian, amphora and grey wares have been recovered from the plough soil. Archaeological excavation in 2013 recorded a range of Roman period features, with pottery predominantly dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Within the finds assemblage from the site are several fragments of roof tile, which suggest the presence of buildings (ELI13365; ELI13366).
- 5.29 A Roman villa site was discovered in 1928 adjacent to the road at Sturton-by-Stow (HER MLI50566), c. 780m east of the study site, when part of a mosaic floor was found during ploughing. A probable Roman farmstead is also recorded at Brampton, c. 825m east of the study site (HER MLI125068).
- 5.30 The Lincolnshire HER records cropmark remains interpreted as a trackway (HER MLI52489) in Fields Q5 and Q13 in the west of the study site. Geophysical survey identified possible trends within Field Q5 (NAA 2022), but no anomalies were identified that were conclusively associated with a Roman track, i.e. drainage ditches which were commonly constructed along track edges.
- 5.31 A series of geophysical anomalies were identified within the west of the study site (Fields Q7, Q8, Q15, Q16), that were interpreted as possible enclosures associated with a late prehistoric

and/or Roman period ladder settlement. A further series of linear anomalies were identified in Field Q6, which may also represent Iron Age and/or Roman occupational activity (NAA 2022).

- 5.32 The majority of the Lincolnshire HER and PAS records relating to Roman period activity within the 1km search area represent findspots, with three of the 86 records falling within the West Burton 3 study site. Within Field P1, a silver denarius (PAS 11052) was recovered, whilst a copper alloy finger ring (MLI52442) and a bronze strap-end, finger ring, disc brooch, and 17 coins (MLI52441) were all recovered from within Field P3. None of these artefacts were recovered from areas where there is evidence for Roman period settlement, and it is probable that these represent accidental loss, or have been redeposited during manuring.
- 5.33 Roman coins, pottery, and other objects such as brooches, have been found largely within the plough soils within the fields of the wider 1km search area. These include concentrations of finds around the Roman settlement site at Marton (HER MLI51369) to the north-west of the study site, as well as from within the field known to contain the site of a Roman villa (HER MLI50566) to the east.
- 5.34 The results of the geophysical survey, supported by aerial photographic and LiDAR assessment, and records held on the HER, NRHE and PAS databases, have demonstrated that there is potential for the survival of previously unrecorded prehistoric and Roman period archaeological remains within the study site. Where such possible remains have been identified, these have been shown clearly within the geophysical survey data, and correspond with other forms of evidence. 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.

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

- 5.35 There is no recorded evidence on the HER for early medieval activity within the West Burton 3 study site.
- 5.36 The HER records the DMV of Stow Park as being located within the north of the study site (MLI52444). Earthwork remains associated which may have been associated with the medieval village are visible on LiDAR imagery to the north of Till Bridge Lane (Figure 4), and air photo and LiDAR mapping has identified several cropmarks, parchmarks and levelled earthworks within the study site suggested to be of a medieval origin (Figure 6). Geophysical anomalies were identified in Field P4, albeit outside of the study area, that were tentatively interpreted as caused by archaeological deposits of an unknown date. The chronology of Stow Park medieval village is unknown as there is little documentary evidence to indicate if it is the continuation of an earlier village (i.e. an early medieval settlement) or if it was established during the medieval period either as a precursor to or as a response for the need of lay people to service the Stow Park Bishop's Palace (Everson *et al.* 1991, 185).

- 5.37 Evidence for early medieval activity within the wider 1km search area is almost entirely focussed to the west and south of the West Burton 3 study site, concentrated around the villages of Marton (MLI52481), Brampton and Torksey, all of which lie on the eastern banks of the River Trent. All three villages, as well as the nearby villages of Sturton-by-Stow and Stow, are all recorded in the 1086 Domesday Survey (Williams and Martin 1992).
- 5.38 During the Anglo-Saxon period, settlement at Marton appears to have been focussed to the south of the present town, where a sheltered beach adjacent the river Trent allowed for boats to be easily brought ashore to the nearby market. The name *Martone* appears to derive from the Old English (OE) *mær tūn* or 'farmstead/village by a pool', likely reflecting the village's position east of the river Trent (Mills 2011). However, despite documented Anglo-Saxon activity within Marton, with the Domesday Survey noting that these lands were once a part of the holdings of thegns Godric and Gunnhvati, by 1086 *Martone*, now a part of the lands of Count Alan of Britttany, is recorded as waste land of low value (Williams and Martin 1992). Fragments of Anglo-Saxon sculpture have been identified within the Grade I listed Church of St Margaret of Antioch (NHLE 1359484) within the centre of Marton (HER MLI50631). A single redeposited pottery sherd (HER MLI116450) has been recovered to the north-east of Marton along Stow Park Road.
- 5.39 *Brantune*, derived from Old English for 'Broom Farm / Settlement' is recorded as comprising a small village at the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey (having only 4 villagers and 1 freeman).
- 5.40 The Anglo-Saxon settlement at Torksey appears to have been one of the largest settlements in this area. In 1066, the lands within Torksey were a part of the holdings of Queen Edith, wife of Edward the Confessor, and comprised 213 burgesses (Williams and Martin 1992). At the time of the 1086 Domesday Survey, the village of Torksey appears to have shrunken slightly, now a part of the lands of King William, the village comprises 102 burgesses, but also notes that 111 messuages are waste. There is also 60 acres of woodland, 20 acres of meadow and 11 fisheries (Williams and Martin 1992). The first documented reference to *Torchesey/Turecesieg*, derived from the Old English for 'island (of dry ground in marsh) of a man called *Turoc/Turec*', is in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of c. AD 900 (Ekwall 1966). This records that in AD 872-73, the Viking Great Army overwintered between Torksey and Brampton, c. 480m west of the West Burton 3 study site. The camp was situated on a prominent bluff, which was partially surrounded by marshes and bounded to the west by the river Trent (MLI125067). This created a natural island, which not only provided a good vantage point but could also be easily defended. The camp is likely to have been occupied by several thousand individuals, with finds collected from the area suggesting they included warriors, craft workers and merchants. Among the finds were quantities of metalwork and coins, melts of lead, gold and silver, needles and awls suggestive of textile working and repair of sails, as well as lead gaming pieces and dress accessories (MLI54282).

- 5.41 To the south of the camp, immediately north of the present village of Torksey, the remains of a kiln dating from the 10th to the 11th centuries was discovered during archaeological investigations, together with pits, postholes, ditches and boundaries (MLI98528; ELI11140). Also discovered north of Torksey were pieces of Anglo-Saxon urns (MLI50789). Two further areas of Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered south of Grange Farm, within Torksey Common (HER MLI50087; ELI6833) and west of the common (HER MLI89116).
- 5.42 The majority of the Lincolnshire HER and PAS records relating to early-medieval period activity within the 1km search area represent findspots. A copper alloy hooked tag (PAS 8559) was recovered immediately to the east of Field Q11, south of Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road. The remaining areas of early-medieval finds are located west and south of the study site, focussed particularly around the areas of previously identified early-medieval settlement activity (e.g. Torksey).
- 5.43 The documentary and archaeological evidence for the area around the West Burton 3 study site suggests that the present pattern of villages broadly represents the pattern of late Anglo-Saxon period settlement. It is considered that it is likely that the West Burton 3 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early-medieval period. There may, however, be potential for the survival of later Anglo-Saxon remains in the area of the recorded medieval settlement at Stow Park, to the north of the Bishop's Palace site.

Medieval Period (c. 1066 – c. 1540)

- 5.44 The Lincolnshire HER and PAS document seven records relating to medieval activity within the West Burton 3 study site.
- 5.45 The eastern side of the study site contains much of the former medieval Stow Park deer park. Two sections of park pale, or boundary survive, one of which lies adjacent to the south-western edge of the study site, with the other situated outside the south-eastern side of the study site. To the north are the remains of the medieval 'Bishop's Palace' which acted as a hunting lodge for the Bishop of Lincoln. Together, these three sites form a single Scheduled Monument 'The medieval bishop's palace and deer park, Stow Park' (NHLE 1019229; MLI50418).
- 5.46 First documented at the end of the 12th century, the park once covered an area of c. 275ha, extending from Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road in the north to Cowdale Lane in the south. The south-western and south-eastern boundaries (the park pales) of the deer park survive as tree-covered banks, up to 1m high and 8m across, with water-filled ditches on either side. The park pales are first documented in the 13th century and are likely named 'East Lawn' and 'West Lawn' after adjacent fields, as shown on a 1809 sale plan of a freehold estate at Stowe Park (Figure 8). The exact alignment of the northern section of the deer park boundary is unknown. A detailed assessment of their location is provided in a separate heritage statement, which suggests that, although the line of the parish boundary to the east of the study site cannot be completely dismissed, the most likely location for the north-east park

pale is in Field P5 where air photo and LiDAR mapping identified levelled earthworks and soil marks (Figure 6; Lanpro 2023; Deegan 2022). The field boundary dividing Field P1 and P2 to the west of the Bishop's Palace possibly forms the north park pale, although a soil mark of a bank identified through air photo and LiDAR mapping to the south in Field P2 (Figure 6) cannot be completely dismissed as an alternative option.

- 5.47 Deer parks were utilised by nobility for the management and hunting of deer and other animals, and were often located adjacent a manor house, castle, or palace. The Stow Park medieval Bishop's Palace (NHLE 1019229) is located at the northern end of the deer park, and lies outside of the study site. A structure is first documented at this location in AD 1170-1, and episcopal ownership of the manor is likely to date back to the 11th century, when the Bishop of Lincoln established the parish Church of St Mary (NHLE 1146624) at nearby Stow. Little is known about the medieval buildings that formed the 'Bishop's Palace', though a mid-14th century licence from the king granted Bishop Henry Burghersh permission to 'crenelate the dwelling-house of his manor' (Everson *et al.* 1991, 185). Currently, the remains of the site comprise a moated island. The moat measures up to c. 3m in depth and is surrounded by an outer bank. No standing remains of any medieval buildings are present, largely due to the presence of the 19th and 20th century Moat Farm buildings (HER MLI116500), although remains of the former palace are recorded as being visible on the site as late as 1817. The remains of a series of former fishponds and possible ornamental water features are recorded on air photo and LiDAR mapping in areas surrounding the moated Bishop's Palace (Figure 6; Deegan 2022), but many of which have been infilled. The Bishop's Palace appears to have remained in the hands of the Bishops of Lincoln until the mid-16th century.
- 5.48 A village is recorded at Stow Park in the early-13th century, with nine men holding 10 tofts, and several of the occupiers appearing to have specialised skills possibly associated with the Bishop's service. Whilst the exact location of this medieval settlement at Stow Park (HER MLI52444) is unknown, excavations carried out in a field adjoining the moat recorded the extensive foundations of buildings (Everson *et al.* 1991, 185). Earthwork remains of probable medieval settlement are recorded by LiDAR data immediately to the north of Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road (Figure 4). An L-shaped pond, possibly associated with the water features around the Bishop's Palace, is also depicted in early-19th century plans of the area (Figure 11), possibly suggesting a continuation of medieval settlement north of the established road. Air photo and LiDAR mapping identified a series of soilmarks and cropmarks interpreted as relating to medieval ditches, walls, enclosures, buildings and a road in Fields P1 and P4. Geophysical survey identified anomalies to the north of the Bishop's Palace, outside of the study site in Field P4, could represent the remains of medieval occupational activity (Figure 7; NAA 2022).
- 5.49 Medieval finds found adjacent to the Bishop's Palace include a jetton, a heraldic badge, a short cross half-penny, a seal-matrix (HER MLI50403), and two silver pennies (PAS 11053; PAS 11054), all recovered from within Field P1, as well as a third silver coin (PAS 11042) recovered from Field P4.

- 5.50 Ridge and furrow (HER MLI52501) earthworks were identified by the 1996 NMP project in the west of the West Burton 3 study site (Field Q18; Figure 6), immediately to the east of the village of Brampton (HER MLI52501). Although surface remains of these features have since been destroyed by modern cultivation, the results of the geophysical survey has identified linear anomalies interpreted as relating to ridge and furrow across a number of fields within the West Burton 3 study site (NAA 2022).
- 5.51 Medieval settlement activity within the wider 1km search area is primarily focussed around areas of early-medieval development, such as at Torksey to the west, where the Augustinian Priory of St Leonard (MLI84103) was founded during the 12th century. Medieval activity within this area also includes the possible site of St Mary's Church (MLI50795) and a cemetery (MLI98529), as well as the earthwork remains of fishponds (MLI50788), which were likely directly associated with the priory.
- 5.52 Smaller, more isolated, areas of settlement are also recorded within the 1km search area, including at Brampton (HER MLI52499) adjacent the western boundary of the study site, which formed part of the Bishop of Lincoln's holdings. The site of a former medieval monastic grange, known as Aldhagh (HER MLI52793) was located to north-west of the current farmstead known as Aldhow Grange (HER MLI119084), c. 250m south-east of the West Burton 3 study site. The grange belonged to the Augustinian Priory of Nocton Park. Earthworks associated with the monastic grange were present until the 1940s but have since been ploughed out. Air photos of subsequent dates have shown pale limestone material within plough scars indicating the presence of former buildings (Figure 6; Deegan 2022). Dating evidence for the grange includes a find spot of part of a 13th century key (MLI52778).
- 5.53 Medieval mounds (MLI52555) are recorded on the HER as lying to the east of the monastic grange (MLI5273). The air photo and LiDAR mapping and interpretation identified that these mounds are sharply defined earthworks that run adjacent to the railway cutting and overlay ridge and furrow. Consequently they were considered to be caused by upcast created during the construction of the railway (Figure 6; Deegan 2022).
- 5.54 The majority of the landscape surrounding the West Burton 3 study site was primarily in agricultural use throughout the medieval period, as evidenced by extensive areas of medieval ridge and furrow documented by the Lincolnshire HER north (HER MLI52447; MLI52492; MLI52506; MLI116360; MLI1255603; MLI125604) and south (HER MLI52556; MLI52557; MLI52558) of the study site.
- 5.55 Over 100 findspots are recorded by the Lincolnshire HER and PAS within the wider 1km search area, with many of the finds clustered within areas of identified medieval activity south, west, and north of the West Burton 3 study site. A large cluster of finds have been recorded from a field immediately west of Field Q26, which is located within the south-western extent of the Stow Park medieval deer park and partially includes the remains of a brick yard/kiln, as first documented on early-19th century plans. Given the number of artefacts (18 in total) recovered from within this adjacent field, many of which are coins

dating between the late-12th-mid-15th century, the potential that these industrial activities began in the medieval period cannot be discounted.

- 5.56 Beyond the area immediately surrounding the Bishop's Palace and the possible location of the former medieval settlement at Stow Park, it is likely that the majority of the West Burton 3 study site was in primarily agricultural use, or formed part of a managed deer park landscape, throughout the medieval period. This is attested by anomalies identified by non-intrusive survey that are likely to represent former ridge and furrow within the study site. There is no evidence from the geophysical survey of other potential buried medieval remains within the deer park away from the focus of the Bishops' Palace. Therefore, any potential buried archaeological features dating to the medieval period are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing or drainage features, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

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

- 5.57 The Lincolnshire HER and NRHE record three heritage assets dating to the post-medieval period or 19th century within or partly within the West Burton 3 study site. These comprise the north-west/south-east aligned railway line between Gainsborough and Lincoln (NRHE 1365509), which bisects the study site. A former farmhouse (HER MLI116491) belonging to the Poplar Farm (formerly Rectory Farm) (HER MLI50066) complex extends into the north-west of the study site. None of these heritage assets will be impacted by the proposed development plans.
- 5.58 Documents note that the Bishop's Palace belonged to the holdings of the Bishops of Lincoln until at least the 16th century. The property, along with much of the other property of the see, was alienated by Bishop Holbeach at the beginning of the reign of Edward VI (Everson *et al.* 1991). Little is known about the occupation (if any) of this property after, with early plans of the county of Lincoln, including Armstrong's 1779 map (*not illustrated*), solely labelling the location of the Bishop's Palace as 'ruins', indicating that the complex had likely been long abandoned by the end of the 18th century.
- 5.59 The first plan to provide a detailed depiction of the West Burton 3 study site is an 1809 *Sale Plan of a Freehold Estate at Stowe Park* (Figure 8). This plan shows the layout of fields within the centre and south of the study site. Land belonging to the former medieval Stow Park deer park was sold in four lots, parts of 25 of these field parcels were located within the study site and sold as part of Lots 1, 3 and 4 (Appendix 2). The names of several of these fields indicate the site's former use as a deer park, including Far, Middle and Near Lawn, as well as fields indicating the land use at this time, including Low Paddock, Little Corn Close, and Feeding Close. Sections of the boundaries of the former deer park, the East and West Lawns, are also depicted. A small farmstead is recorded in Plot 33 along the southernmost boundary of the study site and sale plan (Figure 8). This appears to include a large farmhouse with two smaller outbuildings, the northernmost of which appears to be a Dovecote, as indicated by its field name 'Dovecot Close' (Plot 32). Within Plot 40, which falls partially within the southern part

of the study site, is the presence of 'Brick kilns', though the location of such features is not depicted on this plan.

- 5.60 An early-19th century plan of the Townships of Gate Burton, Morton and Brampton (Figure 9) is the first map to show the majority of the West Burton 3 study site in detail. The only part of the study site not shown on the map are fields within the north-east, which fall within the parish of Stow. The majority of the fields within the study site had been enclosed. The regular alignment of the field boundaries indicates this was likely the result of Parliamentary Enclosure undertaken from the late-18th century; an Enclosure Act was passed for Brampton in 1778. Stow Park may have been enclosed by the early-19th century, as indicated by the 1809 Sale Plan (Figure 8). The wider lands of the township of Stow were enclosed following the enclosure award of 1808 (Russell and Russell 1987, 188). Field boundaries within the former Stow Park deer park are shown to be identical to the earlier 1809 Plan (Figure 8), with the western half of the study site formed by parts of 21 separate fields (Figure 9). A series of small streams/drains are depicted as running throughout the west of the study site, all of which connect to the River Till to the east. A track extends into the western part of the study site, leading north from the village of Brampton along the study site's western boundary towards Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road, though it terminates c. 900m south before connecting with the latter road. A second road extends eastwards from Brampton through the southern part of the study site, though this also terminates at the western boundary of the former Stow Park deer park.
- 5.61 By the time of the production of the 1824 OS Old Series one-inch plan (Figure 10), a new road has been constructed, extending north from the southern boundary of the former Stow Park deer park, past the Stow Park farmstead, before joining Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road to the north of the study site. Parts of this road follow the modern farm track to Stow Park farm, though it has been realigned in places. Moat Farm (MLI116500) had been constructed within the moated boundary of the former Bishop's Palace by this time, and appears to comprise at least two separate buildings.
- 5.62 The east of the West Burton 3 study site, which formerly contained the Stow Park deer park, is depicted on the 1838-39 Tithe Map of the Stow Park township (Figure 11; Appendix 2). The layout of the study site is largely similar to that depicted on the earlier 1809 Sale Plan (Figure 8) and comprises parts of 37 separate fields largely defined by regularly surveyed boundaries on straight alignments. The curved alignment of boundaries, especially within the southern part of the study site, possibly reflect the boundaries of furlongs. The West Lawn is shown to comprise a wooded area that appears to continue further north than the Scheduled area (NHLE 1019229) now includes. The farmstead depicted within the southern part of the former deer park on the 1809 sales plan (Figure 8) is no longer extant, with field boundaries in this area having been straightened to extend south through its former plot. The 'Brickfields' indicated on the early 19th-century plans are shown to still be in operation in the south-west of the study site, as evidenced by the presence of a structure labelled 'Brick Kiln'. The site of the former Bishop's Palace is entitled '*Site of the Ancient Palace of the*

Bishop of Lincoln', and depicted as comprising a broadly square moat, with two ponds parallel to its northern side (Figure 11). A track is shown to lead between the central island within the moat from Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road, running between the two ponds before crossing the moat. A building range with an L-shaped form is shown in the centre of the island.

- 5.63 In 1874, several fields in the west of the West Burton 3 study site belonging to William Wakefield Esquire (Figure 12; Appendix 2) were sold at auction. These fields, north of Brampton, were sold in two lots. Field names in the east of the study site (Lot 3), i.e. 'Moor Close' indicate that this area may have historically formed a moorland. Fields within Lot 1 appear to have largely been used as pasture for livestock. One field is named 'Clay Field', which may suggest mineral extraction was undertaken here.
- 5.64 The most significant alteration to the landscape since the early-19th century enclosure acts was the construction of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway which joined Gainsborough and Lincoln (NRHE 1365509). Opened in 1849, the railway line cut across the study site, dividing the study site's north-eastern corner, focused on the Bishop's Palace, from the south-western part of the former deer park and the western half of the study site. The railway was constructed on a substantial embankment, and Stow Park House was demolished to make way for the route. The new rail line is first depicted on the 1885 OS map (Figure 13), which shows this feature bisecting the area of the West Burton 3 study site on a north-west/south-eastern alignment. The surrounding field pattern in the east of the study site appear unchanged from earlier 19th-century plans. The western half of the study site is shown to be sub-divided into regularly surveyed rectangular fields, and Rectory Farm (now Poplar Farm) is shown to lie adjacent to the study site's north-western edge. The farm buildings within the former Bishop's Palace moat are named Moat Farm, and appear to have been extended, with a broadly north-south orientated range having been constructed to the south of the earlier building.
- 5.65 In 1894, the Stow Park Farm estate, including the majority of the former Stow Park deer park, was sold at auction (Figure 14). The Estate comprised 50 fields, 20 of which were located either partially or entirely within the West Burton 3 study site. Although some of the field boundaries within the parkland were altered due to the mid-19th century construction of The Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway and the loss of a farmstead along the southern boundary, the names and overall shapes of these fields have remained largely the same as depicted on the earlier 1809 Sale Plan (Figure 8). A number of new features are depicted in the field containing 'Brick Kilns' in the south-west of the study site, with a series of ponds and buildings being recorded that partially extend into the study site.
- 5.66 Mapping from the first half of the 20th century (Figures 15 – 17) indicates that, although there has been some limited boundary loss within the West Burton 3 study site, the field pattern within the study site, as well as the wider landscape, had remained relatively unchanged. By the mid-late 20th century, there had been extensive boundary loss across the entire study

site, to create larger fields suited to modern intensive farming practices, particularly the fields within the north-eastern side of the study site as well as those to the south of Stow Park Farm (Figure 18). The only addition was the construction of modern farm building to the east of Stow Park farm, on the eastern side of the railway line, and a retaining pool likely associated with the adjacent railway.

- 5.67 The Stow Park Estate, comprising c. 676 acres, was sold again in 1981, including the lands surrounding and the Scheduled Bishop's Palace (Figure 19). The fields in the east of the West Burton 3 study site were included within the sale, with the sale particulars noting that 'since 1945, all the lands have been tile-drained, with many of the schemes providing for pipes at half-chain intervals' (Lincolnshire Archives 5-Martin/635). Extensive evidence of land drains was recorded across the West Burton 3 study site by the geophysical survey. Presently, the West Burton 3 study site is composed of 33 arable fields (Figure 20).
- 5.68 Although there may be potential for early post-medieval remains to survive in the areas adjacent to the Bishop's Palace site and the settlement at Stow Park, the majority of potential buried archaeological features dating to the post-medieval and modern periods are likely to relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 5.69 The West Burton 3 study site is located entirely within the Northern Cliff Foothills Trent Valley Character Area (HLC Character Zone TVL1). The primarily rural landscape of this zone is 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 15 HLC units, composed of four different HLC types: Ancient Enclosure, Modern Fields, Other Industrial Works, and Parliamentary Planned Enclosure (Figure 21).
- 5.70 Fourteen of these 15 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. Finally, 11 of these 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 exhibiting significant boundary loss from the late-19th century OS plans. The remaining HLC unit ('Other Industrial Works; HLI20871) represents an area of works immediately adjacent the Gainsborough to Lincoln railway which bisects the West Burton 3 study site.

6 ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.1 The West Burton 3 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

Prehistoric and Roman Periods

- 6.3 Despite the limited evidence for prehistoric and Roman period activity recorded on the HER within the West Burton 3 study site, the results of the air photo and LiDAR mapping and geophysical surveys have identified concentrations of anomalies that could represent features of a late prehistoric or Roman period date based on their morphology.
- 6.4 A possible Roman trackway is recorded from cropmarks in the west of the study site. Geophysical survey has mapped ditches and enclosures, likely to be indicative of settlement activity within the centre-west of the study site, and geophysical anomalies in the north-west of the study site appear to represent a roadside settlement to the immediate south of Stow Park Road.
- 6.5 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

- 6.6 The HER does not record any evidence for early medieval activity in the West Burton 3 study site, with evidence for this period within the wider 1km search area largely focused to the west, adjacent the river Trent. It is possible that there was early medieval settlement in the vicinity of the Stow Park DMV predating the later settlement, and geophysical survey and air photo and LiDAR mapping have identified features that could relate to the medieval DMV to the immediate north of the Bishop's Palace. The majority of these features, however, lie outside of the study site. If archaeological remains representing settlement evidence of an early medieval or medieval period 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.
- 6.7 The west of the West Burton 3 study site is likely to have remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the early medieval and medieval periods, with the eastern side of the study site forming a deer park. This is supported by the results of the geophysical survey, which have identified anomalies representing probable ridge and furrow ploughing across large areas of

the West Burton 3 study site. Any potential buried archaeological features relating to early medieval and medieval agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, would be considered to be of negligible significance.

Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

- 6.8 Historical mapping has shown that the West Burton 3 study site remained in primarily agricultural use throughout the post-medieval and modern periods. It is considered that any potential buried archaeological features dating to these periods would likely relate to agricultural activity, such as ploughing, field boundaries and drainage, and would be considered to be of negligible significance.
- 6.9 It is possible that remains relating to post-medieval activity around the site of the Bishop's Palace could survive, particularly to the north of the 'palace' site, although much of this specific area lies outside of 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.
- 6.10 A former brick works and a farmstead are recorded in the south of the study site on 18th and 19th century historic maps, and it is possible that related remains could survive within the study site. It is considered unlikely, however, that any such remains would be of greater than local significance.
- 6.11 It is also possible that remains associated with former post-medieval farmsteads situated within the study and depicted on 19th century historical mapping could survive, but it is unlikely that these would be of greater than local 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, as well as the West Burton Substation site.

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). The West Burton 3 study site is also crossed by overhead powerlines, with associated towers present within the study site itself.

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 is a potential for the survival of buried remains of a prehistoric and/or Roman period date within the West Burton 3 study site, that could be impacted by the proposed development. Specifically, areas in the west and north-west of the study site, where the results of the geophysical survey have identified anomalies that may represent prehistoric or Roman period settlement activity in the form of possible roadside and ladder settlements.
- 7.6 There is a potential for early and later medieval occupational remains associated with Stow Park DMV to survive within the north-east of the study site, although such activity may be located outside the study site boundary. The archaeological and cartographic evidence suggests that the majority of the West Burton 3 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, which 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 3 site, which forms part of the overall West Burton Solar Project scheme.
- 8.2 The assessment has established that there will be no direct, physical effects upon any designated archaeological assets within the area. 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, the results of previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area, and the recent geophysical survey and air photo and LiDAR mapping, suggest that there is potential for the survival of prehistoric or Roman period remains within the study site. In particular geophysical survey has mapped several concentrations of likely Iron Age or Roman period settlement on the north-western and western sides of the study site.

- 8.4 The eastern side of the study site contains much of the former medieval Stow Park deer park, which includes two Scheduled sections of park pale, as well as the Scheduled remains of the associated medieval Bishop's Palace. These designated remains are located outside the study site and will not be directly impacted by any proposed development. There is also potential for the survival of buried remains relating to the medieval Stow Park DMV directly to the north of the Stow Park Bishop's Palace, although much of this area lies outside of the study site.
- 8.5 It is likely that the majority of the West Burton 3 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 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 3 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.
- 8.6 It is also possible that remains associated with former post-medieval farmsteads and a brickworks, formerly situated within the study and depicted on 19th century historical mapping, could survive but it is unlikely that these would be of greater than local significance.

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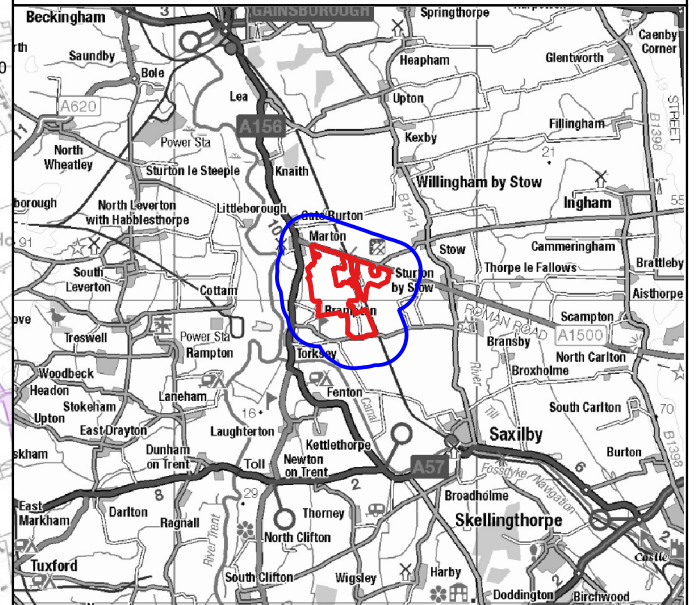
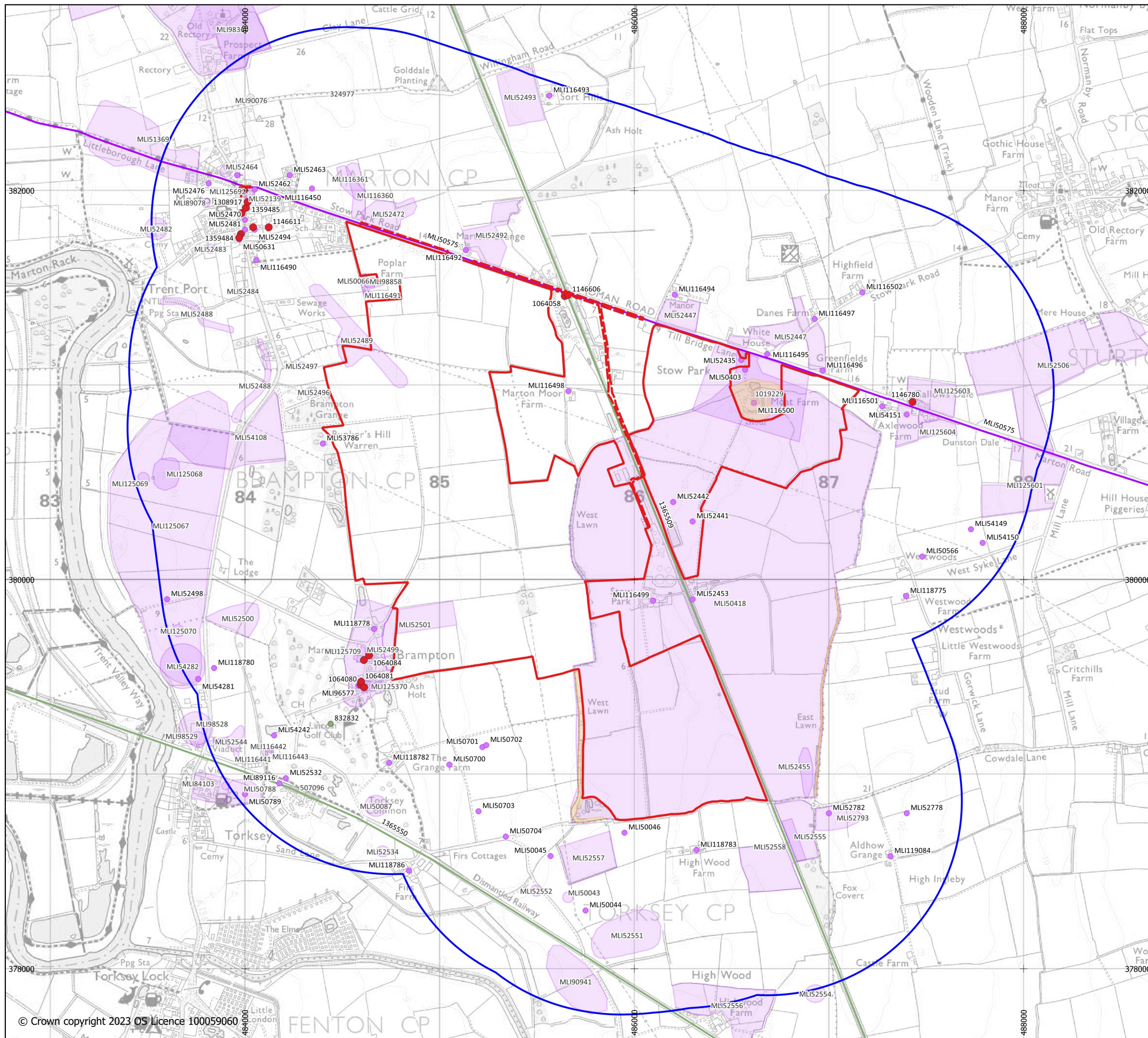
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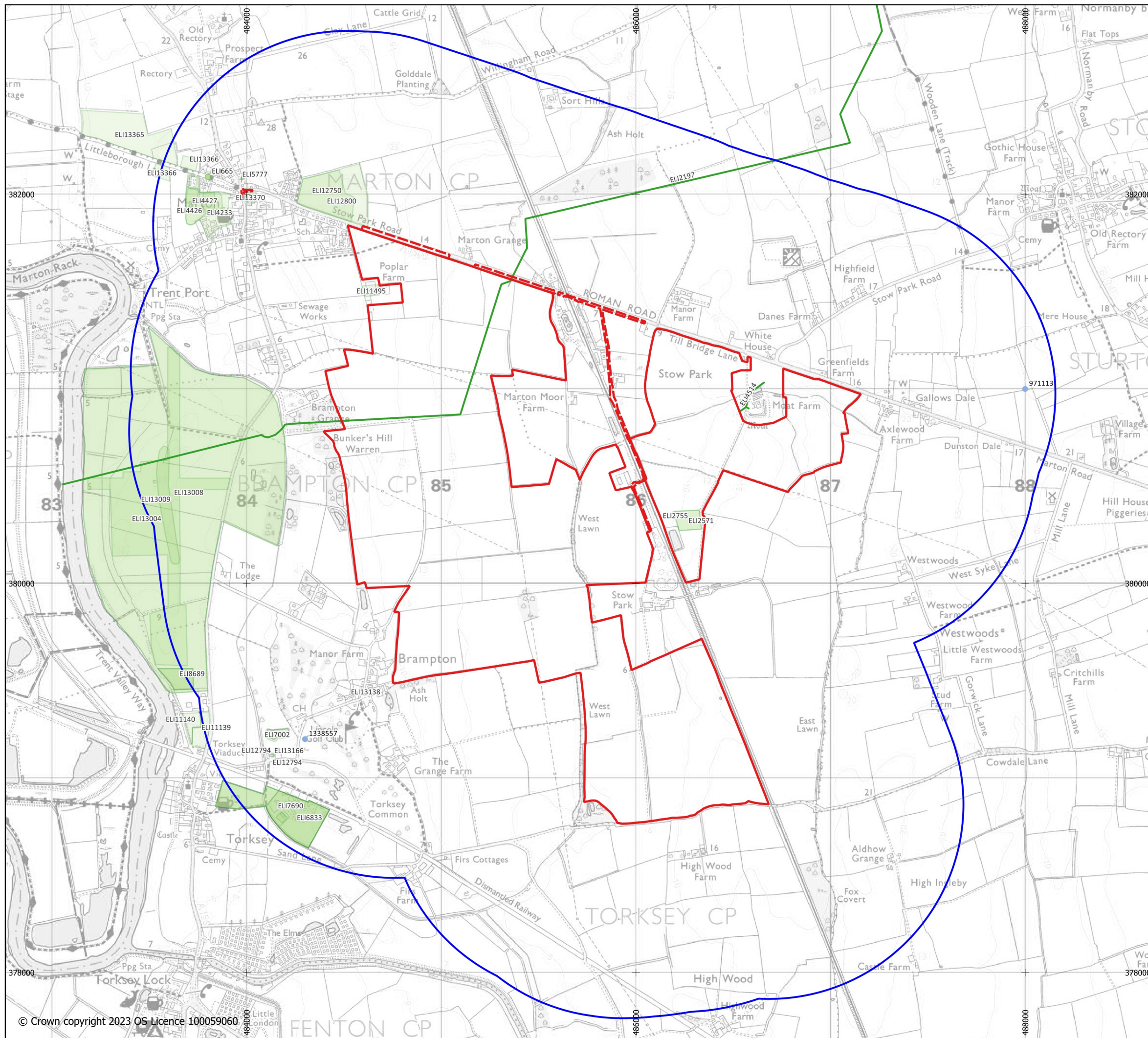
Figures



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



Figure 1. The West Burton 3 study site and 1km search area with the location of NHLE, HER and NRHE 'monument' records

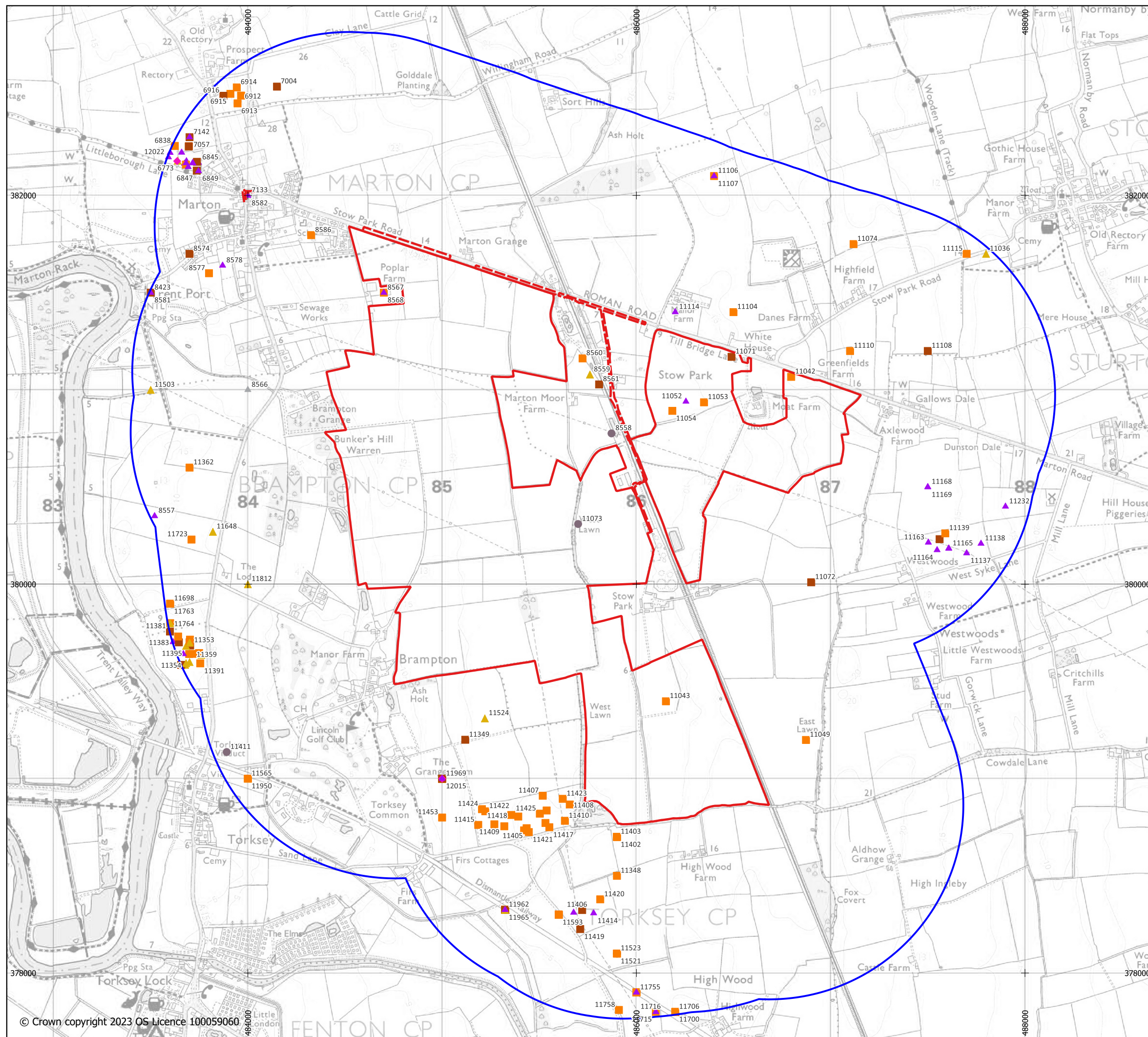


- ▭ Study Site
- - - Site Access
- ▭ Search Area (1km)
- HER 'event' point
- HER 'event' line
- ▭ HER 'event' area
- NRHE 'event' point



0 200 400 600 800 1,000 m

Figure 2. The West Burton 3 study site and 1km search area with the location of HER and NRHE 'event' records



- Study Site
- Site Access
- Search Area (1km)
- Neolithic
- Bronze Age
- ▲ Iron Age
- Roman
- ▲ Early Medieval
- Medieval
- ▲ Post Medieval
- ◆ Modern



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