

**Tillbridge Solar Project
EN010142**

**Volume 6
Environmental Statement**
Appendix 8-2 Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment
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**Regulation 5(2)(a)
Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and
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1. Introduction

1.1 Summary

- 1.1.1 AECOM has been commissioned by Tillbridge Solar Ltd ('the Applicant') to prepare a Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) to assess the baseline cultural heritage resource and archaeological potential of the Tillbridge Solar Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme').
- 1.1.2 The Scheme is made up of the Principal Site, the Cable Route Corridor and works to the existing National Grid Cottam Substation. The Principal Site comprises the solar PV arrays, electrical substations, grid balancing infrastructure, cabling and areas for landscaping and ecological enhancement.
- 1.1.3 The associated development element of the Scheme includes but is not limited to access provision; a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), to support the operation of the ground mounted solar PV arrays; the development of on-site substations; underground cabling between the different areas of solar PV arrays; and areas of landscaping and biodiversity enhancement.
- 1.1.4 The Scheme also includes a 400kV underground Cable Route Corridor of approximately 18.5km in length connecting the Principal Site to the National Electricity Transmission System (NETS) at the existing National Grid Cottam Substation. The Scheme will export and import electricity to the NETS.
- 1.1.5 A full description of the Scheme is included in **Chapter 3: Scheme Description** of the Environmental Statement [EN010142/APP/6.1].
- 1.1.6 The Scheme is located within the counties of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire and comprises two distinct elements, together referred to as the Order limits:
- a. The Principal Site which is the location where ground mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) panels, electrical sub-stations and energy storage facilities will be installed; and
 - b. The Cable Route Corridor, which will comprise the underground electrical infrastructure required to connect the Principal Site to the national transmission system at the National Grid Cottam Substation in Nottinghamshire.
- 1.1.7 For the purpose of the DBA, the cultural heritage resource is taken to comprise above and below-ground archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes. The DBA identifies all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Site and surrounding tailored study areas. This report assesses the potential for previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains to exist within the Order limits and reviews the significance of the heritage assets with the potential to be affected by the Scheme. The assessment of the potential impact on any heritage assets

identified will be undertaken in the Environmental Statement (ES) and is not included within this document.

1.2 Site Location and Description

- 1.2.1 The Scheme is located approximately 5km to the east of Gainsborough and approximately 13km to the north of Lincoln.
- 1.2.2 The Principal Site encompasses an area of approximately 1,350ha, measuring 4.7km wide (east to west) and 3km long (north to south). Centred on NGR 490792 388378, the Principal Site is located wholly within the District of West Lindsey, Lincolnshire. It is bounded to the north by Harpswell Lane (A631), to the east by Middle Street (B1398), Kexby Road lies to the south, with the village of Springthorpe and farmland to the west. The Principal Site is predominantly open agricultural land (a mix of arable and pasture) with small areas of scattered woodland.
- 1.2.3 The Principal Site will be connected by a Cable Route Corridor to National Grid Cottam Substation located at the decommissioned Cottam Power Station in Cottam on the Nottinghamshire border (NGR 481299 379206). The Cable Route Corridor extends for approximately 16km running from the southwestern corner of the Principal Site southwards from Common Lane, crossing Cow Lane/Kexby Road and alongside a short section of Glentworth Road and Gypsy Lane. At Moor Bridge on Fillingham Lane the Cable Route Corridor turns to the southwest and west crossing South Lane before continuing across open fields to the B1241 Stow Road at Normanby-by-Stow. The Cable Route Corridor then continues in a south-westerly direction before first crossing the East Midlands Railway line and then the A1500 (Stow Park Road) just west of Marton Grange. South of the A1500 the Cable Route Corridor continues southwest, passing to the south of Marton where it crosses High Street before crossing beneath the River Trent. West of the River Trent the Cable Route Corridor extends west through fields to the north of Cottam before crossing the disused railway line and Cow Pasture Lane where it turns south, crossing Cottam Road and onto Torksey Ferry Lane where it makes a final turn eastwards before connecting with National Grid Cottam Substation.
- 1.2.4 The majority of the Cable Route Corridor lies within the District of West Lindsey, however, west of the River Trent it is located within the District of Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire).

1.3 Aims

- 1.3.1 The baseline conditions presented in this document provide the evidence base for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Scheme and inform decisions in relation to avoiding, minimising and/or mitigating the impact to both known built heritage, archaeological assets and potential archaeological assets, and the historic landscape.
- 1.3.2 The aims of this document are as follows:
- a. To place the Scheme within its full historic and archaeological context through the collection of baseline information;

- b. To identify and map all designated and non-designated heritage assets located within the Order limits and surrounding study areas;
- c. To assess the significance of potentially affected assets, including, where relevant, those components of the assets' setting which contribute to their significance;
- d. To determine the presence of previously unrecorded non-designated archaeological features and historic structures;
- e. To determine the potential for the presence of archaeological remains which are as yet unknown;
- f. To identify the extent of previous ground disturbance which may have affected archaeological survival; and
- g. To identify any potential cultural heritage constraints and identify assets that have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme.

1.4 Structure

1.4.1 This report is structured in six sections, with illustrations and appendices at the end:

- a. The legislative and planning policy context is provided in Section 2 (Legislation and Planning Policy) which also includes an overview of Historic England and other relevant policy and guidance;
- b. The methodology for the determination of the study areas, the baseline and the assessment of the heritage potential and significance is set out in Section 3 (Assessment Methodology);
- c. The heritage baseline, including designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Site and study areas and a description of the historical and archaeological background, historic landscape, as well as previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Site and study areas, is set out in Section 4 (Heritage Baseline);
- d. Section 5 assesses the potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the Site and provides an assessment of known and potential heritage assets which could be impacted by the Scheme (Assessment of Baseline); and
- e. Section 6 summarises the results of the assessment (Conclusions).

1.4.2 The assessment is supported by gazetteers located in **Appendix 8-3** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] which detail known designated heritage assets, non-designated heritage assets and previous archaeological investigations. This DBA is also supported by the following figures:

- a. Figure 1: Scheme Location Plan;
- b. Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets;
- c. Figure 3: High Value Heritage Assets within 3-5km of the Principal Site;
- d. Figure 4: Non-Designated Heritage Assets;
- e. Figure 5: Previous Archaeological Investigations;

- f. Figure 6: Historic Landscape Characterisation;
- g. Figure 7: Historic Hedgerows;
- h. Figure 8: 1662 Joan Blaeu – Lincolnia Comitatus;
- i. Figure 9: 1828 A. Bryant - Map of the County of Lincoln, from an actual survey made in the years 1825-26 & 27;
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2. Legislation, Planning Policy and Guidance

2.1 National Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended)

2.1.1 The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Ref. 1) (the “AMAA Act”) sets out the controls of works affected Scheduled Monuments and other related matters. For developments authorised by development consent order the requirement for Scheduled Monument Consent for any works of demolition, repair, and alteration which might affect a designated Scheduled Monument, imposed by the AMAA Act is removed as set out at Section 33 (1)(f) of the Planning Act 2008 (Ref. 2).

2.1.2 The AMAA Act is the central piece of legislation that protects the archaeological resource. The first section of the AMAA Act requires the Secretary of State for National Heritage to maintain a schedule of nationally important sites. For the purposes of the AMAA Act, a monument is defined as (insofar as the definition is relevant to the Scheme, being located fully within England):

“a) any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation; b) any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or of any cave or excavation; c) any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other moveable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument as defined within paragraph (a) above; [...] and any machinery attached to a monument shall be regarded as part of the monument if it could not be detached without being dismantled” (Section 61 (7)).”

2.1.3 The AMAA Act further defines an ancient monument as:

“Ancient monument” means—

(a) any scheduled monument; and

c.(b) any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it. (Section 61 (12).”

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

2.1.4 The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (Ref. 2) (the Listed Buildings Act) sets out the principal statutory provisions that must be considered in the determination of any application affecting listed buildings and conservation areas.

- 2.1.5 For NSIPs, the Secretary of State relies on Regulation 3 of the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 when considering whether to grant permission to developments which affects a listed building or conservation areas. The regulation states the Secretary of State must have regard to the desirability of preserving the listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses and must have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of a conservation area.
- 2.1.6 Section 66 of the Listed Buildings Act states that in considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State, shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. By virtue of Section 1(5) of the Listed Buildings Act, a listed building includes any object or structure within its curtilage.
- 2.1.7 Section 72 of the Listed Buildings Act establishes a general duty on the Secretary of State with respect to any buildings or other land in a Conservation Area to pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the relevant Conservation Area.

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997

- 2.1.8 The Hedgerows Regulations (Ref. 3), enacted under section 97 of the Environment Act 1995, set out requirements for the protection of 'important' hedgerows through legislative mechanisms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Ref. 7) and local planning authorities.
- 2.1.9 The Hedgerow Regulations prohibit the removal or partial removal of hedgerows of 20 metres or more growing on, inter alia, agricultural land without prior notice given to local planning authorities. The local planning authority is responsible for deciding whether a hedgerow is 'important' and therefore should not be removed.
- 2.1.10 For the purposes of ascertaining the length of any hedgerow, Regulation 3, paragraph (5) asserts that any gap resulting from a contravention of the Hedgerow Regulations and any gap not exceeding 20 metres shall be treated as part of the hedgerow.
- 2.1.11 For a hedgerow to be important it must have existed for more than 30 years, and, for archaeological or historical reasons, it must satisfy at least one of the criteria summarised below in Part II of Schedule 1 of the Hedgerow Regulations:
- a. The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township predating 1850;
 - b. The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is either included in the schedule of monuments under the AMAA Act or is recorded on the Historic Environment Record at the relevant date (24 March 1997);
 - c. The hedgerow is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site, either scheduled or recorded on the Historic Environment Record, or is on land

adjacent to such a site and is associated with any monument or feature on that site;

- d. The hedgerow marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor or visibly relates to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor;
- e. The hedgerow is recorded in a document held at a Record Office forming an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Enclosure Acts or it is art of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system.

2.2 National Planning Policy

National Policy Statements

- 2.2.1 The Overarching National Policy Statement (NPS) for Energy (EN-1) (Ref. 4) sets out the government's overarching policy statement for energy. With regard to the Historic Environment, NPS EN-1 provides a series of requirements and recommendations for the appropriate level of assessment of energy proposals that have the potential to impact upon the historic environment, and decision-making policies. These align with the policies outlined in the NPPF.
- 2.2.2 Paragraph 5.9.9 of the NPS EN-1 establishes the requirement for applicants to assess the likely significant impacts on upon the above and below ground heritage and historic landscapes character as part of an environmental impact assessment. Paragraph 5.9.10 requires an applicant to '*...provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting...*', but notes that the '*...level of detail should be proportionate to the importance of the heritage assets and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance...*'.
- 2.2.3 For development sites that may include heritage assets the requirement for applicants to consult historic environment records, undertake appropriate desk-based assessment, where the desk-based research is insufficient to understand the archaeological interest of heritage assets appropriate field evaluation are established in Paragraphs 5.9.10 and 5.9.11.
- 2.2.4 The need for applicants to ensure that the impact of a proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected to be adequately understood in the application documents and for heritage assets affected by noise, vibration, light an indirect impacts to be the subject of studies proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset is set out at paragraph 5.9.12.
- 2.2.5 With regard to decision making paragraph 5.9.22 directs the Secretary of State to consider and assess '*...the significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development, including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset...*' and provides a list of relevant information that should be considered. The NPS for Renewable Energy Infrastructure (EN-3) (Ref. 5) sets out the primary policy for nationally significant renewable energy infrastructure, which in England includes solar

- photovoltaic (PV) developments in excess of 50 MW. Paragraphs 2.10.107 to 2.10.119 provide guidance for cultural heritage, establishing the need for assessing the above and below ground impacts of solar developments on the historic environment and the setting of heritage assets (paragraphs 2.10.107 and 2.10.108).
- 2.2.6 Possible impacts to buried archaeological remains arising from solar developments are set out at paragraph 2.10.109 and include ‘...*disturbance associated with trenching, cabling, foundations, fencing, temporary haul routes etc...*’. The NPS also highlights the positive effect solar developments can have by removing archaeological assets from regular ploughing (paragraph 2.10.110).
- 2.2.7 Of direct relevance to this DBA, and aligned with NPS EN-1, are paragraphs 2.10.112 to 2.10.115, which for sites with the potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest, establish the requirement for applicants to consult Historic Environment Records (HERs), undertake appropriate desk-based assessment and where necessary proportionate field studies (including trial trenching) to assess the impacts of any below ground disturbance.
- 2.2.8 In considering potential impacts solar developments can have on the setting of heritage assets paragraphs 2.10.117 and 2.10.118 of the NPS directs applicants to consider conserving heritage assets and their settings in a manner appropriate to their significance and, regarding the impact of large-scale prominent solar farms, notes that these may cause substantial harm to the significance of an asset.
- 2.2.9 This National Policy Statement (NPS), 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 defined at Section 1.6 of this NPS.
- 2.2.10 The NPS for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref. 6) sets out the government’s policies for Electricity Networks Infrastructure. Of particular importance for heritage assets is Paragraph 2.9.25 which relates to ‘Undergrounding’ of cables and states that when the Secretary of State is considering approving development consent for underground infrastructure (over the preferred option of overhead infrastructure) they must consider (amongst other things):
- ‘[...] baseline characteristics of the setting of the proposed route, in particular, the impact on [...] designated heritage assets’; and*
- ‘the potentially very disruptive effects of undergrounding on local communities, habitats, archaeological and heritage sites, soil, geology, and, for a substantial time after construction, landscape and visual amenity.’*

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 2.2.11 The NPPF (Ref. 7) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 2.2.12 Section 16 of the NPPF deals specifically with the historic environment. Where changes are proposed, the NPPF sets out a clear framework to ensure that heritage assets are conserved, and where appropriate enhanced, in a manner that is consistent with their significance.
- 2.2.13 The NPPF sets out the importance of being able to assess the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a development. Significance is defined in Annex 2 as being the *“value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic”*. Significance is not only derived from an asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. The setting of a heritage asset is defined in Annex 2 as, *“the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve”*.
- 2.2.14 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF states that in determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. Similarly, paragraph 201 includes a requirement on local planning authorities, having assessed the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal, to take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset.
- 2.2.15 In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of the following points:
- a. The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - b. The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
 - c. The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (paragraph 203).
- 2.2.16 Paragraphs 205 to 209 of the NPPF introduce the concept that heritage assets can be harmed or lost through alteration, destruction or development within their setting. This harm ranges from less than substantial through to substantial. With regard to designated assets, paragraph 205 states that great weight should be placed on its conservation, irrespective of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial. The paragraph goes further to say that the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be on its conservation. In paragraph 206, a distinction is made in respect of those assets of the highest significance (e.g.

scheduled monuments, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings) where substantial harm to or loss should be wholly exceptional.

- 2.2.17 Paragraph 207 states that in instances where development would cause substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated asset, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that it is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss. Paragraph 208 says in instances where development would cause less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated asset, the harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal to provide a balanced judgement.
- 2.2.18 With regard to non-designated assets, paragraph 209 states that the effect of the application on the significance of the asset should be taken into account in determining the application. A balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Planning Practice Guidance

- 2.2.19 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) (Ref. 8) provides further advice and guidance that expands the policy outlined in the NPPF. It expands on terms such as 'significance' and its importance in decision making. The PPG clarifies that being able to properly assess the nature, extent and the importance of the significance of the heritage asset and the contribution of its setting, is crucial to understanding the potential impact and acceptability of development proposals (paragraph 007 Reference ID: 18a-007-20190723).
- 2.2.20 The PPG states that in relation to setting a thorough assessment of the impact on setting needs to take in to account, and be proportionate to, the significance of the heritage asset under consideration and the degree to which proposed changes enhance or detract from that significance and the ability to appreciate it (paragraph 013 Reference ID: 18a-013-20190723).
- 2.2.21 The PPG discusses how to assess if there is substantial harm. It states that what matters in assessing if a proposal causes substantial harm is the impact on the significance of the asset. It is the degree of harm to the asset's significance rather than the scale of the development that is to be assessed (paragraph 018 Reference ID: 18a-018-20190723).
- 2.2.22 The NPPF indicates that the degree of harm should be considered alongside any public benefits that can be delivered by development. The PPG states that these benefits should flow from The Scheme and should be of a nature and scale to be of benefit to the public and not just a private benefit and would include securing the optimum viable use of an asset in support of its long-term conservation (paragraph 020 Reference ID: 18a-020-20190723).

2.3 Local Planning Policy

Central Lincolnshire Local Plan 2023

- 2.3.1 The Central Lincolnshire Draft Local Plan 2023 (Ref. 9) was formally adopted in April 2023, replacing the previous Local Plan adopted in 2017.

- 2.3.2 The strategy for the historic environment is achieved through the implementation of Policy S57. The key points are:
- a. 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:
 - i. describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting, to determine its architectural, historical or archaeological interest; and
 - ii. identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance and special character of the asset, including its setting; and
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. 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;
 - v. 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;
 - vi. 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; and
 - vii. 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.

Bassetlaw Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPD (2011)

- 2.3.3 Bassetlaw Core Strategy & Development Management Policies DPD (Ref. 10) was adopted by Bassetlaw District Council on 22 December 2011. The strategy for the historic environment is achieved through the implementation of Policy DM8: The Historic Environment. The key points are:
- a. Support will be given to development proposals or regeneration schemes (particularly in central Worksop, Retford and Tuxford) that protect and enhance the historic environment;
 - b. Such proposals must recognise the significance of heritage assets as a central part of the development; and

- c. There will be a presumption against development, alteration, advertising or demolition that will be detrimental to the significance of a heritage asset.
- 2.3.4 The setting of an asset is an important aspect of its special architectural or historic interest and proposals that fail to preserve or enhance the setting of a heritage asset will not be supported.

Draft Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2038

- 2.3.5 The Draft Local Plan (Ref. 11) is currently under examination. The consultation on the Main Modifications, Additional 'Minor' Modifications and Recommended Policies Map Modifications ended on the 3 October 2023. As an emerging plan, the policies within it can hold weight in planning decisions.
- 2.3.6 Policy DM8 of the Bassetlaw Core Strategy & Development Management Policies DPD will be replaced with POLICY ST42: The Historic Environment and POLICY 43: Heritage Assets. These are discussed below:

Policy ST42: The Historic Environment

- 2.3.7 Applicants will be required to submit evidence in line with best practice and relevant national guidance, examining the significance of any heritage assets affected through a Heritage Statement, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's significance, and the results submitted to the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record. In some circumstances, further survey, analysis and/or recording will be made a condition of consent.

Policy ST43: Heritage Assets

- 2.3.8 Proposals that will lead to substantial harm or total loss of significance will be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, where it can be demonstrated that:
- a. The nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; Bassetlaw Local Plan 2020-2037: Publication Version August 2021 157
 - b. No viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation;
 - c. Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
 - d. The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.
- 2.3.9 Proposals that would result in less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset will only be supported where it can be demonstrated that the public benefits will outweigh any harm identified.
- 2.3.10 Proposals for development, including change of use, that involve a non-designated heritage asset, or the setting of a non-designated heritage asset will be expected to:

- a. Have regard to the significance of the asset and its relationship with its setting; and
 - b. Be sympathetic to the local vernacular in terms of siting, size, scale, height, alignment, design and form; proportions, materials.
- 2.3.11 Proposals that will lead to harm to or loss of significance of a non-designated heritage asset will only be considered where it can be demonstrated that:
- a. The asset's architectural or historic significance is proven to be minimal; or
 - b. Through an up-to-date structural report produced by a suitably qualified person, the asset is not capable of viable repair; or
 - c. Through appropriate marketing, the asset has no viable use; or
 - d. The public benefits of the scheme outweigh the loss of significance.
- 2.3.12 Where the 'in situ' preservation of archaeological remains is not possible or desirable, suitable provision shall be made by the developer for the excavation, recording, analysis, storage, relocation of assets and archiving, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation that has been approved by the Local Planning Authority.

West Lindsey District Council Neighbourhood Plans

Corringham Neighbourhood Plan 2022

- 2.3.13 The Corringham Neighbourhood Plan (2021 to 2036) (Ref. **12**) was formally adopted by the West Lindsey District Council on the 24 January 2022. The aim of the plan is to shape future growth across the parish. Three policies within the neighbourhood plan focus on heritage. These are discussed below:

CNP7 – Designated heritage assets

- a. Development proposals should protect, conserve, and see opportunities to enhance designated heritage assets (and their settings) in general and in terms of the significance of the building, materials, scale, setting and layout in particular.
- b. It is recognised that listed buildings make an 'important contribution to the quality of the built environment in Corringham' and that they are appreciated by the local community. The plan also highlights that although there is not a conservation area in Corringham, there is a relationship linking the concentration of the buildings and structures within the small area and that this relationship and the space between are also important.

CNP8 – Protecting and enhancing non-designated heritage assets

- a. Proposals for change of use or other development affecting identified non-designated heritage assets will be required to demonstrate how they would contribute to its conservation, whilst preserving or enhancing its architectural or historic interest.

- b. This should consider local styles, materials and details and the character, context and setting of the asset.
- c. If there is loss of/substantial harm to a non-designated asset, the proposal will be resisted unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated. The buildings and structures concerned are further detailed in the Appendix of the Neighbourhood Plan.

CNP9 – Protecting and enhancing archaeological sites

- a. Development proposals affecting Scheduled Monuments, other archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential and their settings should demonstrate they have taken into account the impact on above and below ground archaeological deposits and identify mitigation strategies to ensure that evidence which could contribute to the understanding of human activity and past environments is not lost.
- b. The extent of archaeology is a key element of the historic environment and character of the Parish, and this policy is to ensure that development takes proper account of archaeological considerations.

2.3.14 Another policy, although not listed as a heritage policy is also relevant here when considering setting and views:

CNP6 – Key views

- a. The neighbour plan character assessment identifies ten key views across the village and surrounding countryside. This policies states that the location, design, and scale of the new development should take account of any relevant key view and not compromise its integrity or significance.
- b. The plan identified key landmarks particularly the outlying historic windmills to the west and east and St Laurence Church. The plan states that 'it is important that the views of these local landmarks are considered in any development proposals for substantial buildings, structures, and earthworks in the open countryside across the parish'.

Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan 2019

2.3.15 The Glentworth Neighbourhood Plan (2018 to 2036) (Ref. **13**) was formally adopted by Glentworth Parish Council in September 2019. The plan runs in parallel with the Central Lincolnshire Local Plan. Key objectives of this plan that can be related to the historic environment are listed below:

- a. **Objective 1** – Ensure the unique and diverse character of the area is identified and reflected in any new development, with respects to materials, style and type of existing built boundary and conservation area of the setting.
- b. **Objective 2** – To protect and where possible enhance the natural environment of the plan area, retaining the visual connections with the surrounding countryside.

2.3.16 Two of the policies set out in the neighbourhood plan can be related to the historic environment. These are discussed below:

Policy 1 – Views

- a. The plan states that certain views are key in defining the character of the settlement. Ten key views have been identified, these views involve the countryside surrounding the settlement as much as views towards the village or within the built environment. The plan emphasises that the local community highly value the retention and enhancement of the character of the village.
- b. Development proposals will be supported if they consider these views and demonstrate how they are maintaining and responding positively to such views.
- c. If the proposal will cause harm, the proposal will be supported if the benefits of the development outweigh the harm.

Policy 3 – Design and Character of Development

- a. As part of the Neighbourhood Plan, a Neighbourhood Character Profile Report was produced that identified key design principles of the area, describes street-specific elements, and identified non-designated heritage assets worth of protection.
- b. This policy sets out ways in which new development should take account of key design principles. Development proposals will be supported where their design and detailing complement the character of the village.
- c. Those include the ways in which the development impacts the conservation area, the desirability of echoing and interpreting locally distinctive architecture and elements of traditional buildings and heritage assets in the design and construction of new buildings and structures, the importance of retaining existing mature trees, hedgerows, and verges - some of the elements which are important to the character of the village.

Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan 2023

- 2.3.17 The Hemswell and Harpswell Neighbourhood Plan (2022 to 2036) (Ref. 14) was formally adopted on 6 March 2023. The council website states that as it has been successful at referendum, then the plan should now be given full weight in such decision making. The plan supports a number of community objectives that can be related to the historic environment:
- a. Community Objective 1 – To protect, preserve and enhance wherever possible the character, landscape setting and the rich heritage of the two parishes.
 - b. Community Objective 4 – To protect the identified views and vistas within the two parishes.
 - c. Community Objective 5 – To protect Hemswell Conservation Area, the listed buildings, and non-designated heritage assets which significantly contribute to the character of both settlements.
- 2.3.18 The plan's policies also focus on preserving and enhancing the wider landscape character and preserving the historic environment:

Policy 7 – Protecting Non-designated heritage

- a. The plan identifies several built and landscape assets as non-designated heritage assets for the two settlements.
- b. The policy sets out that the effect of a proposal on the significance of non-designated heritage assets, including their setting, will be taken into consideration when determining planning applications. A balanced judgement will be requirement in relation to the scale of any harm of loss and the significance of the heritage asset itself.

Policy 8 – Designated Local Green Spaces

- a. Several areas have been identified as designated local green spaces, some of these areas have been defined in order to preserve their heritage and archaeological value, including the Hemswell Cemetery, and historic parkland and scheduled monument in Harpswell.
- b. Development proposals within the designated local green spaces will only be supported in very special circumstances.

Hemswell Cliff Neighbourhood Plan 2023

2.3.19 The Hemswell Cliff Neighbourhood Plan (2021 to 2036) (Ref. **15**) was formally adopted on 6th November 2023. The aim of the plan is to be used to guide the delivery of development in Hemswell Cliff up to 2036. A key policy relating to the historic environment is discussed below:

Policy 5: Historic Environment

- a. The plan identifies a list of historic buildings and features that make significant contributions to the distinctive character, appearance, and identity of the Parish of Hemswell Cliff. The policy seeks conservation and enhancement of the character, appearance and setting of local heritage assets and the historic environment.
- b. Proposals that might relate to the listed buildings referred to in the plan will only be supported if they are compliant with the requirements of the relevant legislation and policy guidance.
- c. Development affecting buildings and other heritage assets of local significance identified within the plan will only be supported if they preserve or enhance the character or appearance of these heritage assets and where relevant their settings.
- d. Proposals for intrusive development within areas of potential archaeological interest should include archaeological evaluations providing sufficiently detailed site-specific evidence to enable the local planning authority to make a reasoned decision on the impacts of the developments on the historic environment.

Bassetlaw District Council Neighbourhood Plans

Rampton and Woodbeck Neighbourhood Plan 2019 – 2037

2.3.20 The Rampton and Woodbeck Neighbourhood Plan 2019 - 2037 (Ref. **16**) was formally made in May 2021. The plan area covers the whole of Rampton

and Woodbeck Parish, including the settlements of Rampton and Woodbeck and covers the surrounding countryside. The plan includes the following policies of relevance to cultural heritage:

- a. **Policy 5** – Design Principles [extract] – New development should be designed to safeguard views in both Rampton and Woodbeck that contribute to the character and appearance of the area. These views include (but are not limited to) the views as identified in Maps 6 and 7 in the neighbourhood plan, and applications shall include an assessment of the impact of the proposal on the positive qualities of such views.
- b. **Policy 6** – Heritage Assets in Rampton and Woodbeck – development will be supported where it conserves or enhances the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting, through high quality sensitive design, taking into consideration appropriate scale, siting and materials.

Tresswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan (Submission Draft)

2.3.21 The revised Tresswell and Cottam Neighbourhood Plan (Ref. 17) has been submitted to Bassetlaw District Council for review and is currently under consultation. The plan area covers the settlements of Tresswell and Cottam, Tresswell Wood, Cottam Power Station and parts of the surrounding countryside. The plan includes the following policy relevant to cultural heritage assessments and the Scheme:

- a. **Policy 6** – Local Design Code [extract] – All new development should be design-led, comprising high-quality spaces that are distinctive to the parish, ensuring that growth is delivered in a coherent and coordinated way that positively addressed the principles of the most recent Tresswell and Cottam Character Assessment. Developments should take inspiration from the identified character area concerned, respecting existing plot boundaries, ratios, orientation and the historic or traditional forms and grain of development within its character area. Developments should also respect the predominant materials used in the immediate area which include red-brick and clay pantile and reflect high quality standards and, where possible, reflect local design references in both the natural and built environment and reflect and reinforce local distinctiveness, taking take inspiration from the existing predominant boundary treatments appropriate to the immediate buildings and wider character of that part of the village e.g. low brick walls, low wooden fences or hawthorn hedging. With respect to heritage new developments should seek to preserve and, if possible, enhance listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets and their setting.

2.4 Other Guidance

Historic England

2.4.1 Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA), of which those of most relevance to this appraisal are GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking (Ref. 18), GPA3 - The Setting of Heritage

Assets (2nd Edition) (Ref. 19), Advice Note 12 Statements of Heritage Significance (Ref. 20) and Advice Note 15 Commercial Renewable Energy Development and the Historic Environment (Ref. 21).

- 2.4.2 GPA2 emphasises the importance of having a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the “first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance” (paragraph 4). Early knowledge of this information is also useful to a local planning authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).
- 2.4.3 GPA3 provides guidance on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated. The document also provides advice on how views contribute to setting. Paragraph 8 of GPA3 confirms that the extent of the setting, as defined in the NPPF, is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Paragraph 9 states that although the setting is not itself a heritage asset, nor a heritage designation, land comprising a setting may itself be designated. The concept of a ‘core’, ‘wider’ and ‘extended’ setting is introduced in the same paragraph (under the section on Designated Views); however, it is acknowledged that there is no formal definition for these terms, and they will only apply in certain cases.
- 2.4.4 Advice Note 12 outlines a recommended approach to assessing the significance of heritage assets in line with the requirements of NPPF. It includes a suggested reporting structure for a ‘Statement of Heritage Significance’, as well as guidance on creating a statement that is proportionate to the asset’s significance and the potential degree of impact of a proposed development. The Advice Note also offers an interpretation of the various forms of heritage interest that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Annex 2: Glossary); namely archaeological, architectural and artistic, and historic.
- 2.4.5 Advice Note 15 explains how the historic environment should be taken fully into account during the planning and delivery of commercial renewable energy developments in line with national policy. It reiterates the content of other advice notes in terms of understanding the significance of assets and the contribution that their setting makes to significance in order to assess impact and consider ways to minimise harm. It encourages the use of photomontages to inform assessments of potential impact on the setting of heritage assets, but also notes how Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment is different from an assessment of setting. In relation to proposed solar farm developments the guidance highlights the potential for impacts to below ground archaeological assets and impacts through change to the setting of heritage assets. It notes that mitigation measures such as consideration of different foundation designs and technologies, and the use of tree and hedge planting to screen the development should be considered.

Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment Guidance

- 2.4.6 Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK (Ref. 22) is a guide to good practice in cultural heritage impact assessment published jointly by the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA), the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The document provides guidance on understanding cultural heritage assets and evaluating the consequences of change.
- 2.4.7 Understanding cultural heritage assets is split into three stages: Description, Significance and Importance. The description arrives at a factual statement that establishes the nature of the asset. The heritage values of the asset are then analysed (the guidance emphasises that these include but are not limited to aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values) and a statement of cultural significance given. Finally, the importance of the asset is assessed, and a conclusion drawn as to the level of protection that the asset merits in planning policy and cultural heritage legislation. The guidance notes that, unlike cultural significance, importance is scaled and can be described as high, medium or low.
- 2.4.8 The process of evaluating the consequences of change is split into three stages: Understanding change, Assessing impact and Weighing the effect. All aspects of a proposal that have the ability to change a cultural heritage asset or its setting are first explained. If these changes affect the cultural significance of the asset then the resulting impact, which could be positive or negative, and its magnitude is then assessed. The effect is a combination of the magnitude of the impact and the cultural heritage asset's importance, and the scale of the effect will determine by how much the issue should influence the design of the proposal and whether the proposal is acceptable and will be permitted.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 2.4.9 The baseline assessment has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment* (Ref. 23), *Standard and guidance for commissioning work on, or providing consultancy advice on, archaeology and the historic environment* (Ref. 24) and the *Code of Conduct* (Ref. 25).

Lincolnshire County Council

- 2.4.10 The baseline assessment has been undertaken with reference to the guidance set out in the Lincolnshire Archaeology Handbook (Ref. 26).

3. Assessment Methodology

3.1 Study areas

- 3.1.1 The study areas for the Scheme have been defined to provide focused buffers for assessment of the cultural heritage resource and to take into account stakeholder comments made in the EIA Scoping Opinion (refer to **Appendix 1-2** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]).
- 3.1.2 The study areas are proportionate and appropriate to identify heritage assets that may be impacted by the Scheme and to provide a contextual baseline of known heritage assets. Inclusion of assets outside of the defined study areas is based on research and professional judgment and are only discussed where the wider landscape forms a key contributing factor in their heritage value, in accordance with Historic England guidance, and where this has the potential to be affected by the Scheme.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 3.1.3 A study area of 3km from the Order limits has been defined to provide historical and archaeological context and to identify designated heritage assets, and their settings, with the potential to be affected by the Scheme (**Figure 2**).
- 3.1.4 In addition, designated heritage assets outside of the 3km study area, up to 5km of the Principal Site, have been considered where the settings or views of designated heritage assets of the highest significance (heritage value) (such as scheduled monuments, Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings) have the potential to be impacted by the Scheme (**Figure 3**).
- 3.1.5 The 3km and 5km study areas take account of the Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV), produced to inform the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment in **Chapter 12: Landscape and Visual Amenity** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1], to provide an indication of potential visibility of the Scheme in views to or from high value designated assets that may be affected (**Figure 3**).

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 3.1.6 The study area for non-designated heritage assets is defined as a 1km radius from the boundary of the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor (**Figure 4**). This has been judged as appropriate to identify known archaeological assets and find spots to contribute to the assessment for the potential of unknown buried archaeology remains and features to be present within the Order limits.
- 3.1.7 Non-designated heritage assets outside of the 1km study area have been considered where these provide context and inform the potential for previously unknown archaeology within the Order limits.
- 3.1.8 Non-designated built heritage assets within 1km of the Order limits have been reviewed to inform the landscape characterisation and historical

associations for assets within the Scheme, as well as the potential for the Scheme to impact these through changes to their settings.

3.2 Data and Information Sources

3.2.1 The following sources of information have been reviewed and form the basis of this assessment:

- a. Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE); data including listed buildings, world heritage sites, scheduled monuments, registered battlefields and registered parks and gardens;
- b. The Historic Environment Record (HER) data provided by:
 - i. Lincolnshire County Council (LCC); and
 - ii. Nottinghamshire County Council (NCC).
- c. Databases of known archaeological sites, find spots, historic buildings and previous archaeological works, including Archaeology Data Service (Ref. 27);
- d. The results of previous archaeological surveys and investigations undertaken within the 1km study area, particularly those within the Order limits undertaken by the adjacent proposed solar developments of Cottam 1, Gate Burton and West Burton;
- e. British Geological Survey (BGS) Geology of Britain Viewer for information on the geological conditions within the Site (Ref. 28);
- f. Soilscales online, for the recorded soil types and conditions within the Site (Ref. 29);
- g. Historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping from online archives and the National Library of Scotland (NLS);
- h. Aerial imagery from Google Earth;
- i. Lincolnshire Council's online Land, Planning and Development website and the planning and advice documents contained within;
- j. Nottinghamshire County Council's online Land, Planning and Development website and the planning and advice documents contained within;
- k. Consultation with the Heritage Officer for Lincolnshire County Council and the Historic Environment Officer for Nottinghamshire County Council;
- l. Various documentary and internet sources, including British History Online; and
- m. Site walkover surveys.

3.3 Site Walkover Survey

3.3.1 Site walkover surveys and setting assessments of heritage assets within the Order limits and surrounding study areas were undertaken on the 8th and

9th February 2023 and 16th – 18th August 2023. The purpose of these walkover surveys was:

- a. To identify known archaeological sites within the Order limits;
- b. To identify areas with the potential to contain previously unidentified archaeological or historical remains;
- c. To identify and assess the setting of heritage assets within the study areas;
- d. To identify the location, extent and severity of modern ground disturbance and previous construction impacts; and
- e. To assess ground conditions and the suitability of the site for further evaluation.

3.3.2 The results of the site visits have been incorporated in the baseline below where relevant and selected photographs of assets or their surrounding context embedded within the text where relevant and included as plates at **Appendix B** of this document.

3.4 Significance of Heritage Assets

3.4.1 An assessment of the heritage value of assets and the contribution made to significance by an asset's setting has been undertaken in consideration of guidance and good practice issued by Historic England. Historic England GPA3 provides the basis of a methodology for the assessment of setting.

3.4.2 The NPPF 2023 (Ref. 7) defines significance as 'the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting'.

3.4.3 Significance is often established by statutory designations such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas.

3.4.4 Advice Note 12 (Ref. 20) offers an interpretation of the various heritage interests that an asset can possess, based on the terms provided in the NPPF Glossary (Ref. 7), as follows:

- a. Archaeological Interest – there will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or has the potential to hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;
- b. Architectural and Artistic Interest – these are interests in the design or general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types. Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, such as sculpture; and
- c. Historic Interest – an interest in past lives and events (including pre-historic). Heritage assets can illustrate or be associated with them. Heritage assets with historic interest not only provide a material record

of our nation's history but can also provide meaning for communities derived from their collective experience of a place and can symbolise wider values such as faith and cultural identity.

- 3.4.5 The terminology used in the statements of significance in this DBA relates to the terminology used by the NPPF and Historic England Advice Note 12, referring to significance in terms of heritage interest rather than heritage values.
- 3.4.6 The significance of heritage assets has been determined based on professional judgement guided by designations, national and local policies, guidance documents and research frameworks.

3.5 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

- 3.5.1 Archaeological potential establishes whether unrecorded remains may exist within the Order limits in addition to the known archaeological resource identified in the baseline. The potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the Order limits has been determined by professional judgement guided by an assessment of the known cultural heritage resource and the impact of previous modern development or ground disturbance within the Order limits.
- 3.5.2 Assessment of the archaeological resources draws on two factors:
- An assessment for the potential for archaeological deposits to exist within the Order limits based on the results of the baseline study; and
 - An assessment of the potential survival of any known or unknown archaeological deposits to remain extant within the Order limits based on an evaluation of previous ground disturbance.
- 3.5.3 The level of disturbance to buried archaeological remains caused by historic development has been assessed based on available data listed above (Data and Information Sources).
- 3.5.4 The potential for an area to contain archaeological remains is rated 'high', 'medium', 'low', 'negligible', or 'unknown'. This rating is based on an understanding of the archaeological resource as a whole and takes into account the Site's geological and topographical setting. The rating also considers the number and proximity of known and predicted archaeological/historical sites or find spots within the Site and the surrounding study areas.
- 3.5.5 The archaeological potential within the Order limits is identified in this assessment using professional judgement and knowledge, applying the information available in the baseline data and the findings of the 2023 archaeological fieldwork for the Scheme.
- 3.5.6 A site's baseline archaeological potential is compared to the level of existing impact upon it, from modern and historic developments. The potential for surviving archaeological evidence of past activity within the Order limits is expressed according to the criteria set out in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Criteria for Potential Archaeological Survival

Potential Archaeological Survival	Criteria
High	The available evidence suggests a high likelihood for past activity within the Order limits and a strong potential for archaeological evidence to survive intact or reasonably intact.
Medium	The available evidence suggests a reasonable likelihood for past activity within the Order limits and consequently there is a potential that archaeological evidence could survive.
Low	The available evidence suggests archaeological evidence of activity is unlikely to survive within the Order limits, although some minor land-use may have occurred.
Unknown	Insufficient information to assess.

3.6 Consultation

- 3.6.1 An EIA Scoping Opinion setting out key issues and advice regarding the scope and methodology of cultural heritage assessment and identifying key assets to be considered was provided by the Planning Inspectorate on 4 November 2022 (refer to **Appendix 1-2** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]).
- 3.6.2 Consultation was undertaken with statutory and non-statutory bodies as part of the assessment process in order to develop the assessment's spatial scope and methodology, including the study areas. This included Historic England, the Historic Environment Officers for Lincolnshire County Council and the Conservation Officers for West Lindsey and Bassetlaw District Councils.
- 3.6.3 A consultation meeting was held jointly with Historic England, the Historic Environment Officers for Lincolnshire County Council and the Conservation Officers for West Lindsey (Lincolnshire) and Basset Law (Nottinghamshire) District Councils, on the 28 November 2022. The purpose the meeting was to review the proposed Scheme and approach to the assessment. Study area extents, sources and surveys required to support the assessment were discussed and agreed.
- 3.6.4 A full list of consultation undertaken during preparation of this DBA can be found in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

3.7 Limitations and Assumptions

- 3.7.1 An earlier iteration of this DBA was produced to support the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEI Report) submission. This updated version includes the results of third-party survey reports, archival research and consultation with stakeholders, as well as summarising and interpreting the findings of fieldwork undertaken for the Scheme during 2023. This DBA also is updated to take account of the revised Order limits and various design changes introduced since the last iteration was produced.

- 3.7.2 The assessment has relied upon data and records provided by third parties, and therefore it has been assumed that this information is accurate and up to date at the time of reporting.
- 3.7.3 The Site walkover surveys in February and August 2023 were undertaken in good conditions with clear visibility. Access to all land parcels within the Order limits was not possible; in the areas viewed (so far as was possible) the Order limits and individual heritage assets were viewed from publicly accessible areas and other, adjacent, fields where access was permitted.
- 3.7.4 Online historic mapping sources have been used to inform this DBA but cannot be reproduced due to copyright limitations. Archive visits have been undertaken to review additional documentary sources and obtain historic maps and photographs including county, estate, Tithe and Ordnance Survey mapping and are annotated in this report where relevant.
- 3.7.5 During the trial trench evaluation of the Principal Site, Fields 16 and 127 could not be trenched due to access or crop constraints. Assessment of these fields has been undertaken using the collated baseline, aerial photographic and LiDAR and geophysical survey data.
- 3.7.6 Archaeological investigations within the Cable Route Corridor have largely been undertaken by adjacent proposed solar developments. This has included aerial photographic and LiDAR and geophysical surveys of the 16km cable route between the Principal Site and National Grid Cottam Sunstation. Gaps within the coverage of these previous investigations were assessed when planning the aerial photographic and LiDAR surveys and geophysical surveys for the Scheme, and, where possible, individual land parcels that had not been previously investigated were surveyed. Due to access constraints, it was not possible to survey all land parcels identified as 'gaps' in the data. In these instances, assessment has been undertaken using the collated baseline, aerial photographic and LiDAR and geophysical survey data.
- 3.7.7 Due to access constraints, it was not possible to undertake trial trench evaluation for the Scheme within the Cable Route Corridor between the Principal Site and the railway at Stow Park, although a small area was trenched for the proposed Cottam 1 solar project, west of Lowfield Farm. Where trial trench evaluation has not been possible the assessment of archaeological potential has been undertaken using the collated baseline, aerial photographic and LiDAR and geophysical survey data.
- 3.7.8 West of the railway, near complete coverage of the Cable Route Corridor was achieved for the proposed Gate Burton Energy Park and West Burton Solar Project between Grange Farm Stables, east of Marton and National Grid Cottam Sunstation. The results of this investigation combined with the results of the preceding aerial photographic and LiDAR and geophysical surveys have been used to assess the presence/absence of archaeological remains identified by earlier surveys and the potential survival of previously unknown archaeological remains.
- 3.7.9 Field numbers used throughout this DBA are those applied by Magnitude Surveys and Wessex Archaeology for the 2023 Scheme fieldwork reporting,

based on landownership. These have been applied in this report and in the heritage appendices to ensure consistency for cross-referencing with the fieldwork reports in the following appendices of this ES:

- a. **Appendix 8-6: Archaeological Evaluation Overarching Executive Report [EN010142/APP/6.2];**
- b. **Appendix 8-6-1: Archaeological Evaluation Report for Fields 1-8, 33, 35, 138-141[EN010142/APP/6.2];**
- c. **Appendix 8-6-2: Archaeological Evaluation Report for Fields 9-15, 17-26 [EN010142/APP/6.2];**
- d. **Appendix 8-6-3: Archaeological Evaluation Report for Fields 27–32, 36–41, 43–49, 52–54, 60, 68, 72–79, 89–90, 101–106 and 110 [EN010142/APP/6.2];**
- e. **Appendix 8-6-4: Archaeological Evaluation Report for Fields 50–51 and 55–57 [EN010142/APP/6.2];**
- f. **Appendix 8-6-5: Archaeological Evaluation Report for Fields 58–59, 61–62, 64–67, 83–85, 87 and 98 [EN010142/APP/6.2];**
- g. **Appendix 8-6-6: Archaeological Evaluation Report for Fields 80-81, 93-97, 115-116, 125-128 [EN010142/APP/6.2];**
- h. **Appendix 8-6-7: Archaeological Evaluation: Report for Fields 88, 99, 107 and 108 [EN010142/APP/6.2];**
- i. **Appendix 8-6-8: Archaeological Evaluation: Report for Fields 91-92, 113-114, 119-124 [EN010142/APP/6.2];**
- j. **Appendix 8-6-9: Archaeological Evaluation: Report for Fields 100 and 109 [EN010142/APP/6.2]; and**
- k. **Appendix 8-6-10: Archaeological Evaluation Report for Fields 111, 112, 117, 118, 131–134, 136 and 137 [EN010142/APP/6.2].**

3.7.10 Field numbers are also presented on Figure 8-7 Heritage Field Numbers of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.3].

4. Heritage Baseline

4.1 Site Conditions

Topography

- 4.1.1 From north to south, the topography of the Principal Site is essentially flat and gently undulating (**Plate 18**), situated at an average of 22m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). From west to east the landform gently rises from c.16m AOD to c.32m AOD at Harpswell before rising more steeply to c.65-68m AOD along Middle Street beyond which lies the ridgeline of the Lincoln Cliff.
- 4.1.2 The topography of the Cable Route Corridor is more varied than that of the Principal Site, with more pronounced northeast to southwest gradient towards the Trent Valley being bisected by the north-south valley of the River Till at c.10m AOD. West of the village of Stow, towards the centre of the Cable Route Corridor, the landscape begins to drop away into the Trent Valley at c.5m AOD.

Geology and Soils

- 4.1.3 The underlying solid geology across the majority of the Principal Site comprises mudstones of the Charmouth Mudstone Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 199.3 and 182.7 million years ago during the Jurassic period. This is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial Till formed between 860 and 116 thousand years ago during the Middle Pleistocene, with localised bands of Holocene clay, silt, sand and gravel alluvium deposited by watercourses draining southwards to the River Till and Witham (Ref. 28).
- 4.1.4 On the eastern fringe of the Principal Site, as the topography rises towards the Lincoln Cliff, the underlying Jurassic geology becomes more variable with bands of ferruginous limestone and ferruginous sandstone of the Marlstone Rock Formation, mudstone Whitby Mudstone Formation and sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Grantham Formation. The superficial geology is also different from the remainder of the Principal Site comprising glaciofluvial sands of the Middle Pleistocene (Ref. 28).
- 4.1.5 Soils within the Principal Site are recorded as being slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils.
- 4.1.6 The geology of the Cable Route Corridor varies east to west as it approaches and crosses the River Trent. Extending west from the Principal Site, the underlying solid geology changes to the interbedded mudstone and limestone of the Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation formed c.209.5 to 190.8 million years ago during the Triassic and Jurassic periods. Here the only superficial deposits are the alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravels deposited during the Holocene by the River Till and its tributaries.

- 4.1.7 As the Cable Route Corridor descends into the Trent valley, the underlying solid geology changes to the older Triassic mudstone of the Penarth Group which formed between 209.5 and 201.3 million years ago and Mercia Mudstone Group formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago. These mudstones are overlain by Pleistocene sands and gravels of the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member and naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils. Within the floodplain of the River Trent, the solid geology comprises the Mercia Mudstone Group overlain by superficial deposits of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravels formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present (Ref. 28). An archaeological auger survey of land on the western side of the Trent floodplain recorded a layer of peat [MNT27156] within the sequence alluvial deposits. The peat likely dates to the Neolithic period and contained pollen indicative of woodland clearance and cultivation. Soils within the floodplain are recorded as being loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater.
- 4.1.8 West of the River Trent, as the Cable Route Corridor passes to the north and west of the Cottam Power Station, the underlying geology comprises the Mercia Mudstone Group, overlain by superficial deposits of the Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel Member (Ref. 28). Soils at the western end of the Cable Route Corridor are naturally wet very acid sandy and loams (Ref. 29).

4.2 Heritage Assets

- 4.2.1 The heritage assets discussed within this assessment, including designated and non-designated heritage assets, are identified by their unique identification number assigned by the NHLE for designated assets (e.g. [NHLE 1003669]) and by the Historic Environment Records for Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire for non-designated heritage assets. Non-designated heritage asset records for Lincolnshire are prefixed with the letters 'MLI' (e.g. [MLI51357]) and those in Nottinghamshire with the letters 'MNT' (e.g. [MNT4983]).
- 4.2.2 Archaeological surveys and investigations undertaken for the Scheme and adjacent proposed solar projects have identified both previously unknown buried archaeological remains and remains associated with known heritage assets recorded by the Historic Environment Records for Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. Where appropriate, these archaeological remains have been given unique identification numbers prefixed by 'AEC' (e.g. [AEC001]).
- 4.2.3 Heritage assets identified within the Order limits and study areas are identified within the text using their unique identifier and can be cross-referenced to the gazetteers presented in **Appendix 8-3: Cultural Heritage Gazetteers** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] and located on **Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5**.

Designated Heritage Assets

- 4.2.4 There are no World Heritage Sites or registered battlefields within the Order limits or study areas.
- 4.2.5 There are no designated heritage assets located within the Order limits.

3km study area

- 4.2.6 Within the 3km study area, there are 17 scheduled monuments, namely:
- a. Harpswell Hall, post-medieval house and gardens overlying medieval settlement remains [**NHLE 1019068**];
 - b. Dovecote at Elm Tree Farm [**NHLE 1020196**];
 - c. Moated manorial complex immediately northwest of Elm Tree Farm, Heapham [**NHLE 1016920**];
 - d. Cross in All Saints churchyard, Heapham [**NHLE 1018290**];
 - e. Coates medieval settlement and moated site [**NHLE 1016979**];
 - f. Site of a college and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church, Stow [**NHLE 1016979**];
 - g. The medieval bishop's palace and deer park, Stow Park [**NHLE 1019229**];
 - h. Roman fort, south of Littleborough Lane [**NHLE 1004935**];
 - i. Fleet Plantation moated site [**NHLE 1008594**];
 - j. Monks Garth moated site [**NHLE 1011456**];
 - k. Site of medieval preceptory and settlement remains, Temple Garth [**NHLE 1007689**];
 - l. Segelocum Roman town, Littleborough [**NHLE 1003669**];
 - m. Torksey Castle [**NHLE 1005056**];
 - n. Site of Torksey Medieval Town [**NHLE 1004991**];
 - o. Owmbly Roman Settlement [**NHLE 1004922**];
 - p. Deserted Village of Dunstall [**NHLE 1004996**]; and
 - q. Gilby Medieval Settlement and Cultivation Remains [**NHLE 1016795**].
- 4.2.7 In addition, there are 163 listed buildings recorded within the 3km study area comprising 15 grade I listed buildings, 11 grade II* listed buildings and 137 grade II listed buildings.
- 4.2.8 The grade I listed buildings within the 3km study area are:
- a. The Church of St Chad, Harpswell (grade I) [**NHLE 1309029**];
 - b. The Church of St Lawrence and St George, Springthorpe (grade I) [**NHLE 1146616**];
 - c. The Church of All Saints, Heapham (grade I) [**NHLE 1064048**];
 - d. The Church of St Edith, Stow (grade I) [**NHLE 1146742**];
 - e. The Church of St Margaret of Antioch, Marton (grade I) [**NHLE 1359484**];
 - f. The Church of St Mary, Stow (grade I) [**NHLE 1146624**];
 - g. The Church of All Saints, Rampton (grade I) [**NHLE 1233879**];

- h. The gateway from Manor Farm to Churchyard and attached walls 7m west of Manor Farmhouse (grade I) [**NHLE 1276407**];
 - i. The Church of St Lawrence, Corringham (grade I) [**NHLE 1064162**];
 - j. Fillingham Castle (grade I) [**NHLE 1166045**];
 - k. The Church of St Nicholas, Littleborough (grade I) [**NHLE 1216860**];
 - l. The Church of St Martin, North Leverton (grade I) [**NHLE 1234265**];
 - m. The Church of St John the Baptist, Treswell (grade I) [**NHLE 1234072**];
 - n. The Church of St Peter, Church Laneham (grade I) [**NHLE 1233511**];
and
 - o. Torksey Castle (grade I) [**NHLE 1064079**].
- 4.2.9 The eleven grade II* listed buildings within the 3km study area are:
- a. The Church of St Michael, Glentworth (grade II*) [**NHLE 1309078**];
 - b. The Glentworth Hall (grade II*) [**NHLE 1063348**];
 - c. The Church of All Saints, Helmswell (grade II*) [**NHLE 1166242**];
 - d. Monument 10 yards south of chancel of Church of St Andrew (grade II*) [**NHLE 1309113**];
 - e. The Church of St Andrew, Fillingham (grade II*) [**NHLE 1359847**];
 - f. The Church of All Saints, Upton (grade II*) [**NHLE 1146810**];
 - g. Gate Burton Hall (grade II*) [**NHLE 1359458**];
 - h. Burton Chateau (grade II*) [**NHLE 1064085**];
 - i. The Church of All Saints, South Leverton (grade II*) [**NHLE 1275880**];
 - j. Torksey Viaduct over River Trent (grade II*) [**NHLE 1359456**]; and
 - k. The Church of St Peter, Torksey (grade II*) [**NHLE 1064078**].
- 4.2.10 Entries for the 137 grade II listed buildings are listed in **Appendix 8-3: Cultural Heritage Gazetteers** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.2**] and are described in this DBA where appropriate.
- 4.2.11 Other designated assets within the 3km study area include four conservation areas, all in proximity to the Principal Site, encompassing the historic core of the Lincolnshire villages of:
- a. Glentworth Conservation Area [Ref. 2790];
 - b. Helmswell Conservation Area [Ref. 2793];
 - c. Springthorpe Conservation Area [Ref. 2805]; and
 - d. Fillingham Conservation Area [Ref. 2785].
- 4.2.12 Two registered parks and gardens, the grade II Fillingham Castle [**NHLE 1000977**] and the grade II Norton Place [**NHLE 1470334**], are both located to the east of the Principal Site, extending across the 3km study area.

3-5km Study area around the Principal Site

- 4.2.13 Consideration has been given to heritage assets of national importance that are within 3-5km of the Principal Site to determine potential impacts upon settings and views which may affect their significance.
- 4.2.14 There are six Scheduled Monuments within 3-5km of the Principal Site:
- a. Southorpe medieval settlement and cultivation remains [**NHLE 1016794**];
 - b. Site of Heynings Priory [**NHLE 1008685**];
 - c. Hermit Dam moated site [**NHLE 1016110**];
 - d. Deserted Village of Dunstall [**NHLE 1004996**];
 - e. Owmbly Roman Settlement [**NHLE 1004922**]; and
 - f. Cross in St Martin's Churchyard [**NHLE 1018291**].
- 4.2.15 In addition, there are three Grade I listed buildings and six Grade II* listed buildings within 3-5km of the Principal Site.

Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 4.2.16 Details of the non-designated heritage assets are included in **Appendix 8-3: Cultural Heritage Gazetteers** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.2**] and **Figure 4** of this DBA. Some of these designations can include multiple locations grouped under the same HER reference.
- 4.2.17 There are numerous findspots within the 1km study area. Findspots in themselves are not heritage assets as the archaeological find has been removed from its context and therefore no value is assigned to them for the purposes of assessment in this DBA. However, they do provide an indication of previous historic activity, with concentrations of finds of a specific date representing evidence for the potential of unknown archaeological remains in the area. Findspots are therefore discussed in this DBA in terms of helping to characterise the historic environment and inform the potential for archaeological remains or deposits within the Order limits.

Within the Principal Site

- 4.2.18 There are 31 non-designated heritage assets and one find spot, identified on the Lincolnshire HER within the Principal Site.

Within the Cable Route Corridor

- 4.2.19 A total of 13 non-designated heritage assets and one find spot have been recorded on the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HERs within the Cable Route Corridor.

1km study area

- 4.2.20 Within the 1km study area surrounding the Order limits, the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HERs record 335 non-designated heritage assets and 40 find spots, excluding the assets within the Order limits.

4.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

4.3.1 Previous archaeological investigations (Events) within the Principal Site, Cable Route Corridor and a surrounding study area of 1km have been assessed in order to contribute to the understanding of the archaeological potential within the limits of the Scheme.

Historic Archaeological Investigations

- 4.3.2 Previous archaeological investigations and any archaeological remains recorded during the investigations are identified within the text identified within the text by the Event number recorded on the HERs e.g. [ELI51357] for Lincolnshire and [ENT3727] for Nottinghamshire. Each event is cross-referenced to **Appendix 8-3: Cultural Heritage Gazetteers** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] and are illustrated at **Appendix A, Figure 5** of this DBA.
- 4.3.3 The Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HERs record seven archaeological 'Events' (archaeological investigations of one form or another) within the Order limits and a further 12 archaeological events immediately adjacent to the Order limits relevant to the assessment of the archaeological potential within the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.3.4 Five archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken in advance of utility works within the Principal Site. Three of these were associated with the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Replacement Gas Pipeline, which crosses through the centre of the Principal Site on a broadly southeast to northwest alignment:
- a. [ELI5070] geophysical survey comprising magnetometry survey proved largely ineffective due to the presence of the existing pipeline. This method was abandoned in favour of an alternative geophysical survey technique, magnetic susceptibility (Ref. 30);
 - b. [ELI5072] the magnetic susceptibility survey identified a number of anomalies interpreted as archaeological features including linear agricultural features which were subsequently investigated during an archaeological watching brief (Sites 1, 2 and 3), (Ref. 30); and
 - c. [ELI5075] an archaeological watching brief undertaken to investigate geophysical anomalies recorded a number of archaeological features which correlated with the magnetic susceptibility survey. Of particular note were Late Iron Age to early Romano-British remains indicative of near-by settlement recorded at Site 1 to the southeast of Hermitage Low Farm [MLI86409], and evidence of medieval and post-medieval land use in the form of ploughed-out furrows and post-medieval ditches (Sites 2 and 3 west of Hermitage Low Farm [MLI86414]), (ibid).
- 4.3.5 In the northwest corner of the Principal Site, an archaeological watching brief [ELI8643] undertaken during the installation of new pylons on the Blyton to Harpswell electricity line at Springthorpe recorded a sequence of topsoil, subsoil and natural geology. No archaeological remains were encountered.

- 4.3.6 An archaeological watching brief [ELI2197] undertaken during the construction of the Blyborough to Cottam pipeline extended across both the Principal Site and sections of the Cable Route Corridor. No archaeological remains were recorded within the Principal Site during these works; however, a Romano-British settlement (see [MLI84314]), was recorded within the 1km study area at Marton Road, Stow and investigated during a subsequent archaeological excavation [ELI4091].
- 4.3.7 Two further archaeological investigations or discoveries are recorded within, or on the edge of, the extent of the Cable Route Corridor including:
- a. [ELI11112] a site visit to East Farm, Normanby by Stow by the Archaeology Department at Lincolnshire County Council recorded that the original farm buildings ([MLI98427]) depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map were still in existence; and
 - b. Adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor a programme of historic building recording [ELI11495] was conducted to inform the proposed demolition and replacement of the late 19th century farmhouse and farm buildings at Poplar Farm, off Stow Park Road, Marton (see [MLI116491], [MLI50066], [MLI98858]).
- 4.3.8 Towards the western end of the Cable Route Corridor at Torksey a number of archaeological investigations have been undertaken by the Viking Torksey Project to investigate the site of the Winter Camp of the great Viking Army of AD 872-873 (see [MLI125067]), the northern part of which may extend across the width of the Cable Route Corridor to the southwest of Marton:
- a. [ELI13004] a magnetometer survey by the Viking Torksey Project investigated a north-south aligned linear transect across the Cable Route Corridor (survey areas A and B). Within area A, geophysical anomalies of archaeological origin were recorded including a large, probable boundary or enclosure ditch, numerous sub-circular and sub-rectangular anomalies likely representing pits or sunken feature structures, evidence for medieval ridge and furrow agriculture and possible post-medieval field boundary ditches. Area B revealed no anomalies that could be interpreted as archaeological in origin. A larger survey area extending southwards from the Cable Route Corridor (Area C) revealed a spread of strong linear and curvilinear anomalies forming a complex of ditched enclosures extending over a c.1.96ha area and characteristic of Romano-British settlement (Ref. 31);
 - b. [ELI13007] and [ELI13008] comprised two phases of an auger survey totalling 73 cores undertaken across the anticipated extent of the Viking Winter Camp. The survey recorded the location of a number of buried former sand dunes which may have formed the 9th century landscape; and
 - c. [ELI13009] a test pit survey undertaken in 2012 to investigate the aeolian and sand dune deposits previously recorded within the site and extending into the Cable Route Corridor. No archaeological remains or deposits were recorded.
- 4.3.9 Further archaeological investigations have been completed immediately adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor west of the River Trent in

Nottinghamshire in and around Cottam Power Station [**ENT3727**], and at Rampton Quarry [**ENT121**, **ENT457**, **ENT3736**, **ENT3739** and **ENT3740**] immediately south of Torksey Ferry Lane.

- 4.3.10 At Cottam Power Station [**ENT3727**] an archaeological watching brief undertaken during work on the foundations at Cottam Power Station and during the excavation of two parallel cable trenches south of the power station and along the bank of the River Trent. No archaeological remains or palaeoenvironmental deposits were recorded during the work. While archaeological trial trenching, excavations and watching briefs undertaken at Rampton Quarry [**ENT121**, **ENT457**, **ENT3736**, **ENT3739** and **ENT3740**] have identified Mesolithic flint artefacts, a Neolithic/Bronze Age pit, and evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement and field systems.
- 4.3.11 Immediately south of the Cable Route Corridor at Torksey Ferry Lane an archaeological field observation [**ENT2281**] recorded the remains of the medieval moat of the Fleet Planation scheduled monument [**NHLE 1008594**].
- 4.3.12 Finally, an archaeological desk-based assessment and field walkover [**ENT4300**] were undertaken across land immediately adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor for Cottam Wind Farm. No specific archaeological remains were noted by the Nottinghamshire HER.
- 4.3.13 Beyond the extent of the Order limits, within the wider 1km study area, a further 93 archaeological investigations are recorded, a number of which are relevant to understanding the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains within the extent of the Scheme. All events recorded by the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire HER within the 1km study are included in **Appendix 8-3: Cultural Heritage Gazetteers** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.2**] and where appropriate are included in the following assessment of the baseline conditions.

Archaeological Investigations Undertaken for Adjacent Solar DCO Schemes

Cottam Solar Project

- 4.3.14 This scheme includes a series of four photovoltaic site areas, referred to as Cottam 1, 2, 3a and 3b.

Aerial Photograph and LiDAR Mapping Survey

- 4.3.15 An aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping survey was undertaken for Cottam Solar Project [**EN010133**], the extent of which covers the majority of the area within the Cable Route Corridor shared by the Scheme and Cottam. The full report (Ref. 32) is available as the Air Photo and LiDAR Mapping and Interpretation for the Cottam Solar Project and Cable Routes Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire [**PINS Ref. EN010133/APP/C6.3.13.4**].
- 4.3.16 No evidence for activity predating the Iron Age was recorded. Evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement was observed at a small number of locations. An arrangement of parallel ditches, possibly associated

with a known Romano-British settlement site [MLI51104], were recorded southwest of Turpin Farm approximately 570m east of the Cable Route Corridor. However, it is also possible that these features relate to later field drains. To the east of Willingham by Stow, the corner of a rectilinear enclosure indicative of Romano-British activity was recorded approximately 670m northwest of the Cable Route Corridor. A Roman trackway to the southeast of Marton [MLI52489] was recorded as a cropmark running south-east to north-west across the Cable Route Corridor where it survives as a shallow, infilled hollow way. The alignment of the feature converges with the Tillbridge Lane Roman road [MLI50575] west of Marton.

- 4.3.17 Extensive earthwork remains survive between the River Till and East Farm, Normanby by Stow, falling across the Cable Route Corridor and adjacent fields. These remains relate to the shrunken medieval village of Normanby by Stow [MLI52445] comprising crofts, plough ridges, a hollow way and possible building platforms. To the east of the village, historical air photos record that a substantial hollow way defines the east side of the settlement flanked by strip fields and ridge and furrow. Across the remainder of the Cable Route Corridor ridge and furrow recorded as earthworks on 1940s aerial photography has generally since been levelled, but small pockets do survive in the area of the Cable Route Corridor west of Normanby by Stow.
- 4.3.18 Evidence for post-medieval activity was recorded across the area surveyed as cropmark plough furrows, plough headlands and a hollow associated with a demolished unnamed farm recorded on the 1885 Ordnance Survey in fields east of the railway at Stow Park.
- 4.3.19 The possible, shallow remains of a rectangular enclosure, of uncertain origin, were recorded immediately west of the Cable Route Corridor at Gipsy Lane Bridge on Fillingham Lane, east of Willingham by Stow. Aerial photographs provide only ephemeral evidence for the feature, the survival of which, together with any associated archaeological remains, is uncertain.

Geophysical Survey

- 4.3.20 A magnetometer survey was carried out across the land required for Cottam Solar Farm, totalling approximately 875ha. The survey encompassed seven blocks of land (Areas A to G) principally located to the south and southwest of the Principal Site. The full report (Ref. 33) is available as the Cottam Solar Project, Cottam 1, Lincolnshire Geophysical Survey [PINS Reference: EN010133: APP/C6.3.13.2].
- 4.3.21 The survey identified widespread magnetic anomalies across most land parcels largely reflecting past agricultural activity in the form of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries removed in the 20th century, evidence of modern ploughing and post-medieval/modern land drainage. The survey also identified ten areas of archaeological potential comprising linear and curvilinear ditches, rectilinear enclosures and possible ring ditches, interpreted as settlement activity of probable Romano-British to medieval date (Ref. 33).
- 4.3.22 Of particular relevance to the Scheme are the results from Areas C1, C2 and C3, Areas G1 to G4 and Areas F1, F2 and F3, which overlap with the Cable

Route Corridor (see below). Areas A1 and B1 to B4 located immediately south of the Principal Site recorded no anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin but did identify ridge and furrow cultivation and land drainage.

- 4.3.23 Geophysical survey of Areas C1, C2 and C3 did not identify any archaeological anomalies within or immediately adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation was recorded in Area C1 with extensive land drainage recorded Areas C2 and C3. A single east-west aligned former field boundary was recorded crossing the Cable Route Corridor in Area C2.
- 4.3.24 Areas G2 and G3 revealed evidence for extensive land drainage and several north-south aligned former field boundaries crossing the Cable Route Corridor. Of more significance are three groups of archaeological anomalies, located in the fields adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor. The first group of anomalies located in Area G1 comprised a northwest-southeast aligned rectilinear enclosures and ditches possible forming a trackway, approximately 510m northwest of the Cable Route Corridor, interpreted as possibly representing a Romano-British ladder settlement.
- 4.3.25 To the southwest of the Cable Route Corridor, in Area G4, two separate groups of archaeological anomalies, located approximately 90m east of the Cable Route Corridor, comprised a series of overlapping rectilinear enclosures indicative of multiperiod rural settlement. A second group of features, approximately 400m to the east of the Cable Route Corridor, comprised a series of less distinct rectilinear enclosures and linear boundary ditches (ibid.).
- 4.3.26 The Cable Route Corridor extends east-west along the length of Cottam 1's Area F4 where two sides of a possible enclosure associated with several linear anomalies of possible archaeological origin were recorded, overlain by extensive land drainage.
- 4.3.27 Further to the west, as the Cable Route Corridor crosses the River Till at Normanby by Stow, archaeological anomalies were recorded within the Cable Route Corridor in Areas F1 and F3. In Area F1, a complex of rectilinear enclosures with internal subdivisions and associated ditches were interpreted as forming part of the shrunken medieval village of Normanby by Stow [MLI52445]. These remains extend immediately south of the Cable Route Corridor into Area F2, where a second group of archaeological anomalies comprising several rectilinear enclosures and linear ditches, approximately 200m southeast of the Proposed Development, may represent further medieval settlement remains (ibid.).
- 4.3.28 A single circular anomaly of possible archaeological origin recorded in Area F3, approximately 115m southeast of the Cable Route Corridor, may represent a ring ditch, providing evidence for later prehistoric settlement in the vicinity of the Order limits.

Cable Corridor Geophysical Survey

- 4.3.29 A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken in 2022 across 160ha of agricultural land required for the Cottam Cable Route which links the

proposed solar sites of Cottam 1, 2 and 3. The results of the survey are set out in the report (Ref. **34**) Cottam Solar Project Cottam Cable Route Lincolnshire Geophysical Survey PINS reference: EN010133: APP/C6.3.13.2] and are summarised below.

- 4.3.30 The Cottam Cable Route geophysical survey was undertaken in four sections, three of which overlap with the limits of the Proposed Development:
- a. Section 1 – areas to west of the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Project site, which lies within the Cable Route Corridor.
 - b. Section 2 – areas adjoining land in the proposed Cottam 1 Solar Project site which lies partially within the Cable Route Corridor.
 - c. Section 3 – areas to the south of the proposed Cottam 2 Solar Project site, which runs through the eastern side of the Principal Site.
- 4.3.31 Section 4 lies approximately 1.4km to the north of the Principal Site and outside of the 1km study area.
- 4.3.32 The Cottam cable route geophysical survey identified only one group of probable archaeological anomalies comprising the remains of two possible rectilinear enclosures with associated curvilinear ditches and pits interpreted as evidence of settlement activity. The anomalies were discontinuous and had likely been truncated by medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture suggesting that the settlement dated to the Romano-British or medieval period. The anomalies were identified at the northern end of Section 3 and are located in the northwest corner of the Principal Site, corresponding with the probable Romano-British settlement enclosures identified within the Principal Site [**AEC004**].
- 4.3.33 Further weak magnetic responses indicative of possible archaeological anomalies were also recorded in Section 3, immediately east of the settlement enclosures and may suggest that the probable Romano-British or medieval activity extends east beyond the enclosures themselves (ibid.).
- 4.3.34 A range of geophysical anomalies, mainly agricultural in origin were recorded across the remainder of the Cottam Cable Route. This included areas of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation, extensive post-medieval and modern field drainage and modern ploughing. A number of former field boundaries recorded on historic mapping and modern services and utilities were also recorded (ibid.).

(Cottam 1) Trial Trench Evaluation

- 4.3.35 Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken in advance of the Cottam 1 element of the Cottam Solar Scheme between June and November 2022, with the results found in (Ref. 35) Cottam 1 Solar Project Interim Report Archaeological Evaluation Trenching. Report No. Y597/22. [PINS Reference EN010133/APP/C6.3.13.6], summarised below.
- 4.3.36 The Cottam 1 site encompasses 894 hectares of agricultural land subdivided into seven areas of proposed development (A-G). The trial trenching evaluated 12 fields in survey Areas C, D, F and G with the aim of assessing

the potential survival of buried archaeology and to test the results of the previous geophysical survey which had identified anomalies interpreted as representing possible late prehistoric, Romano-British, or early medieval activity and extensive areas of medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture.

- 4.3.37 Of the seven areas evaluated by the Cottam 1 project, four lay within the 1km study area defined for the Scheme and in close proximity to the Cable Route Corridor (Fields C5, C12, Fields F3-F6 and Fields G1-4). The results from these areas are summarised below and will inform the assessment of archaeological potential within the eastern section of the Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.3.38 Trial trench evaluation of Field C5, located approximately 575m west of the Cable Route Corridor, targeted a cluster of anomalies and features identified by preceding geophysical survey and aerial photographic and LiDAR survey. The cluster of features identified by the non-intrusive surveys also corresponded with a possible Roman site recorded on the LHER [MLI51104]. The trial trench evaluation confirmed the presence of a series of enclosures and ditches evidenced by a large rectilinear double-ditched enclosure which formed the focus for a series of ditches, possibly representing further enclosures and field systems, extending beyond the double ditched enclosure itself. Pottery recovered from these features dated to the middle to late Roman period (2nd to 3rd century AD). Within the double ditched enclosure, features including two probable ring gullies were recorded. Prehistoric pottery, likely Iron Age in date, was recovered from the ring gullies. An extensive spread of material was also recorded containing a large amount of Roman building material, roof tile and pottery.
- 4.3.39 Located approximately 960m east of the Cable Route Corridor, the trial trench evaluation of Field C12 was targeted to investigate bank and ditch features identified by the non-intrusive aerial photographic and LiDAR survey and negative geophysical survey. The trenching did not reveal any archaeological features and was considered to have confirmed the accuracy of the geophysical survey.
- 4.3.40 The Cable Route Corridor runs along Cottam 1 Field F4 within which geophysical survey had identified a small focus of archaeological activity comprising a possible rectilinear enclosure, extending northwards beyond the Cable Route Corridor, and an associated curvilinear ditch. Trial trench evaluation of these anomalies confirmed two sides of the enclosure [AEC024], defined by a deep, steep-sided ditch from which fragments of slag, animal bone and a single small fragment of undated pottery were recovered.
- 4.3.41 With the exception of a single isolated ditch on the eastern side of Field F5, the trenching reflected the absence of archaeology indicated by the geophysical survey across Fields F3, F5 and F6.
- 4.3.42 In Field G1 geophysical survey had identified a possible a ladder settlement comprising trackway and several rectilinear enclosures approximately 510m northwest of the Cable Route Corridor. Trial trench evaluation for Cottam 1 confirmed the presence of a trackway, enclosure ditches and several

associated pits of Romano-British (2nd to 4th centuries AD) date [AEC027]. A possible pond with evidence for waterlogging, but scarce artefactual remains was also recorded. Trenches extending across Field G1 towards the Cable Route Corridor largely reflected the negative results of the geophysical survey, although a number of previously unknown ditches, scattered pits, several postholes and a kiln were recorded. Of note are Trenches 45-47, located adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor, in which a linear ditch, several isolated pits and two undated pit clusters were recorded.

- 4.3.43 The proposed Cable Route Corridor crosses through survey Fields G2 and G3 in which geophysical survey had identified the remnants of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture in Field G3, and two possible linear ditches, one in each of Fields G2 and G3. The trial trench evaluation broadly concurred with the results of the geophysical survey, although it failed to identify the two ditches. Several features not recorded by the geophysical survey were recorded comprising an undated pit and an undated ditch in Field G3 immediately south of the Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.3.44 Trial trench evaluation of Field G4 confirmed that two groups of features identified by the geophysical survey were archaeological. The first located approximately 90m east of the Cable Route corridor comprised a multi-phased rural settlement, with evidence for domestic, agricultural and industrial activity [AEC026]. The trenching recorded a complex series of rectilinear and curvilinear ditches forming a series of connected rectilinear enclosures predominantly dating to the Romano-British period (2nd to 4th centuries AD), but with pottery spanning the Late Iron Age to early medieval periods.
- 4.3.45 In the southwest corner of Field G4 a second complex of anomalies comprised a separate and distinct area of activity located approximately 400m east of the Cable Route Corridor. Several rectilinear enclosures with associated curvilinear and linear boundary ditches were recorded [AEC029]. Located within and across the enclosures 12 human inhumation burials, recorded in Trenches 123, 124 and 187, suggest the presence of a moderately sized burial ground. Pottery and a fragment of decorated bone comb recovered from this complex of features have been dated to the early medieval period.

Gate Burton Energy Park

Aerial Photograph and LiDAR Data Assessment

- 4.3.46 A detailed assessment of available aerial photographs and LiDAR data was undertaken for Gate Burton Energy Park. The full report is available as; Gate Burton ES Volume 3: Appendix 7-C [PINS ref. EN010131/APP/3.3] (Ref. 36) with the results summarised here.
- 4.3.47 Evidence for Iron Age and Roman settlement at several locations within and immediately adjacent to the survey area, predominantly towards the west of the Site. A swathe of cropmarks runs along the western extent of the survey area extending across the route of the Cable Route Corridor. When mapped, the features appear to be extensive and cohesive, however, the evidence is pieced together from different aerial photographs. Some of the features

represent features that were in use in the post-medieval period and others are likely to be of Iron Age or Roman date. These features comprise enclosures, trackways and field systems.

- 4.3.48 Within the floodplain along the River Trent, subtle variations in topography revealed by the LiDAR imagery suggest alluvial deposits may have washed southward from the meander at Littleborough. There is potential for prehistoric and Roman date features to be concealed beneath these alluvial deposits. Notably, cropmark features are almost entirely absent from the floodplain.
- 4.3.49 Evidence of cultivation during the medieval and post-medieval periods in the form of ridge and furrow and plough headlands is widespread east of the River Trent and less so west of the river. The floodplain was probably grazed during these periods, rather than cultivated. The relationship between the ridge and furrow and plough headlands is complex and where these overlap, it suggests a change in the layout of the fields during these periods. Some of the post-medieval field boundaries appear to follow former plough headlands, suggesting that these persisted as boundary markers through the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Geophysical Surveys

- 4.3.50 Geophysical surveys were undertaken in 2022 in advance of the adjacent Gate Burton Energy Park project. Two of the geophysical survey areas extended partially within 1km study area to the north of the Cable Route Corridor while a third survey was undertaken within the shared route of the Cable Route Corridor itself.

Wessex Archaeology Photovoltaic Sites

- 4.3.51 A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted between January and March 2022, across arable fields proposed for photovoltaic solar panels, totalling 380 ha, between Willingham Road and Clay Lane, Gate Burton on the northern edge of the 1km Study area.
- 4.3.52 The detailed gradiometer survey detected a range of geophysical anomalies with possible archaeology identified in the form of a cluster of rectilinear anomalies located in Gate Burton Field 16 north of Willingham Road. Despite interference from numerous land drains, the survey identified a layout of ditch-like anomalies including a square-shaped enclosure on the western side with a smaller rectangular area to the east. Based on the form and layout of the anomalies, the enclosures were interpreted as representing small scale Late Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement activity within the agricultural hinterland of the Roman town of *Segelocum* (Ref. 37; Gate Burton ES Volume 3: Appendix 7-D [PINS Ref. EN010131 APP 3.3]).
- 4.3.53 Two broad penannular anomalies were identified in Gate Burton Field 27, also north of Willingham Road. The anomalies were interpreted as archaeological in origin, possibly representing Late Iron Age or Romano-British roundhouses, although a natural undulation in the underlying geology may have also been the cause.

4.3.54 Many of the fields along the northern side of Willingham Road exhibited a series of parallel weak positive linear anomalies typical of post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. Further evidence of the post-medieval agricultural landscape was recorded in the form of linear anomalies recorded across the fields north of Willingham Road which represent former field boundaries identified on 1900 OS mapping (ibid.).

West Yorkshire Archaeological Services - Photovoltaic Sites

4.3.55 A second detailed gradiometer survey was conducted between February and April 2022 across arable fields proposed for photovoltaic solar panels, east of Willingham by Stow and northwest of Marton Road. Five arable fields (Gate Burton Fields 63 and 65-68) fall within the 1km study area.

4.3.56 The survey recorded possible archaeological anomalies in the southwest corner of Field 68 in the form of magnetically weak responses representing a number of ditches, linear and curvilinear trends which may form a series of enclosures. Although undated, these anomalies may represent evidence for later prehistoric or Romano-British rural settlement activity (Ref. 38. PINS Ref. EN010131 APP 3.3 ES Appendix 7-D1).

4.3.57 Several other weak anomalies of uncertain origin were recorded in Gate Burton Field 65, possibly representing part of a small enclosure and part of a former field boundary in Field 66. Evidence for the former agricultural landscape of the area was identified in the form of former medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation within several of the fields, while a number of former field boundaries were identified corresponding with those recorded on Ordnance Survey mapping of 1900 and 1956. Extensive evidence for field drains were also recorded across most of the fields (ibid.).

Shared Grid Connection Cable Route

4.3.58 A gradiometer survey was conducted April and September 2022 along the route of the proposed shared cable route corridor for Cottam Solar Project, West Burton Solar Project and Gate Burton Energy Park. This route will also be utilised by the Scheme and forms the western half of the Cable Route Corridor.

4.3.59 Immediately south of the Cable Route Corridor, within a proposed narrow access track for the Gate Burton scheme, a series of archaeological anomalies forming an orthogonal pattern of ditch-like features and discrete anomalies, likely representing pits, were recorded in Gate Burton Field 113a. Although interpretation of the anomalies was limited by the narrow extent of the survey, it was clear that they formed part of a wider pattern of as yet undated activity south of the Cable Route Corridor (Ref. 39. PINS Ref. EN010131 APP 3.3 ES Appendix 7-D2).

4.3.60 Further evidence for the fragmentary remains of former land use was recorded to the south of Marton as linear and 'L-shaped' anomalies in Gate Burton Fields 107 and 116.

4.3.61 Immediately east of the River Trent, in Gate Burton Field 115, a cluster of circular archaeological anomalies were identified extending into the Cable Route Corridor and may represent evidence for later prehistoric activity

comprising either round houses or barrows. These anomalies correspond with features identified in LiDAR data, although their interpretation was not clear and could equally represent variation in superficial geology close to the River Trent.

- 4.3.62 More extensive evidence for archaeological activity was recorded west of the River Trent in the fields to the north and west of Cottam. A possible oval enclosure of unknown date was identified west of Headstead Bank in Gate Burton Field 125.
- 4.3.63 Within the Cable Route Corridor, northeast of the railway line serving the former Cottam Power Station, two groups of linear anomalies and associated pits, likely representing former enclosures or field boundaries predating historical mapping, were recorded extending across Gate Burton Fields 131 and 133. Further archaeological anomalies were recorded alongside the northern side of the railway in Gate Burton Field 132, comprising a pattern of rectilinear ditched enclosures and oval and circular anomalies interpreted as large pits or areas of burning. The group of anomalies were interpreted as representing a series of small enclosures, possibly animal pens, with possible evidence for industrial activity.
- 4.3.64 To the southwest of the railway and within the Cable Route Corridor, a linear ditch, fragmented rectilinear anomaly and five associated pit-like features in Fields 136 and 137 were interpreted as possibly representing further evidence for Romano-British rural settlement or natural variation within the underlying superficial deposits.
- 4.3.65 Immediately east of the Cable Route Corridor, and north of Outgang Lane, two rectilinear arrangements of interconnecting archaeological anomalies were recorded in Gate Burton Field 141. The features were interpreted as possible multi-phased ditched enclosures, possibly of Romano-British date. The layout of the anomalies suggested that the activity could extend west into the Cable Route Corridor itself.
- 4.3.66 Gate Burton Field 146 is a further rectilinear arrangement of anomalies on a north – south orientation, comprising a series of connected and internally sub-divided enclosures with several entranceways. A second smaller rectilinear enclosure was recorded 200m to the south of the main group, located on the southwestern limit of the Cable Route Corridor. The enclosures were interpreted as Romano-British in origin forming part of the wider pattern of Romano-British rural settlement identified at Rampton and to the west of Cottam.
- 4.3.67 Fragmentary evidence for former field systems predating those shown on historic mapping were recorded in Gate Burton Fields 149, 151 and 152, west and southwest of Cottam Power Station. A possible linear ditch or compacted surface such as a path or a track was also recorded south of Cottam Power Station and Torksey Ferry Road in Field 154.
- 4.3.68 Evidence for medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity is represented across the Cable Route Corridor by areas of ridge and furrow cultivation and former field boundaries. Other 19th-century activity such as possible coal

extraction pits and demolished buildings at Rectory Farm were also recorded.

Shared Cable Route Corridor Trial Trench Evaluation

- 4.3.69 Archaeological trial trench evaluation within the western half of the Cable Route Corridor was carried out on behalf of the Cottam Solar Project, West Burton Solar Project and Gate Burton Energy Park projects between August and October 2022. The evaluation extended across approximately 370 ha and comprised 154 trial trenches, 27 of which recorded archaeological features and deposits. The full report (Ref. **40**) is available in the Gate Burton Energy Park and Grid Connection Corridor Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire Archaeological Evaluation Report [PINS Reference: EN010131/APP/3.3], with the results summarised here.
- 4.3.70 Trial trench evaluation undertaken along the Cable Route Corridor east of the River Trent produced limited results. To the north of the A1500 Stow Park Road in Gate Burton Field 102, a series of undated ditches were identified [**AEC028**] which correlate with features identified as cropmarks and mapped from LiDAR data. These were interpreted as being of Iron Age / Romano-British date, representing field systems associated with the known Roman settlement sites in the vicinity [**MLI52472**].
- 4.3.71 To the southwest of the A1500 Stow Park Road a probable palaeochannel and several undated ditches, one of which corresponds with a field boundary recorded on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, were recorded in Field 106.
- 4.3.72 The main focus of archaeological activity was recorded west of the River Trent. In Field 126 west of Headstead Bank, features of uncertain origin were identified including two oval enclosures [**AEC031**] which correspond with cropmarks and features mapped from LiDAR data. No finds were retrieved from these features, and it was unclear whether they were archaeological or geological in origin.
- 4.3.73 The main focus of archaeological activity was recorded across fields on either side of the railway line serving the former Cottam Power Station. To the east of the railway, 23 ditches, five gullies, a ring ditch/gully, a pit and a possible waterhole were recorded in Fields 131 and 132 and probably represent a trackway and multiple rectangular enclosures [**AEC032**]. Finds recovered from these features date to the Romano-British period. The form and orientation of the features suggest several phases of activity representing two field systems or changes in alignment over time. These features broadly accord with the results of the aerial photo, LiDAR and geophysical surveys and correlate with the HER [**MNT4983**].
- 4.3.74 Towards the northern edge of Field 131, an undated ring gully was recorded comprising two concentric gullies. The form of the ring gully suggests a later prehistoric or Iron Age date.
- 4.3.75 To the southwest of the railway line, further elements of the likely Romano-British landscape were identified in Fields 136 and 137 [**AEC033**]. This included 29 ditches representing a series of enclosures, trackways and field systems. Remains correspond with cropmarks and the results of LiDAR and geophysical surveys and correlate with the HER record [**MNT4983**].

- 4.3.76 To the southeast of the Cable Route Corridor, a dense concentration of features was recorded in the northeastern corner of Field 146 [AEC035]. The features, which corresponded well with a rectilinear enclosure identified by geophysical survey, produced finds comprising animal bone, pottery and CBM of Romano-British date.
- 4.3.77 Later features, including ridge and furrow and former field boundaries, were identified across the Cable Route Corridor, notably in Fields 106, 108, 126 and 154.
- 4.3.78 Alluvial deposits were recorded alongside the River Trent in Fields 119–122, however peat deposits were only identified in Field 119 at depth of 0.8–1.2 m below the existing ground level.

Energy Park Trial Trench Evaluation

- 4.3.79 Within the 1km Study area, trial trench evaluation undertaken within the areas of photovoltaic solar panels proposed for the Gate Burton Energy Park confirmed that previously recorded geophysical anomalies had identified several previously unknown archaeological sites. The report (Ref. 40) is available in the Gate Burton Energy Park and Grid Connection Corridor Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire Archaeological Evaluation Report [PINS Reference Document Reference: EN010131/APP/3.3], with the results summarised below.
- 4.3.80 In Field 16, north of Willingham Road, a rectilinear enclosure comprising a series of ditches and pits was recorded [AEC036]. The features contained Romano-British pottery, iron nails and a single piece of worked bone. The density of features and range of finds suggests a small Romano-British settlement or farmstead.
- 4.3.81 East of Willingham by Stow, the trial trenching in Field 68 recorded two ditches and a pit thought to form part of a Romano-British field system [AEC037]. A number of linear and curvilinear anomalies recorded during the preceding geophysical survey were not identified during the trial trenching.

West Burton Solar Project

- 4.3.82 This scheme comprises a number of land parcels described as West Burton 1, 2, and 3 which accommodate ground mounted PV generating stations (incorporating solar arrays).

Geophysical survey

- 4.3.83 Geophysical Surveys undertaken for West Burton 3 in 2022, were located within the 1km study area, south of, and extending into the Cable Route Corridor to the east of Marton. The geophysical survey identified a number of areas of potential archaeological activity the earliest interpreted as relating to Romano-British rural settlement.
- 4.3.84 Immediately east of the Cable Route Corridor a group of rectilinear, linear and amorphous anomalies and trends (Field Q9) were recorded forming a pattern of interconnected enclosures with a possible trackway on their southern side south side of Stow Park Road. The anomalies were interpreted

as possibly representing a roadside settlement to the south of A1500 Tillbridge Lane/Stow Park Road, the Roman Road linking Ermine Street to a crossing at the River Trent in Marton. A series of weak linear anomalies extended west from the possible settlement in Field Q9 into the Cable Route Corridor (Field Q1) may represent an associated field system (Ref. 41. West Burton 3 Solar Scheme, Lincolnshire: Geophysical Survey; [PINS Reference EN010132/ APP/WB6.3.13.2].

- 4.3.85 Within the 1km study area, three further groups of rectilinear enclosures and associated amorphous trends were recorded at intervals along a low ridge extending southwards from Poplar Farm to Brampton. In each case (Fields Q6, Q7, Q8, Q15 and Q16) the features formed patterns of connected enclosures, often with internal subdivisions, of differing complexity and size (ibid.).
- 4.3.86 The enclosures in Field Q6 were interpreted as possibly representing settlement activity predating the medieval period, based on its patterning and relationship with adjacent anomalies recorded as ridge furrow and former field boundaries. In Fields Q7 and Q8 two groups of possibly related enclosures were interpreted as a possible a ladder settlement (ibid.).
- 4.3.87 In Fields Q15 and Q16, two groups of rectilinear anomalies and trends were interpreted as small clusters of enclosures, the similar orientation of which may suggest that the two groups of enclosures are contemporary and may form part of a wider landscape of activity incorporating the settlements identified in Fields Q7 and Q8 (ibid.).
- 4.3.88 Further to the east, in the field north of the Moat Farm and the earthwork remains of the medieval Bishop's Palace at Stow Park [NHLE 1019229], a series of rectilinear and linear anomalies identified in Field P4 may represent a sub-rectangular enclosure and associated linear ditches. However, the anomalies lacked the necessary patterning to be conclusively interpreted as being of an archaeological origin (ibid.).
- 4.3.89 Other linear anomalies across the area surveyed provided evidence for the medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape in the form of former ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries recorded on 19th century historic mapping and land drainage.

Trial Trench Evaluation

- 4.3.90 Trial trench evaluation undertaken in advance of the West Burton 3 Solar Project extended across the 1km study area, between the villages of Marton and Brampton and along the southern side of the A1500 Stow Park Road (Fields Q1, Q5-Q9, Q13, Q15, Q16 and P4), to the south and east the Cable Route Corridor. A total of 211 trenches were excavated, of which 140 trenches recorded no evidence of archaeological activity. The remaining trenches recorded evidence for dispersed enclosed settlements and field systems of Late Iron Age to Romano-British date, a possible enclosure and ditches dating to the medieval period and evidence for medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and field boundaries recorded on 19th century mapping.

- 4.3.91 The results of the trial trench evaluation interim report (Ref. 42) are summarised below and are available in the West Burton Solar Project West Burton 3: Fields Q1, Q5-Q9, Q13, Q15, Q16 & P4 Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Interim Report. [PINS Reference EN010132/APP/WB6.3.13.6].
- 4.3.92 Immediately east of the Cable Route Corridor, on the southern side of the A1500, the trial trenching of Field Q9 confirmed the results of the earlier geophysical survey as archaeological features comprising a complex of intercutting rectilinear enclosures defined by linear ditches [**AEC038**]. Evidence for structures within the enclosures was recorded in the form of rubble, a possible wall or surface, stone packed postholes and Romano-British tile. At least two phases of occupation activity were evidenced and finds recovered from the features included pottery spanning the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. This included evidence for metal-working and the possible reworking of glass. The site was interpreted as representing a possible roadside settlement along the Tillbridge Lane Roman road.
- 4.3.93 Within the Cable Route Corridor, trenching in Field Q1 recorded the possible western extent of this Romano-British activity in the form of a single ditch that may form part of a field system extending west from the remains of settlement activity in Field Q9. Archaeological remains were otherwise sparse, comprising medieval or post-medieval furrows, former post-medieval field boundaries and an undated pit.
- 4.3.94 Within the 1km study area, to the east of Bunkers Hill Warren, trial trenching in Field Q6 identified a complex of rectilinear enclosures defined by, albeit shallow, ditches [**AEC039**]. The results largely corresponded to the features identified by the geophysical survey. A possible Romano-British date was provided by fragments of tile.
- 4.3.95 To the south of Field Q6, three possibly related groups of rectilinear enclosures identified by the preceding geophysical survey were confirmed as representing archaeological activity, with multiple linear ditches being recorded by the trenching in Fields Q7, Q8 and Q16 [**AEC040**]. In Field Q7, probable field enclosures and a large a multi-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure, within which two walls representing part of a built structure, were recorded. Finds associated with domestic occupation, including coins, a brooch, animal bone and pottery dated from the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods were recovered from these features. The Romano-British activity was recorded extending into Field Q16, where two or three sub-square ditched enclosures were identified, cutting through earlier, but shallow, quarrying deposits. To the south of Field Q7, multiple linear ditches recorded in Field Q8 represented two distinct rectilinear enclosures. No direct evidence for structures was found, however, ceramic building material recovered may indicate the presence of Romano-British buildings in the vicinity.
- 4.3.96 Further to the east at Stow Park, trenches in Field P4 confirmed the results of the preceding geophysical survey, recording a series of linear ditches possibly forming an enclosure or part of a field system, a sub-rectangular feature and two phases of ridge and furrow cultivation on differing alignments. Pottery recovered from a number of the features was preliminarily dated to the 13th to 14th centuries, suggesting that the remains

may be related to the medieval Bishop's Palace at Stow Park [NHLE 1019229], immediately to the south of Field P4, however an earlier date for some of the activity recorded was considered possible.

Archaeological Investigations Undertaken for the Scheme

Principal Site

Aerial Photographic and LiDAR Interpretation Survey

- 4.3.97 A detailed assessment of available aerial photographs and LiDAR data was undertaken to inform this DBA. The assessed aerial photographs range widely in date and include digital and print, colour and black and white, vertical and oblique formats. LiDAR data and imagery were also utilised. The survey identified evidence for levelled and buried remains of possible Iron Age and Roman settlements, remnants of medieval or post-medieval landscapes, and parts of Sturgate Airfield, which has its origins in the Second World War. The full report is presented in **Appendix 8-4** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] (Ref. 43) and is summarised here.
- 4.3.98 No cropmark, soilmark or earthwork features of known or possible Neolithic or Bronze Age dated were identified by the survey.
- 4.3.99 Possible evidence of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement was identified at two locations within the Principal Site, while a third location may indicate pre-medieval activity. To the east of Harpswell Wood, evidence for possible Iron Age or Romano-British settlement was identified in Fields 60 and 68, comprising two areas of indistinct cropmarks which corresponded with very shallow disturbances and undulations of the ground surface visible in the LiDAR imagery and generally absent from the rest of the Principal Site. These features were interpreted as possibly representing groups of connected enclosures and possible field boundaries.
- 4.3.100 In the northern part of the Principal Site, just southeast of Harpswell Grange, faint cropmarks recorded in Field 87 also suggest the presence of small, conjoined enclosures. Towards the southern part of the Principal Site, north-east of Glentworth Grange in Fields 94 and 115, LiDAR imagery recorded a series of shallow undulations similar to those identified in Fields 60 and 68, although no corresponding crop or soilmarks were observed. The survey also recorded ploughed out ridge and furrow cultivation across these fields, however the shallow undulations and disturbances were interpreted as indicating pre-medieval activity.
- 4.3.101 Evidence for medieval settlement within the Principal Site was recorded within Field 124, to the east of Glentworth Grange, in the form of a small moat, associated features and former hollow way/medieval park pale possibly associated with Glentworth deer park. To the east of Field 124, and beyond the Order limits, a row of former rectilinear enclosures was identified in the form of low earthworks defining at least three large, conjoined rectilinear enclosures, possibly representing the remains of the deserted medieval village of Thorpe [MLI50189].

- 4.3.102 Extensive evidence for medieval or post-medieval cultivation remains, such as ridge and furrow and plough headlands, were recorded in many fields, particularly those associated with the villages of Harpswell and Glentworth to the east and Springthorpe and Heapham to the west (e.g. Fields 55, 87, 108, 109 and 143). LiDAR imagery demonstrated that most of the ridge and furrow had been ploughed out by the second half of the 20th century, with well-preserved ridge and furrow only surviving in Field 55 [AEC042], north of Harpswell Low Farm, and Field 143, within Peter's Woods. Six long banks were recorded on LiDAR imagery in Field 50 and may represent remains of baulks or banks between long strip fields or, simply, better surviving plough ridges. In Fields 98, 108, 116 and 123 evidence for reordering of the medieval agricultural landscape was recorded with plough headlands overlain by medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow.
- 4.3.103 Towards the southern limits of the Principal Site, one, or in places two, low banks flanking a discontinuous ditch may represent either a trackway or hollow way that ran across Fields 94, 115 and 123 from Cow Lane in the west to the village of Glentworth in the east, or part of the park pale for the Glentworth deer park.
- 4.3.104 Numerous small dew ponds of likely post-medieval date have been identified in the survey area.
- 4.3.105 Despite the Principal Site remaining predominantly farmland, modern remains were identified by the survey. In the southwestern part of the Principal Site, remains associated with the former Second World War and post-war RAF Sturgate [MLI50912] were recorded in Fields 33 and 35. This comprised the airfield and its later extended runway, including sections of runway, perimeter track, hardstandings and features associated with the airfield's Fog Investigation and Dispersal Operation (FIDO). The eastern end of the extended runway was also recorded in Field 39.
- 4.3.106 No evidence for the Second World War searchlight battery, gun emplacement and associated structures and buildings recorded by the LHER [MLI80678] were identified in Field 61.

Geophysical Survey

- 4.3.107 Detailed gradiometer survey of the Principal Site was undertaken between September 2022 and May 2023. A total of 138 fields comprising 1325.3 ha were surveyed, identifying twelve areas of archaeological activity defined by dense groups of probable or possible archaeological features which appear to represent past settlement foci located on high points within the landscape or associated with watercourses. In addition to the areas of archaeological potential, extensive evidence of past agricultural practices were mapped across the Principal Site in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation, former field boundaries, former ponds, more recent ploughing trends and post-medieval and modern land drainage. In the eastern part of the Principal Site, the survey identified geological variation which may indicate the deposition of glacio-fluvial sediments (Ref. 44); **Appendix 8-5-1 Principal Site Geophysical Survey Report** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].

4.3.108 The twelve areas of archaeological activity and two further groups of anomalies are described in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Possible and Probable Archaeological Geophysical Anomalies

Archaeological Activity Area	Field no.	Results Summary
1	3	Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) evidenced by a group of linear and curvilinear anomalies [3a], forming one large enclosure with a series of internal subdivisions, and curvilinear anomalies in close proximity. Given the proximity to the deserted medieval village of Springthorpe and ridge and furrow cultivation this site may be of medieval date.
1	4	Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) comprising a group of linear and curvilinear anomalies [4a], forming a small number of abutting curvilinear enclosures, some of which have a break in the signal possibly indicating the presence of entrances. Given the proximity to the deserted medieval village of Springthorpe and ridge and furrow cultivation this site may be of medieval date.
2	62	Probable Archaeology (Enclosure Complex) comprising a group of linear, curvilinear, and discrete anomalies [62a]. forming two large curvilinear enclosures that appear to be truncated by several rectilinear anomalies. Strong discrete anomalies within the enclosures may represent pits, hearths and internal divisions indicative of occupation activity. May extend further northwards.
3	87	Probable Archaeology (Possible Settlement Activity) comprising a group of linear, rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies, forming a series of abutting enclosures [87a]. The largest enclosure has multiple subdivisions, with numerous overlapping and intercutting anomalies including two linear tracks/entrance ways, indicating multiphase settlement.
3	87 and 98	Probable Archaeology (Possible Settlement Activity) evidenced by a number of linear and rectilinear anomalies covering c. 4.3ha were identified across Areas 87 and 98, forming a series of abutting rectilinear enclosures on a similar alignment to [87a]. Within this group of anomalies were numerous overlapping features, with some of those in its centre displaying a regular rectilinear arrangement [87b] and [98a]. Larger enclosures east of the settlement are overlain by ridge and furrow and may represent an earlier field system. The very regular morphology of linear and rectilinear anomalies is suggestive of a possible Romano-British date.
3	98	Probable Archaeology to the south of [98a] represented by a penannular anomaly within a rectilinear enclosure [98b]. This feature, which is c. 14m in diameter, has a break in its signal on its eastern side

Archaeological Field no. Results Summary
Activity Area

		suggests the presence of an entrance and possibly represents the drip gully of a round-house. To the west of it a series of strong discrete anomalies have been interpreted as a possible pit alignment.
3	99	Probable Archaeology (Possible Settlement) comprising a group of linear, curvilinear, rectilinear and discrete anomalies have been detected [99a], characteristic of ditches extending across c.2.1ha, bounded by and respecting a boundary on the southern and western edges. Interpreted as an enclosed settlement of possible Iron Age or Romano British origin.
4	106	Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) identified as a small group of weak linear and curvilinear and strong discrete magnetically enhanced anomalies [106a], some forming partial enclosures however, due to the weak magnetic signal and the lack of clear morphology these anomalies were interpreted as possible rather than probable archaeology.
5	131 and 132	Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) comprising two groups of linear, curvilinear, rectilinear and discrete anomalies indicative of enclosures [131a] and [132a], partially obscured by magnetic disturbance from the field margins.
5	132 and 137	Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) identified as linear and curvilinear anomalies [137a], partially obscured by natural geology and ridge and furrow. These anomalies may form an extension to the activity recorded in [131a] and [132a]. The proximity of the deserted medieval village of Harpswell approximately 550m to the north and the presence of ridge and furrow nearby, may suggest that these anomalies are of medieval origin or are related to medieval Harpswell.
5	133 and 134	Possible Archaeology (Possible Trackway) evidenced by a group of linear and curvilinear anomalies on a roughly north to south alignment [134a]. The anomalies were partially obscured by ridge and furrow and geological anomalies. These anomalies may represent a trackway leading to the medieval village of Harpswell located 300m to the north. However, a natural origin caused by fracturing of a band of sandstone cannot be ruled out.
6	112	Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) comprising a small group of rectilinear and discrete anomalies [112a], indicative of ditch-like features and pits, are heavily obscured by field drains, a modern service and ridge and furrow cultivation. An archaeological watching brief undertaken for the installation of the gas main identified features indicative of Romano-British settlement activity, likely a small-scale rural settlement.

Archaeological Field no. Results Summary
Activity Area

		Two weak positive linear anomalies and an alignment of strong positive discrete anomalies [112b], are ephemeral and obscured by ridge and furrow. Their northeast to southwest alignment differs from all the other agricultural features identified in the area, suggesting that these anomalies represent a trackway and pit alignment.
7	123	Probable Archaeology (Enclosure Complex) represented by a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies [123a], forming a north–south oriented enclosure complex. The main rectilinear enclosure is subdivided by several rectilinear and curvilinear anomalies. A possible ring-ditch was also recorded in the north-eastern corner of the main enclosure. Weaker anomalies to the southwest appear to be truncated by ridge and furrow agriculture but suggest the presence of a field system associated with this settlement complex. The site of the deserted medieval settlement of Hardwick or Thorpe is located c. 340m to the east of the anomalies suggesting that they are also of a medieval origin. To the east two broadly north-south parallel curvilinear anomalies c. 12m apart [123b], may represent a trackway related to the settlement.
8	115	Probable Archaeology (Possible Settlement) identified as multiple anomalies covering c.4ha and occupying an elevated point in the landscape [115a]. Interpreted as a potential settlement complex comprising multi-cellular overlapping rectangular and sub-circular enclosures, aligned on a southwest to northeast orientation and with internal ditches and pit features. This group of anomalies are indicative of a multiphase site. Located on the same topographical plateau and c.250m southwest of [123a], the settlements may be connected. There also similarities with [99a].
8	124	Probable Archaeology (Possible Moated site) evidenced by a double ditched rectilinear pattern of anomalies [124a]. These roughly correspond with a 'Moat' visible on the historical OS mapping and ploughed out in the 1960s.
9	116	Probable Archaeology (Enclosure complex) comprising a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies [116a] and forming a number of abutting curvilinear enclosures, the majority of which have a break in the signal indicating the presence of entrances. Discrete anomalies within these enclosures were interpreted as possible internal subdivisions, pits and hearths. To the south and west a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies appear to represent the remnants of former field systems. The anomalies are heavily obscured by the presence of ridge and furrow, modern drainage, and a former field boundary also recorded on historic mapping.

Archaeological Field no. Results Summary

Activity Area

Field no.	Activity Area	Results Summary
		Approximately 100m to the south of [116a] an additional group of anomalies [116b] was identified. These may represent an overlapping regular pattern of enclosures with double-ditched trackway, indicating multiple phases of occupation and possible small-scale settlement activity. Although also heavily obscured by ridge and furrow, modern drainage features and a historical field boundary, the anomalies are similar to those in [116a] and may be related or contemporary.
10	60	Probable Archaeology and Possible Archaeology (Enclosure Complex) evidenced by an 'L-shaped' group of linear, curvilinear, rectilinear, and discrete anomalies forming an enclosure complex that follows the natural topography [60a], roughly corresponding with known cropmarks. Partially obscured by ridge and furrow, modern drainage, and an historical field boundary, these anomalies have a cellular organisation and more curvilinear morphology than those recorded at [68a]. Weaker linear and curvilinear anomalies top southwest and west may represent further enclosures.
10	60 and 68	Probable Archaeology (Possible Settlement) comprising a large group of anomalies covering an area of approximately 3.5ha [68a] and [68b]. Linear, curvilinear, rectilinear and discrete anomalies form an organised, cellular arrangement of enclosures. The strong magnetic signal of some discrete anomalies may suggest the presence of burning within some enclosures. The morphology and regular organisation of the enclosures suggest that this group represents a settlement of Romano-British date.
11	45 and 47	Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) comprising a small cluster of linear and curvilinear anomalies, [45a], [47a], partially obscured by the presence of ridge and furrow, drainage features and magnetic disturbance caused by troughs.
11	49 and 54	Probable Archaeology (Strong/Weak) comprising a small group of linear, curvilinear, and rectilinear anomalies [49a] and [54a]. The morphology of which is indicative of a small enclosure-complex, however due to the presence of ridge and furrow, modern drainage, and the anomalies being split over two areas, this interpretation is tentative.
12	31	Probable Archaeology and Possible Archaeology (Strong/Weak) comprising a group of linear and curvilinear anomalies [31a]. The anomalies are heavily obscured by ridge and furrow and modern drainage; however, the morphology of the group is suggestive of anthropogenic activity, with many overlapping anomalies indicating multiple phases of occupation. The differing alignment of ridge and furrow cultivation and the truncation suggest that these anomalies predate the agricultural regimes.

Archaeological Field no. Results Summary

Activity Area

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|----|---|
| 35 | Industrial / Modern activity evidenced by multitude of strong positive anomalies [35a], [35b], [39a] and [138a], correlating with remains of the former airfield and runway at RAF Sturgate. |
| 55 | A group of linear and curvilinear geophysical anomalies were interpreted as being of agricultural or weak undetermined origin but appear to form a trackway and fragmentary enclosures with associated ditches. |

4.3.109 Evidence for earlier agricultural activity were represented by areas of ridge and furrow, former field boundaries and field/dew ponds across the Principal Site, many of which were recorded on historic mapping.

Trial Trench Evaluation

4.3.110 Trial trench evaluation of the Principal Site was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology between April and September 2023. The evaluation comprised 2628 archaeological evaluation trenches across a 1400ha area, representing a 1.88% sample of the Principal Site. Archaeological remains comprising ditches, gullies, pits, postholes, furrows and structures confirmed in 427 trenches. The trial trench evaluation largely confirmed the results of the preceding aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping (Ref. 43) and geophysical survey (Ref. 44). The results of the trial trench evaluation are presented in ten reports with an overview provided in **Appendix 8-6 Archaeological Evaluation Overarching Executive Report** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]. The results of the trial trench evaluation are summarised below.

4.3.111 Evidence for prehistoric activity was limited, representing transient activity recorded in the form of residual worked flint artefacts found in later features. The earliest of these comprised a small number of blades, of probable Mesolithic date, found in the southeast part of Field 1.

4.3.112 Several isolated finds of Early Neolithic polished axes are noted in the HER, all located within or close (300m or less) to Fields 1–8 at the north-west corner of the evaluation. The leaf-shaped arrowhead recovered from Field 4 within this area, and a loose cluster of Early Neolithic material, including a number of flint blades, suggests the potential for further evidence in this part of the Site.

4.3.113 A single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit recorded in Field 132 [AEC022] produced the largest assemblage of worked flint and the only Beaker pottery from the Site. Remains from this period were otherwise scarce and limited to a small number of pottery sherds broadly dated to the later prehistoric found within the areas of Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement and enclosures, possibly indicating earlier origins for those settlements.

4.3.114 The pattern of settlement was observed to change markedly in the Late Iron Age, with at least nine possible farmsteads or settlements being established during this period. The landscape continued to become more intensively settled during the Romano-British period with a further 11 settlements or enclosure complexes recorded.

4.3.115 In Field 3 trial trenches confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, recording two group features comprising rectilinear enclosures in the north of the Field 3 and a larger subdivided enclosure to the south [AEC001]. Finds recovered from the features span the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods (1st century BC to the 4th century AD) and include pottery, animal bone, a small number of iron objects and a fragment of rotary quern stone. Associated features of unknown date included two small pits and a gully and three broadly north–south ditches did not appear to form part of a coherent field or enclosure system.

- 4.3.116 A cluster of enclosures were recorded in Field 4 [**AEC002**], defined by ditches and gullies, comprising two smaller rectilinear enclosures, curvilinear and linear ditches to the north and a larger enclosure to the south within which several occupation layers pits were recorded. Finds included pottery, animal bone, CBM, fired clay and metalwork, which included a probable 3rd century AD copper alloy coin spanning the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. A single, residual leaf-shaped arrowhead recovered from a Romano-British ditch provided possible evidence for transient Early Neolithic activity in the area. The results generally corresponded with the geophysical survey, however a number of additional ditches, pits and gullies, suggest a further complexity to the remains. The enclosures likely represent a small farmstead or agricultural enclosures dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with a focus towards the mid-late Romano-British period.
- 4.3.117 In Field 31, a complex of ditches and gullies were recorded forming a regular arrangement of rectilinear ditches with possible enclosures, curvilinear gullies, and discrete pits between them [**AEC004**]. Differing alignments of the enclosures suggest two phases of occupation with pottery evidence suggesting that this farmstead originated in the early to middle Romano-British period with the principal phase of activity being of middle-late Romano-British date.
- 4.3.118 In Fields 139 and 140, a cluster of interconnected and overlapping rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures [**AEC005**], corresponding with a group of geophysical anomalies (AAA11) were recorded to the south of Common Lane. Settlement activity dated to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods was defined by multiple ditches and gullies, with pits and postholes. Recutting and intercutting features provided evidence for periodic reorganisation of the enclosures, with a focus towards the 2nd to 4th centuries AD evident.
- 4.3.119 Within Fields 45 and 47, geophysical survey identified a small enclosure complex, possibly contemporary with the enclosures identified to the south-west in Fields 139 and 140. The trial trench evaluation recorded a series of corresponding features, mainly ditches and pits, representing differing enclosures and boundaries and associated activity [**AEC006**]. Artefacts recovered from the features comprised animal bone, CBM, fired clay, flint, shell, an iron rod, and pottery predominantly dating to the middle-late Romano-British period.
- 4.3.120 A small enclosure complex comprising linear, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies in the southern half of Fields 49 and 54, with a second small group of linear and curvilinear located 30m to the north were identified by the geophysical survey (AAA11), with the trial trenching recording dense and complex clusters of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes representing multiple phases of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures [**AEC011**]. Possible evidence for timber post-built structures within the enclosure was recorded with several stone-packed post-holes in Trench 589. The enclosures formed a clear area of Romano-British settlement with a focus in the middle-late Romano-British period.

- 4.3.121 The trial trenching in Field 55, east of Harpswell Low Farm, recorded a series of ditches, gullies, pits, and postholes [AEC007], which largely corresponded with the results of the geophysical survey (AAA2). Within the trenches two curvilinear gullies appeared to form a boundary or track connecting two small rectilinear enclosures, with possible evidence for a small enclosure, or perhaps a ring ditch/drip gully recorded nearby. To the south of this lay an east-west aligned boundary ditch and a collection of pits and postholes. Finds recovered from the enclosures were predominantly of middle–late Romano-British date and include fragments of a late 3rd to 4th century AD copper alloy bracelet/armlet.
- 4.3.122 At the centre of Field 60, a series of enclosures and boundaries [AEC010] were recorded 60m to the south of the possibly contemporary settlement and enclosure system in Field 68. The settlement, possibly a complex farmstead, occupied the south-westerly side of a high point in the landscape comprising a broadly L-shaped arrangement of enclosures defined by rectilinear and curvilinear ditches and gullies. Relatively few pits and postholes were identified, while a crop-drying oven and a surface constructed from closely packed gravels and cobbles provided evidence for the processing of arable crops. A wide variety of artefacts were recovered from across the settlement including middle to late Romano-British pottery, animal bone, CBM, fired clay and single pieces of cement, glass, shale and iron.
- 4.3.123 Field 62 contained evidence for a settlement complex comprising a central rectilinear enclosure, a larger enclosure with a curved western edge and a D-shaped enclosure, with smaller ditches and gullies representing internal subdivisions of the principal enclosures [AEC008]. A good correlation between the archaeological features and geophysical anomalies was evident. Pottery recovered from the enclosures dated from the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period, with the D-shaped enclosure producing material of a later middle to late Romano-British date. Craft items such as a spindle whorl, a stone pounder and a whetstone were also recorded.
- 4.3.124 A complex of enclosures and settlement activity, situated to the east of a high point in the local topography, was investigated at the western edge of Field 68, extending into the eastern side of Field 60 [AEC009]. The geophysical and aerial imagery surveys indicated that the settlement covers a broadly rectangular area measuring approximately 205m by 170m (AAA10). The trial trenching results correlated well with the earlier surveys confirming that ditches and gullies of varying size formed a series of regular cell-like enclosures and fields orientated north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. A smaller number of discrete and clustered pits and postholes, and dumps of possible midden material were recorded among the enclosures. Three crop-drying ovens were also recorded around the southern and eastern edge of the settlement. The features recorded illustrated a dense and complex pattern of occupation with up to four stratigraphic phases represented. Artefacts recovered indicate that the main phase of activity occurred during the mid–late Romano-British period. However, an earlier origin for the settlement is suggested by the recovery of smaller amounts of Middle Iron Age to early Romano-British and early to middle Romano-British pottery.

- 4.3.125 In the north-western corner of Field 87 the trial trenching recorded a series of ditches and gullies which largely corresponded to geophysical anomalies that formed the southern side of probable farmstead or settlement complex (AAA3) comprising a series of connected enclosures with internal divisions and a possible trackway [AEC012]. The settlement appears to cover an area of 2ha extending northwest, beyond Order limits, into the field south of Harpswell Grange. Finds including middle to late Romano-British pottery, animal bone, a copper alloy coin (dated AD 343–48) and a fragment of shale bracelet/armlet were recovered.
- 4.3.126 A large Romano-British settlement complex [AEC013] extending across a 10ha area was identified by geophysical survey (AAA3) and cropmark evidence [MLI53952] within Fields 87 and 98, approximately 150m south-east of the farmstead [AEC012]. The trial trenching recorded a pattern of ditches and gullies in the northern part of the complex, forming a large rectangular enclosure with internal subdivisions which correlate well with the enclosures identified by the geophysical survey. A possible penannular feature and a small number of pits were also recorded. The south extent of the settlement was recorded in Fields 99 and 100, where a large sub-rectangular enclosure was found with smaller internal, curvilinear ditches [AEC015]. Possible evidence for a structure comprising linear arrangement of stone associated with a possible posthole was found close to the centre of the enclosures. To the east of the settlement, a pattern of rectilinear ditches was recorded extending eastwards across Field 98 and possibly representing a contemporary field system [AEC014]. Artefacts recovered from across the enclosure complex spans the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with the northern part of the settlement probably originating in the Late Iron Age–early Romano-British period, and the southern enclosure complex being established during the mid-1st to early 2nd centuries AD.
- 4.3.127 Towards the southern part of the Principal Site, an enclosure complex [AEC019] was also recorded in Field 115, extending southwest into Field 94. Focused on a large northeast-southwest aligned rectangular enclosure with generally regular internal subdivisions and groups of smaller cell-like enclosures at the northeast and southwest corners of the main enclosure. The features recorded by the trial trenching corresponded well with the possible settlement identified by the geophysical survey (AAA8). Small groups of gullies and discrete pits may indicate multiple inhabited spaces within the settlement rather than a single domestic focus. Pottery suggests that the settlement originated in the Late Iron Age–early Romano-British period, with occupation continuing into the later Romano-British period.
- 4.3.128 Evidence for a small cluster of enclosures, possibly a farmstead, was recorded within Fields 102 and 106 [AEC016]. Ditches and gullies defined a series of enclosures and linear and curvilinear anomalies defined by the geophysical survey (AAA4), within which a small number of pits were also recorded. Finds recovered from the features span the Romano-British period with a focus in 1st to 2nd centuries AD.
- 4.3.129 The remains of Romano-British ditched enclosures [AEC017] were exposed in the western part of Field 112, correlating with anomalies identified by the

geophysical survey (AAA6) and a previous archaeological watching brief undertaken for the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Replacement Gas Pipeline [ELI5070 and ELI5075]. Ditches defining a series of small, 'cell-like' rectangular enclosures were recorded, within which a small number of gullies, pits and a posthole provided evidence for settlement activity dated to the Romano-British period.

- 4.3.130 In Field 116 the trial trench evaluation confirmed the presence of two enclosure complexes south of Glentworth Grange which had previously been identified by the geophysical survey (AAA9). The northern group of features comprised ditches, gullies, a small number of pits and ditch/gully terminals representing a series of abutting curvilinear cells with possible internal divisions, pits and hearths [AEC020]. Finds included animal bone, flint, CBM, fired clay, quern stone and pottery dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, suggesting that the settlement was contemporary with that recorded in Fields 94 and 115 [AEC019].
- 4.3.131 A second complex of archaeological anomalies (AAA9) was broadly confirmed by the trial trenching as representing a small settlement or farmstead, comprising a series of small, incomplete enclosures broadly arranged north to south [AEC021]. Ditches defined the enclosures with smaller numbers of gullies, pits and concentrations of stone rubble in the southernmost enclosure ditch also recorded. Features in the northern half of the settlement exhibited darker fills, possibly suggesting that the focus of settlement activity lay in this part of the enclosure. As with the northern enclosure, finds dating the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period were recovered, although the smaller amount of material from the southern group of features suggests that the duration of occupation was shorter or less intense.
- 4.3.132 In Field 123 the trial trenching recorded a group of ditches defining a series of sub-rectangular enclosures [AEC018], with smaller ditches and gullies corresponding with internal divisions or further field boundaries/enclosures identified by the geophysical survey (AAA7). A number of ditches, pits and gullies were also recorded which did not correlate with the geophysical survey results. The settlement appears to have been occupied for some time with pottery spanning the entire Romano-British period.
- 4.3.133 At the foot of the Lincoln Cliff, a series of Romano-British enclosures and a probable settlement were identified extending across Fields 131, 132 and 137 [AEC022]. Ditches or gullies forming elements of a series of probable settlement enclosures were recorded in the trenches, some with dark charcoal-enriched fills, indicative of nearby settlement activity. A relatively sparse number of finds were recovered, including pottery spanning the Romano-British period, with a focus during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. The features recorded broadly correlated with the area of archaeological potential detected by the geophysical survey (AAA5) and are located in the same area as a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit and residual prehistoric pottery, highlighting potential for earlier activity or settlement.
- 4.3.134 At the northern end of Fields 130 and 140, the trial trenching recorded ditches and gullies, with pits and postholes [AEC005]. These features correspond with various overlapping rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures

identified across a 120m by 70m area by the geophysical survey (AAA11). A greater density of features was recorded within the eastern side of the enclosure and included a sequence of six intercutting ditches, which suggested periodic reorganisation of the settlement. Artefacts spanning the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods were recovered, with a particular focus of activity noted between the 2nd to 4th centuries AD.

- 4.3.135 Evidence of medieval activity was investigated in the southwest corner of Field 124 where a possible moated site [**MLI50291**] was identified by geophysical and LiDAR surveys (AAA8), on historic mapping and recorded by the Lincolnshire HER. The eastern and southern extents of the moat, moat platform, and associated features were recorded during the trial trenching. The eastern arm of the moat was double ditched, with evidence for two stone revetment wall foundations. The southern arm was recorded as a single ditch, with a northeast to southwest aligned ditch feeding the moat at its southwest corner. Within the area defined by the moat, several ground levelling/raising deposits or occupation layers, the robbed out remains of a stone wall, and the stratigraphically later remains of a stone wall or surface were recorded suggesting that more than one phase of construction and demolition/levelling had taken place.
- 4.3.136 To the north of the moated site, in the centre of Field 123, the trial trenching recorded possible evidence for the medieval deer park pale [**MLI54002**] associated with Glentworth Hall as an east–west aligned ditch in several trenches.
- 4.3.137 Evidence for medieval activity across the remainder of the site was limited to the buried remains of ridge and furrow cultivation in the Fields 3, 14, 28, 31–32, 36, 37, 38, 40–41, 50, 54, 59, 60, 62, 64–65 68, 78, 87, 98–100, 105, 108, 116 and 132.
- 4.3.138 Across the Principal Site, the trial trenching recorded the remains of numerous former field boundaries recorded on historic mapping and by the earlier non-intrusive surveys, at least ten backfilled ponds or suspected ponds and isolated agricultural features such as a brick-lined soakaway and undated metalled surface in Field 50.
- 4.3.139 Trenches excavated in Field 108 recorded a post-medieval/modern ditch and wall, which corresponded with a previously undated enclosure [**MLI53953**] mapped by aerial photographs and geophysical survey. The remains may be associated with the wider post-medieval landscape of Harpswell Hall to the east of the Principal Site.
- 4.3.140 Modern activity was also recorded during the trial trenching on the western side of the Principal Site where remains associated with the former RAF Sturgate airfield [**MLI50912**] were investigated. Made ground deposits used to consolidate parts of the runway and perimeter track, demolition layers, redeposited natural soil and a number of drains and buried tanks/structures were recorded across Fields 33, 35, 39 and 138.
- 4.3.141 Isolated and undated features were recorded across Principal Site, the most significant group of which lay just inside the eastern boundary of the Principal Site in Fields 133 and 134. Here trial trenching recorded two

parallel but discontinuous ditches, one over 400m in length running parallel to the B1398 Middle Street and a coaxial arrangement of subsidiary ditches [AEC023]. The parallel ditches, which correspond with features identified by the geophysical survey, are indicative of a trackway but, with the exception of a single prehistoric flint flake, all of the features were archaeologically sterile, making their date and function uncertain.

Cable Route Corridor

Geophysical Survey

- 4.3.142 Detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken in October 2023 to investigate fields totalling 46 ha within the Cable Route Corridor which had not been surveyed by previous geophysical surveys for the Cottam Solar Project. The full report is available at **Appendix 8-5-2** of the **ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]** (Ref. 45), and is summarised below.
- 4.3.143 No anomalies clearly representing probable or possible archaeological activity were identified.
- 4.3.144 Numerous anomalies were detected in the fields east of the railway line north of Stow Park (Areas 1601 and 1604). These comprised multiple undetermined ferrous objects which did not correspond with any known features on historical mapping, available HER information, or satellite imagery. No confident interpretation of these features could be gained from the geophysical data alone and it is possible that they represent burning activity, kilns, or agricultural/modern activity.
- 4.3.145 Evidence of historic agricultural activity has been identified throughout the survey area, with ridge and furrow cultivation evident in the fields to the north of Stow Park and Marton Grange, indicating the area has been under cultivation since at least the medieval/post-medieval period.
- 4.3.146 Former field boundaries were also recorded across the survey area corresponding with those depicted on historical OS mapping. Evidence for more recent agricultural activity comprised linear anomalies representing drainage features and modern ploughing regimes.
- 4.3.147 The survey also recorded a number of weak linear and curvilinear anomalies of undetermined origin. These anomalies are likely to be of agricultural, natural, or modern origin, however an archaeological origin could not be dismissed.

Geoarchaeology Assessment across the Scheme

- 4.3.148 The geoarchaeological borehole survey was undertaken between August and September 2023 to identify the presence, extent and geoarchaeological potential of superficial deposits across the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor. The full report (Ref. 46) is presented in **Appendix 8-7** of this **ES [EN010142/APP/6.2]** and summarised here.
- 4.3.149 A total of 52 boreholes were undertaken across the Order limits with 44 boreholes within the Principal Site area, including nine boreholes to

investigate the possible medieval moated site in Field 124, and eight boreholes within the Cable Route Corridor.

- 4.3.150 The boreholes were targeted to investigate Holocene alluvium infilling former stream valleys that cut through the surface of the Pleistocene till that forms the Quaternary superficial deposits underlying the Principal Site and the eastern half of the Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.3.151 The alluvium within both the Principal Site and in the Cable Route Corridor was entirely minerogenic, with no distinct organic rich or peat units observed. These deposits are of low potential to preserve archaeology or palaeoenvironmental remains and require no further geoarchaeological investigation.
- 4.3.152 The exception was the sequence of waterlain deposits infilling the former medieval moat [MLI50291] investigated in Field 124 of the Principal Site. The deposits recorded in the moat were minerogenic and of low geoarchaeological potential in all but one sequence (borehole WA-P37), in which the organic basal fill of the moat, recorded between 1.60 and 1.96m below ground level, was found to be of moderate to high geoarchaeological potential on the basis that the deposits may preserve palaeoenvironmental remains, and material suitable for scientific dating.

4.4 Historical Background

- 4.4.1 This section provides an overview of the historical development of the area covering the Scheme and study areas. It presents a proportionate level of detail that includes a brief consideration of the wider historical development of the area to contextualise the Scheme in relation to the surrounding historic landscape.

Palaeolithic (c. 700,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 4.4.2 Evidence of Palaeolithic activity is rare nationally, with *in situ* remains particularly rare and the slightly more frequent findspots of stone tools providing most of the evidence for a human presence in Lincolnshire during the period.
- 4.4.3 The glaciers of the Anglian Ice Age extended across Lincolnshire, scouring the landscape and depositing the superficial glacial till deposits found across the Principal Site. It is also likely that the icesheets of the Wolstonian glaciation extended across the 1km Study area (Ref. 47).
- 4.4.4 Following the Anglian glaciation, the River Trent and River Witham meandered and shifted across their current floodplains, providing routeways for groups of transient hunter-gathers into Lincolnshire during warmer interglacial periods and following the last glacial maximum of the Devensian Ice Age c. 21,000 years ago.
- 4.4.5 There are no recorded Palaeolithic remains or artefacts within the Principal Site, Cable Route Corridor or 1km study area. However, the Cable Route Corridor crosses both the valley of the River Till, a tributary of the River

Witham, towards the centre of the route and the floodplain and terraces of the River Trent at the western end of the route between Torksey and Cottam.

Mesolithic (c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 4.4.6 Following the end of the Devensian glaciation, the climate of Britain gradually improved becoming warmer and enabling a change from late-glacial steppe initially to forests of birch and pine and later to more mixed forests of oak, elm and lime. Sea levels also rose from c.9000 BC, gradually encroaching on the low-lying Doggerland land bridge to the continent, until Britain finally became an island c.6500 BC (Ref. 48).
- 4.4.7 Throughout the Mesolithic, small bands of hunter-gatherers continued to move across the landscape subsisting on hunting, fishing and gathering edible plants, and settling in short term or seasonal camps. Evidence for Mesolithic occupation in Lincolnshire is limited, with only a small number of possible settlement sites excavated and the majority of the evidence comprising surface scatters or isolated find spots of flint artefacts.
- 4.4.8 The current pattern of Mesolithic settlement appears to favour the upland areas of the Lincolnshire Wolds or sandy rises along the fen edge, with the resource rich valleys of the Rivers Trent and Witham providing routeways further inland (Ref. 49). Evidence for Mesolithic activity within the Principal Site is limited. A single findspot [**MLI51357**] was recorded from the fields at the northwest corner of the Site, comprising three or four Mesolithic flints, including an arrowhead with rudimentary tang, a possible petit-tranchet arrowhead and two scrapers. A small number of flint blades, of probable Mesolithic date, were recovered as residual artefacts in later archaeological features during the trial trench evaluation of Field 1. The flint artefacts may represent transient activity across the drainage catchment of the River Till and River Trent.
- 4.4.9 There are no recorded Mesolithic remains or artefacts within the Cable Route Corridor and only two records from within the 1km study area comprising a 'thin scatter' of Mesolithic to Bronze Age lithic artefacts, principally of flint [**MNT11694**] found during an archaeological excavation of land to the south of Cottam Power station and worked flints recovered from the River Trent at Laneham [**MNT5792**].
- 4.4.10 As noted above, flint artefacts of uncertain, Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date have been recovered from the River Trent near Torksey, providing further evidence that the river and its floodplain were exploited during the Mesolithic period.

Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 2,200 BC)

- 4.4.11 The introduction of domesticated crops and animals during the Early Neolithic marks a transition from mobile hunter-gather communities to a more fixed pattern of settlement, with the extensive forests being cleared for agriculture and small farming settlements. The Neolithic also sees the introduction of pottery and the first monuments within the landscape. In Lincolnshire, these monuments are represented by a small number of causewayed enclosures, long barrows and mortuary enclosures recorded on

the higher ground of the central and southern Lincolnshire Wolds to the east and southeast of the 1km Study area. (Ref. 50).

- 4.4.12 A number of Neolithic settlement sites have been recorded during archaeological investigations, while artefact scatters suggest the location of further settlements across the county, demonstrating that occupation was not restricted to the uplands of the Wolds and limestone ridges, but extended across a wider and more varied area (Ref. 51).
- 4.4.13 Evidence for the clearance of woodland and agriculture within the Trent Valley has been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor during an auger survey in advance of the Blyborough to Cottam Pipeline [ENT4450]. The auger survey recorded an extensive peat deposit [MNT27156] of probable Neolithic date extending across the floodplain west of the River Trent at a depth of approximately 1.8m below ground level. Palaeoenvironmental evidence preserved in the peat identified a predominantly Alder Carr woodland environment. Pollen recovered from the peat provided evidence for the localised clearance of woodland for arable cultivation.
- 4.4.14 Artefactual evidence for Neolithic activity within the Order limits is limited. A single isolated find spot of a straight-sided polished stone axe [MLI51341] has been recorded in the northwest corner of the Principal Site, while a residual leaf-shaped arrowhead [see AEC002] and a loose cluster of Early Neolithic worked flint, including a number of blades, recovered during the trial trench evaluation of Fields 1-8 suggest transient or periodic occupation of the area.
- 4.4.15 Further evidence for Neolithic activity in the area northwest of the Principal Site is provided by other findspots of lithic artefacts including a stone axe [MLI51358] and a stone axe and flint scrapers [MLI51349], found near Springfield c.160m and c. 320m from Principal Site respectively.
- 4.4.16 Evidence for Neolithic activity within the wider 1km Study area is predominantly recorded through artefact scatters and findspots within the topsoil, such findspots include an Early Neolithic to Late Neolithic polished stone axe [MLI52435] near Stow, to the south of the Cable Route Corridor. Towards the western end of the 1km study area, findspots of Neolithic stone axes demonstrate further evidence for the clearance of woodland, extensive exploitation and settlement within the Trent Valley including a polished axe from Pottery Farm, Brampton [MLI52498] and flint axe from Torksey weir [MLI52528].

Bronze Age (c. 2,200 – 800 BC)

- 4.4.17 The Bronze Age is poorly represented within the 1km Study area. In Lincolnshire, the evidence for Bronze Age activity is dominated by round barrows, burial monuments distributed along the Wolds, the eastern flank of the Limestone ridge and river valleys of the Ancholme and Witham, southwards towards the fens. Few settlement sites have been recorded, with the most extensive evidence for Bronze Age occupation being recorded find spots of metalwork. There is a notable concentration of Bronze age metal finds along the river valleys of the Trent and Witham, areas which, based on

the wider evidence, have little recorded evidence for settlement during this period (Ref. 52).

- 4.4.18 No designated or non-designated heritage assets of Bronze Age date have been recorded within the Order limits; however, a single previously unknown Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit was recorded during the trial trench evaluation of Field 132 amongst Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement enclosures [**AEC022**]. The pit produced the largest assemblage of worked flint and the only Beaker pottery from the Principal Site, providing some evidence for possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age settlement along the base of the Lincoln Cliff.
- 4.4.19 Within the surrounding 1km study area, a small number of findspots of Bronze Age metalwork do indicate a human presence within, or at least moving through the landscape. A bronze flanged axe was found north of Harpswell Lane [**MLI50983**] approximately 130m north of the Principal Site, a bronze or copper alloy bangle was recorded west of the Cable Route Corridor at Marton [**MLI50256**] and a copper alloy socketed axe [**MLI50455**] was recovered from soil dredged from River Trent.
- 4.4.20 At the western end of the 1km Study area, important evidence for Bronze Age settlement within the Trent Valley has been recorded approximately 500m to the southeast of the Cable Route Corridor at Rampton Quarry during archaeological investigations [**ENT3739**] which recorded a Late Neolithic /early Bronze Age pit containing an elaborately decorated Beaker with a high, flaring neck [**MNT11695**] and a thin scatter of Bronze Age lithic artefacts [**MNT26008**].
- 4.4.21 During a watching brief at Lincoln Golf Club, Torksey [**ELI7002**], a peat deposit that formed during the natural infilling of a palaeochannel, possibly once connected to the River Trent, was noted. This peat was dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Roman period and contained a number of pieces of cut or worked timber.

Iron Age (c. 750 BC – AD 43).

- 4.4.22 Greater levels of evidence have been recorded from the later prehistoric period in the East Midlands, including a small number of hill forts, settlements and features of burial and cremation in Lincolnshire (Ref. 49). The Principal Site is located to the east of the River Trent, which has been known to provide evidence of prehistoric remains given the past exploitation of the resource and the survival potential of archaeological remains. Evidence from Nottinghamshire suggests that, by the Late Iron Age, the Trent Valley and south Nottinghamshire were well settled and economically strong (Ref. 53).
- 4.4.23 During the Late Iron Age period, Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire were occupied the by *Corieltauvi* tribe (according to Ptolemy's 2nd century *Geography*) whose capital was *Ratae Corieltauorum* (now Leicester).
- 4.4.24 Evidence provided by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme suggest that the landscape of the Principal Site had, by the Late Iron Age, become well populated with potentially ten

farmsteads or rural settlements [**AEC001**, **AEC002**, **AEC005**, **AEC008**, **AEC009**, **AEC010**, **AEC013**, **AEC019**, **AEC020** and **AEC021**], having been established by the Iron Age and remaining occupied into the Romano-British Period. These settlements appear to be focussed in groups along low-lying ridges or topographic high points between the various local watercourses that formed part of the drainage catchment of the Rivers Till and Trent.

- 4.4.25 The earliest evidence for Iron Age settlement within the Principal Site was recovered from the southwestern part of the Principal Site in Fields 60 [**AEC010**] and 68 [**AEC009**] where residual pottery found in Late Iron Age and Romano-British features suggest that these two settlements may have originated in the Middle Iron Age.
- 4.4.26 A similar pattern of rural settlement has been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor with evidence for a number of possible settlements [**AEC028**, **AEC030** and **AEC038**] dating to the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods having been identified by archaeological surveys and investigations, originating in the Late Iron Age. These sites are discussed further in the Romano-British period section below.
- 4.4.27 West of the River Trent, approximately 800m north of Cottam Power station, cropmarks defining a series of circular enclosures (possible hut circles) associated with trackways and other ditched enclosures have been identified [**MNT15983**]. Further undated crop marks and earthworks [**MNT15983**] located c.370m to the west of, and spatially associated with, include curvilinear enclosures and trackways [**MNT6178**], linear ditch features [**MNT6179**] and circular enclosures [**MNT6176**].
- 4.4.28 Beyond the Cable Route Corridor, but within the 1km study area, cropmarks of linear ditches [**MNT4983**] have also been recorded. Taken as a whole, these assets appear to be representative of a relatively densely settled area west of the River Trent during the late prehistoric period.
- 4.4.29 Excavated evidence for extensive Iron Age rural settlement west of the River Trent is focussed just to the south of the former Cottam Power Station. The earliest evidence comprising two assets [**MNT11693**] and [**MNT26007**] which record the presence of at least two oval post-built structures with central hearths. Pottery associated with the structures is Early Iron Age in date, indicating that this settlement may have been a precursor to the Later Iron Age farmstead approximately 330m to the north (see [**MNT11700**] below).
- 4.4.30 Located approximately 320m to the south of Cottam Power Station and the Cable Route Corridor, archaeological investigations within Rampton Quarry ([**ENT121**], [**ENT3740**], [**ENT3741**], [**ENT3742**], [**ENT457**], [**ENT3736**] and [**ENT3737**]), have revealed an extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement [**MNT11700**]. A portion of the settlement site has been excavated, with the Late Iron Age phase represented by a large sub-square ditched enclosure from which substantial quantities of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered [**MNT11701**]; several structures, possibly associated with metal working, comprising a hut circle with a small hearth for smelting bronze and with slag and bronze and associated handmade copies of Belgic pottery vessels [**MNT15344**]; and a second circular building defined by a U-shaped gully and settings of a series of circular posts [**MNT10524**], its hearth or forge had a

clay tuyere pipe and a fragment of bronze and slag were recovered. A third wattle and daub structure was defined by a large patch of clay pierced with stake-holes, possibly representing two building phases [MNT10523]. Several Late Iron Age ditches, [MNT10525] and [MNT10526], were also recorded, as was late pre-Roman Iron Age C type pottery [MNT10521]. On the eastern side of the settlement an associated rectilinear arrangement of ditches representing an agricultural field system [MNT11696] was also recorded.

- 4.4.31 Within the wider 1km study area, the LHER records several locations at which Iron Age remains have been recorded, including a fragment of Early Iron Age pottery associated with a skeleton [MLI50980] just to the east of the junction of the A631 and B1398 (c.375m northeast of the Principal Site) and an undated prehistoric stone rubber or pounder [MLI51353] recovered near Springthorpe.
- 4.4.32 On the edge of the 1km study area, southeast of the Principal Site, the cropmark remains of a late prehistoric ring ditch enclosure [MLI54007] north of Fillingham have been recorded. This asset appears to be part of a wider prehistoric landscape with further prehistoric features seen as cropmarks just beyond the 1km study area. This includes a large ditch feature [MLI54008], further circular cropmark features [MLI51123] and a crop mark possibly indicative of the remains of a round barrow [MLI54006].

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.4.33 The Roman Ninth Legion *Hispana* occupied Lincoln (Roman *Lindum Colonia*) from some time between 50 and 60AD and established a major fort which, from the late 1st century, a *colonia* or town was founded utilising land considered imperial property. The town grew in size and prosperity becoming the functional capital of the region (Ref. 54).
- 4.4.34 Three main Roman roads were established in Lincolnshire, meeting at *Lindum Colonia*. This includes Ermine Street (connecting London to York via Lincoln), the Fosse Way (Exeter to Lincoln) and Tillbridge Lane (linking Lincoln with the small town of *Segelocum*, now Littleborough on Trent). The Scheme lies within this major road communication network. *Segelocum* lies within the 3km study area and Tillbridge Lane passes through the study areas and the Cable Route Corridor boundary. A section of Ermine Street (now the A15) also passes through the eastern edge of the 3km study area. It is also notable that the Foss Dyke, a canal connecting the River Trent at Torksey with Lincoln and which may have Roman origins (possibly constructed in 120AD), runs through the southwestern part of the 3km study area. The presence of this communication network encouraged a number of smaller settlements to develop within the region, exploiting the agricultural resources of the area as well as the resources and transport route provided by the River Trent. This growth included a number of forts designed to control and protect the region. Within the 1km study area Roman forts are located just off Tillbridge Lane near Marton and at Gate Burton.
- 4.4.35 There is now broad agreement that, beyond military fortifications and the main urban centres, anything which might be termed ‘Romanisation’ impinged little on the wider landscape of the region for the first century or so after Rome sought to exert its control. It appears that it is only in the late 2nd

and early 3rd centuries AD that Rome began to make its mark (Ref. 55). This suggests that traditional patterns of community and social organisation may have continued from the Late Iron Age into the mid-late Roman periods. From the 3rd century onwards, there are indications that the rural landscape beyond the main routeways was changing, with villas beginning to make their appearance, and seemingly growing in numbers and elaboration (if not greatly in size) through the late 3rd and 4th century.

- 4.4.36 In the later 1st century AD, the Romans found that, with the rising importance of York, there was a need for a road that connected York to the wider road network, but which avoided the wide ferry crossing of the Humber, which the main route of Ermine Street found unavoidable. A road was, therefore, laid out that takes off from Ermine Street at a point near North Carlton, and proceeds north-west to Bawtry and Doncaster, then swings north through Castleford to Tadcaster and finally north-east to York (Margary route 28a; Ref. 56). Tillbridge Lane [**MLI50575**] is the name given to this section of road which runs from the junction with Ermine Street at North Carlton to the crossing of the River Trent at Littleborough (Roman *Segelocum*), bisecting the Cable Route Corridor just east of Marton. A watching brief undertaken during the construction of drain in 1959 ([**ELI665**]) encountered the road and observed that it was well built with a sound metalled surface. A piece of paving possibly associated with Tillbridge Lane [**MLI52462**], was also found in modern Marton approximately 500m the northwest of the Cable Route Corridor in the 18th century.
- 4.4.37 The Roman road network would have provided a focus for Roman settlement as illustrated by the Owmbly Roman Settlement, scheduled monument [**NHLE 1004922**] located at the edge of the 3km study area to the east of the Principal Site. The monument comprises the remains of an extensive Romano-British settlement straddling Ermine Street (the modern A15) around Fox Wood, 2km east of Fillingham. The asset is known from aerial photographic surveys and associated find spots. Ermine Street moves slightly out of its otherwise straight line at this location, and this may be due the presence of substantial Roman buildings which were present at this location and necessitated the realignment of the road here. Stone has been turned up by the plough over a considerable area and finds are extensive. Some traces of cropmarks have been noted. Finds from the site include coins of Iron Age and all periods of Roman date; bronze brooches and other small finds, intaglio, milestones and a great deal of pottery and tile debris. A hoard of early Roman coins was found in this area in approximately 1953, by the side of Ermine Street. Ten coins survived, which were all denarii, ranging from issues of Mark Antony to Lucius Verus (43 BC – 169 AD). It is likely that this settlement is a continuation of the Iron Age ‘Owmbly Cliff’ settlement [**MLI51133**].
- 4.4.38 Towards the western end of the 1km Study area, the Tillbridge Lane crossing of the River Trent was strategically important and developed into a focus of Roman settlement.
- 4.4.39 Scheduled monument **NHLE 1004935** is a Roman fort site located c.900m northwest of the Cable Route Corridor and c.100 to the south of Tillbridge Lane, at a point approximately halfway between *Segelocum* and Marton. The

monument includes the buried remains of a Roman fort visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs which define three sides of the fort. It is situated on a low crest at the edge of a gentle slope, above the flood plain of the River Trent to the west. No upstanding remains survive, but a series of cropmarks on aerial photographs indicate a sub-rectangular plan enclosure with rounded corners, defined by two parallel ditches between 2m and 3.5m across. Only the east side of the fort appears in its entirety, and this has a visible break in both the internal and external ditches which probably mark one of the fort's gateways. Much of the north and south sides, each with a possible entrance across the ditches, are visible, extending as far west as a field boundary which aligns with a gentle slope running east to west, but no cropmarks are evident beyond the field boundary and the full extent of the monument cannot therefore be established. There is no evidence of an associated bank or rampart on aerial photographs, and this may have been degraded by ploughing. The known dimensions of the fort are 116m north to south and 83m west to east, covering an area of about 0.8ha. There is no clear evidence for internal features.

- 4.4.40 A magnetometry survey was conducted on parts of the Roman fort as part of a private research project ([**ELI13366**]). The survey recorded large parts of the ditched enclosure surrounding the Roman fort, confirming the gaps for the gateways. Survey of the interior of the fort was less conclusive, with no clearly defined internal features. No stone foundations were identified during the geophysical survey, although buildings within the fort may have been built of timber or the lack of evidence could be due to local geological conditions.
- 4.4.41 A possible further Roman fort [**MLI50544**] has been identified at Gate Burton, on the edge of the 1km study area to the north-west of Marton and approximately 370m to the north of scheduled fort [**NHLE 1004935**]. This site is visible on aerial photographs, in which cropmarks are thought to represent several enclosures, although it has also been interpreted as being agricultural in nature. In support of the Roman date are a number of finds recorded from the area of this feature, including pottery and coins [**MLI50596**].
- 4.4.42 On the western bank of the River Trent is the 2nd century Roman town of *Segelocum* [**NHLE 1003669**], a scheduled monument at what is now Littleborough (approximately 1.8km northwest of the Cable Route Corridor), at the point where Tillbridge Lane crossed the River Trent. The site is visible on aerial photographs (taken in 2005) and in a geophysical survey carried out in 2015 within and around the scheduled monument (Ref. 57). These works have identified a number of features of the Roman town. Chief amongst these is what appears to be a crossroads: a meeting of four roads which are aligned north-west-south-east and west south-west to east north-east. All the roads are defined by a ditch to either side. Within three of the four quadrants created by the crossroads, there are rectilinear sub-divisions with average dimensions of 30-40m, broadly aligned with the orientation of the roads. Similarly sized sub-divisions also lie to the west of the western perimeter road. In the south-eastern quadrant formed by the crossroads, few features are visible other than some regularly arranged pits, seen towards the northern end. This absence of features is probably caused by overlying

remnants of ridge and furrow which are now levelled. These features indicate a high level of planned development within the core of the Roman town. The village is thought to extend over an area of approximately 400m by 300m; however, the limits of the settlement are not clear, despite the surveys. A short stretch of what is likely the west bank length of Tillbridge Lane is recorded immediately to the south of the settlement and continues beyond the village westwards.

- 4.4.43 On the eastern side of the River Trent, approximately 780m to the northwest of the Cable Route Corridor and straddling Tillbridge Lane is a Roman roadside settlement site [MLI51369]. This settlement would appear to be a 'ribbon' settlement approximately 2.5km long extending westwards from a point approximately 600m to the west of modern Marton. Cropmarks record enclosures, ditched boundaries, a driveway and pits. Fragments of roof tile found within the settlement area suggest the presence of substantial buildings and a large quantity of Roman pottery was collected during field walking in 1993 and 1995 as part of a private research project [ELI11216 and ELI113365]. Geophysical surveys [ELI4427] and [ELI13366] and limited archaeological research excavation [ELI11466] have confirmed the presence of Roman ditches and pits. Numerous find spots in the vicinity of the settlement including of pottery [MLI116450], coins [MLI52463, MLI52476 and MLI52474], copper objects [MLI50257] and an altar fragment [MLI98578] also attest to a significant Roman presence here.
- 4.4.44 Undated earthworks and crop marks, including linear ditches [MLI52482], and [MLI89078], seen in the vicinity of the ribbon settlement are also likely to form part of the Roman agricultural landscape surrounding Marton.
- 4.4.45 Within the Principal Site, occupation of the settlements established during the Late Iron Age continued into the Romano-British period with the large sites becoming more complex with evidence for multiple phases of reorganisation of settlement layout and land use. A further ten new enclosed farmsteads/settlements were also established during the period extending what would have been a relatively dense pattern of settlement. Although none of the settlements conform to a recognisably high-status villa estate, the finds assemblages indicate that they benefited from being well connected to trade and local market centres via the waterways of the River Trent and the Fossedyke and through the Roman road network to *Lindum Colonia* and the small towns at *Segelocum* and *Owmbly* (Wessex Archaeology 2024).
- 4.4.46 In the northwestern corner of the Principal Site, two Late Iron Age to Romano-British farmsteads were recorded. The first, [AEC001], comprised two groups of rectilinear enclosures in Field 3. A second group of rectilinear enclosures, [AEC002], with several occupation layers and pits was recorded in Field 4. Occupation at this site continued into the mid-late Romano-British period.
- 4.4.47 In the northeastern part of the Principal Site, a broadly northwest-southeast line of farmsteads was recorded by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, extending along a low rise in the local topography above the course of the Yawthorpe Beck. In Field 55, east of Harpswell Low Farm, trial trench evaluation recorded a Romano-British farmstead comprising two

small rectilinear enclosures linked by curvilinear gullies forming a boundary or track [**AEC007**].

- 4.4.48 To the northwest of Harpswell Grange a Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement complex [**AEC008**] was recorded in Field 62. Pottery recovered from the enclosures dated from the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period, while craft items such as a spindle whorl, a stone pounder and a whetstone were also recorded.
- 4.4.49 To the southwest of Harpswell Grange a large Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement complex was known from cropmarks [**MLI53952**] within Fields 87 and 98. Trial trench evaluation confirmed a pattern of ditches, gullies forming a large rectangular enclosure with internal subdivisions, a possible penannular feature and a small number of pits [**AEC013**]. Artefacts recovered from across the enclosure complex spans the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with the northern part of the settlement probably originating in the Late Iron Age–early Romano-British period. To the east of the settlement evidence of a contemporary field system comprising a pattern of rectilinear ditches, fields and enclosures [**AEC014**] was recorded extending across Field 98.
- 4.4.50 The large, complex farmstead in Field 87 [**AEC013**] appears to have been expanded during the mid-1st to early 2nd centuries AD with a second large sub-rectangular enclosure with smaller internal, curvilinear ditches [**AEC015**] together with evidence for a possible structure recorded immediately to the south in Fields 99 and 100. Pottery recovered from across both areas suggest that the enclosure complexes were occupied into the 3rd to 4th centuries AD.
- 4.4.51 A further Romano-British farmstead was established approximately 150m to the northwest of [**AEC013**] in the northwestern corner of Field 87. This smaller farmstead [**AEC012**], covered an area of 2ha extending northwest beyond the Order limits. Middle to late Romano-British pottery, animal bone, a copper alloy coin (dated AD 343–48) and a fragment of shale bracelet/armlet were recovered.
- 4.4.52 A small cluster of enclosures, possibly representing a Romano-British farmstead [**AEC016**], may be the southernmost of this group of settlements. Located within Fields 102 and 106 the enclosures were defined by ditches and gullies from which finds spanning the Romano-British period were recovered, with a particular focus in 1st to 2nd centuries AD.
- 4.4.53 Within the eastern side of the Principal Site, archaeological remains representing the edge of a, probably small, settlement site of Late Iron Age to early Romano-British date were recorded comprising a number of ditches and pits [**MLI86409**]. The remains were found during an archaeological watching brief for the replacement gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield [**ELI5070** and **ELI5075**], which were found to form part of a Romano-British farmstead [**AEC017**] located in the western part of Field 112.
- 4.4.54 Further east, at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff, a series of Romano-British enclosures [**AEC022**] were identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation extending across Fields 131, 132 and 137. Sparse finds including

pottery spanning the Romano-British period were recovered, with a focus during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

- 4.4.55 The pattern of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement continues westwards through the centre of the Principal Site, with the two large settlements identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. A large complex of rectilinear enclosures and settlement activity [**AEC009**] was recorded to the east of a high point in the local topography in Field 68, extending into the eastern side of Field 60. Three crop-drying ovens were recorded to the south and east of the settlement complex. Immediately to the southwest, a second large 'L-shaped' complex of rectilinear enclosures [**AEC010**] was recorded at the centre of Field 60, possibly representing a second contemporary farmstead. A crop-drying oven and a gravel surface again provided evidence for the processing of arable crops and it is possible that these complex farmsteads formed a focus for agricultural activity in this part of the landscape, with nearby smaller enclosure complexes representing outlying farms (Wessex Archaeology, 2024).
- 4.4.56 To the south of Field 60, a dense and complex cluster of ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and evidence for a timber-built structure were recorded in Fields 49 and 54. The remains represent multiple phases of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, likely a Romano-British farmstead or small rural settlement site [**AEC011**]. The enclosures appear to correlate with undated cropmarks interpreted as forming two sides of a rectangular ditched enclosure [**MLI51010**].
- 4.4.57 Further west, a small enclosure complex and associated ditches were identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in Fields 45 and 47 [**AEC006**]. The remains date to the Romano-British period and may have been contemporary with the enclosures identified to the west in Fields 139 and 140, where a Late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead [**AEC005**] was defined by a cluster of interconnected and overlapping rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, gullies and pits.
- 4.4.58 On the western edge of the Principal Site, a small enclosure complex defined by ditched enclosures and associated ditches was identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of Fields 45 and 47 [**AEC004**]. The remains dated to the Romano-British period and were contemporary with the enclosures identified to the south-west in Fields 139 and 140.
- 4.4.59 Towards the southern extent of the Principal Site, a northeast-southwest alignment of four further Late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosure complexes [**AEC018**, **AEC019**, **AEC021** and **AEC022**] have been recorded following a low ridge between two tributary streams of the River Till.
- 4.4.60 To the northeast of Glentworth Grange, a series of sub-rectangular settlement enclosures [**AEC018**], from which pottery spanning the entire Romano-British period was recovered, were recorded in Field 123. A large rectangular enclosure complex [**AEC019**], was identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in Field 115 extending southwest into Field 94. Small groups of gullies and discrete pits within the enclosure may indicate multiple inhabited spaces within the settlement with pottery suggesting that the settlement originated in the Late Iron Age—early

Romano-British period, with occupation continuing into the later Romano-British period.

- 4.4.61 To the southwest of Glentworth Grange, in Field 116, two farmsteads appear to have been established in the Late Iron Age. The first **[AEC020]** comprised ditches, gullies, a small number of pits and ditch/gully terminals representing a series of comprising abutting curvilinear cells with possible internal divisions, pits and hearths. Finds dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods suggest that the settlement was contemporary with that recorded in Fields 94 and 115. The second complex of archaeological anomalies **[AEC021]** was broadly confirmed by the trial trenching.
- 4.4.62 Within the Cable Route Corridor, undated ditches **[AEC028]** correlating with cropmarks mapped from LiDAR data were recorded north of the A1500 Stow Park Road in Gate Burton Field 102. These were interpreted as being of Iron Age or Romano-British date, representing field systems associated with the known Roman settlement sites in the vicinity **[MLI52472]**. On the southern side of the A1500, a Romano-British ditch may provide fragmentary evidence for a field system associated with the enclosed farmstead **[AEC038]** recorded immediately to the west by the West Burton Solar Project.
- 4.4.63 A cluster of circular archaeological anomalies, possibly representing evidence for later prehistoric or Romano-British activity comprising either round houses or barrows **[AEC030]**, were recorded immediately east of the River Trent in Gate Burton Field 115. Given the riverside location, these features may also represent variation in the underlying natural geology.
- 4.4.64 West of the River Trent, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Gate Burton Solar Scheme recorded a large concentration of ditches and gullies defining rectilinear enclosures **[AEC032]**, at least one ring gully, pits, a possible waterhole, north of the railway line serving the former Cottam Power Station in Gate Burton Fields 131 and 132. The trial trenching confirmed that part of the extensive cropmark complex **[MNT4983]** to the west of Cottam. A series of Romano-British enclosures, trackways and field systems **[AEC033]**, were also recorded south of the railway line, in Gate Burton Fields 136 and 137.
- 4.4.65 To the west of the former Cottam Power Station a dense concentration of features forming a rectilinear enclosure **[AEC035]** were identified in Gate Burton Field 146. Finds comprising animal bone, pottery, and CBM of Romano-British date were recovered from the features.
- 4.4.66 Evidence for Roman field systems associated with the settlement have been recorded within the Cable Route Corridor in the form of cropmarks indicative of ditched enclosures **[MLI52472]**, a trackway and field boundaries **[MLI52489]** to the east and southeast of Marton respectively. A geophysical survey **[ELI12750]** followed by a trial trench evaluation **[ELI12800]** undertaken outside of the Cable Route Corridor on the western edge of the cropmarks **[MLI52472]** in 2016 did not uncover any significant archaeological features. Despite this, numerous find spots of Roman material in and around modern Marton (discussed below) do appear to indicate Roman activity in this area.

- 4.4.67 A number of Romano-British rural settlements have been recorded within the 1km study area. Approximately 550m southeast of the Principal Site, evidence for a Roman villa [MLI50560] was recorded during building works at Glentworth Hall in 1752 or 1753 and were described in a letter by Thomas Pownall as comprising a plain white tessellated floor, an open conduit or drain and a parallel square-sectioned water pipe. The remains were interpreted as representing part of the bath house of a rural villa. Field walking in Spring 1977 either side of the ornamental fishpond east of Glentworth Hall may have identified the residential area of the villa, evidenced by large quantities of 3rd and 4th century pottery, building stone, roof tile and combed flue tile, apparently disturbed by the construction of the fishpond and landscaping of the eastern prospect of Glentworth Hall.
- 4.4.68 A Romano-British settlement site [MLI51104] was discovered, approximately 660m east of the Cable Route Corridor, to the south of Turpin Farm. The site was disturbed during deep ploughing in the 1930s which brought fragments of Roman tile, pottery, and stone to the surface of the ploughsoil.
- 4.4.69 A second Romano-British farmstead [MLI84314] has been identified within the Cable Route Corridor during a watching brief on the Blyborough to Cottam gas pipeline [ELI2197] just to the south of Marton Road, Stow. The site was subsequently excavated in the summer of 1997 [ELI4091]. Two phases of a small rural settlement or farmstead were identified, based on a mixed farming economy. The pottery assemblage suggests more similarities with 'native' Iron Age, rather than Roman traditions. The site is located 1.8km to the north of Tillbridge Lane. It is notable that asset [MLI82761], a findspot of a Roman Silver brooch, is located approximately 150m south of the farmstead and may have originated from this settlement.
- 4.4.70 South of Marston evidence for a probable Romano-British farmstead was identified approximately 170m to the south of the Cable Route Corridor during magnetometer surveys undertaken for the Torksey Viking Project. Anomalies comprising a complex of rectilinear ditched enclosures, possible droeways and discrete pits extending over an area of approximately 140m by 140m [MLI125068]. Concentrations of Roman pottery were found on the surface of field above the anomalies but were absent from the rest of the field.
- 4.4.71 Aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping, geophysical surveys and trial trench evaluation undertaken by adjacent proposed solar developments have identified five previously unknown archaeological sites dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods within the 1km study area.
- 4.4.72 In Cottam 1 Field G1 a trackway, enclosure ditches and several associated pits, interpreted as a possible Romano-British ladder settlement [AEC025] dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, were identified. A linear ditch, several isolated pits and two undated pit clusters were also recorded adjacent to the Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.4.73 Trial trench evaluation of Cottam 1 Field G4 recorded evidence for a multi-phased rural settlement [AEC026], 90m east of the Cable Route Corridor, with evidence for domestic, agricultural and industrial activity and pottery spanning the Late Iron Age to early medieval periods.

- 4.4.74 Southwest of Willingham by Stow, the trial trenching in Gate Burton Field 68 recorded two ditches and a pit thought to form part of a Romano-British field system [AEC037]. While a rectilinear enclosure [AEC036] was recorded in Gate Burton Field 16, North of Willingham Road. The features contained Romano-British pottery, iron nails, and single piece of worked bone suggesting that the site represents a small Romano-British settlement or farmstead.
- 4.4.75 West of the River Trent, two rectilinear arrangements of interconnecting archaeological anomalies [AEC034] were identified by geophysical survey north of Outgang Lane in Gate Burton Field 141. The features were interpreted as possible multi-phased ditched enclosures, possibly of Romano-British date.
- 4.4.76 At the western end of the 1km study area, south of Cottam Power Station, extensive evidence for Roman settlement [MNT11700] has been recorded at Rampton Quarry, continuing from the Late Iron Age settlement discussed above (para. 4.201). The archaeological evidence for Roman settlement consists of field boundary ditches and other linear ditch alignments, possible trackways, circular and penannular ditch enclosures, circular ditch gullies, circular arrangement of postholes, small rectangular ditch enclosures (these latter three indicating structures) hearths and pits. Finds are as described earlier, although the presence of Samian ware now indicates access to a trade network which extended beyond mainland Britain, and Roman coins demonstrate inclusion within the wider Roman economy. Prestige items such as silver rings and gold and silver brooches indicate some presence of a mid- / high status population within the settlement. Interestingly, no contemporary cemetery has yet been associated with settlement.
- 4.4.77 An isolated find spot of Roman pottery [MNT11670] located within the Cable Route Corridor to the north of the Cottam Power Station may be derived from the agricultural hinterland of the Rampton Quarry Roman settlement.
- 4.4.78 Beyond the foci of settlement activity, numerous isolated find spots of Roman material have been recovered. Within the Cable Route Corridor at Normanby by Stow, fragments of Roman pottery were found north of East Farm [MLI89098]. In the wider 1km study area, finds include coins [MLI51096], [MLI50985], [MLI51362] and [MLI54263], coin and jewellery [MLI52441], quern stones [MLI50984] and [MLI51340] and large amounts of pottery [MLI51092], [MLI51356], [MLI52436], [MLI52464], [MLI52471], [MLI90453], [MNT8682], and [MNT8683], which attest to the extensive Roman presence in this area.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 4.4.79 The withdrawal of the Roman administration from Britain at the start of the 5th century is traditionally seen as the start of Anglo-Saxon migration into the east of England. This may initially have been by small groups of Roman soldiers of Germanic origin or mercenaries, evidence for which is known in the form of late 4th century Germanic metalwork, mainly buckles and brooches. By the 7th century, the kingdom of Lindsey was formed from a number of smaller tribal groups, eventually becoming part of Mercia following the Battle of the Trent in 679. The evidence for early and middle Saxon

settlement in Lincolnshire is sparse, with only a small number of sites excavated and most of the evidence derived from cremation cemeteries (Ref. 58).

- 4.4.80 The first Viking raids on Lincolnshire started in 841, increasing in frequency during the 860s and culminating in the overwintering of the Great Viking Army at Torksey in 872-3. From the late 9th century, important urban centres had developed at Lincoln, which became one of the five Boroughs of the Danelaw, and at the western end of the 1km Study area, Torksey, which became a small town with a mint and important pottery industry (ibid.).
- 4.4.81 By the end of the early medieval period, the landscape within the study areas would have been characterised by scattered small agricultural villages across the wide fertile soils east of the Trent and along the spring line at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff.
- 4.4.82 Three grade I listed churches are associated with late Saxon villages within the 1km Study area. The first is the Church of St Mary, Stow [**NHLE 1146624**] located approximately 500m south-east of the Cable Route Corridor. The church was built approximately 1034-49 and could have been the centre of an important minster, or ecclesiastical college, what would later become the site of the scheduled former college and Benedictine Abbey [**NHLE 1012976**]. The church has medieval and post-medieval additions and restorations, and remains of the original 11th century church are visible in the chancel, transept, and the foundations of the crossing tower as well as a stone coffin.
- 4.4.83 The second is the Church of St Margaret of Antioch [**NHLE 1359484**], Marton, located approximately 160m north-west of the Cable Route Corridor. The church was built in the mid-11th century with later additions of limestone herringbone rubble, with coursed rubble and ashlar as well as some iron stone and red brick, with slate roofs. The church comprises a west tower and nave with north and south aisles. The tower is of 11th century date as are parts of the nave. The Anglo-Saxon nave roof line is also visible beneath the eastern bell opening. The LHER records sculptural fragments [**MLI50631**] within the church may be as early as the 10th century, supporting a late Saxon origin for the building.
- 4.4.84 Finally, the Church of All Saints [**NHLE 1233879**], Rampton, is located approximately 800m west of the Cable Route Corridor. The church was originally built in the 10th century with later additions. It is constructed of coursed rubble with dressed coursed rubble and ashlar and slate roofs and consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel.
- 4.4.85 A number of other ecclesiastical features in the study area may also have Saxon origins. This includes a possible holy spring [**MLI50423**] at All Saint's Church in Heapham which may be set on a site associated with an earlier 'water cult' based around a spring upon which the church was later situated. The church also has a late Saxon west tower [**MLI51365**]. A similar situation occurs at St Chad's Church in Harpswell [**NHLE 1309029**; discussed below under the medieval period], which is also sited on the site of a holy spring [**MLI50422**] and which also has a small Saxon west tower [**MLI51007**]. Late Saxon towers are also present at the churches of St Michael in Glentworth

- [**MLI51098**] and of St. Lawrence and St. George in Springworth [**MLI51354**]. The Saxon origins of these churches (all of which surround the Principal Site) suggest that these villages may also have had Saxon origins, reflecting the pattern of late Saxon settlement in the eastern part of the 1km study area.
- 4.4.86 The most important ecclesiastical site of this period is the Saxon minster, or ecclesiastical college, centred on St Mary's Church at Stow [**NHLE 1146624**] (**Plate 31**; approximately 680m south of the Cable Route Corridor). The minster, which occupies a high point in the landscape, would have stood at the centre of an early medieval settlement. Burials associated with early medieval pottery were uncovered in the vestry during excavations undertaken in 1983 [**MLI50262**] and [**ELI605**], with further evidence of occupation recorded in the vicinity of the church as pottery scatters [**MLI54262**] and [**MLI99337**].
- 4.4.87 Evidence for a possible early medieval rural settlement and associated cemetery [**AEC027**] has been identified 400m east of the Cable Route Corridor during archaeological investigations for the proposed Cottam 1 solar development. Archaeological remains comprising a complex of rectilinear enclosures with associated curvilinear and linear boundary ditches were recorded in the southwest corner of Cottam 1 Field G4. Twelve human burials were recorded within and across the enclosures with pottery and a fragment of decorated bone comb suggesting an early medieval date.
- 4.4.88 Towards the western end of the 1km study area is evidence for early medieval remains thought to represent the site of the overwinter camp of the Viking Great Army [**MLI125067**]. The site, located on the east bank of a curve in the River Trent, just to the west of the A156 and approximately 430m north of the village of Torksey, extends across the proposed access route to the Cable Route Corridor. It is believed that The Viking Great Army overwintered at this site in 872-873AD, as recorded by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. The camp sits on a prominent bluff partially surrounded by marshes and with the River Trent on its western boundary effectively forming an island. This meant that, although it lacked earthwork defences, it was an area that could be easily defended; it controlled the River Trent and provided a good vantage point over the surrounding floodplain. Extensive scatters of early medieval metalwork and coins have been found in the area [**MLI54282**] as well as Anglo-Saxon pottery [**MLI125073**]. The coinage allows the scatters to be dated precisely, with a group of English pennies concentrated in the years 860 to the early 870s.
- 4.4.89 The Universities of Sheffield and York undertook a five-year programme of archaeological work to investigate this area (between 2011 and 2015): The Viking Torksey Project. This included a programme of geophysical survey [**ELI13004**], auger survey [**ELI13007**], [**ELI13008**], test pit excavation [**ELI13009**], trial trench evaluation [**ELI13010**] and a small excavation [**ELI13011**] and looked at earlier work undertaken in the area [**ELI8688**] and [**ELI8689**].
- 4.4.90 Most relevant to the Scheme are the results of the 2012 geophysical survey [**ELI13004**], which investigated a north-south aligned linear transect across the Cable Route Corridor (survey areas A and B). Within area A geophysical

anomalies of archaeological origin were recorded, including a large, probable boundary or enclosure ditch, numerous sub-circular and sub-rectangular anomalies likely representing pits or sunken feature structures, evidence for medieval ridge and furrow agriculture and possible post-medieval field boundary ditches. Area B revealed no anomalies that could be interpreted as archaeological in origin. A larger survey area extending southwards from the Cable Route Corridor (Area C) revealed a spread of strong linear and curvilinear anomalies forming a complex of ditched enclosures extending over an approximately 1.96ha area and characteristic of Romano-British settlement (Ref. 31).

- 4.4.91 The Viking Torksey Project concluded that several thousand individuals overwintered in the camp, including warriors, craft workers and merchants and that metal processing and trading was being undertaken. Indeed, the picture that emerges from Torksey is of multiple metal economies operating simultaneously with gold, silver and bronze all used both in coined and bullion forms. There is some tentative evidence for the Great Army minting coins here. Also found were spindle-whorls, needles, punches and awls suggesting textile working and repair of sails, tents and clothing. In addition, 289 lead gaming pieces were recovered. Anglo-Saxon dress accessories have been found at the site including 131 bronze strap ends. These finds perhaps indicate the presence of Anglo-Saxon slaves or hostages at the camp and perhaps even allies acquired during their campaigning. However, it is also possible that Anglo-Saxon material culture was being used by the Scandinavians. A possible small cemetery was identified to the west of the site overlooking the River Trent. A surface scatter of some 70 fragments of human bone was recovered from an area of about fifty square metres. Two bone samples were radiocarbon-dated to the late 9th century. Investigation of the site revealed that there were no traces of any grave cuts but some further fragments of human bone were recovered. It was also noted that there is a considerable build-up of windblown sand, varying in depth but which can be up to three to four metres, that blankets the site.
- 4.4.92 It is possible that the establishment of this camp was a precursor to early medieval Torksey itself – the *burh* of Torksey. Although located outside of the 1km study, early medieval Torksey had, by the late 10th century, become an important urban centre, as a pottery production centre for Torksey Ware and a mint, making it one of the three most important towns in Lincolnshire, the agricultural hinterland of which would have extended across much of the study area and Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.4.93 Whilst Torksey was the most significant centre of Saxon occupation, other settlements within the 1km study area originate during the early medieval period including the villages of Yawthorpe [MLI51344] located on the edge of the 1km study area north of the Principal Site, and Marton [MLI52481], some 200m northwest of the Cable Corridor.
- 4.4.94 In addition to the above, isolated find spots of Saxon material have been made throughout the study area. These are chiefly pottery scatters associated with early medieval villages and may represent manuring of agricultural fields [MLI81898], [MLI89097] and [MLI99336], but also includes an 8th century bronze roundel [MLI51000], a skillet [MLI90450], two

decorated stone strap ornaments [**MNT4985**] and a silver penny of Cnut dated 1016-35, found within the Cable Route Corridor at Normanby-by-Stow [**MLI52438**].

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

- 4.4.95 The pattern of settlement within the study area at the start of the medieval period is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, which records the significant settlements, population, land use and ownership at the end of the 11th century.
- 4.4.96 The medieval landscape of the study area is one of manorial sites and religious houses set within open agricultural land interspersed with small villages, farmsteads and moated complexes. Many of the villages and settlements noted in earlier periods (above) continue into this period; some expand whilst others eventually decline and are abandoned. New settlements are also established.
- 4.4.97 Lincoln saw significant growth at this time, which included the construction of a castle in 1068 (which reused large elements of the earlier Roman city walls), Lincoln Cathedral in 1092 and the associated bishop's palace (late 12th century). The Lincoln bishops were among the magnates of medieval England. The Diocese of Lincoln, the largest in England, stretching from the Humber to the Thames and containing more monasteries than the rest of England put together, was supported by numerous large estates. The proximity of this centre of power and its demands on the land it controlled influenced the growth and structure of settlements in its hinterland, including the study area of the Scheme.
- 4.4.98 The Roman communication network of roads and canals would have still been in use at this time, and whilst new routes may have sprung up, prior to the emergence of turnpike trusts in the 1600s, these routes are relatively obscure and little known. Certainly, no new formal, surfaced roads were created. However, John Ogilby, in his 1675 *Britannia* Road atlas, seems to indicate that at least one semi-formal route may have been created at this time, which connected Lincoln to the coast at Grimsby skirting around, and connected to, a common pasturage north-east of Lincoln known as Lissingleys (Ref. 59).
- 4.4.99 Within 1km of the Order limits, the pattern of medieval settlement is illustrated by a number of designated assets of medieval date. Parish churches and their associated monuments reflect the increasing population and relative prosperity of the rural farming villages they served, while the manor's moated sites and deer parks demonstrate the increasing wealth and importance of the landowning gentry and clergy.
- 4.4.100 Evidence for the close association between medieval churches and the settlements they served is found approximately 200m east of the Principal Site at Harpswell, where the scheduled monument of Harpswell Hall [**NHLE 1019068**, and **MLI5004**] comprises the remains of a post-medieval house and gardens (discussed in the post-medieval section) constructed over the site of the medieval village. Little can now be seen of the core medieval settlement (due to the construction of the grounds and gardens of Harpswell

Hall) but a hollow way, visible as an earthwork, lies to the north of the gardens and would once have been a thoroughfare associated with the medieval settlement. At right angles to the hollow way, a series of low banks may indicate the position of former village property divisions. The earthworks that represent the remains of the medieval village of Harpswell [**MLI51003**] were surveyed in 1978 [**ELI372**]; this survey also recovering a small volume of medieval pottery.

- 4.4.101 At the eastern end of the medieval village, on higher ground at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff, is the Grade I listed Church of St Chad [**NHLE 1309029**] in Harpswell. The church is of 11th century date with later additions, of limestone rubble and limestone ashlar with a west tower, nave and south aisle. The church is located within a churchyard overlooking the site of the medieval village (**Plates 22 and 23**).
- 4.4.102 There are six other Grade I listed medieval churches within the 3km Study area associated with villages that existed during the medieval period, including the church of St Lawrence and St George in Springthorpe [**NHLE 1146616**], the Church of St Edith at Coates [**NHLE 1146742**] and the Church of All Saints in Rampton [**NHLE 1233879**]. There are also another six Grade II* and two Grade II listed churches within the 3km Study area dating from this period.
- 4.4.103 An ecclesiastical example dating from this period close to the Order limits of the Cable Route Corridor is the Grade II listed Church of Holy Trinity [**NHLE 1212380**] and font half a metre east of the porch of the church [**NHLE 1370089**], in the village of Cottam. The church was constructed in the 12th century as a chapel-of-ease, of coursed rubble and dressed stone with ashlar quoins and dressings, and a slate roof. The font in the churchyard is 14th century in date, comprising an octagonal, ashlar bowl on an octagonal stem.
- 4.4.104 To the west of the Scheme lies the former priory [**NHLE 1234975**] to the north-west of the Church of All Saints, South Leverton. The priory is Grade II listed and was built in the 12th century of coursed rubble with ashlar dressings and brick, and pantile and slate roofs. The building consists of two storeys and six bays in an L-shaped plan, with 19th century double and triple lancet windows.
- 4.4.105 Although intensively settled and farmed, the distribution of the villages within the medieval landscape of Lincolnshire is not uniform (Ref. 60). Within the study area, the major topographic features of the limestone ridge of the Lincoln Cliff to the east, and the River Trent to the west strongly influence the pattern of villages and routeways. This can still be seen to the east of the Principal Site with the line of villages including Willoughton, Hemswell, Harpswell, Glenworth and Fillingham, that follow the spring line along the base of the Lincoln Cliff. A broadly northwest-southeast aligned line of villages also runs through the centre of the study area, parallel to the Lincoln Cliff namely Corringham, Springthorpe, Sturgate, Heapham and the ribbon settlements of Willingham by Stow, Normanby by Stow, Stow and Sturton by Stow which run along what is now the B1241 (Sturton Lane) to its junction with Tillbridge Lane. The land between these two lines of villages, including the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor would have comprised a pattern

of open field systems surrounding each village, pasture, and woodland, with a small number of isolated farmsteads and two deer parks. At the western end of the study area the settlements of Gate Burton, Marton, Brampton and Torksey line the gravel ridge along eastern bank of the Trent with Cottam and Rampton west of the river.

- 4.4.106 The village of Willoughton is recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 48 households (placing it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in the Domesday book), which included 17 freeman, seven smallholders, three and a half ploughs, two lord's plough teams and two men's plough teams and 80 acres of meadow.
- 4.4.107 Around modern Willoughton (on the northern edge of the 3km study area, beyond the Principal Site) are two scheduled monuments: the remains of a medieval preceptory [**NHLE 1007689**] and the Monks Garth moated site [**NHLE 1011456**]. The preceptory, located approximately 500m southwest of the Church of St Andrew, is a preceptory of the Knights Templars founded the mid-12th century, which became one of the richest preceptories in England. It was dissolved in 1540 and the site became part of a working farm. The remains of the preceptory, which include the inner precinct moat, building remains, ditched enclosures representing the remains of the preceptory's outer precinct, associated earthworks including traces of an earlier settlement and a representative area of ridge-and-furrow cultivation, are themselves imposed upon part of an earlier settlement at Willoughton and overlain by traces of post-medieval occupation including farm buildings, dwellings and field boundaries. As a result, little of the monument is now visible.
- 4.4.108 The Monks Garth moated site [**NHLE 1011456**] is located approximately 175m to the west of the remains of the preceptory and approximately 100m southeast of the Church of St. Andrew. The remains of this monument are somewhat better preserved and more visible. They lie at the bottom of a gentle slope and take the form of a series of earthworks including a moated platform (for a building) a pair of ponds and other water-control features, and a group of ditched enclosures.
- 4.4.109 Hemswell, located approximately 660m northeast of the Principal Site, also has medieval origins, and is recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 37 households (putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded in the Domesday book) which included one villager, 17 freemen and seven smallholders along with three men's plough teams and 173 acres of meadow. The remains of this early settlement [**MLI53320**] are preserved through a few poorly preserved earthworks seen as crop marks. Most of the medieval settlement remains have now been almost entirely levelled by modern agriculture or built over. Poorly preserved remains of ridge and furrow are also present to the north, west and south of the village [**MLI53947**] and [**MLI53321**]. The site of a medieval stocks is known from within the centre of the village [**MLI50993**] and the remains of a well or Hermitage Chapel of St. Helen are located on the east edge of the village [**MLI50250**]. Four poor houses near the church (now demolished) are also believed to have had medieval origins [**MLI50995**]. The understanding of medieval (and later post-medieval) Hemswell has been informed by a

number of archaeological investigations, including walkover surveys, archaeological monitoring, trial trench evaluations and geophysical surveys [ELI1530], [ELI1531], [ELI2080], [ELI3209], [ELI4501], [ELI4916], [ELI5562], [ELI7025], [ELI7900] and [ELI13545].

- 4.4.110 The village of Glentworth is recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 51 households (putting it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded by the survey) including 24 freemen and six smallholders along with five men's plough teams and 212 acres of meadow. The modern village survives as a shrunken medieval village [MLI51102]. The extent of the medieval settlement is evidenced from cropmarks on aerial photographs, which are no longer visible on the ground. Records show a village arranged along an east-west orientated main street, leading to a rectangular green and with rectangular plots arranged along it. St Michaels Church [NHLE 1309078] lies in the centre of the village, whilst most of this structure dates to the 16th century it appears to have Saxon origins and still has some medieval elements [MLI51099]. Cropmarks around the village [MLI50343] and [MLI50345] are evidence of a medieval field boundary system. A number of medieval lead seals have also been found to the west of the village [MLI51095]. Archaeological investigations within and around the medieval remains of the village consist of geophysical surveys and archaeological monitoring [ELI8373]; [ELI13484]; [ELI13524]; [ELI13580] and [ELI13589].
- 4.4.111 Medieval settlement remains are recorded at two locations within the southern part of the Principal Site, west of Glentworth. The first comprises a medieval moated site [MLI50291] east of Glentworth Grange, in the southwest corner of Field 124. The moated site was identified by geophysical and LiDAR surveys, on historic mapping, and the buried remains of the eastern and southern extents of the moat, moat platform, and associated features were recorded during the trial trenching. The eastern arm of the moat was double ditched with evidence for stone revetment walls. Within the area defined by the moat ground levelling/raising deposits or occupation layers, the remains of several stone walls and a stone surface provide evidence for more than one phase of construction and demolition/levelling. Medieval pottery and tile recovered from the moat predates the 16th century and creation of the deer park by Nicholas Wray in 1566.
- 4.4.112 To the north of the moated site in the centre of Field 123 the trial trenching recorded possible evidence for the medieval park pale [MLI54002] as an east-west aligned ditch in several trenches. The park pale was later associated with Glentworth Hall and the Wray's deer park.
- 4.4.113 To the west of Glentworth Grange, immediately adjacent to the Order limits, lie the remains of medieval settlement earthworks at Low Farm [MLI51091]. The low earthwork remains survive in pasture and were identified on aerial photographs taken in 1980.
- 4.4.114 Corringham is also recorded in the Domesday Book, as having a population of 34 households, including four freemen and one smallholder along with two men's plough teams. The mapped extent of the medieval village Little Corringham lies just beyond the 1km study area, northwest of the Principal Site, and is largely known from historic mapping and aerial photographic

records and ridge and furrow present to the east [**MLI98190**] of the modern village.

4.4.115 Within the 3km study area Old Hall [**NHLE 1165535**], is a Grade II listed building located approximately 1.3km northwest of the Principal Site. The hall was built in the 14th century with later additions. It is constructed of a timber frame with colour-washed brick infill, in an irregular plan. It consists of two storeys with a seven irregular bay front.

4.4.116 The medieval settlement of Springthorpe is located approximately 500m west of the Principal Site. The medieval remains of the village [**MLI51360**], are again only really known through aerial photographs and are now poorly preserved and not visible on the ground. A small area of ridge and furrow is recorded to the northeast of the village [**MLI54034**]. A geophysical survey to the north of the village [**ELI7812**] has also recorded the buried remains of ridge of furrow agriculture as well as possible settlement and industrial remains of an unknown date. Springthorpe is recorded in the Domesday book as having a population of 21 households which included 41 freemen and one priest associated with the Church of St. Lawrence and St. George, 10 men's plough teams.

4.4.117 Between Springthorpe and Heapham is the tiny village of Sturgate, which has medieval origins and appears never to have been deserted. The village is not recorded in the Domesday book but is recorded from the late 12th Century. The remains of the village [**MLI51359**] are known from aerial photographs which demonstrate a village laid out along an east-west aligned main street with matching blocks of tofts and crofts to the north and south, which traces of ridge and furrow further out. Little of this is visible on the ground today.

4.4.118 Heapham, approximately 800m west of the Principal Site, is another focus of medieval settlement. Heapham is recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 20 households (placing it in the largest 20% of settlements recorded by the survey) which included 16 freeman, four men's plough teams and 120 acres of meadow. Today the village sits along Heapham Lane which divided the medieval village into a western half [**MLI51366**] and an eastern half [**MLI50515**]. Much of the earthwork remains which constitute the medieval settlement have been lost to modern development and agriculture, but blocks of curving property boundaries can be seen to the southwest and patches of remnant ridge and furrow surround the village. On the northern edge of the medieval village lie the remains of a medieval manorial complex [**NHLE 1016920**], designated as a Scheduled Monument. The interior of the moated 'island' takes the form of a roughly square platform, measuring 24m across, completely enclosed by a water-filled moat, 8m to 12m wide. The surface of the platform is slightly uneven, being raised in places above the general ground level, with a mound at the northwest corner. Stone fragments identified at the northern edge of the platform, indicate that the remains of structures survive. The moat is surrounded by a complex of linked ditches, channels and ponds which formed a water management system. Ditched enclosures lie on all sides of the moat within which service buildings, paddocks, and gardens associated with the manor house would have been

located. An area of broad ridge and furrow lies to the north and east of the manorial complex.

- 4.4.119 In addition to various aerial photographic surveys, which have identified the cropmarks and other earthworks which comprise the medieval remains of the village, a number of archaeological watching briefs have been undertaken which have identified limited medieval remains [ELI6925], [ELI1465], and [ELI2290].
- 4.4.120 Remains of the medieval village of Willingham by Stow, approximately 700m northwest of the Cable Route Corridor, survive as poorly preserved crops marks [MLI54013] with evidence for the open field system surviving as ridge and furrow earthworks [MLI52046] and [MLI50926]. The Domesday book records it as having a population of 18 households which included two villagers and three freemen. It also had one and a half ploughlands, one lord's plough team and one men's plough team.
- 4.4.121 Modern Normanby by Stow represents the shrunken remains of a larger village during the medieval period. Recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of nine households, consisting of 20 freeman and seven smallholders. The land is recorded as consisting of 10 ploughlands with six and a half mens' plough teams, 171 acres of meadow and 162 acres of woodland. The mapped extent of the medieval settlement [MLI52445] extends across the Cable Route Corridor comprising fragmentary earthworks, of which sufficient survive to suggest that Normanby by Stow was a planned village consisting of a rectangular block divided axially by a central north to south street, which for much of its length is followed by the modern course of the B1241. Other remains include the earthworks of possible crofts, hollow ways, field systems and boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow. It is notable that a scatter of early medieval pottery was also found within the bounds of the earthworks [MLI89097].
- 4.4.122 The other medieval ribbon settlements within this central part of the study area include Stow and Sturton by Stow, both of which have earlier origins.
- 4.4.123 The village of Stow, located approximately 500m southeast of the Cable Route Corridor, would, during the medieval period, have been an important administrative and economic centre, or the core of a large episcopal estate centred on the Church of St Mary [NHLE 1146624] and Benedictine Abbey established in 1091AD, the buried remains of which lie within the current churchyard are a scheduled monument [NHLE 1012976]. Excavations carried out in 1983 ([ELI605]) on the north side of the present nave, before the construction of the modern vestry, uncovered the stone foundations of an earlier, slightly wider nave with a room attached to the north. Human burials were found both inside and outside this chamber. This group of features is considered to represent the nave of the 11th century collegiate and abbey church, with an aisle or 'porticus' for burial and prayer.
- 4.4.124 The remains of the medieval village are evidenced by foundation remains and lines of streets [MLI52439], while the LHER also records three iron works and other estates holding tofts and mansions. The importance of Stow is also illustrated by the presence of market by the 12th century. Two medieval rubbish pits containing charcoal, oyster shell and pottery (amongst

other material) have also been recorded in the middle of the village [MLI83948].

- 4.4.125 The disturbed remains of a moated site, to the west of the village, may be the location of one the Bishops of Lincoln's palaces or a manorial site [MLI50314]. Another series of earthworks, also to the west of the village, consists of a house platform surrounded by a series of banks [MLI99338]. To the north of the modern village, evidence for Stow's open field system are evidenced by ridge and furrow earthworks [MLI80326], immediately south of Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.4.126 The tiny village of Coates (just over 1km to the southeast of the Cable Route Corridor) was once a more substantial medieval settlement. The remains of this are designated as a scheduled monument [NHLE 1016979] (LHER entry [MLI50538]) which includes the moated manorial complex [MLI50313]. The earthwork remains of the moated complex sit around, and enclose, the Grade I listed church of St. Edith [NHLE 1146742] and may be the remains of a grange of Welbeck Abbey established in the late 12th century. Most of the complex has been greatly altered by post-medieval and modern activity, but an area to the southwest survives. The main area of medieval settlement remains is located east of the moated complex on the north side of the present road to Grange Farm, comprising a series of substantial earthworks and associated buried remains, including a linear hollow way which represents the original road through the village. Rectangular ditched enclosures ranged along each side of the street represent house plots, within which are the earth-covered remains of houses and outbuildings, while sunken areas indicate yards and ponds. To the north of the northern range of house plots, a deep ditch and series of larger rectangular enclosures within which the low earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation are evident; these represent paddocks laid out in the medieval period over earlier arable land. Adjacent to the east of these enclosures, immediately to the west of Grange Farm, further ridge and furrow cultivation remains represent the only surviving furlong of a formerly extensive pattern of open fields surrounding the medieval village.
- 4.4.127 Coates is recorded in the Domesday book as having a population of six households which included three villagers, two smallholders, 0.5 plough hands and one men's plough team. By the early 14th century, it had more than doubled in size. However, the village was depopulated by the Black Death in the mid-14th century, and thereafter there were no more than about ten households in the parish, some of which lay outside the village.
- 4.4.128 The modern centre of Sturton by Stow is located beyond the 1km Study area however, medieval remains comprising large areas of ridge and furrow cultivation that could have surrounded the village survive between 800m and 1km south of the Cable Route Corridor [MLI125598], [MLI125603], [MLI125604], [MLI52506] and [MLI54270]. The northernmost area of ridge and furrow [MLI54270] also contains other earthworks including hollow ways and croft boundaries. A large scatter of medieval pottery, dating from the 10th to the 14th century [MLI116094], and a medieval coin [MLI54151], found in fields approximately 280m east and approximately 750m south of

the Cable Route Corridor respectively may represent manuring of the open field system.

- 4.4.129 Approximately 2.4km to the west of Sturton by Stow, to the south of the A1500 Tillbridge Lane and approximately 120m south of the Order limits, are the scheduled remains of the medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln [**NHLE 1019229**] (LHER reference [**MLI54199**]). The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of a medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, together with associated water features and deer park [**MLI50418**]. The palace is first referred to in documentary sources of the late 12th century, although the episcopal ownership of the manor is likely to date back to at least the previous century when the bishop founded the Church of St Mary at Stow. The moated site on which the palace stood, together with its fishponds and other water-control features, lies in a prominent position on gently sloping ground overlooking the Trent valley to the south and west. The moated island, which is raised about 2m above the surrounding ground level, is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring about 75m by 85m. Although no standing remains of the medieval palace are now visible above ground, the buried remains of the domestic and service buildings of the palace will survive below it. The island is surrounded by a substantial moat, 3m in depth and now largely dry, which is crossed by the principal causeway on the north side, and by a narrower causeway near the northern end of the east side, which may be later in date. The moat is in turn surrounded by an outer bank; on the north side it separates the moat from the adjacent water features, and on the east, it is visible as a substantial earthwork up to 20m wide. On the south side, and on the west where it extends northwards to serve as the westernmost dam among the adjacent water features, the bank has been reduced by modern ploughing and now survives as a low earthwork about 0.5m high. The moat is constructed on the south side of a west-flowing stream, to which it is connected by a linear channel running eastwards from its northeast corner. Adjacent to the north is a series of broad depressions, partly embanked, representing ponds constructed along the course of the stream. Although the easternmost pond has been partly infilled, remains of the pond will survive as buried archaeological deposits.
- 4.4.130 The medieval deer park [**MLI50418**] associated with the palace formerly occupied an area of about 275ha extending southwards from the moated site. The southwest part of the park pale survives as a linear bank about 8m in width with a broad linear ditch (now partly infilled) on its inner side, which is visible as a dry depression about 1.5m below the narrower inner counterscarp. The surviving earthworks extends for a length of about 770m, including the southwest corner of the deer park. The southeast part of the park pale also survives as a linear bank about 8m wide and 110m long, although the inner ditch has been replaced by a modern drain and is no longer evident. These earthworks represent the only surviving parts of a formerly extensive landscape feature. Both sections of the park pale form part of the scheduled monument [**NHLE 1019229**].
- 4.4.131 A scatter of medieval metal artefacts including French jetton, a heraldic badge, a short cross half-penny and a seal matrix [**MLI50403**], have been recovered from fields north of the Bishop's Palace site at Stow. A series of linear ditches, possibly forming an enclosure or part of a field system, a sub-

rectangular feature and two phases of ridge and furrow cultivation on differing alignments were also identified during geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of the area (West Burton Field P4). Pottery recovered from a number of the features was preliminarily dated to the 13th to 14th centuries suggesting that the remains may be related to the medieval Bishop's Palace.

- 4.4.132 The site of a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) named Stow Park is recorded from at least the early 14th century and in the 15th century as an ancillary to Stow, although it is not mentioned in the Domesday book. The full size and extent of the settlement is unknown. It is uncertain whether the origin of the settlement was wholly dependent on the medieval Bishop's Palace as it appears, or whether the moat was built on the edge of a pre-existing settlement. The remains of the settlement are visible as cropmarks in aerial photographs. The cropmarks [MLI52444] were identified and recorded by the National Mapping Programme. Ridge and furrow survive as earthworks to the north of Tillbridge Lane, opposite the DMV, and are likely associated with the settlement [MLI52447].
- 4.4.133 On the eastern side of the River Trent, Gate Burton continues to be occupied in this period [MLI50512]. The medieval settlement extends northward from the edge of the 1km study area. Recorded in the Domesday Book as having a population of 10 households which included five ploughlands, one lord's plough team, three men's plough teams and 40 acres of meadow, the remains of this village, which survive as earthworks and buried archaeology, are characteristically poor, as is often the case for villages which undergo later emparking (as has happened here). The most prominent earthworks are two hollow-ways, one running approximately north to south (to just west of the Old Rectory) and, though its very broad and smooth profile may result from continued use as a carriage road within the park, it perhaps marks the former line of the Gainsborough Road before the creation of the parkland. It is named 'Town Street' in glebe terriers. The second hollow-way continues the direct east to west line of Clay Lane downhill off the higher land to the east. To the north and east of the church is a series of ditched earthwork closes that clearly once continued into the ploughland to the east, where traces of their extent are visible as soilmarks on aerial photographs.
- 4.4.134 The village of Marton is recorded in the Domesday Book but there is no record of the population, having only one ploughland. This lack of information indicates that either the village was so large it could not be correctly recorded, or more likely in this instance, that the settlement had reduced to the point where it was almost abandoned. During the medieval period the settlement the village was reinhabited, possibly as a consequence of population growth during the 12th and 13th centuries and its location on the fertile land east of the River Trent. The medieval core of this village was located a little to the west of the modern village centre approximately 700m to the west of the of the Cable Route Corridor. The National Mapping Programme has identified the site of a possible medieval windmill mound just to the northwest of Marton [MLI52486]. Scatters of medieval pottery have also been found to the west of the village [MLI52466], whilst a medieval brooch [MLI51647] and coin box lid [MLI50452] have been found to the south of the village. Additionally, aerial photographs record a trackway

to the northwest [**MLI54011**]. The remains of a medieval cross are present in the churchyard of the Church of St. Margaret [**MLI50624**].

- 4.4.135 Evidence for the extensive medieval open field system east of the village survives as ridge and furrow earthworks, areas of which lie within [**MLI52492**] and immediately adjacent to and approximately 160m north of the Cable Route Corridor [**MLI116360**] and [**MLI52493**] respectively.
- 4.4.136 To the southwest of Marton, the LHER records possible earthworks [**MLI52483**], which although undated may represent two sides of medieval moat.
- 4.4.137 The medieval village of Brampton, located on the edge of, and extending southeast of the 1km study area, was recorded at Domesday as a small village of just five households. During the medieval period it grew becoming a manor of the Bishop of Lincoln. Little is left of the medieval village [**MLI52499**], the extent of which is known largely through maps and aerial photographs. These indicate the village had a single north-south aligned street with properties on its west. An area of (undated) crop marks of a boundary ditch and trackway [**MLI52500**], approximately 500m to the west of Brampton may be associated with the medieval field systems. The remains of two medieval rabbit warrens are recorded, one northwest of the village [**MLI125069**], on the southern boundary of the Cable Route Corridor, with the second warren [**MLI125070**] located approximately 830m south of the Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.4.138 As noted above, Torksey had by the start of the medieval period become one of the three most important towns in Lincolnshire. The mapped extent of the town is located beyond the 1km study area, approximately 1.9km southeast of the Cable Route Corridor, occupying a low ridge between a bend in the River Trent and the Fosse Dyke. Production of 'Torksey ware' continued into at least the 13th Century. The remains of the medieval town lie beyond the 1km study area and are designated as a scheduled monument with non-designated archaeological remains covering a larger area.
- 4.4.139 Cottam, which lies just beyond the limits of the western end of the Cable Route Corridor, is also recorded in the Domesday Book as a small village of eight households with two ploughlands and two men's plough teams. There is little physical evidence today of this medieval village although the Church of the Holy Trinity at Cottam **NHLE 1212380** is Norman in origin, and medieval pottery has been found in the vicinity [**MNT11671**].
- 4.4.140 To the southwest of Cottam, the Fleet Plantation moated site is a scheduled monument [**NHLE 1008594**] (recorded on the LHER [**MNT4640**]). It is located approximately 150m south of the western end of the Cable Route Corridor to the south of Cottam Power Station. The monument comprises a well-defined moat with the ditches being up to ten metres wide and two metres deep, enclosing a square area roughly 70m along each side. The enclosed area is likely a platform for a building although some of this area had been dug for stone and sand (as evidenced by deep pits and scattered pulled out stonework as well as local reports - **ENT2281**). Currently the site is heavily overgrown. This site is of a type not uncommon in the area, but it

has the potential to preserve evidence of the 16th – 17th century building which occupied the site as well as its medieval precursor.

- 4.4.141 Rampton, located approximately 500m southwest corner of the Cable Route Corridor, is the site of a shrunken medieval village. Recorded at Domesday, the larger extent of the medieval settlement has been recorded to the southwest of the modern village [**MNT15975**]. Much of this has been ploughed out but rectangular ditched enclosures, a fishpond, possible house platform, hollow ways and ridge and furrow remnants can be seen on aerial photography. The Church of All Saints in the centre of the village is noted as having 13th – 15th Century elements [**MNT4620**]; [**MNT9931**] and [**MNT9932**] and documentary evidence also records that a large manor house was located to the north of the village (now under allotments) [**MNT9944**] and [**MNT25800**]. Evidence for medieval agricultural activity has been recorded to the east of the village containing the earthwork remains of hollow ways, possible buildings and ridge and furrow cultivation [**MNT6103**]. Further field boundaries have been recorded within fields immediately to the south [**MNT6166**] and west of [**MNT6167**] the Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.4.142 The pattern of medieval settlement is also demonstrated by remains of several former medieval settlements. These deserted medieval villages are the result either of abandonment following a period of crop failures and the Black Death during the 14th century, or clearances by landowners seeking to empark their land. Located immediately to the southeast of the Principal Site, in fields east of Northlands Lane, are the remains of a DMV recorded variously as of Harwick, Thorpe, "Buntelthorp" or "Glentworth Thorp" [**MLI50189**]. Evidence for the settlement is limited to cropmarks, low earthwork enclosures and ridge and furrow seen on aerial photographs, artefact scatters of medieval pottery and building material principally of 12th to 14th century date and documentary references recording the depopulation of the village for the creation of the Wray's deer park. A soil mark [**MLI54000**] seen within the southeastern corner of the Principal Site, to the west of the DMV's location, suggests that buried archaeological remains of the village may extend into the Order limits, although no corresponding archaeological remains were recorded during the trial trench evaluation undertaken in advance of the Scheme.
- 4.4.143 Evidence for the deer park itself is also recorded within the southeast corner of the Principal Site as a cropmark of a section of the park pale [**MLI54002**].
- 4.4.144 Two scheduled monuments defining the remains of deserted medieval villages are located on the northern edge of the 3km study area. The first, the deserted village of Dunstall [**NHLE 1004996**], was situated on the southern bank of the River Eau. It is recorded as a series of cropmarks representing a network of sunken roads and rectangular crofts with ridge and furrow, a large square manorial curia with internal subdivisions and as a centrepiece of an embanked enclosure and a fishpond complex presumably associated with the manor to the north of the river. However, the site has been disturbed by ploughing and now the only visible earthwork is a raised irregular area, grassed over, apparently the site of a chapel. Dunstall appears to have been a fairly significant village when recorded in the Domesday Book, with a marked population decline recorded when assessed

for the Poll Tax in the late 14th century, and by 1544 only two taxpayers are documented.

- 4.4.145 The second scheduled monument is the deserted village of Gilby [**NHLE 1016795**] which was established in the early 12th century and is situated on a small knoll on the eastern side of the Trent Valley. The surviving remains of the medieval village occupy a south-facing slope adjacent to Gilby Farm and take the form of a series of substantial earthworks standing up to 0.5m-0.7m in height. These include a hollow way, four raised rectangular enclosures representing house plots and the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation which represent the only surviving parts of a large open field which formerly extended to the west of the village. A series of depressions at the centre of the monument indicates the remains of a group of post-medieval buildings which were still standing in the early 19th century. The monument thus includes the remains of the village and what survives of a once extensive area of open fields cultivated by the medieval occupants of Gilby.
- 4.4.146 Two isolated farmsteads are recorded within the 1km study area, the remains of a possible monastic grange [**MLI51120**], belonging to Revesby Abbey approximately 650m south of the Principal Site, may be the forerunner of the existing Fillingham Grange, and the possible medieval precursor to Turpin's Farm [**MLI51105**] is recorded approximately 250m east of the Cable Route Corridor.
- 4.4.147 As is typical across the Midlands, each medieval village would have been surrounded by a series of communally farmed unenclosed, open fields, evidenced today by ridge and furrow earthworks surviving either as visible earthwork remains or as cropmarks.
- 4.4.148 Former ridge and furrow cultivation is recorded on historic aerial photographs within the area of the Principal Site:
- towards the centre of the Principal Site [**MLI53910**] (but outside the Order limits at Hermitage Low Farm) and [**MLI86414**];
 - within field excluded from the Scheme towards the western boundary [**MLI54253**] which would have formed part of the open field system east of Heapham;
 - immediately adjacent to the Order limits west of Springthorpe [**MLI54272**]; and
 - immediately north of the Principal Site and the A631 Harpswell Lane [**MLI54254**].
- 4.4.149 Extant, but poorly surviving medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow, has been identified by aerial photography and LiDAR mapping and geophysical surveys in Field 16 [**AEC003**] and Field 55 [**AEC042**].
- 4.4.150 The buried remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has also been recorded across the Principal Site by aerial photography and LiDAR mapping, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme in the Fields 3, 14, 28, 31–32, 36, 37, 38, 40–41, 50, 54, 59, 60, 62, 64–65, 68, 78, 87, 98–100, 105, 108, 116 and 132.

- 4.4.151 Within the Cable Route Corridor, ridge and furrow earthworks are recorded extending into the Cable Route Corridor west of Cottam [**MNT5989**].
- 4.4.152 Further earthwork remains of ridge and furrow are recorded within the 1km Study area along the Cable Route Corridor demonstrating the extent of the open field systems that supported each settlement and formed a large part of the medieval landscape:
- a. East of Corringham and northwest of the Principal Site [**MLI54038**];
 - b. Southwest of the Principal Site at Low Field Farm [**MLI54142**];
 - c. Southwest of Lowfield Farm [**MLI50911**];
 - d. East and northeast of Willingham by Stow [**MLI54014**], [**MLI50926**] and [**MLI54252**];
 - e. Approximately 50m west of the Cable Route Corridor, to the west of Willingham by Stow [**MLI50925**]; and
 - f. East of Gate Burton [**MLI54012**].
- 4.4.153 Further evidence for medieval field systems within the 1km study area comprises ditched field boundaries [**MNT6177**] and [**MNT6180**] northwest of the Cable Route Corridor between Cottam and North Leverton.
- 4.4.154 Within these former open field systems evidence of medieval manuring practices can be seen in the form of spreads or findspots of medieval pottery such as that recorded in fields east of Glenworth [**MLI124952**].
- 4.4.155 As the above demonstrates, that the study area surrounding the Scheme was well settled during this period, these settlements mainly consisting of small to moderately sized villages based on agricultural exploitation of the surrounding land. Torksey would appear to remain the most significant centre within the study area during this period.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

- 4.4.156 The rural landscape of the study area continued to change during the post-medieval period. The 16th and 17th centuries saw a further decline in the rural population as former arable land was converted to pasture by wealthy landowners who gained much former monastic land following the Dissolution. In the 17th century the former open rural medieval field systems were altered by private enclosure into smaller land parcels and farmsteads became dispersed within the newly enclosed fieldscape (Ref. 61).
- 4.4.157 A number of rural villages also shrank in size with changing estate management or, as at Hapswell, transformed to create a new house and formal garden. Other designed garden landscapes preserved the earthworks of deserted medieval villages as features, as at Fillingham to the southeast of the Principal Site (ibid.)
- 4.4.158 Settlements in existence during this period include the village of Glentworth [**MLI54001**]. Building remains of a former cottage was also recorded in Stow [**MLI52440**]. A number of former Methodist Chapels are also recorded in the study area in Springthorpe [**MLI97869**], Hemswell [**MLI86967**] and Marton [**MLI87219**].

4.4.159 Large country houses with surrounding designed landscapes are a notable feature of the post-medieval landscape within the 3km Study area. Examples include:

- a. Torksey Castle [**NHLE 1005056**] / [**NHLE 1064079**], despite its scheduled name, is an example of a 16th century Elizabethan manor house of brick and stone. Damaged during the Civil War in the mid-17th century, the west façade and parts of the north and south walls survive situated in a field on the eastern bank of the River Trent.
- b. Glentworth Hall [**NHLE 1063348**] is a Grade II* listed, country house, built in approximately 1566 with later additions (**Plate 28**). It is constructed of coursed limestone rubble to the rear 16th century range, and red brick to the front 18th century range. The site of the former parkland [**MLI98355**] associated with Glentworth Hall is located approximately 560m southeast of the Principal Site. The gardens were recorded on the 19th century Ordnance Survey mapping. The original gardens are of 16th century date, and they were partially redesigned in the mid-18th century by James Paine. The redesigns included the construction of an ornamental lake. Although no longer extant, cropmarks and soil marks of the garden features remain visible in the fields. Extending beyond Glentworth Hall was a deer park [**MLI50659**], created in the late 16th century and survived until the mid-18th century.
- c. Harpswell Hall [**NHLE 1019068**] is a scheduled monument located approximately 200m from the Principal Site. It consists of the earthworks and buried remains of a post-medieval house and geometric formal gardens overlying medieval settlement remains immediately south of Hall Farm. The medieval settlement of Harpswell was owned by the Whichcotes family who, in the late 16th or early 17th century, moved the village to create the house and gardens. The earthworks and the buried remains include the former hall, which was established in the late 16th or early 17th century. The house was demolished in the 19th century. Harpswell has been recognised as one of the great depopulations of the early 17th century in Lindsey (Ref. 60).
- d. The Grade I listed Fillingham Castle [**NHLE 1166045**] is a country house built in approximately 1770 in a Gothick style of limestone ashlar.
- e. Gate Burton Hall [**NHLE 1359458**], a Grade II* listed building, was built in the late 18th century. Surrounding Gate Burton Hall similarly is a landscaped parkland [**MLI98360**], with a mid-18th century ornamental temple.

4.4.160 Another feature of the post-medieval landscape are the various manor houses recorded within the 1km study area. In addition to the extant manors, several former sites have been recorded including the site of Rampton Manor [**MNT15855/ MNT5719**], a 19th century neo-Elizabethan brick building, which was demolished in the mid-20th century. A 16th century stone gateway has also been recorded in Rampton, which led from the manor house to the churchyard [**MNT5679**]. Two former grounds at Rampton Hall have also been recorded, comprising the pre-1726 garden [**MNT26616**], and the subsequent 19th century garden [**MNT26833**].

- 4.4.161 Small post-medieval country houses are also recorded in the 1km Study area, including the Grade II listed Willingham House [**NHLE 1359509**] and Hablesthorpe Manor House [**NHLE 1234262**]. Another Park is located around Willingham House, recorded on the first edition OS map from approximately 1880 [**MLI98349**].
- 4.4.162 At the eastern edge of the 1km Study area are the Grade II listed, 18th century gate lodges, gateway and gates that form the western entrance to Norton Place, a Grade II registered park and garden [**NHLE 1470334**] and 18th century country house located outside of the 3km study area. The Park was designed in 1772 by Thomas White.
- 4.4.163 During this period, the landscape of the study areas remained predominately agricultural in nature. The enclosure of the medieval landscape introduced new farming practices from around 1750, with the establishment of isolated farmsteads away from the village core which now represent the majority of surviving traditional farmsteads in Lincolnshire.
- 4.4.164 The agricultural economy was an integral part of the rural landscape of the study areas, highlighted by extant post-medieval farmsteads and those shown on historic map evidence. The Springthorpe tithe map of 1838 reveals an agricultural landscape, with fields sub-divided into thin rectilinear fields, in use as arable land. The fieldscape recorded on the Glentworth tithe map (1842) along the eastern side of the Principal Site records a pattern of larger rectilinear fields. The 1885 OS maps also illustrate the agricultural landscape of the area, dominated by rectilinear-shaped fields of varying sizes, with small, nucleated settlements and isolated farms interspersed throughout the area.
- 4.4.165 Farmsteads in the 3km Study area are mostly of 19th century date. The scheduled 19th century Dovecote at Elm Tree Farm [**NHLE 1020196**] is located approximately 580m northwest of the Principal Site. Listed buildings which highlight the agricultural economy of the landscape, include barns, threshing barns [**NHLE 1276145**; **NHLE 1064063**], pigeoncotes [**NHLE 1276144**; **NHLE 1275842**; **NHLE 1233883**], stables [**NHLE 1234468**; **NHLE 1146735**], as well as outbuildings associated with farmsteads [**NHLE 1234976**]. Alongside the listed examples are the non-designated of Church Farm, Harpswell [**MLI118026**], Homeyard Farm, Glentworth [**MLI118033**], Low Field Farm, Glentworth [**MLI118036**], Low Wood Farm, Fillingham [**MLI118046**], Valley Farm, Willingham [**MLI118108**], Sandy Barr, Willingham [**MLI118124**], Axlewood Farm, [**MLI118761**], Mere House [**MLI116503**] and Gallows Dale [**MLI125602**] Sturton by Stow; and Marton Farm, Marton [**MLI52139**] as well as a barn at Holme Farm [**MNT26090**]. There are also various former sites of farmsteads in the 1km study area comprising various unnamed farms recorded on 19th century mapping [**MLI116501**; **MLI118022**; **MLI118054**; **MLI118078** and **MLI118111**].
- 4.4.166 The remains of a 19th century farmstead and porcelain factory was recorded at Pottery Farm [**MLI52469**] and the extant 19th century Brampton Grange [**MLI52496**] farmstead is recorded in Brampton. Former farms have also been recorded at Homeyard Farm, Glentworth [**MLI118033**], and an unnamed outfarm at Willingham [**MLI118122**].

- 4.4.167 Several post-medieval farms illustrate the more dispersed agricultural nature of the landscape during the period. In relation to the Principal Site, this includes the now demolished unnamed farmstead outside Harpswell [MLI118027] and the former Northland's Farm, Glentworth [MLI118035], which is located at the site of the southernmost proposed substation, and Heapham Grove Farm [MLI118061]. Within the 1km study area surrounding the Cable Route Corridor, the LHER records the location of three post-medieval farms; an unnamed farm east of Kexby [MLI118085], Rectory Farm, Marton [MLI50066] with former farmhouse and farm building [MLI116491; MLI98858] and the now demolished Bottom Farm, Willingham [MLI118121].
- 4.4.168 Other post-medieval land use within the Principal Site is also recorded by the LHER in the form of a possible brick kiln at 'Brick Kiln Holt' [MLI53950], shown on the 1888 OS map, on the eastern side of the Site, and 16th and 17th century metal objects [MLI51093] found north of Park Lane in the southeast corner of the Site.
- 4.4.169 A large number of post-medieval houses, cottages and farmhouses remain extant within the 1km Study area. These are mostly of between 17th and 19th century date. Common building materials to the area include limestone rubble, red brick and colour-washed brick, most with pantile roofs. These buildings are concentrated within the main settlements, including the conservation areas of Springthorpe, Hemswell, Glentworth and Fillingham. Within the settlements are also associated religious, commercial and community buildings, including chapels, schools, public houses and street furniture. These all contribute to the understanding of the historic development of the settlements and to their historic character.
- 4.4.170 Other non-designated buildings include chapels, e.g. Marton Methodist Chapel [MLI87218] and the former Primitive Methodist Chapel in Springthorpe [MLI87237], the Cross Keys public house Stow [MLI126315], and schools, e.g. Gate Burton School [MLI116422], the former schoolhouses at Springthorpe [MLI116459], former school buildings (possibly the Willingham Board School) [MLI116468] and the now demolished National School Marton [MLI126410] among others. Details of all of the non-designated buildings can be found in the gazetteers in **Appendix 8-3** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.2].
- 4.4.171 Another feature of the post-medieval landscape was industrial activity. The Grade II* listed Torksey Viaduct [NHLE 1359456], located approximately 1.4km south of the Cable Route Corridor, was built between 1847 and 1849 across the River Trent, comprising of a western section of two box girder sections supported by a central masonry pier, and an eastern section of twenty spans carried on trestles formed of hollow cast-iron columns.
- 4.4.172 South of the viaduct is Torksey lock and footbridge, a 19th century, Grade II listed building, located approximately 440m south-east of the Cable Route Corridor [NHLE 1147315]. The lock is constructed of ashlar, wood and cast iron, comprising a rectangular lock chamber with double gates at either end, and a footbridge over the end nearest the road.

- 4.4.173 Lincolnshire once had more windmills than any other county in England. Two surviving examples located within 1km of the Order limits are the Grade II listed Corringham Windmill [NHLE 1359417] and the Grade II listed windmill in Marton [NHLE 1064059]. Other Grade II listed wind and watermills in the 3km study area include Heapham windmill [NHLE 1064049], Subscription Mill [NHLE 1064067] and Mill at Mill House Farm [NHLE 1064163]. Various non-designated mill sites have also been recorded on historic mapping within the 1km study area. These include the site of Kexby Mill [MLI50907], Hemswell Mill [MLI50998], a former windmill at Gate Burton [MLI90076], and a wooden post mill which was recorded in 1780 near Willingham by Stow [MLI50923] and had been demolished by 1824.
- 4.4.174 A former Grade II listed smithy [NHLE 1276555], a Grade II listed warehouse [NHLE 1233512], a 19th century railway station in Marton [NHLE 1064058] and a signal box [NHLE 1146606] have also been recorded within the 1km Study area. A former brickyard was also recorded to the north of Harpswell Lane [MLI50996] and earthworks of quarries were identified to the south of Church Street, Hemswell [MLI81810].
- 4.4.175 The earthwork remains of probable flood defences are located within the Cable Route Corridor east of the River Trent at Marton [MLI52488].
- 4.4.176 Other post-medieval features include the sites of a pinfold in Hemswell [MLI50994], and a 19th century maypole [MLI50992], an extant whipping post at Stow [MLI52446] and possible post-medieval rabbit warren [MLI53786].
- 4.4.177 Find spots of post-medieval artefacts recorded within the 1km study area illustrate the extent of post-medieval settlement and agricultural activity and include pottery [MLI52467; MLI54279; MLI81811; MLI81899], coins [MLI52470; MLI52494] and brooches [MLI54152].

Modern (AD 1901 – present)

- 4.4.178 Agriculture has persisted as a predominant industry in Lincolnshire, despite changes during the 20th century, and the county has remained mainly rural in character (Ref. 62). This is highlighted by the 20th century historic mapping. The 1907 OS maps of the Scheme area record little change between the 19th century, with the field pattern remaining mostly unchanged and the surrounding settlements similarly unaltered. The landscape has remained mostly agricultural in nature throughout the 20th century, with the field systems remaining rectilinear in form, with some amalgamation of smaller fields. Much of the road layout recorded on the 19th century maps also survives.
- 4.4.179 Examples of designated assets within the 3km study area from the early 20th century include Gate Burton Hall Cottages [NHLE 1166351], Grade II listed, approximately 1.2km north-west of the Cable Route Corridor and two Grade II listed war memorials: North Leverton War Memorial [NHLE 1421778] was unveiled in 1921 and Laneham War Memorial [NHLE 1421786] unveiled in 1922.

- 4.4.180 The flat open landscapes of Lincolnshire are well suited to military aviation and a number of airfields were constructed within the 1km study area during the First and Second World Wars. During the Second World War, Lincolnshire was a significant county for arial combat and the county contained 49 airfields. There are two non-designated assets of modern date located within the Order limits, both of which are associated with the Second World War.
- 4.4.181 The first of these is Sturgate Airfield [**MLI50912**], located on the western side of the Principal Site. The airfield was originally opened in 1944 and was used until 1946 before it was reopened in 1952 until 1964. The airfield was built as a Class A airfield, consisting of three crossing runways, surrounded by a peri-track, with a technical area in the south-west corner. When the airfield opened during the Second World War, the site was used as a bomber command station. During its post-war operations of the 1950s and 1960s, it was used by the US Airforce. The eastern end of the main runway, taxiways, the airfield's concrete perimeter track and several dispersal areas extend into the western side of the Principal Site.
- 4.4.182 Archaeological surveys and the trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme recorded remains associated with RAF Sturgate across Fields 33, 35, 39 and 138, including made ground deposits used to consolidate parts of the runway and perimeter track, demolition layers, redeposited natural, a number of drains and buried tanks/structures were recorded.
- 4.4.183 A second non-designated heritage asset comprising a complex of Second World War structures, is located within the northern boundary of the Principal Site [**MLI80678**]. The complex included a searchlight battery, a gun emplacement, possible accommodation buildings and a gatehouse or guardroom. The complex was located in a field to the south of Harpswell Lane; the searchlight is thought to have been situated in the centre of the field, while the associated buildings and gun emplacement were located to the south. Trial trenching of geophysical anomalies identified within this field recorded no evidence of the searchlight battery or associated structures.
- 4.4.184 Hemswell Airfield [**MLI53944**], which abuts the Order limits to the north-east of the Principal Site, was opened in June 1918 and was used during both World Wars. The airfield was opened by the Royal Flying Corps and was initially used as a night landing ground. The airfield was closed following the First World War and was temporarily returned to agricultural use before it was redeveloped into an RAF station in 1935, remaining in use until 1967 with the hardcore runway aggregate removed after 1985.
- 4.4.185 Hemswell Court, the former RAF Officers' Mess including associated entrance walls and gate piers [**NHLE 1435888**] is a Grade II listed building opened in 1935, approximately 800m north-east of the Principal Site at Hemswell Airfield. The building was the film location of the 1954 film, The Dam Busters.
- 4.4.186 A Second World War aircraft crash site [**MLI88526**] is also located approximately 560m northeast of the Principal Site. The aircraft, a Handley Page Hampden bomber from 144 Squadron, crashed on the 17 April 1940 during take-off from RAF Hemswell.

- 4.4.187 Other features of the modern landscape include extant non-designated buildings. A former blacksmith's forge [**MLI126001**] in Hemswell consists of a single storey stone building, adjacent to the former blacksmith's house. The Glentworth War Memorial is located in the churchyard of the Church of St Michael [**MLI125234**]. The monument was constructed in 1921 and consists of a rough-hewn grey granite Celtic cross with a crusader's cross.
- 4.4.188 The remains of a wharf and jetty [**MNT15364/MNT4679**] are recorded at low water in the River Trent at Rampton. The remains comprise steel uprights which formed part of foundations, together with a some surviving woodwork still visible.
- 4.4.189 Finally, at the western end of the Cable Route Corridor stands the decommissioned coal-fired Cottam Power Station [**MNT25450**], designed by Yorke Rosenberg Mardall Architects and built between 1964 and 1968. The complex is one of the Trentside chain of 2000mw stations and features four 500mw turbines within the engine house and a grouping of eight 375 feet high cooling towers and one 650ft chimney included in the NHER entry. The whole power plant is enveloped in a bright, amber-coloured aluminium sheeting and is a prominent landmark in the landscape.

Undated Assets

- 4.4.190 There are 36 non-designated HER entries of unknown date recorded within the 1km study area. Of these assets, eight are located within the Order limits.
- 4.4.191 Many of the undated assets consist of archaeological features identified through cropmarks, soil marks and earthworks, which may provide evidence for past settlement of the landscape. Within the Principal Site, these comprise:
- a. A possible trackway or boundary near the centre of the Principal Site [**MLI53951**]; and
 - b. A possible soilmark of a linear boundary in the southeast corner of the Principal Site [**MLI54000**].
- 4.4.192 The A631 Harpswell Lane [**MLI53954**], which runs along the northern boundary of the Principal Site, is also identified by the LHER as a former major routeway of unknown date. The routeway would have formed a crossroad with Roman Ermine Street at Caenby Corner.
- 4.4.193 Within the Cable Route Corridor, an extensive landscape of cropmarks representing settlement and agricultural field systems have also been recorded, with a notable concentration located in fields to the northwest and west of Cottam. These include:
- a. An undated group of ditches, hollows and banks to the east of and within Heaton's Wood [**AEC041**]. The features maybe associated with Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement to the southeast, or may represent post-medieval field boundaries and land drainage;
 - b. A group of undated, broad shallow ditches near Moor Bridge, that may represent a rectilinear enclosure measuring 160mx120m [**AEC043**] on

the northern side of a former field boundary, were identified from LiDAR imagery assessed for the Cottam 1 solar photovoltaic area;

- c. An earthwork mound [**MLI52497**] and remains of a fishpond [**MLI52484**] recorded on historic mapping south of Marton;
- d. An incomplete, asymmetric, curvilinear enclosure, 180m by 100m, defined in places by two parallel ditches, [**MNT6178**]. Three small, circular enclosures, some incomplete, and with an average diameter of 8m were recorded within the enclosure and may be hut circles. A discontinuous, sinuous linear feature, 250m in length and defined by two parallel ditches, may represent a trackway;
- e. Three parallel ditches running between Headstead Bank and Overcoat Lane [**MNT6179**]; and
- f. A ditch-defined, sub-circular enclosure measuring 30m by 25m with an entrance to the north-west has also been recorded east of South Leverton [**MNT6176**].

4.4.194 Archaeological investigations undertaken in advance of an adjacent proposed solar development have identified undated archaeological remains at a further two locations within the 1km study area. An undated rectilinear enclosure and an associated curvilinear ditch [**AEC024**] were identified by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation for the Cottam 1 Solar photovoltaic area within the Cable Route Corridor west of Lowfield Farm.

4.4.195 To the south of Marton, a series of archaeological anomalies forming an orthogonal pattern of ditch-like features and discrete pits were identified in Gate Burton Energy Park Field 113 and were interpreted as forming part of a wider pattern of as yet undated archaeological activity [**AEC029**].

4.4.196 Four undated assets relate to the use and management of the River Trent and comprise self-closing clapper gates located along the banks of the river. These gates are unique to the navigable sections of the Trent with Clapper Gate 31 [**MNT27760**] being located within the Cable Route Corridor. Clapper gates 26, 29 and 30 [**MNT27755**; **MNT27758** and **MNT27761**] are located in the 1km study area.

4.4.197 Within the 1km study area, further undated remains provide evidence for the density of past human settlement across the landscape surrounding the Scheme. Examples of which include:

- a. A possible enclosure and ring ditch just south of the Cable Route Corridor between Marton and Brampton [**MLI54108**], a cropmark boundary ditch and trackway west of Brampton [**MLI52500**], a group of earthworks recorded near East End Farm, Rampton [**MNT6103**];
- b. Linear features were identified during geophysical survey at Littleborough Lane, Marton [**MLI89078**];
- c. A faint linear cropmark, west of Marton [**MLI52482**];
- d. Cropmark linear features, probably field boundaries [**MNT4982**]; and
- e. Possible hut circles [**MLI52433**; **MNT4981**].

- 4.4.198 Undated earthworks that may specifically be associated with medieval land use include a possible moat southwest of Marton [**MLI52483**] and possible ridge and furrow [**MNT6104**] and earthworks in the grounds of the manor house in Rampton [**MNT6714**].
- 4.4.199 Evidence for undated historic quarrying identified through historic mapping has been recorded in the form of two former sand pits, on the 1956 OS map [**MLI53945**; **MLI53946**] and evidence of quarrying [**MLI116361**].
- 4.4.200 Grave slabs of unknown date were also recorded in the walls of St Helen's Church, Willingham by Stow [**MLI50921**].
- 4.4.201 Finds of unknown date comprise a small whetstone [**MLI51352**] found in Springthorpe.

4.5 Historic Map Regression

- 4.5.1 The 1611 John Speed Map of Lincolnshire shows a number of the settlements within the 1km Study area; Harpswell, Hemswell, Springthorpe, Glentworth, Upton, tow, Gate Burton and Torksey. These settlements are recorded along the Lincoln Cliff Escarpment on Joan Blaeu's *Lincolnia Comitatus* 1662-5 map of Lincolnshire (**Figure 8**). The medieval bishop's palace and deer park [**NHLE 1019229**] and the site of Heynings Priory [**NHLE 1008685**] are shown on the map as enclosed settlements. The medieval moated manorial complex located immediately northwest of Elm Tree Farm at Heapham [**NHLE 1016920**] is not shown, suggesting that it had fallen into obscurity, the lands formerly associated with the manor having been transferred to the Manor of North Ingelby by this time.
- 4.5.2 The landscape is shown in greater detail on A. Bryant's Map of the County of Lincoln 1828 (**Figure 9**). The landscape shown on the map is predominantly agricultural, evidenced by dispersed farmsteads, field drainage features and sheep washes; although field boundaries are not recorded. A number of post-medieval manorial estates are labelled on the map including Glentworth Hall [**NHLE 1063348**], Harpswell Hall [**NHLE 1019068**], Fillingham Castle [**NHLE 1166045**] and Gate Burton Hall [**NHLE 1359458**] with associated parklands. Villages appear on the map as small, nucleated settlements and the networks of roads, footpaths and bridleways between settlements are recorded. The lake at Fillingham to the east of the Principal Site is shown on the map. Other landscape features depicted include plantations and areas of woodland, such as Harpswell Woods and Peter's Wood located within the Principal Site.
- 4.5.3 Sections of the Principal Site are recorded on the Springthorpe (1838) and Glentworth (1842) tithe maps. Land use remained predominantly agricultural, demonstrated by the recording of fields boundaries. The boundaries recorded on Springthorpe tithe are sub-divided into thin rectilinear fields in use as arable land (**Figure 10**). The fieldscape recorded on the Glentworth tithe map (**Figure 11**) at the eastern end of the Site records a pattern of larger rectilinear fields. Springthorpe is shown on the tithe map (**Figure 10**) as a small, nucleated settlement, arranged with the Church of St Lawrence and St George [**NHLE 1146616**] at its centre. The tiny village of Sturgate is shown to the southeast of Springthorpe, lacking a formal centre. Glentworth

is shown on its' tithe map (**Figure 11**) as a small, nucleated settlement arranged around the Church of St Michael [**NHLE 1309078**]. A mill, also present on A. Bryant's 1828 map (**Figure 9**) is shown to the southeast of the settlement.

- 4.5.4 The 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (**Figures 12-19**) indicate a continuation of the agricultural landscape, dominated by rectilinear-shaped fields of varying sizes with isolated farms interspersed throughout the area. The settlements recorded on the First Edition OS maps continue to be small, typically concentrated around a central church. Prominent buildings are also labelled on the OS maps, including manor houses and associated landscapes. Glentworth Hall [**NHLE 1063348**] is recorded at the north-western side of the village, with gardens to the north and surrounding parkland with plantations and a fishpond (**Figure 12**). A moated feature is recorded east of Glenworth Grange. Further north in Harpswell, a three-sided moat and 'the serpentine' water feature [**MLI51005**] is recorded, on the site of the former manor of Harpswell [**NHLE1019068**] (**Figure 12**). Peters Wood and Harpswell Wood are recorded between Heapham and Harpswell (**Figure 14**). To the south, a two-sided moat associated with Coates medieval settlement and moated site [**NHLE 1016979**] is shown adjacent to the Church of St Edith [**NHLE 1146742**], west of the River Till (**Figure 16**). To the southeast, Stow Park and the moat associated with the medieval bishop's palace [**NHLE 1019229**] occupied by a post-medieval building with three ranges on an 'E' shape plan (**Figure 17**). Trent port is shown with a malthouse and windmill southwest of Marton (**Figure 17**). The OS maps mark the routeway of the Roman Road Tilbridge Lane, through Marton, Stow Park and Sturton (**Figure 17**). One of the most significant changes within the landscape captured on the First Edition OS maps is the arrival the railway. A branch of the Great Northern Railway between Lincoln and Gainsborough opened in 1849, forming the joint line with the Great Eastern Railway in 1879 which is recorded to the east of Marton and Gate Burton on the map. The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway is shown bisecting the village of Cottam and crossing the River Trent north of Torksey (**Figures 18 and 19**).
- 4.5.5 The landscape remained agricultural in nature into the 20th century. The 1907 Second Edition OS maps of the Site (**Figures 20-22**), record little change with the field patterns remaining mostly unchanged and the surrounding settlements similarly unaltered. The moated feature east of Glentworth Hall is shown as an earthwork, no longer partially filled with water as shown on the First Edition OS map (**Figure 20**). The moated feature within Fleet Plantation [**NHLE 1008594**] east of Rampton is recorded for the first time on the Second Edition OS map (**Figure 22**). A plan of the Harpswell Estate produced for a land auction by Escritt & Barrell in 1918 (**Figure 23**) retaining the field pattern shown on the First Edition OS maps. Glentworth Hall appears on the plan with a small, wooded area to the north.
- 4.5.6 The field systems remained rectilinear in form throughout the 20th century, with some amalgamation of smaller fields. Much of the road layout recorded on the 19th century maps also survive. The 1956 OS maps record the settlements as having remained small and with relatively unchanged road patterns. In Glentworth, the village was still sparsely populated and rural,

although several areas of plantation around Glentworth Hall had been removed (**Figure 25**). The field pattern retained its rectilinear style, although with some amalgamation of smaller fields. Sturgate airfield and the airfield at former RAF Hemswell are shown on the 1956 OS mapping within the agricultural landscape (**Figures 24 and 26**).

- 4.5.7 The landscape appears to have changed relatively little to that recorded on historic maps and plans. Land use remains predominantly agricultural, there has been some amalgamation of fields into larger land parcels since the 1956 OS maps. Many of the settlements have experienced growth in the form of late 20th century infill and residential development. RAF Hemswell has been developed as an industrial estate and further expanded by residential development to the south. Cottam Power Station, now decommissioned, was opened in 1968 within agricultural land northeast of Rampton. West Burton A Power Station, now decommissioned, opened in 1966 with West Burton Power Station B opening in 2013 on the site of the deserted medieval village of West Burton.

4.6 Historic Landscape Characterisation

- 4.6.1 The Historic Landscape Character (HLC) of the study areas has no formal designation but contextualises further understanding and interpretation of the wider landscape. The HLC types covering the study areas and the Scheme are shown in **Figure 6**.

National Character Areas

- 4.6.2 Natural England has divided the UK landscape into 159 National Character Areas (NCA), which form broad and cohesive landscape divisions, the character and features of which provide useful context and understanding of the development of the historic landscape. The study areas extend across two of these National Character Areas (NCA); Area 45: Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands extends north-south along the eastern limits of the 1km study area and Principal Site, while the remainder of the Scheme falls within Area 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales. The landscape, development and key characteristics of each NCA are set out in National Character Profiles and are summarised below.

National Character Area 45: Northern Lincolnshire Edge with Coversands

- 4.6.3 This character area is described as comprising:

'... a ridge of Jurassic limestone running north from Lincoln to the Humber Estuary. The scarp slope rises prominently from adjacent low-lying land, forming the Edge or Cliff, and giving panoramic views out, in particular to the west. In the north is a second, lower scarp of ironstone. In the vicinity of Scunthorpe are the Coversands, post-glacial wind-blown sands which have given rise to mosaics of heathland, acid grassland and oak/birch woodland, supporting rare plant and animal communities akin to the Brecklands...

...The soils of the limestone plateau are of good agricultural quality and support the cultivation of cereals, oilseeds, root crops and potatoes, along with pig and poultry rearing. Farmsteads of large buildings and sheltering copses are dispersed along the plateau, where there is a sense of openness with large fields and tightly clipped hedges. There are more woodlands in the north of the area, on the sandy soils east of Scunthorpe and on the scarp slopes in the west, and more mixed farming on the lower-lying land to the west, along with further woodlands on sandy deposits. Land on the lower dip slope to the east has been drained and is now productive farmland with fields bounded by ditches.

Ermine Street, a key Roman route from Lincoln to a crossing point on the Humber, follows the higher, drier land of the limestone plateau. Built in Norman times, the magnificent Lincoln Cathedral occupies a commanding position on top of the Edge, and is visible from far around. Exploiting the local ironstone and limestone, a steel making industry developed at Scunthorpe, along with associated engineering and manufacturing. First World War airfields are a feature along the top of the scarp...[some of which] are now used for agriculture or industry and retail (Ref. 63).'

- 4.6.4 The ridge of Middle Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone forms dominant topographic feature of the character area running from Grantham to the Humber, influencing land use and layout from the prehistoric period onwards. The scarp slope of the Edge rises sharply from the low-lying landscape of the Trent Valley to the west and was a focus for early settlement and woodland clearance, evidenced today by prehistoric round barrows and linear boundary features. The influence of Roman settlement is more evident with the major Roman road of Emine Street (now the A15) running parallel to the scarp, and the Fosse Way (now the A46) both converging on the fort and colonia at Lincoln, which itself occupied a strategic location above the Witham Gap.
- 4.6.5 Early medieval and medieval settlement was focussed along the spring lines at the foot of the scarp, which extends along the eastern boundary of the Principal Site. Many of these villages, including Harpswell, Glentworth and Fillingham within the 1km study area, have persisted and form the basis of the surviving pattern of nucleated settlements. Ermine Street remained a focal point in the landscape with east-west aligned linear parishes developing either side of the route. A mixed agricultural regime was practiced leading to enclosure of the open fields from the 14th century onwards. The Edge plateau was largely unsettled, within common pastures and heaths used to graze sheep. In contrast the landscape to the west of the scarp was more complex, comprising a pattern of irregular field systems bordered by tall woody hedgerows.
- 4.6.6 During the post-medieval period the enclosure of the open fields and common land led to the development of field farms and isolated farmsteads, with a mix of mix of farm buildings from the 17th century onwards forming the core of many of the surviving large farmsteads. Among the rich arable farmland, the wealthy also established large country houses surrounded by

walled estates, parkland, and fishponds. Fillingham within the 3km study area is one such example.

- 4.6.7 The agricultural landscape saw some change during the 19th and 20th centuries, with the introduction of small plantations, copses and shelter belts for game and timber. The global conflicts of the 20th century also led to change with the introduction of the introduction of airfields along the plateau of the Edge during the First World War. Many of these became key strategic bomber bases during the 1930s, the Second World War, and into the Cold War period. A number of the airfields remain in use for recreational flying, although many have been returned to agricultural or retail/industrial use. RAF Helmswell to the northeast of the Principal Site is one such example used for grain storage and with its former military buildings now used as industrial units and retail outlets.
- 4.6.8 The pattern of settlement is distinct, with the higher ground towards the centre of the Edge plateau being sparsely populated. In contrast the settlement pattern along the western scarp is characterised by nucleated settlements which originated in the medieval period and follow the major routeways, notably the long, straight route of Ermine Street and the spring line along the foot of the Lincoln Cliff. A number of estates and parklands developed between the villages. Between the villages there is limited woodland cover, with parcels of both broadleaf and coniferous woodland and occasional shelterbelts (Ref. 63).

National Character Area 48: Trent and Belvoir Vales

- 4.6.9 The Trent and Belvoir Vales National Character Area in which the majority of the 1km study area lies is described as being characterised by:

'...undulating, strongly rural and predominantly arable farmland, centred on the River Trent. A low-lying rural landscape with relatively little woodland cover, the NCA offers long, open views. Newark-on-Trent (generally referred to as Newark) lies at the centre with Grantham, Nottingham, Lincoln and Gainsborough on the peripheries. The southern and eastern edges of the Vales are defined by the adjoining escarpments of the Lincolnshire Edge and the Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Wolds NCA. To the west, the escarpment of a broad ridge of rolling landscape defines the boundary with the neighbouring Sherwood and Humberhead Levels NCAs. The area's generally fertile soils and good quality agricultural land have supported a diversity of farming over a long period but, because of this, little semi-natural habitat remains. The powerful River Trent and its flood plain provide a strong feature running through the landscape. It is the greatest biodiversity resource, being a major corridor for wildlife moving through the area and supporting a variety of wetland habitats. It also provides flood storage as well as large amounts of cooling water for local power stations

Cultural heritage is evident in the Trent and Belvoir Vales NCA with the overall settlement pattern little changed since medieval times. The gravel terraces along the Trent have been the focus of human activity for many thousands of years. The enclosure and reorganisation of the

landscape in the 18th and 19th centuries can be seen in the regularly shaped hawthorn hedged fields and the distinctive red brick and pantile building style of the villages and farmsteads. Traditionally a mixed farming area, its intrinsic landscape character has been weakened by modern agricultural practices and development. Much pasture has been converted to arable use, hedgerows have been removed to create larger fields and the historical environment has been put at risk. Rural tranquillity is still a feature over much of the area; however, significant residential and infrastructure development pressures exist from the main settlements and major roads that traverse the area. Managing the ongoing extraction of the extensive sand, gravel and other mineral resources presents challenges as well as opportunities (Ref. 64).'

- 4.6.10 The historic development of the landscape character area has been influenced by the underlying bedrock and superficial geology and the effects of a series of glaciations during the Quaternary period. This is dominated by sediments associated with the last glaciation, the Devensian, which ended approximately 11,000 years ago. The tundra-like environment of the Devensian and eventual southern and eastern flow of glacial meltwaters led to the creation of extensive sand and gravel river terrace sediments.
- 4.6.11 The warming climate following the end of the Devensian glaciation, led to the colonisation of the area by forests of oak, alder and lime forest, with human activity during the prehistoric periods being focussed on the sand and gravel terraces of the River Trent. The terraces provided dry, free draining land above the level of seasonal floodwaters and evidence for Iron Age settlement remains has been recorded in these areas. The Romano-British period saw the establishments of major settlements at Newark and Lincoln linked by an associated network of roads, including the Fosse Way. Between the major settlement the landscape would have been well settled and farmed with woodland clearance almost certainly as extensive in the Roman period as it is today.
- 4.6.12 Medieval settlement in the character area provided the template for much of the modern settlement pattern. Compact villages were established across much of the area from the 10th century onwards, with settlements being focused on low ridges and areas of slightly raised ground where drainage and fertile soils enabled better agricultural productivity.
- 4.6.13 Towards the end of the early medieval period the great fields of the Midland Open Field System developed, with open fields associated with each nucleated settlement farmed in rotation and pasture for the grazing of sheep and cattle. The best example in the character area survives at Laxton, Nottinghamshire, where an almost complete picture of the medieval landscape is preserved with the only surviving continuously farmed open field system in Europe. The deterioration of climate, crop failures and effects of the Black Death in the 14th century led to many of the settlement being abandoned, as evidenced by the remains of numerous deserted medieval villages which survive in the landscape.
- 4.6.14 The post-medieval period brought dramatic change to the rural landscape with the enclosure of the open fields and common land from the late 18th century onwards. The character area was one of the most affected areas in

England, prior to 1750 only piecemeal enclosure had taken place, but by 1800 over 90% of the character area had been enclosed, predominantly with hawthorn hedges. Many hedgerows still present today date from this period of enclosure, with more mature hedgerows and semi-regular fields indicating the earlier piecemeal enclosures. This reorganisation of the landscape precipitated a shift in agricultural regimes to increase pasture for livestock and dairy herds and development of a dispersed pattern of farmsteads. The increased mechanisation of farming in the 19th century, particularly from the 1850s onwards, led to the gradual depopulation of the countryside and the rebuilding of many villages. The extensive use of brick and pantiles for this rebuilding now forms a widespread characteristic of the area.

- 4.6.15 Greater mechanisation and the use of new mass-produced agro-chemicals following the Second World War, and the Agriculture Act of 1950, led to further landscape change with hedgerows removed to increase the size of fields and former pasture ploughed to make way for greater arable crop production.
- 4.6.16 Within the character area, the flood plain of the River Trent is the focus of major industrial developments, where the proximity to the Midlands coal fields and plentiful supplies of water for cooling provided the ideal location for the construction of several post-war coal fired power stations. The Trent side Power stations at West Burton and Cottam, are two such examples, which with their associated overhead powerlines visually dominate the surrounding the low-lying rural landscapes.
- 4.6.17 The settlement pattern of the character area is typified by compact villages and dispersed farmsteads linked by a network of small, quiet country lanes, which are in contrast with the busy market towns, cities and the major roads that connect them. Ancient hedgerows are still evident in many places, often as sinuous belts of trees and shrubs, occasionally defining ancient parish boundaries (Ref. 64).

County Landscape Characterisation

- 4.6.18 The 1km study area extends across two county historic landscape characterisation projects, with Principal Site and much of the Cable Route Corridor falling with Lincolnshire's and the Cable Route Corridor west of the River Trent in Nottinghamshire's, shown on **Figure 5** at **Appendix A** of this DBA.
- 4.6.19 The HLC Project for Lincolnshire, which commenced in 2008 and completed in September 2011 (Ref. 65) used GIS mapping to categorise and characterise the landscape of the county over time. The process involved the definition of landscape types which were used to categorise all portions of the landscape. These were then grouped into 'historic landscape character zones' (HLCZ) of coherent landscape blocks which were, in turn, grouped into larger 'regional character areas' (RCA), the largest landscape components of the study.
- 4.6.20 The eastern extent of the Principal Site falls within the *RCA 2: The Northern Cliff*, the landscape of which displays a strong north-south grain, influenced by the dominant topographic feature of the Lincoln Cliff and the Ermine

Street Roman road which runs along the top of the scarp. Perpendicular to Ermine Street, a pattern of linear east-west parishes can be seen extending west down the scarp towards the Trent valley (Ref. 65).

- 4.6.21 The landscape of RCA 2 in the eastern edge of the 1 km study area and Principal Site is further characterised within the HCLZ *NCL3: The Northern Cliff (The Cliff Edge Airfields)*. The Scheme lies west of the A15, the Roman road known as Ermine Street which runs north to south just east of the Lincoln Edge. This character area exhibits some survival of planned enclosure landscapes across the character zone, particularly in the north. The modern fields, produced through the process of consolidation in the 20th century seem to retain much of the rectilinear character of the underlying planned enclosures. Most of the modern fields and planned enclosures have a strong east to west orientation, evident from the long boundaries that have survived the process of consolidation. The settlements in the character zone are all in the western half of the zone, arranged along the base of the break of slope of the Cliff. They are nucleated in nature and are typically arranged in an irregular spaced north to south alignment. None of the settlements have expanded much beyond their historic cores and they have little peripheral modern development.
- 4.6.22 The majority of the Scheme falls into RCA 6 The Trent Valley and HLCZ *TVL:1 The Trent Valley (The Northern Cliff Foothills)*. The character of RCA 6 is primarily rural in character with the eastern edge formed by the scarps of the Lincoln Cliff and the western edge by the River Trent. The settlement pattern is characterised by nucleated settlements and isolated farmsteads, which within the 1km study area are arranged into two distinct north-south lines, the first along the eastern bank of the River Trent and the second along a shallow ridge which leads up to the Lincoln Cliff scarp. The fieldscapes in the area comprise a balanced mix of field types, with survivals of ancient enclosures of the former open field close to the historic settlements, rectilinear planned enclosure landscapes and the large modern fields of the 20th century (Ref. 65).
- 4.6.23 Within HLCZ *TVL1: The Trent Valley (The Northern Cliff Foothills)*, the topography is described as largely flat, with a gentle upward slope from the River Trent in the west to the foot of the Lincoln Cliff in the east. The level topography allows wide views of large features in the landscape, especially the former Cottam power station on the west bank of the Trent whose exhaust plumes, while in operation, could be seen across the zone. The largest settlement in the HLCZ is Gainsborough, a historic town situated on the east bank of the River Trent. As with the wider RCA 6, fields in the zone comprise a balanced mix of types – close to the historic settlements there is survival of ancient enclosures characterised by small field sizes, as seen on the western side of the Principal Site around the villages of Springthorpe, Sturgate and Heapham. Away from the settlements there are a number of ancient enclosures of larger size which seem to be associated with specific isolated farmsteads. There is also strong survival of planned enclosure landscapes across the character zone, and the modern fields, produced through a process of consolidation in the 20th century, seem to retain much of the rectilinear character of the earlier planned enclosures. Most of the modern fields and planned enclosures have a strong east to west

orientation, evident from the long boundaries that have survived the process of consolidation (Ref. 65).

4.6.24 On the western side of the Scheme, the Cable Route Corridor west of the River Trent lies within Nottinghamshire. The Nottinghamshire HLC project was carried out between 1998 and 1999. A Countryside Appraisal had previously been carried out for the county, which identified ten Regional Character Areas. Research carried out in the process of describing the history of these areas was the basis on which the HLC was begun. Creation of polygons was carried out using the modern map base, informed by previous analysis of historic mapping (primarily George Sanderson's map of Twenty Miles Round Mansfield of 1835). The result was a set of GIS files covering 15 identified landscape components defined as historic landscape character types. These were further described and analysed in an associated report (Ref. 66). The report and compiled maps are available via the County Council's website.

4.6.25 **Table 3** summarises the Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Character types that are present within the Cable Route Corridor, west of the River Trent.

Table 3: Nottinghamshire Historic Landscape Character types within the Order limits

HLC Type	Definition
Patterns reflecting open fields	Field patterns with strong linear dominants, often sinuous, which demonstrably, or probably, originated in enclosures of strips, combinations of strips, or furlongs in open fields. Lacking the narrowness of fossilised open fields, these reflect the layouts of open fields.
Regularly laid out large geometric field patterns	Field patterns involving large geometric enclosures of a type commonly associated with parliamentary enclosures
Irregular geometric field patterns	Field patterns involving geometric layouts which are less regular (i.e. less linear or rectangular) than 'patterns reflecting open fields'. Again, may be associated frequently with parliamentary enclosures.
Semi-regular field patterns	Field patterns which are loosely geometric in layout, involving linear, rectangular or square arrangements, but which are less sharply defined than 'patterns reflecting open fields' – with field boundaries which may waver or be discontinuous over distance (short linear dominants) and are usually smaller in scale.
Urban Areas	Modern built up areas, including industry. This HLC type encompasses the common character of concentrated buildings and infrastructure within relatively confined built-up areas, with the

HLC Type	Definition
	modified or transformed landscapes of the 19th and 20th centuries.

4.6.26 The HLC covering the Scheme and study areas for both Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire contribute to understanding the wider historic landscape, character and context of the heritage assets assessed in this DBA. The assessment of significance for each heritage asset, and the contribution of their setting, includes consideration of the wider historic landscape character.

Summary of the Historic Landscape within the Order limits

- 4.6.27 The historic landscape character of the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor, east of the River Trent, while extending across two different historic landscape character zones, share a common pattern of medium and large modern fields enlarged through boundary loss and the opening up of land for modern farm machinery, and a pattern of smaller enclosed fields reflecting the post-medieval enclosure of the medieval open fields, particularly those of Springthorpe and Heapham in the Principal Site, and Normanby-by Stow and Marton within the Cable Route Corridor. Despite the boundary loss, the modern fieldscape retains time depth through the strong east-west grain of the medieval landscape which survives in many of the long linear parish boundaries, and of the rectilinear layout of 18th and 19th century planned enclosure of the medieval open fields. As a result, the historic landscape character of the Lincolnshire sections of the Scheme are considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.
- 4.6.28 West of the River Trent the predominantly flat agricultural landscape of the Cable Route Corridor has greater granularity, with a mix of regular and irregular fields of various sizes demonstrating a good time depth through the survival of early enclosure of the medieval open fields, planned parliamentary enclosure during the 18th and 19th centuries, and the modern engrossment of fields through the removal of field boundaries and having a medium sensitivity to change. The modern urban areas of the Cottam Power Station and the village of Cottam have extensively modified the layout and features of the earlier historic landscape and, while retaining some vestiges of 18th and 19th century planned enclosure, are considered to have a low sensitivity to change.
- 4.6.29 Across the Order limits, individual historic boundaries have the potential to either be of medieval date, e.g. the hedgerow defining the Harpswell parish boundary with Glentworth and Springthorpe, or post-medieval remnants of the enclosed landscape of the 18th and 19th centuries. Such hedgerows are considered to have a high sensitivity to change, and those meeting the criteria for 'important' hedgerows under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 are identified in **Table 4** below.

4.7 Historic Hedgerows

- 4.7.1 The Scheme is located within a rural area of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, with well preserved and maintained hedgerows across the

Order limits which create a feeling of enclosure. A desktop exercise was undertaken to identify any historic hedgerows that might be considered important under the historical and archaeological criteria of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, with assessment made from historic cartographic sources, Google Earth imagery and archaeological sites.

- 4.7.2 A lack of historic mapping covering the Order limits at Lincolnshire Archives limited the determination of hedgerows predating 1850, applying the parish boundary criteria of the Regulations. However, some hedgerows have been identified on first edition OS maps available online which show the parish boundaries and an assumption has been made that they are likely to pre-date 1850 establishing them as potentially important in terms of the Regulations and have been assessed as probable important hedgerows.
- 4.7.3 A total of 30 hedgerows have been identified within the Order limits as qualifying for protection under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997, with one additional hedgerow identified as a probable important hedgerow.
- 4.7.4 The hedgerows deemed important, or of probable importance, under this assessment are listed in **Table 4** and illustrated in **Figure 7** of this DBA.

Table 4: Important Historic Hedgerows

Hedgerow Reference	Field Number & Location	Assessment	Evidence Criteria under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997	Interpretation
H1	Fields 17, 19 and 25, southern boundary Fields 26 and 43, northern boundary	The hedgerow runs east west to Sturgate along a route once known as Bratt Field South Road shown on the 1885 OS Map acting as the parish boundary between Springthorpe and Heapham.	Springthorpe Tithe map 1841	Important hedgerow along east/west boundary
H2	Fields 43, 46, 47 and 48 eastern boundary Fields 51, 52 and 53 western boundary	The hedgerow extends southwards towards Peter's Woods and is shown on the First OS drawing of 1820 and as part of the parish boundary on the 1885 OS Map. Google Earth imagery indicates the hedgerow is intact.	First OS drawing of 1820	Important hedgerow along north/south stretch to Peter's Wood
H3	Fields 48 and 140 southern boundary Field 49 northern boundary	Hedgerow shown on First OS drawing of 1820 marking parish boundary. Google Earth imagery indicates the hedgerow is intact.	First OS drawing of 1820	Important hedgerow
H4	Fields 79, 90, 104 and 112 southern boundary Fields 80, 91, 103 northern boundary	The hedge boundary appears on Glentworth Tithe Map 1843 along northern parish boundary and is shown on Google Earth imagery. Also adjoins non-designated archaeological feature MLI53951	Glentworth Tithe map 1843	Important hedgerow
H5	Fields 49 and 54 southern boundary	The hedge boundary appears on Glentworth Tithe Map 1843 along northern parish boundary and is shown on Google Earth imagery. Abuts area of sensitive archaeology identified as AEC011	Glentworth Tithe map 1843	Important hedgerow
H6	Fields 100, 105, 108 and 109	Overlaps with MLI53953 – Possible undated cropmark and earthwork enclosure. Shown on OS map 1885. Earlier evidence pre-1850 not known.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow

Hedgerow Reference	Field Number & Location	Assessment	Evidence Criteria under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997	Interpretation
H7	Fields 100, 105, 108 and 109	Overlaps with MLI53953 – Possible undated cropmark and earthwork enclosure. Shown on OS map 1885. Earlier evidence pre-1850 not known.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow
H8	Fields 123, 115 and 93, northern boundary Fields 114 and 92, southern boundary	The hedgerow defines the boundary of a number of agricultural fields leading westwards from Northlands Road. Google Earth Imagery indicates that the hedgerow is interspersed with a number of gaps but appears to demarcate the boundary of a former trackway as indicated on historic maps and at roughly halfway it appears to overlap with the non-designated heritage asset of the former medieval park pale (MLI54002). It also adjoins identified sensitive archaeology AEC018.	Glentworth Tithe map 1843 Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important Hedgerow
H9	Field 132, eastern boundary and field 137 western boundary	Depicted on First OS drawing of 1820 as part of a historic trackway/footpath leading from Harpswell to Glentworth. The hedge is visible on Google Earth imagery. The hedge is adjacent to the recorded non-designated asset MLI53091 and an area of archaeological sensitivity AEC022.	First OS drawing of 1820 Adjacent to a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow
H10	Field 81, southern boundary	Abutted by MLI51091 - Medieval Activity, Low Farm, Glentworth.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow
H11	Field 124, northern east boundary Field 123, southern east boundary	The boundary is shown on the 1843 Glentworth Tithe Map adjacent to the moated site alongside or overlapping with non-designated assets MLI50291, MLI54000 and MLI51093. The hedgerow has been mostly removed along its western and southern boundary with the field bank remaining. Google Earth imagery depicts clusters of shrubs and vegetation	Glentworth Tithe map 1843 Incorporates sites recorded on the HER	Important Hedgerow

Hedgerow Reference	Field Number & Location	Assessment	Evidence Criteria under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997	Interpretation
		along its northern stretch with gaps which appear to be less than 20m stretches.		
H12	Southern boundary of field 124	Abutted by MLI50291 – Medieval moated site near Glentworth grange. Boundary shown on Glentworth Tithe map 1843 and depicted on 1885 OS map. Visible on Google Earth imagery.	Glentworth Tithe map 1843	Important hedgerow
H13	Fields 128, 127, 125, 116 and 97, southern boundary	The hedgerow defines the southern parish boundary of Glentworth, depicted by '4ft. R.H.' (4 feet from the root of the hedge) on the OS Map 1885 corresponding with a dotted line demarcating the administrative boundary. The hedgerow runs directly westwards from Middle Street where it then forms the southern boundary of a number of fields for the Principal Site. An area of archaeological sensitivity, AEC021, is located adjoining the field boundary.	Glentworth Tithe map 1843 Incorporates a site potentially deemed a non-designated asset for recording on the HER	Important Hedgerow
H14	Cable Route Corridor along Gypsy Lane extending to Willingham Road	The field boundary marks the parish boundary between Fillingham and Willingham Parishes and appears to demarcate a historic trackway shown on the First OS drawing of 1820. The boundary has been identified as a continual hedge on Google Earth imagery.	First OS drawing of 1820	Important hedgerow
H15	Cable Route Corridor	The boundary follows the alignment of West Field Drain. Along the parish boundary between Willingham and Stowe, although it cannot be confirmed as historic. The boundary has been identified as partly hedged on current aerial imagery.	Stowe Tithe map (1838)	Important Hedgerow
H16	Cable Route Corridor	Overlap with MLI52445 - Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow

Hedgerow Reference	Field Number & Location	Assessment	Evidence Criteria under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997	Interpretation
H17	Cable Route Corridor	Overlap with MLI52445 - Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow
H18	Cable Route Corridor	Overlap with MLI52445 - Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow
H19	Cable Route Corridor	Overlap with MLI52445 - Normanby by Stow Shrunken Medieval Village.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow
H20	Cable Route Corridor	Overlap with MLI52447- Ridge and Furrow	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow
H21	Cable Route Corridor	Overlap with MLI52447- Ridge and Furrow	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow
H22	Cable Route Corridor	Overlap with MLI52489 – Roman Cropmarks.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow
H23	Cable Route Corridor	The hedge appears to define the northern parish boundary of Stowe, following the River Till.	Stowe Tithe map (1838)	Important hedgerow
H24	Cable Route Corridor	The hedgerow appears to follow a watercourse as shown on the First OS drawing of 1820 which has then been realigned along the woodland westwards. The part of the hedge running north to south along the field boundary is important as it follows the original watercourse boundary	First OS drawing of 1820	Important Hedgerow
H25	Cable Route Corridor	Overlap with MLI52488 - Probable Post-Medieval Flood Defences, Marton.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important Hedgerow
H26	Cable Route Corridor	Overlap with MLI52488 - Probable Post-Medieval Flood Defences, Marton. Possible gaps in hedge of more than 20m stretches - visible on Google Earth imagery and appear to relate to the historic flood defence as shown on OS 1885 map	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Probable important hedgerow along western edge

Hedgerow Reference	Field Number & Location	Assessment	Evidence Criteria under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997	Interpretation
H27	Cable Route Corridor	Overlaps with MLI54108 - Undated cropmarks.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important Hedgerow
H28	Cable Route Corridor	Overlap with ML125067 -The Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important hedgerow
H29	Cable Route Corridor	Depicted on the First OS drawing of 1820. The boundary has been identified as hedge on Google Earth imagery. And is shown on the OS 1885 map as marking the parish boundary between Marton and Brampton	First OS drawing of 1820	Important Hedgerow
H30	Cable Route Corridor	Overlaps with MNT15983 - Iron Age/ Roman Settlement, Cottam.	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important Hedgerow
H31	Cable Route Corridor	Overlaps with MNT4983 linear features	Incorporates a site recorded on the HER	Important Hedgerow

5. Assessment of Baseline

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This DBA has established the cultural heritage baseline conditions for the Scheme and its surrounding study areas, and the following section presents the results of that assessment.

5.2 Previous Ground Disturbance

5.2.1 The Scheme extends across a 16km area of rural Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, with a pattern of arable fields and pasture separated by hedgerows, tree lined shelter belts and small dispersed areas of woodland.

5.2.2 The fields of the Principal Site have been in agricultural use since the early medieval period, if not earlier, and ground disturbance is expected to be limited to varying degrees of plough damage, with localised areas of medieval ridge and furrow, modern deep ploughing and the installation of field drains resulting in higher levels of attrition of any surviving buried archaeological deposits.

5.2.3 Modern impacts likely to have caused further localised areas of disturbance include the construction of Sturgate airfield; the runway, taxiway and perimeter track in particular are likely to have truncated or disturbed any archaeological remains present on the western side of the Site, and the construction of the Blyborough to Cottam pipeline and the Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield replacement gas main, the linear easements of which will have truncated or removed buried archaeological remains.

5.2.4 The Cable Route Corridor extends across an almost exclusively agricultural landscape where ground disturbance is limited to centuries of ploughing and the linear easements of buried services and utilities such as the Blyborough to Cottam pipeline.

5.3 Assessment of Archaeological Potential

5.3.1 This section assesses the potential for unrecorded buried archaeological remains and surface artefacts to be present within the Order limits. The assessment of archaeological potential is based on the data available at the time of writing and takes into consideration the known archaeological assets within the Order limits and surrounding 1km study area, the historical and cartographic evidence, and the results of archaeological investigations undertaken for the Scheme and adjacent proposed solar developments. The lack of instances of particular archaeological periods within the Order limits and 1km study area may reflect limited archaeological investigation to date, rather than a real absence of activity.

5.3.2 The archaeological potential of the Principal Site has been investigated during the fieldwork carried out during 2023 during the trench evaluation programme and the findings have been set out in the previous sections of

this DBA. Assessment of the archaeological survival within the Cable Route Corridor in areas which have not been previously evaluated with trial trenching, are identified from the baseline evidence and the results of the aerial photographic and LiDAR assessment and geophysical surveys undertaken for the Scheme and adjacent proposed solar developments. The geographical extent of the Scheme means that the potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains is not uniform. The baseline and survey evidence demonstrates that the Scheme extends across a relatively densely occupied, multi-period archaeological landscape, within which it has been possible to identify a number of specific foci of past settlement activity. The assessment of archaeological potential is therefore presented by chronological period.

Palaeoenvironmental Remains

- 5.3.3 Geoarchaeological boreholes undertaken within the Principal Site and eastern extent of the Cable Route Corridor investigated a sequence of Quaternary superficial deposits comprising Pleistocene Till, overlain by localised alluvium deposited within former Holocene stream valleys incised through Pleistocene Till. The investigation recorded only minor alluvial deposits with potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental remains. The potential for palaeoenvironmental remains within these parts of the Order limits is therefore assessed being **low**.
- 5.3.4 Geoarchaeological investigations undertaken within the western extent of the Cable Route Corridor by the Gate Burton Energy Park project recorded sand and gravels of the Holme Pierrepoint member directly overlying the bedrock throughout the Cable Route Corridor. These deposits have the potential to contain reworked deposits of archaeological and geoarchaeological potential.
- 5.3.5 Peat deposits were recorded within sequences of alluvial deposits to the east and west of the River Trent. To the east peat was recorded within Gate Burton Field 115 and to the west in Gate Burton Fields 119 and 121, ranging in thickness from 1.7m to 2.9m thick from east to west. The peat deposits are of high geoarchaeological and archaeological potential, with the potential to contain a range of palaeoenvironmental remains which may inform on past physical landscape, environment and human activity, and may also have the potential to contain or mask archaeological features and deposits.
- 5.3.6 The floodplain either side of the River Trent is therefore considered to have a **high** potential for the survival of paleoenvironmental deposits.

Palaeolithic (c. 700,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 5.3.7 Palaeolithic remains are rare nationally and no Palaeolithic remains have been recorded within the Order limits or surrounding study areas. Isolated find spots of lithic artefacts are known beyond the 1km study area, recovered from the River Trent near Torskey. As a result, the potential for previously unknown Palaeolithic remains to be present within the Order limits is assessed as being **low**.

Mesolithic (c. 10,000 – 4,000 BC)

- 5.3.8 Mesolithic activity within the 1km study area is limited, despite the proximity of the Scheme to the Rivers Trent and Witham. Evidence for Mesolithic activity within the 1km study area is limited to two recorded findspots of Mesolithic flint artefacts and a small number of residual flint blades recovered during the trial trench evaluation of Field 1 in the northwest corner of the Principal Site. A further find spot was recorded during archaeological investigations within the 1km study area at Rampton Quarry, to the south of the Cable Route Corridor.
- 5.3.9 The baseline evidence indicates that the potential for discovering previously unrecorded archaeological remains of Mesolithic date within the Order limits is **low**.

Neolithic (c. 4,000 – 2,200 BC)

- 5.3.10 Recorded evidence for Neolithic activity within the 1km study area and Order limits comprised, for the most part, isolated find spots of stone or flint axes and one archaeological feature (a pit) recorded during an archaeological investigation south of the Cable Route Corridor, at Little London, Torksey Lock.
- 5.3.11 A single find spot of a polished stone axe is recorded within the northwest corner of the Principal Site and a Neolithic arrowhead [AEC002] and Early Neolithic worked flints were recovered from Fields 1-8 during the trial trench evaluation. Small numbers of residual worked flint artefacts recovered from across the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor during trial trench evaluations and several further find spots recorded by the LHER beyond the Order limits, near Springthorpe, provide evidence for sporadic or transient activity across the landscape of the Scheme.
- 5.3.12 The potential for discovering previously unknown Neolithic remains within the Order limits is assessed as being **low**.

Bronze Age (c. 2,200 – 800 BC)

- 5.3.13 The Bronze Age is poorly represented within 1km study area and limited to find spots of copper alloy, a single Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit containing worked flint artefacts and Beaker pottery, and a small number of residual 'late prehistoric' sherds of pottery recorded in Field 132 [AEC022] of the Principal Site.
- 5.3.14 Within the Cable Route Corridor, cropmark evidence [MNT4983] and a small assemblage of later prehistoric pottery recovered from curvilinear ditches and possible roundhouse drip gully during trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Gate Burton Solar Project provide some evidence for low level occupation activity west of the River Trent.
- 5.3.15 The limited evidence for Bronze Age activity within the 1km study area may be a reflection of the lack of systematic archaeological investigation across the area, and it is possible that at least some of the undated cropmarks attributed as 'possibly late prehistoric' relate to Bronze Age settlement.

- 5.3.16 The potential for previously unknown archaeological remains and artefacts of Bronze Age date within the Order limits, outside of the areas identified by this baseline assessment, is therefore considered to be **low**.

Iron Age (c. 800 BC – AD 43)

- 5.3.17 Evidence for Iron Age settlement within the 1km study area and Order limits is represented by cropmarks representing enclosed farmsteads, trackways and boundary ditches, while a small number of archaeological investigations provide more definitive evidence of rural settlement sites.
- 5.3.18 The Principal Site geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme have identified evidence for Middle Iron Age activity in Fields 60 and 68 of and suggest that ten farmsteads had been established across the Principal Site by the Late Iron Age, [**AEC001, AEC002, AEC005, AEC008, AEC009, AEC010, AEC013, AEC019, AEC020** and **AEC021**].
- 5.3.19 Within the Cable Route Corridor, a similar pattern of rural settlement has been recorded, with evidence for a number of possible settlements and field systems being established in the Late Iron Age [**AEC028, AEC030** and **AEC037**]. To the west of the River Trent, undated cropmark mapped across the fields to the north and west Cottam also represent extensive Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement.
- 5.3.20 The potential for previously unrecorded archaeological remains of Iron Age date within the Order limits, beyond the activity recorded in the HER and identified by the archaeological investigations undertaken for the Scheme, is assessed as being **low**.

Roman (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 5.3.21 The Scheme extends across the rural hinterland of the Roman *Lindum Colonia* to the southeast. The Roman roads of Ermine Street and Tillbridge Lane, with its crossing of the River Trent and the Fosse Dyke to the south would have connecting the rural landscape of the 1km study area with Lindum and the Roman small towns of Segelocum and Owmbly, between which would have lain a pattern of dispersed farmsteads of varying size and economic status, some of which display continuity of settlement from the Late Iron Age.
- 5.3.22 Evidence from the baseline and archaeological surveys undertaken for the Scheme and adjacent proposed solar developments suggests that the landscape of the 1km study area was relatively densely settled during the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The pattern of settlement recorded within the Principal Site and along the Cable Route Corridor, particularly in the vicinity of Marton and west of the River Trent, appears to support the evidence from the wider East Midlands region, with isolated farmsteads and small settlements scattered between larger 'linear' settlements.
- 5.3.23 Despite the Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlements forming groups of associated settlements occupying topographically or agriculturally favourable locations within the landscape of the Scheme, evidence recorded by the trial

trench evaluation suggest that activity remained fairly focussed on the settlement enclosures within Fields 3, 4, 31, 45, 47, 49, 54–56, 60, 62, 68, 87, 94, 98–100, 111–112, 115–116, 123, 131–132, 137, 139 and 140; with ‘remarkably little ‘background noise’ across the intervening fields. The exception to this being the field system recorded in Field 98 (Ref. 67).

- 5.3.24 The pattern of rural settlement continues across the Cable Route Corridor with evidence for possible Romano-British field systems alongside the A1500 Stow Park Road east of Marton and possible later prehistoric or Romano-British settlement activity to the south of Marton. To the west of the River Trent, archaeological investigations have confirmed that previously undated cropmarks represent a series of Romano-British enclosures, trackways and field systems [MNT4983] and [AEC032 and AEC033] dating to the 1st to 4th century AD, while a dense concentration rectilinear enclosures [AEC035] were recorded to the west of the former Cottam Power Station.
- 5.3.25 Within the Order limits, the potential for previously unknown buried archaeological remains and artefacts from this period, beyond the areas within which Romano-British rural settlement has been recorded on the HERs or confirmed by archaeological investigation, is considered to be **low** to **medium**.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066)

- 5.3.26 Archaeological evidence for early medieval settlement within the 1km study area is limited, with little or no evidence of early and middle Saxon activity. In contrast, a pattern of late Saxon rural settlement is well represented by many of the villages surrounding the Scheme having early medieval origins as evidence by their churches, including the important Saxon minster at Stow. The landscape at this time would have been more wooded, with a patchwork of agricultural fields surrounding the villages.
- 5.3.27 No early medieval remains are recorded within the Principal Site, however, several archaeological sites dating to the early medieval period have been recorded in proximity to the Cable Route Corridor within the 1km study area, notably to the north of the Cable Route Corridor and East Farm, Willingham by Stow, and 400m east of the Cable Route Corridor, south of Lowfield Farm [AEC027].
- 5.3.28 To the immediate south of, and possibly extending into, the Cable Route Corridor between Marton and Torksey, the site of a 9th century Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army has been identified located on raised bluff overlooking the River Trent. Geophysical survey of the area has recorded multiple undated anomalies which may represent an enclosure ditch, multiple pits and possible sunken featured structures (which are typical of the early medieval period), extending into the Cable Route Corridor.
- 5.3.29 Beyond the area identified by this baseline assessment, the potential for encountering previously unknown remains of early medieval date within the Order limits is considered to be **low**.

Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1540)

- 5.3.30 There is extensive evidence for medieval settlement across the 1km study area, as represented by the pattern of modern villages, many of which are located close to the Order limits such as the spring line villages of Hemswell, Harpswell, Glentworth and Fillingham, which together with Springthorpe and Heapham surround the Principal Site, and Normanby by Stow, Stow Park, Marton and Cottam along the Cable Route Corridor. The land within the Order limits would have lain within the open field systems surrounding these villages as is evidenced by the widespread remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, both within the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor.
- 5.3.31 Within the Principal Site, evidence for medieval settlement comprises the remains of a medieval moated site in Field 124 and an associated medieval park pale in Field 123.
- 5.3.32 The ploughed out remains of two deserted medieval villages are also recorded by the LHER immediately adjacent to the southern boundary of the Principal Site. However, no buried archaeological remains associated with these former settlements were recorded during the trial trench evaluation of the Principal Site.
- 5.3.33 Within the Cable Route Corridor, earthwork and buried archaeological remains of the shrunken medieval village of Normanby by Stow have been recorded in fields to the east and west of the B1241.
- 5.3.34 At the western end of the Cable Route Corridor, south of Torksey Ferry Road, the scheduled remains of the Fleet Plantation medieval moated Site [NHLE 1008594] lie immediately south of the Order limits. Trial trench evaluation of the field immediately north of the scheduled monument investigated several geophysical anomalies but did not record any archaeological features associated with medieval settlement.
- 5.3.35 Extensive evidence of medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity has been recorded by aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping, geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation across the Principal Site in the form of the extant earthworks (Fields 16 and 55) and buried archaeological remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. Within the Cable Route Corridor, ridge and furrow cultivation has been recorded in the fields west of Cottam.
- 5.3.36 Across the remainder of the Scheme, the potential for discovering previously unrecorded medieval settlement activity is considered to be **low**, while the potential for discovering buried remains of ridge and furrow cultivation is considered to be **high**.

Post-Medieval (AD 1540 – AD 1900)

- 5.3.37 The post-medieval landscape of the 1km Study area remained agricultural following the enclosure of the medieval open fields from the mid-18th century onwards. As with earlier periods, the land within the Order limits remained in agricultural use, on the periphery of the well-established rural villages. The post-medieval landscape is characterised by post-enclosure blocks of ridge and furrow, field boundaries and the sites of former and extant farm buildings, a number of which are located within the Principal Site and Cable

Route Corridor. Other post-medieval land uses such as sand extraction, brick making and flood defences alongside the River Trent, are also recorded within the Order limits.

- 5.3.38 Archaeological surveys and trial trench evaluation within the Principal Site and Cable Route Corridor have identified extensive evidence for former post-medieval field boundaries and dew ponds recorded on historic mapping and removed to enlarge fields during the second half of the 20th century.
- 5.3.39 The baseline evidence indicates that the potential for discovering previously unrecorded archaeological remains of post-medieval date associated with the former agricultural landscape within Order limits is variable but considered to be **low** to **medium**.

Modern (AD 1901 – present)

- 5.3.40 The modern agricultural landscape of the 1km study area is dominated by a pattern of medium and large size fields, many of which were consolidated to enable the use of modern mechanised farming techniques. Another key aspect of the modern landscape is the airfields of the First and Second World Wars and at the western end of the Cable Route Corridor the Cottam Power Station.
- 5.3.41 Within the Principal Site, trial trench evaluation has recorded evidence for the runway, perimeter track and drainage associated with RAF Sturgate, however, no evidence for the anti-aircraft and search light battery south of Helmswell Lane was identified.
- 5.3.42 The potential for previously unrecorded significant modern remains is, with the exception of the extant and buried Second World War remains associated with the RAF Sturgate airfield within the western part of the Principal Site, considered **low**.

5.4 Designated Heritage Assets

- 5.4.1 Paragraph 200 of the NPPF requires an assessment of the significance of heritage assets, including the contribution made by settings, that may be affected by the Scheme. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset's importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the Scheme on their significance.
- 5.4.2 This section of the DBA sets out the significance assessment for assets, or groups of assets, potentially affected by the Scheme sufficient to determine whether they are either scoped in or out of further assessment in the ES chapter.

Scheduled Monuments

Within the Principal Site and Cable Corridor

- 5.4.3 There are no scheduled monuments within the Order limits of the Principal Site or Cable Route Corridor.

Within the 3km study area

- 5.4.4 There are a total of 17 scheduled monuments within the 3km study area, with eight located within 1km of the Order limits.

Harpswell Hall [NHLE 1019068]

- 5.4.5 The scheduled monument of Harpswell Hall, comprises the earthworks and surviving buried remains of a post-medieval house and gardens overlying medieval settlement remains immediately south of Hall Farm. It is the nearest designated asset to the Order limits, being located approximately 200m east and north of the Principal Site (**Figure 1**), on the west facing escarpment and spring line of the limestone ridge.
- 5.4.6 The scheduled monument is associated with other non-designated earthworks and features (deserted village earthworks [MLI51003], evidence relating to the scheduled monument and wider park [MLI51004], and the Serpentine watercourse [MLI51005]), which form constituent elements of the medieval and post-medieval landscape which are relevant to the understanding of the scheduled monument and its setting. The extent of the non-designated asset [MLI51004] recorded on the LHER includes further evidence of the medieval settlement which extended further west of the scheduled monument towards the Principal Site.
- 5.4.7 Harpswell Hall was a post-medieval house, dating to the early 17th century, with formal gardens and a park overlying a settlement of Saxon origins (**Plate 1**). There were originally two manors, both in the possession of the Whichcote family, who in the late 16th or early 17th century partially removed the depopulated medieval village to build the house and gardens within an emparked setting.
- 5.4.8 During alterations undertaken in the mid-18th century, a stream leading to the ornamental moat was widened to produce a serpentine water feature (the meandering now defunct watercourse extending to the south-east is not included in the scheduling [MLI51005]).
- 5.4.9 The remains of the formal gardens, ornamental moat (**Plate 25**) and sunken garden dating between the early 16th and mid-18th centuries, and part of the earlier medieval settlement, are visible as earthworks. The moat may have been adapted from an earlier manorial site (Ref. **60**).
- 5.4.10 The prospect mound to the north-west of the Hall, standing 3.5m high, is situated at the corner of the formal garden once possessing a spiral hollowed pathway to reach the gazebo at its summit offering views across the gardens and surrounding landscape.
- 5.4.11 A sunken garden (**Plate 24**) included in the design, is evidenced by earthworks forming the end point to a sunken drive or avenue. This had wide flat-topped banks to the north and south, about 250m long, with a screen of trees along its southern side. A few of the trees still survive with the avenue evidenced by linear banks and scarps in the field. The avenue appears to take the tower of the Church of St Chad [NHLE 1309029] as its focus point providing a vista towards the church from the Hall.

5.4.12 The monument includes the earthwork and surviving buried foundation remains of Harpswell Hall, demolished in around 1836 with the estate sold by the Whichcotes in 1918. The remains of the medieval village of Harpswell were surveyed in 1978 [ELI372], recovering a small volume of medieval pottery.



Plate 1: View of Harpswell Hall in 1793 by JC Nattes, looking eastwards, with walled terraced garden and prospect mound on the left. The gap in the trees marks the avenue drive. © Everson et al, 1991.



Plate 2: Aerial image depicting Harpswell Hall [NHLE 1019068] and Church of St Chad [NHLE 1309029], with photograph locations to illustrate views as shown in Plate 3 (location 1), Plate 4 (location 2) and Plate 5 (location 3)

- 5.4.13 The earthworks, features and buried remains, including the foundations of the Hall, constitute archaeological evidence of the development of a high-status element of the post-medieval landscape. Overlaying the remains of an earlier medieval settlement, the scheduled monument derives its significance from its considerable historic and archaeological interest.
- 5.4.14 The setting of the various scheduled features includes the visual and spatial inter-relationships between them, with each element contributing towards the appreciation and understanding of the monument. Beyond this, the primary setting of the monument includes Hall Farm to the north of the formal gardens and the area of pastureland surrounding the monument (**Plate 26**). Its wider setting includes the settlement of the village and in particular the Grade I listed Church of St Chad [**NHLE 1309029**] situated a short distance to the east, to which the avenue once stretched. The bucolic setting of the surrounding open agricultural countryside has remained largely unchanged since the early 19th century, making a strong contribution to the significance of the monument and how it is experienced and understood.
- 5.4.15 Views out across the landscape to the west and south vary seasonally with the vegetation and when viewed at different locations from within the scheduled monument. These views were incorporated as part of the historic design of the ornamental gardens of Harpswell Hall and formed part of the earlier parkland following the depopulation of the medieval village.



Plate 3: View westwards across agricultural fields rising on a slight incline towards woodland in the distance. (Photograph taken from location 1 shown in Plate 2)

- 5.4.16 Views extending westwards towards the Principal Site rise on a slight topographic incline with West Burton Power Station visible in the distance

(Plate 3). Views westwards over the countryside from the prospect mound within the scheduled monument are limited due to overgrown vegetation and tree cover (**Plate 4**).



Plate 4: View westwards from the prospect mound within the Scheduled Monument, limited by vegetation and trees. (Photograph taken from location 2 shown in Plate 2)

- 5.4.17 Views southwards from the scheduled monument towards fields within the Order limits of the Principal Site are afforded through gaps in the trees and across hedgerows (**Plate 5**).



Plate 5: View southwards from the scheduled monument across agricultural land (Photograph taken from location 3 shown in Plate 2)

- 5.4.18 Given the proximity of the scheduled monument to the Principal Site, along with its setting, views and associated non-designated features, Harpswell Hall [NHLE 1019068] is scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The Dovecote at Elm Tree Farm [NHLE 1020196]

- 5.4.19 Located approximately 600m west of the Principal Site, the scheduled dovecote is situated directly to the south-east of the scheduled manorial complex [NHLE 1016920] and directly west of Elm Tree Farm [MLI118066].
- 5.4.20 Dating to the 19th century, it survives as a complete standing two storey brick structure in which most internal features are preserved intact, including a full range of nest boxes. The architectural and historic interest of the scheduled monument is enhanced by the survival of below ground archaeological deposits relating to its construction and use preserving valuable evidence for the way in which dovecotes were used at agricultural sites.
- 5.4.21 The setting of the dovecote is defined by its location within the farmstead of Elm Tree Farm making a strong contribution to its significance. The building is bounded to its south by mature trees. Google Earth aerial imagery indicates that the dovecote is largely screened by the trees and the farmstead from the Principal Site although seasonal glimpsed views towards the Principal Site may be possible, these would be incidental and do not contribute to the significance of the asset nor do they detract from how the asset is experienced or appreciated.

5.4.22 The Principal Site does not form part of the dovecote's setting or contribute towards its significance. Consequently, the dovecote is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Moated Manorial Complex Immediately North-west of Elm Tree Farm [NHLE 1016920]

- 5.4.23 Situated approximately 580m to the west of the Principal Site, this medieval complex represents one of two foci of settlement at Heapham overlying an earlier medieval field system. The scheduled monument comprises the extant earthwork remains of the complex, including a moated platform, or island, with a series of earthwork features (**Plates 6 and 7**), including square ditched enclosures and remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation covering an area measuring approximately 310m by 240m.
- 5.4.24 The moated island takes the form of a roughly square platform, completely enclosed by a water-filled moat, with fragments of stone on the northern edge of the island indicating that the remains of structures survive. The moated island is surrounded by a complex of linked ditches, channels and ponds which formed a water management system. The channels may represent the original northern limits of the manorial complex, within which ancillary structures, paddocks, and gardens associated with the manor house would have been located.
- 5.4.25 In addition to the surviving earthworks the scheduled monument preserves the buried archaeological remain of the manorial complex, including the potential for waterlogged organic remains. These remains will provide an insight into domestic and economic activity on the site.



Plate 6: View of the moated manorial complex scheduled monument Heapham, looking northwest



Plate 7: View across the moated manorial complex, looking northeast towards the Principal Site

- 5.4.26 The immediate rural context of the scheduled monument is enclosed within a single field surrounded by mature, tree lined hedgerows which allow filtered views across the surrounding agricultural landscape. The setting of the monument includes the surrounding fields which once formed part of the open field system of the village of Heapham. This includes the field to the east which contains the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. Post-medieval and modern elements have been introduced into this setting, including Elm Tree Farm to the southeast and the village of Sturgate to the northwest. Within the monument the visual and spatial interrelationships between the elements of the manorial complex contribute to the appreciation and understanding of the monument.
- 5.4.27 As a well-preserved example of a medieval moated manorial complex, the scheduled monument has significant historical and archaeological interest providing evidence for origins, form and development of manorial sites, medieval settlement patterns and the development of the wider medieval landscape.
- 5.4.28 The Scheme would not result in any physical impacts to this asset and would not alter its archaeological interest; however, the Principal Site is located within the wider rural landscape to the northeast and east of the monument, which forms part of the setting of the asset. Elements of the infrastructure within the Principal Site may be visible through existing vegetation, encroaching on the wider setting of the asset. It is, therefore, considered that the Scheme has the potential to change the scheduled monument's setting and the asset is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Cross in All Saints churchyard [NHLE 1018290]

- 5.4.29 The Cross is located in Heapham approximately 800m to the west of the Principal Site. The monument comprises the lower base and part of the shaft of a Grade II listed standing stone cross [NHLE 1359478], situated within the churchyard of the Grade I listed Church of All Saints [NHLE 1064048]. The monument is an unusual example of a medieval standing cross with a

circular base in its original position. The setting of the monument is directly associated with the immediate location in the churchyard and its relationship with the church which contributes to its significance and historical interest.

- 5.4.30 The Principal Site will not impact upon or alter the setting and significance of the Cross and the monument is scoped out of any further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Coates Medieval Settlement and Moated Site [NHLE 1016979]

- 5.4.31 The small settlement of Coates, located approximately 1.1km southeast of the Cable Route Corridor, was once a more substantial medieval settlement. The scheduled monument comprises two separate areas of protection. The first, and smaller of the two areas lies adjacent to the churchyard of the Grade I listed Church of St Edith [NHLE 1146742], which dates from the 12th century. This part of the monument includes an 'L-shaped' water filled moat, raised platform and low earthworks indicating the presence of buried archaeological deposits. These features represent the remains of a moated manorial complex, possibly a grange of Welbeck Abbey established in the late 12th century and is believed to have been constructed on the site of the earlier medieval settlement.
- 5.4.32 The second larger area is located to the east of the moated complex and encompasses the main area of medieval settlement remains. These comprise a series of substantial earthworks and associated buried archaeological remains, including a linear hollow way, possibly the original road through the village, rectangular ditched enclosures representing house plots with the earth-covered remains of houses and outbuildings arranged either side of the main street. To the north of the house plots lie a series of larger rectangular enclosures with low earthworks of ridge and furrow cultivation are evident; these represent paddocks laid out in the medieval period over earlier arable land.



Plate 8: View north across the scheduled earthwork remains of the deserted medieval village towards the Cable Route Corridor and Principal Site

- 5.4.33 At the eastern end of the settlement, immediately to the west of Grange Farm, another area of ridge and furrow cultivation define the only surviving

furlong of the once extensive pattern of open fields that surrounded the medieval village. The surviving upstanding earthworks and associated buried archaeological deposits preserve evidence for layout, development and economy of the settlement and its place in the wider medieval landscape.



Plate 9: View northwest across from the scheduled moated manor/grange towards the Cable Route Corridor

- 5.4.34 The setting of the scheduled monument includes the agricultural fields in which the moated manor/grange and the medieval village are situated, together with the Grade I listed St Edith's church, and extends to the area that once formed the open field system surrounding the village. The interrelationship between these elements contribute to the understanding of the form, layout, historic landscape and development of the medieval settlement. Post-medieval and modern farm buildings, particularly those to the northeast of the moated manor/grange (**Plate 9**), while parts of the modern agricultural landscape, detract from the setting of the scheduled monument.
- 5.4.35 The significance of the scheduled monument is primarily derived from the considerable archaeological and historic interest, and the contribution made by its peaceful rural setting.
- 5.4.36 The Scheme would not result in any physical impacts to the earthwork or buried remains of this asset and would not alter its archaeological or historic interest. The closest element of the Scheme to the scheduled monument is the Cable Route Corridor 1.15km to the north and northwest, with intervening woodland, farm buildings, shelter belts and hedgerows (**Plate 8**), meaning that that Scheme will not erode the rural character of the scheduled monument, or detract from the way in which it is appreciated or understood. The asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
- 5.4.37 Site of a College and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church [NHLE 1012976]
- 5.4.38 Situated approximately 500m from the south-west and west of the Cable Route Corridor within the village of Stow, the monument designation is centred around the Grade I listed Church of St Mary [NHLE1146624]. The site is multi-layered with the designation including the collegiate and abbey

church, founded in the 11th century, on the site of earlier buried remains of an Anglo-Saxon church, all in turn overlain by the later medieval parish church (the present church is excluded from the scheduled designation although the ground beneath is included). The scheduled area encompasses the churchyard which stands approximately 1m above the surrounding land and is retained by a stone wall. The archaeological remains of the college and abbey lie within the churchyard with the north, east and immediately south of the church, which is considered to lie within the precinct of both the college and the abbey, where a cloister, chapter house, dormitory and other domestic buildings would have stood. Small scale archaeological investigation has demonstrated good survival of archaeological remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon period, including human remains indicating intensive use of the site and area from this period onwards. The considerable archaeological and historic interest associated with the monument allow the development from major Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical site, through its reform as a major Benedictine monastery which declined to parish church status to be understood.

- 5.4.39 The setting of the monument is defined by the immediate extents of the churchyard surrounding the minster church of St Mary's which provide a strong association to and focus for the religious community central to the historic development of the site (**Plate 31**). This peaceful location at the heart of the historic core of the village of Stow defines a clear religious precinct which stands in contrast to the surrounding domestic and secular buildings, making a strong contribution to the significance of the monument.
- 5.4.40 The Scheme will not form part of, or contribute to, the setting and significance of the asset. Works associated with the Cable Route Corridor to the north of the scheduled monument will not detract from the significance or alter the way in which it is appreciated or understood. The asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The Medieval Bishop's Palace and Deer Park, Stow Park [NHLE 1019229]

- 5.4.41 The scheduled monument is situated approximately 1.1km south of the Cable Route Corridor and approximately 110m to the south of Tillbridge Lane. The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of a medieval palace of the Bishops of Lincoln (nearest the Cable Route Corridor), together with associated fishponds, water features and deer park which is split into two additional areas of protection. The moated site on which the palace stood, is raised about 2m above the surrounding ground level, on gently sloping ground overlooking the Trent valley to the south and west. The site is sub-rectangular in plan, measuring about 75m by 85m. On its western side, a causeway represented the principal medieval access to the palace. No standing remains of the medieval palace survive, however the buried remains of the domestic and service buildings of the palace will survive below the platform, which is surrounded by a substantial moat, 3m in depth beyond which lies an outer bank.
- 5.4.42 The medieval deer park associated with the palace formerly occupied an area of about 275ha extending southwards from the moated site. The

surviving remains of the park pale are evidenced by linear banks, protected within the schedule in two areas, 1.5km and 1km to the south-west and south-east of the moated site respectively. These earthworks are the only surviving features of a formerly extensive landscape feature.

- 5.4.43 The setting of the bishop's palace and deer park is defined by its surrounding rural landscape which is still largely preserved. This includes the surrounding remains of the deserted medieval village of Stow Park and surviving elements of the ridge and furrow cultivation [**MLI52447** and **MLI52492**] that would have formed part of the associated open fields north of the A1500. In the wider landscape the interrelationship with the medieval settlement at Stow and the minster church of St Mary also form part of the setting of the asset as they contribute to the understanding of its position in the landscape. The setting of the asset therefore contributes to its significance. The importance of this asset is primarily derived from the historic and archaeological interest preserved by the earthworks and buried archaeological deposits and documentary sources contributing to the understanding of the monument its construction, layout and use of the palace buildings in addition to the social and economic activity on the site.
- 5.4.44 The Scheme would not result in any physical impacts to this asset; however, the Cable Route Corridor and proposed access routes fall within the wider agrarian setting of the asset. It is, therefore, considered that the Scheme has the potential to impact on the asset as a result of change to its setting and the asset is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**].

The Roman Fort, south of Littleborough Lane [NHLE1004935]

- 5.4.45 This scheduled monument is located approximately 870m north of the Cable Route Corridor west of Marton. The monument consists of the buried archaeological remains of a 1st or 2nd century fortification, likely an auxiliary fort visible as cropmarks. The remains of the fort survive as three sides of a sub-rectangular enclosure with rounded corners, defined by two parallel ditches between 2m and 3.5m across, with a visible break in both the internal and external ditches on its eastern side, likely indicating a gateway. The significance of the fort is therefore, principally derived from its archaeological and historic interest, with the surviving buried archaeological deposits retaining significant potential to inform the understanding of its construction, use, nature of occupation and role in the Roman military advance northwards through Lincolnshire.
- 5.4.46 The strategic location of the fort overlooking the crossing of Tillbridge Lane at the fording point on the Trent and the close proximity to the Roman roadside settlement north of Tillbridge Lane and the scheduled Roman town of *Segelocum* on the western bank of the River Trent, provide a strong historic and group value, which is further enhanced by the scarcity of such military features in the East Midlands during this period.



Plate 10: View southwest from the scheduled monument toward the Cable Route Corridor and Cottam Power Station



Plate 11: View southeast across the scheduled monument towards the Cable Route Corridor south of Marton

- 5.4.47 The setting of the fort is defined by its strategic position on high ground with open views of the hinterland east and northwest along the Roman road and River Trent to the west. It also has a functional setting as it was likely built to defend the river crossing at *Segelocum* Roman town to the west as well as the surrounding hinterland. The fort's setting and its close association with other features of Roman date in the wider landscape, particularly the Roman road, contributes to its significance. However, the setting of the fort has been eroded to the west by the construction of the Cottam and West Burton power stations which dominate the horizon and the imposition of high voltage electricity pylons and overhead cables into the landscape (**Plate 10**).
- 5.4.48 The Scheme would not result in any physical impacts to this asset; however, the Cable Route Corridor is located south of the scheduled monument within the wider rural landscape beyond the River Trent which forms part of the setting of the asset. Consequently, it is considered that the Scheme has the potential to impact on the scheduled monument as a result of change to its

setting and the asset is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Fleet Plantation Moated Site [NHLE 1008594]

- 5.4.49 Dating from the medieval period, this monument is located immediately south of the Cable Route Corridor, and approximately 165m south of Cottam Power Station. The monument consists of a well-defined moat with ditches, up to ten metres wide and two metres deep, enclosing a square area roughly 70m along each side. Brick and tile evidence indicate the presence of a 16th or 17th century building on the site overlaying an earlier timber building. Across the moat, remains of a causeway are evident along the north side.
- 5.4.50 The rural setting of this monument has been considerably diminished by the presence of Cottam Power Station a short distance to the north. However, the immediate context of the monument is the woodland which entirely surrounds it with the site heavily overgrown, such that the asset cannot be readily understood or appreciated in its historic setting (**Plate 12**). The monument's significance is primarily derived from the archaeological and historic interest of the well surviving features and remains which provide a good example of a small medieval domestic site.



Plate 12: View southeast across the Cable Route Corridor toward the woodland in which the Fleet Plantation moated site is located

- 5.4.51 Construction of the Cable Route Corridor may have the potential to change the setting of the scheduled monument, although the physical remains of the asset will not be impacted. For this reason, the asset is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Segelocum Roman town [NHLE 1003669]

- 5.4.52 At its closest, the scheduled monument is located approximately 1.4km northwest of the Cable Route Corridor. The monument is visible on aerial photographs and is thought to extend over an area of approximately 400m by 300m. Within the scheduled area there is a crossroads meeting of four roads, defined by a ditch on either side. Within the quadrants created by the

crossroads, there are rectilinear subdivisions. Parts of 1st century timber buildings have been found during excavations within the scheduled area, as well as two kilns and a small domed oven, along with building debris, coins and pottery dating to the late 1st to later 4th centuries AD. Investigations have not been able to define the limits of the settlement or to determine whether it had defences or military occupation. Aerial photography undertaken in 2005 showed the site clearly as ditched cropmarks with a parch mark showing the course of a Roman road south of the settlement. Additional ditches and enclosures are visible, along with numerous pits of varying sizes.

- 5.4.53 Geophysical survey carried out in 2016 within and around the scheduled monument identified a number of features of the Roman town including the recti-linear subdivisions and roads. The survey also confirmed that there were significant levels of settlement activity beyond the previously understood limits of the settlement, and therefore beyond the area of the scheduled monument. The significance of the scheduled monument is therefore primarily derived from its considerable archaeological interest.
- 5.4.54 The setting of the Roman town is defined by its location on the Tillbridge Lane Roman Road, adjacent to the crossing point of the River Trent which would have provided important transport links to the town. Other Roman assets located within proximity to the town, including a Roman fort, and multiple Roman rural settlements located along the Roman road, also form part of the setting of the town as they contribute to the understanding of the position and context of the Roman town and its location within a wider landscape of Roman settlement activity. The setting of the Roman town therefore contributes to the significance of the scheduled monument.
- 5.4.55 Construction of the Cable Route Corridor may have the potential to change the setting of the scheduled monument, although the physical remains of the asset will not be impacted. For this reason, the asset is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Torksey Castle [NHLE 1005056] and Grade I listed building [NHLE 1064079]

- 5.4.56 Located on the eastern bank of the River Trent approximately 1km to the east of the Cable Route Corridor Order limits. The heritage asset is a ruin of an Elizabethan country house with only the west façade and rear wall surviving. The significance of the monument is derived primarily from the historical and archaeological interest of the upstanding remains and buried archaeological deposits which contribute to the understanding of the monument's construction, layout and use as a high-status Tudor residence. Its setting is defined by its spatial location on the eastern bank of the River Trent near the historic settlement of Torksey, contributing to its significance which is primarily appreciated through an understanding of its history. Any designed views across the surrounding landscape to the west have been diminished by the presence of Cottam Power Station [MNT25450].
- 5.4.57 Works associated with the Cable Route Corridor to the west of the scheduled monument will not detract from the significance of the asset or impact upon its river setting, with no alteration to the way it is appreciated or understood.

The asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The Site of the medieval town of Torksey [NHLE 1004991]

- 5.4.58 The medieval town of Torksey is situated on a gravel rise on the eastern bank of the River Trent at its confluence with the Fosse Dyke, approximately 1.1km east of the western end of the Cable Route Corridor vehicle access route on Torksey Ferry Lane. The monument extends across two fields in which 19th century documentary sources record the location of as many as 57 houses. The remains of a timber building and pottery kiln were excavated in 1960. Torksey was an ecclesiastical centre and major centre of pottery production with important trade links to Lincoln via the Fosse Dyke. The considerable archaeological and historic interest affords the scheduled monument its national significance, derived from the potential of the buried archaeological deposits to inform the understanding of the spatial layout and development of the medieval town, the domestic, social and economic activity within the settlement in addition to evidence for material culture, trade, industrial and agricultural practices and the daily lives of the inhabitants.
- 5.4.59 The once largely rural, riverside setting of the scheduled monument has to a degree been diminished by modern development particularly the construction of Cottam Power Station. However, the location of the town, within the wider landscape and its relationship with other medieval settlements in its hinterland can still be understood and contributes to the significance of the monument.
- 5.4.60 The Cable Route Corridor does not make a contribution to the setting and significance of the scheduled monument. It is therefore scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Site of medieval preceptory and settlement remains, Temple Garth preceptory medieval settlement [NHLE 1007689]

- 5.4.61 The monument is situated at Temple Garth Farm, Willoughton, 2.4km northeast of the Order limits and includes the remains of the preceptory of the Knights Templars. Founded in the mid-12th century it became the richest of the English preceptories, acting as an administrative centre for the Templars' estates in north Lincolnshire it was finally dissolved in 1540. The scheduled monument survives as a series of earthworks and the buried archaeological remains of the inner precinct of the preceptory, within which lie the main preceptory buildings including a chapel, living quarters and ancillary domestic and agricultural buildings. Immediately south, an extension of the inner precinct survives as a roughly square enclosure measuring approximately 100m by 100m and linked by a causeway. This enclosure is subdivided into smaller closes for domestic cultivation such as gardens and orchards. To the east and west of the preceptory lie the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation, while further south are earthworks considered to represent part of the remains of an earlier, secular settlement which pre-dates the preceptory. The earthwork remains and buried archaeological

deposits of the preceptory, and medieval settlement have largely been under pasture since the preceptory was dissolved and has never been excavated.

- 5.4.62 This potential for below-ground remains is supported by historic documents, providing valuable evidence of the relationship of the preceptory to the settlement which preceded it, as well as to the field systems and other features of surrounding the medieval landscape. This considerable archaeological and historic interest provides the primary significance of the scheduled monument.
- 5.4.63 The setting of the scheduled monument is formed by the pasture in which the earthworks of the inner and outer precincts of the preceptory are located. These fields are bounded by hedgerows and tree lined lanes which define the limits of the scheduled monument. The rural setting of the monument extends beyond those limits to include the former medieval open field system, evidenced by the earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation in the fields to the west and north of the monument and to the south beyond Temple Field Road. The interrelationship the nearby medieval site of Monks Garth and the 13th century grade II listed church of St Nicholas also form part of the scheduled monuments setting, forming part of the contemporary medieval landscape.
- 5.4.64 Situated at some distance from the scheduled monument the Scheme does not form part of the setting of, or contribute to, the significance of this asset, and will not change the rural character of the landscape in which it is appreciated. As a result, the asset is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Monks Garth moated site [NHLE 1011456]

- 5.4.65 Located on the eastern side of the village of Willoughton, 2.9km northeast of the Principal Site, the monument comprises a series of earthwork and buried archaeological remains of a medieval moated site. The earthworks include a moated platform at the centre of which is a rectangular hollow surrounded on three sides by a linear bank which represent the remains of a building; a pair of ponds and other water-control features, and a group of ditched enclosures considered to represent the boundaries of small closes used for cultivation or as animal enclosures associated with the moated site.
- 5.4.66 The archaeological and historical interest which contribute to the significance of the monument are derived from the well-preserved earthworks which retain the spatial relationships between the individual elements of the moated site and the below ground remains, particularly waterlogged deposits within the moat and fishponds which have a high potential for the survival for organic remains.
- 5.4.67 The immediate setting of the scheduled monument is formed by the pasture in which the earthworks survive with the topography rising onto a ridgeline and the historic core of the village to the west. Post-medieval and modern farm buildings and housing to south along Hollow gate Hill and the sports pitch to the east detract from what is essentially a rural landscape. The asset's setting includes the adjacent fields some of which contain surviving earthwork ridge and furrow and the interrelationship the 13th century grade II

listed church of St Nicholas to the northwest and the nearby medieval site of Temple Garth. This setting contributes to the significance of the asset.

- 5.4.68 The Monk's Garth scheduled monument is situated at some distance from the Scheme which does not form part of the setting of the asset, or form part of the way in which it is understood or appreciated. Consequently, the Monk's Garth scheduled monument is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The deserted village of Dunstall [NHLE 1004996]

- 5.4.69 This scheduled monument is located at the furthest extent of the 3km study area to the north of the Principal Site. A detailed description is currently not available with the NHLE entry being generated from an old county number. The LHER does however note that the monument survives as a series of earthworks and buried archaeological deposits representing a network of sunken roads, rectangular crofts and well-preserved medieval ridge and furrow. The irregularly shaped site of the manor house is also visible surrounded by a large bank.
- 5.4.70 The significance of this scheduled monument is derived from the historic and archaeological interest afforded by these well preserved remains and the insight into the domestic and economic activities undertaken and lifestyles of the medieval occupants of the settlement. The rural setting and spatial relationships between the remains of the village and its former open field also contribute the significance of the asset.
- 5.4.71 Although located within a flat agrarian landscape the scheduled monument lies at some distance from the Principal Site, the landscape of which is not considered to form part of the asset's setting and does not contribute to its significance or the way in which it is understood and appreciated. As such, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The Gilby medieval settlement and cultivation remains [NHLE 1016795]

- 5.4.72 Located approximately 2.6km northwest of the Principal Site, the scheduled monument encompasses the remains of the deserted medieval settlement of Gilby and its open field system. The village of Gilby was established by the early 12th century with documentary sources record it being occupied throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, becoming partly depopulated 1616 and continuing to decline until becoming a farm by 1842. The monument survives a series of substantial earthworks on the south facing slope of small knoll above the Aisby Beck watercourse and comprising a north-south aligned hollow way running through the middle of the settlement with four raised rectangular enclosures containing house plots to the west. Earthworks comprising the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation lie to the west, south and east of the house plots represent what was a much more expansive open field system that formerly surrounded the village. Post-medieval enclosure ditches overly the ridge and furrow east of the main street and in the centre of the monument a series of depressions mark the position of a group of post-medieval buildings which survived until the early 19th century.

- 5.4.73 The well surviving earthworks and buried remains of Gilby are supported by documentary evidence from which is derived the historic and archaeological interest and understanding of the domestic and economic activities undertaken on the site throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.
- 5.4.74 Gilby's rural setting and spatial interrelationships between the remains of the village and its open field also contribute to this understanding and significance of the monument.
- 5.4.75 Despite the scheduled monument's south facing location and wide views over the surrounding agricultural landscape, the Principal Site is not considered to form part of its setting and does not contribute to the way in which the asset is appreciated or understood. Consequently, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The Owmbly Roman Settlement [NHLE 1004922]

- 5.4.76 The scheduled remains of the Owmbly Roman settlement are located approximately 2.8km, to the east of the Principal Site, on the plateau of the Lincoln Cliff with the monument extending into the 3-5km study area. There is no up-to-date list description available for the monument, the scheduling having been generated from an old county number scheduling record. The A15, which lies on the line of the major Roman road of Ermine Street, runs through the monument. The location and extent of the town, straddling this major Roman routeway, are largely known through crop marks and local findspots.
- 5.4.77 The buried archaeological deposits which comprise the scheduled monument retain considerable archaeological and historical interest having the potential to inform the understanding of spread and pattern of Roman settlement, transportation and trade networks across the East Midlands, the domestic and economic lifestyle of settlements in addition to material culture, industrial and agricultural practices.
- 5.4.78 The setting of the scheduled monument contributes to its significance and comprises the surrounding rural landscape of the Cliff plateau which formed the hinterland for the settlement. Central to this is the Ermine Street Roman Road on which the settlement was founded. The road provided a focus for the settlement and connection to wider region via the fort and colonia at Lincoln and the crossing of Humber to the north and makes a strong contribution to its significance.
- 5.4.79 Located at least 2.8km from the Principal Site the buried remains of the scheduled monument will not be impacted by the Scheme. The wide, elevated agricultural landscape of the Lincoln Cliff plateau and strong north-south axis of Ermine Street which form the setting of the asset will also not be altered by the Scheme which is located below the tree lined horizon of the scarp edge, to the west of the scheduled monument. As a result, Owmbly Roman settlement scheduled monument is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Within the 3 – 5km Principal Site Study area

- 5.4.80 An additional four Scheduled Monuments have been identified within the 3-5km of the Principal Site Order limits. These assets have been included within the baseline due to their importance and possible historical connectivity with the landscape within which the Scheme is to be located. Planned and designed views have been considered where these overlap with intervisibility highlighted by the Zone of Theoretical Visibility as depicted on **Figure 2**.

Site of Heynings Priory [NHLE 1008685]

- 5.4.81 Situated 4.8km southwest of the Principal Site, the Heynings Priory scheduled monument comprises the remains of the medieval nunnery of Heynings, a priory of Cistercian nuns founded after 1135 and dissolved in 1539. Earthworks and buried archaeological deposits of the inner precinct of the nunnery include a slightly raised platform which preserves remains of the convent buildings evidenced by buried stone wall foundations and finds of medieval pottery and tile. A number of burials have been recorded adjacent to the extant farm buildings and mark the site of the cemetery. The outer precinct of the nunnery is located immediately north of the inner precinct and survives as a series of earthworks representing the remains of monastic outbuildings and barn.
- 5.4.82 The significance of the scheduled monument is evidenced by the substantial historic and archaeological interest of the surviving earthworks and well-preserved buried remains, which are largely undisturbed and have never been investigated archaeologically. The asset has considerable potential to inform the understanding of the layout, use, economy and daily lives of the occupants of the nunnery.
- 5.4.83 The agrarian setting of the scheduled monument survives to an extent with the surrounding farmland and contributes to the significance of the asset, providing an understanding of the subsistence and devotional operation of the priory and its landscape context. Fields to the east and south of the scheduled monument contain evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation which may have formed part of the priory's holdings. The setting of the asset has been slightly eroded by the post-medieval and modern farm complex to the southeast the railway line to the west.
- 5.4.84 The rural landscape of the Principal Site does not form part of the setting of, or contribute to the significance of the asset, which is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]**.

The Cross in St Martin's Churchyard [NHLE 1018291]

- 5.4.85 The Cross is located approximately 4.8km north-west of the Principal Site within the churchyard of the Grade I listed St Martins Church **[NHLE 1064159]** in Blyton. The monument comprises the stepped base with socket stone and the shaft and head of a Grade II Listed standing stone cross in limestone. The setting of the cross is defined by its location with church and the churchyard.

5.4.86 The landscape within the Order limits makes no contribution to the setting or significance of the scheduled monument and the Scheme will not alter the setting or significance of the scheduled monument. Consequently, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Southorpe medieval settlement and cultivation remains [NHLE 1016794]

5.4.87 Located approximately 4.2km north of the Principal Site, the scheduled monument encompasses the remains of the medieval settlement of Southorpe concentrated in two main areas and linked by a hollow way. The settlement was established by the 12th century, as recorded in Domesday, and was occupied until its decline in the 15th century. The scheduled monument survives in the form of substantial earthworks up to the height of 1m with underlying archaeological deposits. Ditched enclosures represent house plots arranged around a village green. The moated site, although partially levelled during clearance activities in 1966, survives as a substantial earthwork.

5.4.88 Southorpe's rural setting and spatial interrelationships between the remains of the village, its former open fields and surrounding agrarian landscape also make a strong contribution to the understanding and significance of the scheduled monument.

5.4.89 The significance of the asset is derived from its substantial archaeological and historic interest and potential contribution to the understanding of the origins, layout, development and decline of the settlement and the wider pattern of medieval rural settlement.

5.4.90 There is not considered to be any potential for intervisibility with the Principal Site, nor does it make any contribution to the setting or significance of the scheduled monument. As a result, this asset is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Hermit Dam moated Site [NHLE 1016110]

5.4.91 Located approximately 4.4km from the Principal Site, the asset comprises a medieval moated site situated at the bottom of a natural basin. The scheduled monument takes the form of a square platform with dry moat measuring 10m wide and 3m deep. The island measures approximately 90m by 95m and has potential to yield archaeological remains relating to the medieval manor house and associated outbuildings.

5.4.92 The setting of the asset includes the surrounding agricultural land which formed part of the manor. The significance of the asset is derived from its substantial archaeological and historic interest and the strong contribution of the surrounding agrarian setting.

5.4.93 There is no potential for intervisibility with the Principal Site nor does the agricultural landscape of the Principal Site make any contribution to the setting or significance of the Scheduled Monument. Consequently, this asset

is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Summary of Scheduled Monument Assessment

5.4.94 **Table 5** lists the Scheduled Monuments within the study areas, identifying those that have been scoped in or out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Table 5: Scheduled Monument Assessment for ES Chapter

Scheduled Monument	Scheme Proximity	Potential Impact	Further Assessment
Harpwell Hall [NHLE 1019068]	Within 200m north-east of the Principal Site	Possible alteration to setting and views	Scoped in
The Dovecote at Elm Tree Farm [NHLE 1020196]	600m west of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Moated Manorial Complex immediately north-west of Elm Tree Farm [NHLE 1016920]	580m west of the Principal Site	Possible alteration to setting and views	Scoped in
Cross in All Saints churchyard [NHLE 1018290]	800m west of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Coates Medieval Settlement and Moated Site [NHLE 1016979]	1.1km southeast of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
Site of a College and Benedictine Abbey, St Mary's Church [NHLE 1012976]	500m south of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
The Medieval Bishop's Palace and Deer Park, Stow Park [NHLE 1019229]	1.1km south of the Cable Route Corridor and 110m south of access route	Possible alteration to setting and views	Scoped in
The Roman Fort, south of Littleborough Lane [NHLE1004935]	870m north of the Cable Route Corridor	Possible alteration to setting and views	Scoped in
Fleet Plantation Moated Site [NHLE 1008594]	Immediately south of the Cable Route Corridor	Possible alteration to setting and views	Scoped in
<i>Segelocum</i> Roman town [NHLE 1003669]	1.4km northwest of the Cable Route Corridor	Possible alteration to setting and views	Scoped in
Torksey Castle [NHLE 1005056] [NHLE 1064079]	1km to the east of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
The Site of the medieval town of Torksey [NHLE 1004991]	1.1km east of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out

Scheduled Monument	Scheme Proximity	Potential Impact	Further Assessment
Site of medieval preceptory and settlement remains, Temple Garth preceptory medieval settlement [NHLE 1007689]	2.4km northeast of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Monks Garth moated site [NHLE 1011456]	2.9km northeast of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
The deserted village of Dunstall [NHLE 1004996]	3km to the north of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
The Gilby medieval settlement and cultivation remains [NHLE 1016795]	2.6km northwest of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
The Owmbly Roman Settlement [NHLE 1004922]	3km to the east of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Site of Heynings Priory [NHLE 1008685]	4.8km southwest of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
The Cross in St Martin's Churchyard [NHLE 1018291]	4.8km north-west of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Southorpe medieval settlement and cultivation remains [NHLE 1016794]	4.2km north of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Hermit Dam moated Site [NHLE 1016110]	4.4km west Principal Site	No change	Scoped out

Conservation Areas

Within the Principal Site and Cable Corridor

- 5.4.95 There are no conservation areas within the Order limits of the Principal Site or Cable Route Corridor.

Within the 3km Study area

- 5.4.96 There are four conservation areas within the 3km study area, all centred around their historic village cores, namely Hemswell, Glentworth, Springthorpe and Fillingham.

Hemswell Conservation Area (2793)

- 5.4.97 Hemswell Conservation Area is approximately 700m north-east of the Principal Site and north of the A361, an access route for the Scheme, and north of Harpswell.
- 5.4.98 The village is one of the spring line villages along the Lincoln Cliff escarpment, with medieval origins (**Plate 20**). The Conservation Area is centred around the Grade II* listed Church of All Saints [**NHLE 1166242; Plate 21**], located approximately 730m north-east of the Order limits. The church dates to the 13th century with later additions, built of coursed ironstone rubble, limestone rubble and ashlar, with a west tower. The church is located in the centre of Hemswell, set within a surrounding churchyard and the tower can be glimpsed throughout the surrounding village. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular of national importance.
- 5.4.99 The conservation area is centred on the village's historic core, which has a linear spatial pattern with a compact urban development consisting of post-medieval stone buildings bordered by stone walls and hedgerows. Five Grade II listed buildings are situated within the Conservation Area, all of post-medieval date and built of stone: namely 5, Church Street [**NHLE 1166204**], 10-16 Church Street [**NHLE 1359853**] The Old Post Office [**NHLE 1166218**] and 16 and 20, Weldon Road [**NHLE 1063354**]. A 19th century Grade II listed Maypole [**NHLE 1063352**] is located in the village to the west of the church. Another Grade II listed property, Manor Farmhouse [**NHLE 1359852**], lies to the west of the village outside of the Conservation Area. The village is also characterised by a number of 19th century farmsteads recorded as non-designated assets on the LHER, such as [**MLI118018, MLI118019, MLI118020** and **MLI118021**]. The heritage assets within the village have group value and contribute to the significance of each other as well as the historic and architectural interest of the Conservation Area.
- 5.4.100 The setting of the Conservation Area includes the Lincoln Cliff escarpment to the east towards which views focus upon (Ref. 68). Views are limited to the south due to the topography and screening from vegetation. Mature trees and hedges are concentrated to the outer limits of the Conservation Area creating an enclosed character to the village. The village is set amongst wide open agricultural landscape with the A361 to the south and south-west of the

Conservation Area, which is lined with trees and hedges, with the road demarcating the northern extent of the Principal Site. Whilst the surrounding agrarian landscape hinterland forms part of the wider context of the Conservation Area, it does not contribute to the significance of historic assets within it nor does it contribute to the special character of the Conservation Area.

5.4.101 As there is no potential impact upon the Conservation Area from the Scheme, it is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Glentworth Conservation Area (2790)

5.4.102 Glentworth Conservation Area is situated approximately 300m south of an access route and approximately 1km east and south of the Principal Site.

5.4.103 The village is one of a number of settlements along the spring-line along the foot of the Lincolnshire Cliff escarpment. The Glentworth Conservation Area Appraisal (Ref. 69) highlights the historic medieval core of the village which focuses on the Grade II* listed Church of St Michael [NHLE 1309078]. The church's west tower dates to the 11th century which can be glimpsed throughout the surrounding village, although views of the tower in the wider landscape are partly obscured by mature trees within the village. The church is a surviving example of medieval, ecclesiastical architecture in the local vernacular of national importance. Four Grade II listed buildings are located within the Conservation Area: the Old Vicarage [NHLE 1359850], 12 Church Street [NHLE 1063349], Northlands House [NHLE 1309058] and Scottish Farmhouse [NHLE 1359851].

5.4.104 The streets of the village are narrow and curving, featuring limestone and brick walls reinforcing the secluded character of the village. The Conservation Area is also characterised by trees and hedgerows along its outer limits including to the west, from where the landscape becomes one of open agricultural land. To the north the village is screened by small woodland plantations. Glentworth Hall, Grade II* listed [NHLE 1063348], is located a short distance outside the Conservation Area to the north-west and has a historical relationship to the village contributing to its wider setting.

5.4.105 The landscape within the Principal Site does not contribute to the setting and significance of the Glentworth Conservation Area nor the listed heritage assets within it. The access route to the north which extends as far as the junction with Dog Kennel Road and Middle Street is screened from the Conservation Area by wooded plantations. As there is no potential impact upon the Conservation Area from the Scheme, it is scoped out of further assessment in the **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage of the ES** [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Springthorpe Conservation Area (2805)

5.4.106 Springthorpe Conservation Area is located approximately 800m west of the Principal Site.

5.4.107 The village has origins to the medieval period [MLI51360] evidenced by earthworks relating to various phases of the village's development. The

Conservation Area includes two listed buildings: the Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence and St George [**NHLE 1146616; Plate 30**] and the Grade II listed Pond Farm, No. 20 Hill Road [**NHLE 1064061**]. The church dates to the 11th century, with evidence of earlier Saxon origins, incorporates a squat western tower, the building having later modifications undergoing restoration in the 19th century. The church is set within a surrounding churchyard at the northern end of the village and the west tower can be seen throughout the village and in the surrounding landscape. The church is a surviving example of early medieval/ medieval architecture which contributes to its national importance.

5.4.108 Number 20, Hill Road [**NHLE 1064061**], is a Grade II listed, mid-18th century house of colour-washed brick and a hipped pantile roof. The setting of the house comprises its rural village location overlooking the village green.

5.4.109 There are a number of non-designated 19th century farmsteads within the village which contribute to its historic character, such as [**MLI118055, MLI118056, MLI118057 and MLI118058**].

5.4.110 Hedgerows contribute to the intimate rural character of the Conservation Area along with green spaces. The setting of the village comprises the surrounding rural landscape with open fields, which contribute to its character. Beyond the village core dispersed buildings with larger gardens and wooded areas give way to a flat agricultural landscape contributing to an understanding of the village as a rural settlement.

5.4.111 The landscape within the Principal Site does not contribute to the setting and significance of Springthorpe Conservation Area nor the listed heritage assets within it. As there is no potential impact upon the Conservation Area from the Scheme, it is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**].

Fillingham Conservation Area (2785)

5.4.112 The village of Fillingham is situated approximately 1.5km south-east from the Principal Site. It is another of the spring line settlements along the Lincoln Cliff escarpment, comprising a small rural settlement with the Conservation Area concentrated on the historic core of the village and the Grade II* listed Church of St Andrew [**NHLE 1359847**]. The church has origins dating to the 12th century with later additions possibly by Sir George Gilbert Scott according to the list description. A Grade II* listed monument is situated 10m south of the church chancel [**NHLE 1309113**].

5.4.113 The church and associated monument are located at the eastern end of the village, set within a surrounding churchyard. The church has a west tower but views of the church are limited by the surrounding thick mature trees. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular of national importance. The setting of the church within the churchyard and associated monuments, enclosed by the mature trees with Fillingham Lake to the immediate north, makes a direct contribution to the significance of the church providing an enclosed sanctuary off the High Street in a semi-rural environ.

- 5.4.114 Five Grade II listed buildings are also located within the spatial linear urban form of the Conservation Area. These comprise the late medieval houses numbers 3 and 5 Chapel Lane [NHLE 1063344; NHLE 1063343], and the 18th century Old Rectory [NHLE 1166037] all of limestone rubble construction. Lake House [NHLE 1063345] is also an 18th century house built of colour-washed brick. A 19th century former school [NHLE 1359848], now a village hall is also located within the village. The setting of the buildings comprises the rural village location as examples of post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular. Another Grade II listed, the 16th century Manor House farmhouse [NHLE 1309085], lies just outside the Conservation Area at the eastern end of the lake.
- 5.4.115 The setting of the Conservation Area includes the Grade I listed Fillingham Castle [NHLE 1166045], which sits in the grounds of the Grade II registered Park and Garden [NHLE 1000977]. The Castle is situated on higher ground on the ridge escarpment a short distance to the east, across the B1398, but is largely screened by trees facing the village, except for a designed view across the landscape to the church tower in the village. Fillingham Lake stretches along the north-west edge of the village, outside the Conservation Area, contributing to the wider picturesque setting associated with the Castle and the historic village. The lake is screened by trees and hedges restricting views to the north.
- 5.4.116 Views are mainly external towards the village from Middle Street along the escarpment, with views outwards in the village limited due to the topography and screening with vegetation, particularly north-westwards across the lake.
- 5.4.117 The landscape within the Order limits makes no contribution to the setting or significance of Fillingham Conservation Area or the heritage assets situated within it. As the Scheme will have no potential impact upon the Conservation Area it is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Summary of Conservation Area Assessment

- 5.4.118 The Scheme and associated works will have no impact upon the setting or significance of these four conservation areas, with no detracting to how they are experienced or appreciated. All four conservation areas within the study area have therefore been scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Listed Buildings

Within the Principal Site and Cable Corridor

- 5.4.119 There are no listed buildings within the Order limits of the Principal Site or the Cable Route Corridor.

Within the 3km Study area

- 5.4.120 There are a total of 171 listed buildings within the 3km study area. Of these, 55 listed buildings are located within 1km of the Order limits and another 116 listed buildings are within the wider 3km study area.

5.4.121 Fifteen Grade I listed buildings, including seven within the 1km of the Order limits, are significant due to their exceptional architectural, historical, archaeological and/or artistic interest of national importance. These are:

- a. Church of All Saints [**NHLE 1233879**] at Rampton;
- b. Gateway from Manor Farm to Churchyard and attached walls 7m west of Manor Farmhouse [**NHLE 1276407**] at Rampton;
- c. Church of St. Margaret of Antioch [**NHLE 1359484**] at Marton;
- d. Church of St Mary [**NHLE 1146624**] at Stow;
- e. Church of All Saints [**NHLE 1064048**] at Heapham;
- f. Church of St Lawrence and St George [**NHLE 1146616**] in Springthorpe Conservation Area;
- g. Church of St Chad [**NHLE 1309029**] at Harpswell;
- h. Church of St Peter [**NHLE 1233511**] at Laneham;
- i. Torksey Castle [**NHLE 1064079**];
- j. Church of St John the Baptist [**NHLE 1234072**] at Treswell;
- k. Church of St Martin [**NHLE 1234265**] at North Leverton with Hablesthorpe;
- l. Church of St Nicholas [**NHLE 1216860**] at Littleborough;
- m. Fillingham Castle [**NHLE 1166045**];
- n. Church of St Lawrence [**NHLE 1064162**] at Corringham; and
- o. Church of St Edith [**NHLE 1146742**] at Coates.

5.4.122 There are 11 Grade II* listed buildings, with three located within 1km of the Principal Site, which retain special architectural, historical, archaeological and/or artistic interest of national importance. These are:

- a. Church of St Michael [**NHLE 1309078**] within Glentworth Conservation Area;
- b. Glentworth Hall [**NHLE 1063348**];
- c. Church of All Saints [**NHLE 1166242**] within Hemswell Conservation Area;
- d. Church of St Peter [**NHLE 1064078**] in Torksey;
- e. Torksey Viaduct over River Trent [**NHLE 1359456**];
- f. Church of All Saints [**NHLE 1275880**] in South Leverton;
- g. Gate Burton Hall [**NHLE 1359458**];
- h. Burton Chateau [**NHLE 1064085**];
- i. Monument 10 yards south of chancel of Church of St Andrew [**NHLE 1309113**] within Fillingham Conservation Area;
- j. Church of St Andrew [**NHLE 1359847**] within Fillingham Conservation Area; and
- k. Church of All Saints [**NHLE 1146810**] in Upton.

5.4.123 The remaining 145 designated assets are all Grade II listed and are significant due to their special architectural, historical, archaeological and/or artistic interest of regional importance.

5.4.124 The majority of the listed heritage assets are situated either within one of the four conservation areas or they form small clusters of settlements, villages or manorial estates, having shared settings and group value. Due to the number of assets, the following areas have been identified for grouping assets for ease of discussion and assessment:

- a. Willoughton, 2.8km north of the Principal Site;
- b. Corringham, 1.2km to the north-west of the Principal Site;
- c. Spital in the Street, approximately 2.8km north-east of the Principal Site;
- d. Heapham, within 1km to the west of the Principal Site;
- e. Upton, south-west of the Principal Site and west of the Cable Route Corridor;
- f. Willingham by Stow, within 1km to the west of the Cable Route Corridor;
- g. Stow, within 500m south of the Cable Route Corridor;
- h. Sturton by Stow, approximately 2km south of the Cable Route Corridor;
- i. Marton, within 500m north of the Cable Route Corridor;
- j. Gate Burton, just over 1km north of the Cable Route Corridor;
- k. Littleborough, about 1.5km north of the Cable Route Corridor;
- l. North Leverton with Hablesthorpe, towards 3km north-west of the Cable Route Corridor;
- m. South Leverton, about 2km west of the Cable Route Corridor;
- n. Treswell, approximately 2km west of the Cable Route Corridor;
- o. Rampton, approximately 800m south-west of the Cable Route Corridor;
- p. Laneham, about 2.5km south of the Cable Route Corridor;
- q. Torksey, just over 1km to the east of the Cable Route Corridor; and
- r. Brampton, about 1.2km to the south of the Cable Route Corridor.

Willoughton

5.4.125 Nearly 3km north of the Principal Site is the village of Willoughton. There are three listed buildings within the settlement including the Grade II listed Church of St Andrew [NHLE 1064176] situated to the northeast of the village. The church dates to the late 13th century and is set within a churchyard bounded by mature trees with fields to the south and east. Within the village is the Grade II listed 19th century Temple Garth Farmhouse [NHLE 1064177], located within the scheduled monument boundary of the Site of Medieval Preceptory and Settlement Remains, Temple Garth [NHLE 1007689]. A Grade II listed 19th century Methodist chapel [NHLE 1146642] is located a short distance to the east. The setting of the buildings comprises

their rural village location and historical relationship with the settlement which contributes to their significance.

5.4.126 The landscape within the Principal Site does not form part of the setting and significance of the listed assets in Willoughton, having no impact upon how they are experienced or understood. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Corringham

5.4.127 Corringham is a village situated approximately 1.2km to the north-west of the Principal Site. Within the village is the Church of St Lawrence [NHLE 1064162], a Grade I listed building. It dates to the 11th century with later additions, built of coursed limestone rubble and dressings with lead roofs with a west tower. The church is situated within a surrounding churchyard to the north of the village, bounded by mature trees. To the south of the church is a Grade II listed lychgate [NHLE 1165563], built in 1882. The setting is defined primarily by its location within the churchyard and proximity and relationship with the village which contributes to its significance as an asset of national importance, along with its architectural and historical interest.

5.4.128 Within or near to Corringham are four other listed assets, all Grade II. One represents a 14th century building of a timber frame with colour-washed brick infill, in an irregular plan, with post-medieval alterations and extensions [NHLE 1165535], while No. 1, High Street [NHLE 1317241] and Mill House Farmhouse [NHLE 1165585] are both post-medieval houses constructed of brick and limestone. A 19th century tower mill is located to the west in the village, Mill at Mill House Farm [NHLE 1064163]. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village location and their historic relationship with the settlement of Corringham.

5.4.129 The landscape within the Principal Site does not contribute to the setting and significance of the listed assets within Corringham, with no impact upon how they are experienced or understood. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Spital in the Street

5.4.130 Spital in the Street is a small hamlet located along Ermine Street, approximately 2.6km north-east of the Principal Site. There are five Grade II buildings within the settlement which include the 16th century Church of St Edmund [NHLE 1063353], 17th Century Almshouse [NHLE 1308942] and a 16th barn associated with the almshouse [NHLE 1359815]. The other grade II buildings comprise two post-medieval dwellings, Cromwell House [NHLE 1359430] and house adjacent [NHLE 1064187]. A hospital was established at Spital in the Street in the 14th century associated with the chapel of St Edmund. The listed buildings possess historic and architectural interest as examples of the local vernacular and associations with the medieval hospital maintained by the church. The settlement is rural and surrounded by agricultural land which contributes to the setting of the listed buildings alongside the long linear alignment of Ermine Street which bisects the

settlement. There is also a large modern Dairy Farm with associated large modern sheds which feature in views to the west and south-east.

5.4.131 The landscape within the Principal Site does not contribute to the setting and significance of the listed assets within the hamlet, with no impact upon how they are experienced or understood. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Heapham

5.4.132 Heapham is located approximately 850m to the west of the Principal Site, and contains one Grade I and three Grade II listed buildings. The medieval Church of All Saints [NHLE 1064048] is a Grade I listed building. The church was built in the mid-11th century with later additions, built of coursed limestone rubble and some render, with slate roofs. The church comprises a west tower, a chancel, a nave with a north aisle and a south porch. Within the churchyard is the Grade II listed 12th century cross base [NHLE 1359478] of limestone ashlar which is also scheduled [NHLE 1018290] which includes the circular base and lower part of the shaft of the listed standing stone cross, believed to be standing in its original position. The church is isolated in a rural position to the north-east of Heapham, accessed via tracks to the north and south across fields and is enclosed in a secluded setting by trees and hedgerows. The church's architectural and historical interest contributes to its significance as does the scheduled cross base, with their significance further derived from their direct associations and enclosed rural setting.

5.4.133 Grade II listed buildings around Heapham include Hawthorn House Cottage [NHLE 1064088] situated approximately 600m to the west of the Principal Site. With origins dating to the 18th century, it is a brick-built cottage. Its setting includes its relationship with buildings within its curtilage which may have been constructed later and which partially obscure views to the east. The main fenestration of the property faces south over the landscape. To the west is located a Wesleyan chapel [NHLE 1166356], a 19th century red and stock brick building. The settings of both buildings comprise the rural village location and historical relationship with it, providing examples of post-medieval architecture of historical and architectural interest.

5.4.134 To the north-west of Heapham, approximately 1.3km west of the Principal Site, is the Grade II listed Heapham Windmill [NHLE 1064049]. Located off a lane within the courtyard of Windmill House, it was built in 1876 and stands three storeys tall built of black tarred red brick with a white wooden cap. Its setting includes the surrounding farm buildings and surrounding landscape in which it is a prominent landmark. It is described in the list description as the most complete windmill in West Lindsey.

5.4.135 The setting and significance of the listed buildings in and around Heapham will not be compromised by the Principal Site and associated works located to the east. The Scheme does not form part of their setting and views are not discernible towards the Principal Site. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Upton

- 5.4.136 The village of Upton includes the Church of All Saints [**NHLE 1146810**], a Grade II* listed building located approximately 1.4km south-west of the Principal Site and west of the Cable Route Corridor, including an access route. The church is of mid-11th century date with later additions including an 18th century west tower. The church is set within the centre of the village, raised from the road within a surrounding churchyard. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture constructed in the local vernacular and is of national importance.
- 5.4.137 Six Grade II listed buildings are situated within Upton including post-medieval houses and outbuildings mostly constructed of red brick or coursed limestone rubble. These include 18, High Street and attached outbuildings [**NHLE 1064027**], 26, High Street, [**NHLE 1308810**], 28, High Street [**NHLE 1064069**], 37, High Street [**NHLE 1359508**], Hall Farmhouse and garden wall [**NHLE 1146805**] and associated barn [**NHLE 1064028**]. The setting of the Grade II listed buildings comprise their rural village location and historical relationship with group value. The buildings are examples of post-medieval local vernacular and highlight the agricultural history of the settlement.
- 5.4.138 The setting and significance of the listed buildings in Upton will not be impacted by the Principal Site and associated works located to the east. The Scheme does not form part of their setting and views are not discernible towards the Principal Site. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**].

Willingham by Stow

- 5.4.139 Located over 1km to the west and north of the Cable Route Corridor, but within 200m of an access route to the east along Fillingham Lane, Willingham by Stow includes six listed heritage assets.
- 5.4.140 The nearest listed property to the access route is 14, High Street [**NHLE 1064029**], a late 18th century aligned perpendicular to the road. It is screened by other properties further to the east towards Fillingham Lane. Other listed buildings in the village include Willingham House [**NHLE 1359509**], a Grade II listed small 18th century country house, and post-medieval properties Grange Farmhouse [**NHLE 1308795**] and 1 and 3, Stow Road [**NHLE 1064030**]. To the west of the village is the Grade II listed Church of St Helen [**NHLE 1146826**], with mid-12th century origins and later additions. To the south of the church is the Grade II listed 19th century Old Rectory [**NHLE 1146841**]. The setting of the listed buildings includes their position within the village and historical associations with it.
- 5.4.141 The Cable Route Corridor does not contribute to the setting and significance of the listed buildings within Willingham by Stow. Potential impacts from temporary construction works and the access route within the Order limits, along Fillingham Lane, may impact upon the Grade II listed property [**NHLE 1064029**]. The other listed assets in the village are not affected by the Scheme, which does not extend into their settings. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES

[EN010142/APP/6.1] but asset **[NHLE 1064029]** has been scoped in for assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]**

Stow

- 5.4.142 Stow is situated approximately 500m from the south-west and west of the Cable Route Corridor and within approximately 200m of an access route within the Order limits along Stow Park Road.
- 5.4.143 The village of Stow is centred around the early medieval Minster Church of St Mary **[NHLE 1146624]**, a Grade I listed building situated on a multi-layered historical site. The church was built in the first half of the 11th century on the site of the former college and scheduled Benedictine Abbey **[NHLE 1012976]**. The church has Anglo Saxon origins with medieval and post-medieval additions and restorations, with surviving features from the 11th century visible in the chancel, transept and the foundations of the crossing tower as well as a stone coffin. The church is set on raised ground within a surrounding churchyard, which also contains remains of the former abbey. The church survives as one of the largest and oldest examples of a parish church with major Anglo-Saxon architecture including the earliest known example of Viking graffiti in the country contributing to its national importance.
- 5.4.144 Seven Grade II listed buildings in Stow consist of 9, Ingham Road **[NHLE 1146755]**, Manor Farmhouse **[NHLE 1359486]** located to the west of the village nearest the access route, 6, Sturton Road **[NHLE 1064066]**, 21, Church Lane **[NHLE 1064064]**, a threshing barn **[NHLE 1064063]**, stables and pigeoncote **[NHLE 1146735]**, and a Wesleyan chapel **[NHLE 1146761]**. A Grade II listed whipping post **[NHLE 1064062]** is also located in the village. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village setting and historical associations with each other and the village. Views across to the countryside to the north and west are largely screened by mature trees, vegetation and other buildings.
- 5.4.145 The Scheme within the Cable Route Corridor does not contribute to the setting and significance of the listed buildings within Stow. Impacts from the access route within the Order limits of the Scheme will not affect how the listed assets are experienced or understood and does not extend into their settings. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]**. The nearest designated asset to the temporary access works is Manor Farmhouse **[NHLE 1359486]** and this has been scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES **[EN010142/APP/6.1]**.

Sturton by Stow

- 5.4.146 The village of Sturton by Stow extends southwards along the Stow Road, south of Stow. The core of the village is located approximately 2km south of the Cable Route Corridor and access routes.
- 5.4.147 Three Grade II listed buildings are situated within the village which include the 18th century Old Hall **[NHLE 1146778]**, the 19th century Church of St Hugh of Avalon **[NHLE 1146772]** and an associated lychgate and wall **[NHLE**

1064068]. The church is set in the centre of the village and it has a small bell turret.

5.4.148 Two other Grade II listed buildings are located west of the village along Till Bridge Lane. Gallows Dale Farmhouse [**NHLE 1146780**] is located 500m east of the access route whilst Subscription Mill [**NHLE 1064067**] is located closer to the village approximately 1.2km from the access route. The setting of the listed buildings comprises the rural surroundings of the village and rural countryside as well as their historical relationships to each other and the village.

5.4.149 The Scheme within the Cable Route Corridor does not contribute to the setting and significance of the listed buildings within Sturton by Stow or to the assets west of the village. Impacts from the access route within the Order limits will not affect how the listed assets are experienced or understood and does not extend into their settings. These assets are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**].

Marton

5.4.150 The village of Marton is located within 500m to the north of the Cable Route Corridor and approximately 100m north of an access route.

5.4.151 The Grade I listed building, the Church of St Margaret of Antioch [**NHLE 1359484; Plate 35**] was built in the mid-11th century with later additions, of limestone herringbone rubble. The church comprises a west tower, nave with north and south aisles, south porch, rectangular chancel with small northern recess, incorporating several Anglo-Saxon features. The tower is of 11th century date as well as parts of the nave. The church is situated in a prominent position at the southern end of the village on the crossroads with Trent Port Road and the High Street, within a surrounding churchyard which includes a Grade II listed 14th century cross [**NHLE 1146582**]. The cross is constructed of limestone ashlar with three steps leading to a rectangular base with an octagonal shaft, necking and cap. A 20th century abacus and cross finial are located on top of the shaft. The cross is situated in the churchyard on the northwest corner overlooking the crossroads. The appreciation of the church as the main focus of the village is apparent when moving through the village along the High Street or westwards towards the river. The setting of the church beyond the churchyard and road is defined by modern residential properties to the north and south. The immediate setting of the church and the cross contributes to their significance as do the historic buildings within the village but moving away from the church to the south of the village, which includes some modern residential bungalows, there is no contribution to the significance of the Grade I church.

5.4.152 The church is the furthest south in the village of all the listed buildings. Six Grade II listed buildings in Marton include 18th century houses, mostly built of red brick, consisting of 25, Gainsborough Road [**NHLE 1308917**], Thornleigh House [**NHLE 1359485**], Wapping Lane Farmhouse [**NHLE 1146611**], No. 21 and attached barn [**NHLE 1146594**], and Berfoston Cottage [**NHLE 1064060**] as well as the 19th century Ingelby Arms Public house [**NHLE 1064057**].

Outside the village to the west on the bank of the Trent is a Grade II listed windmill [**NHLE 1064059**; **Plate 38**].

5.4.153 The settings of the listed buildings are defined by their location within the village, including roadside positions, and by their historic relationship to the settlement of Marton. The listed assets are primarily screened from the Scheme by intervening mature trees, buildings and hedgerows. The agricultural landscape to the south of the village which defines the rural location of the village, does not form part of the setting of the listed assets within the settlement.

5.4.154 The Scheme does not constitute part of the setting of the listed buildings within Marton. However, the temporary construction works and access route do have the potential to impact on the setting and significance of the listed assets, except for No. 21 and attached barn [**NHLE 1146594**], which is furthest from the Scheme, affecting how they are experienced or appreciated. These group of assets identified within the settlement of Marton are scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**].

Gate Burton

5.4.155 The village of Gate Burton is situated along the A156 Gainsborough Road north of Marton and with the nearest listed asset approximately 1km from the Order limits of the Cable Route Corridor to the south.

5.4.156 Six listed assets are located throughout the settlement, including two Grade II* properties. Gate Burton Hall [**NHLE 1359458**] is a Grade II* listed building located approximately 2.2km north of the Cable Route Corridor. The hall was built in the late 18th century, set within a designed landscape, with associated outbuildings in the grounds. The hall is a surviving example of an 18th century neo-classical style hall of national importance. To the north-west of the Hall is Burton Chateau [**NHLE 1064085**], a Grade II* listed 18th century folly located at the furthest extent of the settlement, near the River Trent. Burton Chateau has interest derived from its association with Gate Burton Hall, and as an 18th century neo-classical style folly. Within the grounds of Gate Burton Hall are the Grade II listed 20th century, red brick Gate Burton Hall Cottages [**NHLE 1166351**] and the Grade II listed 18th century, red brick walled garden [**NHLE 1472727**] to the east of the hall and the Grade II listed gateway to Gate Burton Hall [**NHLE 1064086**] at the southern entrance. The gateway is 18th century of limestone ashlar. The setting and the heritage interest of these listed buildings is derived from their individual architectural merit as well as their association with Gate Burton Hall and group value.

5.4.157 The Grade II listed Church of St Helen [**NHLE 1064087**] and the Old Rectory [**NHLE 1359457**] are both located to the south of Gate Burton Hall. The church is of 19th century date, of coursed limestone rubble with a west tower. The rectory is of 18th or early 19th century date of stock brick and red brick and consisting of a two storey, L-plan building. The setting of the buildings comprises their position in the grounds of Gate Burton Hall, bounded by screening of mature trees to the south. The buildings' heritage interest is derived from their association with Gate Burton Hall as well as surviving post-medieval architecture.

5.4.158 The access route associated with the Cable Route Corridor does not constitute part of the setting of the listed buildings within Gate Burton and there is no historical evidence to support that the historic designed landscape associated with Gate Burton Hall extended as far south as the Cable Route Corridor. The associated works therefore do not have the potential to impact on the setting and significance of the listed assets affecting how they are experienced or appreciated. The group of assets identified within the settlement of Marton are scoped out for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Littleborough

5.4.159 Littleborough is a village situated on the western bank of the River Trent in Nottinghamshire, located approximately 1.5km north of the Cable Route Corridor. Within this rural area are three listed buildings including the Grade I listed Church of St Nicholas [NHLE 1216860] which dates to the 11th century. Features include herringbone and coursed rubble incorporating Roman brick fragments. The church is set within a surrounding churchyard, close to the west bank of the River Trent in an enclosed setting bounded by mature trees and nearby modern farm buildings. The scheduled monument of Segelocum Roman Town [NHLE 1003669] borders the church to the immediate north and west.

5.4.160 To the west of the settlement is the Grade II listed former toll house, Littleborough Cottage [NHLE 1275674] and adjacent to the river, Ferry House [NHLE 1275698].

5.4.161 The land within the Cable Route Corridor does not contribute to the setting or significance of the listed heritage assets at Littleborough and associated works for the Scheme will have no impact upon them affecting how they are appreciated or understood. These assets have been scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

North Leverton with Habblesthorpe

5.4.162 North Leverton with Habblesthorpe is a village approximately 2.8km north-west of the Cable Route Corridor. The Church of St Martin [NHLE 1234265], North Leverton is a Grade I listed building of 12th century date with later additions, of ashlar, dressed stone, and coursed rubble with slate roofs. The church is set within a churchyard to the north-east of the village in a secluded setting bounded by mature trees to the south and east. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular and is of national importance.

5.4.163 There are numerous Grade II listed buildings in North Leverton with Habblesthorpe, mostly constructed of brick with pantile roofs. At the eastern end of the village is the Grade II listed 17th century Habblesthorpe Manor House [NHLE 1234262], while other post-medieval houses and farmhouses comprise The Farm [NHLE 1234355], White Rose Cottage [NHLE 1234377], Rowan Tree Farm and Stable [NHLE 1234378], Ivy Cottage [NHLE 1234379], Corner Farmhouse [NHLE 1234380], Yew Tree Farmhouse

[**NHLE 1234381**], White Lodge [**NHLE 1234470**], Manor House [**NHLE 1234342**], Corner Farmhouse [**NHLE 1234321**], Prebendary Farmhouse [**NHLE 1276112**], and Gainsborough House [**NHLE 1234264**]. Other Grade II listed buildings include a 19th century pigeoncote [**NHLE 1276144**], Stables [**NHLE 1234468**], a former Wesleyan Sunday school [**NHLE 1234530**], a former threshing barn [**NHLE 1276145**] and a 20th century War memorial [**NHLE 1421778**]. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village location and group value with their historic associations. They are examples of post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular, which also highlight the agricultural history of the area.

5.4.164 The Cable Route Corridor does not form part of the setting of the heritage assets in North Leverton with Habbesthorpe and associated works would not impact upon their significance. All of these assets have been scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**].

South Leverton

5.4.165 South Leverton is located about 2.5km north-west of the Cable Route Corridor and includes one Grade II* and 11 Grade II listed buildings. The Church of All Saints [**NHLE 1275880**] is a Grade II* listed building of 12th century date with later additions and restorations. The church is located in the centre of the village, set within a surrounding churchyard. The top of the tower is visible within the village although partially obscured by mature trees along the roads.

5.4.166 The Grade II listed buildings in South Leverton include various post-medieval houses and farmhouses, most of which are constructed of brick. These include Green Cottage [**NHLE 1234977**], Holly Farmhouse [**NHLE 1235072**], New Farmhouse [**NHLE 1275843**], Diamond House [**NHLE 1234973**] as well as two barns [**NHLE 1275841**; **NHLE 1235070**]. Other listed buildings include the 12th century former Priory [**NHLE 1234975**] and associated outbuilding [**NHLE 1234976**], and a post-medieval dovecote [**NHLE 1275842**], Methodist chapel [**NHLE 1234972**] and a Meeting house [**NHLE 1234974**]. The setting of the buildings comprises their rural village location and historic relationship with one another contributing to their group value.

5.4.167 The Cable Route Corridor does not form part of the setting of the heritage assets in South Leverton and associated works would not impact upon their significance. All of these assets have been scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**].

Treswell

5.4.168 Treswell is a village in north Nottinghamshire located approximately 2km to the west of the Cable Route Corridor. The listed buildings include the Grade I listed Church of St John the Baptist [**NHLE 1234072**]. The church is of 13th century date with later additions, built of coursed rubble. The church is set within a churchyard in a secluded setting surrounded by trees, at the northern end of the village. Within Treswell there are three Grade II listed buildings, comprising Church Farmhouse [**NHLE 1234071**] and The Shambles [**NHLE 1234073**], with a Pigeoncote at Brookside Farm [**NHLE**

1233883] located at the eastern extent of the village. The setting of the heritage assets is defined by their location within the village and historical associations with it.

5.4.169 The Cable Route Corridor does not form part of the setting of the heritage assets in Treswell and works would not detract from their significance. All of these assets have been scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Rampton

5.4.170 Rampton is a village located about 800m to the south-west of the Cable Route Corridor. The Church of All Saints [NHLE 1233879] is a Grade I listed building originally built in the 10th century with later additions. It is constructed of coursed rubble with dressed coursed rubble and ashlar and slate roofs and consists of a tower, nave, north and south aisles, south porch and chancel. The church is located at the northern end of the rural settlement of Rampton and set within a surrounding churchyard. The church tower is visible throughout the village. The church is a surviving example of early medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular. It is of national importance.

5.4.171 The Grade I listed Gateway from Manor Farm to Churchyard, and attached walls 7m west of Manor Farmhouse, [NHLE 1276407] is situated directly east of the Church separating it the Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse [NHLE 1233878]. These listed heritage assets are screened by trees and vegetation to their south and by buildings in the village to the east, which forms part of their group setting. Other Grade II listed assets in Rampton include a row of 18th century cottages [NHLE 1276406] as well as a 19th century gateway to the west of Church of All Saints [NHLE 1233880] and 20th century gate piers to Rampton Hospital [NHLE 1473108]. The setting of the listed buildings comprises their rural village location and group value.

5.4.172 Non-designated assets associated with Rampton include the Manor House, [MNT15855] and [MNT5719]. A 16th century property [MNT25800] was demolished and replaced in the mid-19th century with a neo-Elizabethan building which included a designed garden [MNT26833], with the later house demolished after the Second World War. The garden would derive its significance and setting from its relationship with the later Manor House.

5.4.173 The Cable Route Corridor does not form part of the setting of the assets within Rampton and associated works would not impact on their significance. All of these assets have been scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Laneham

5.4.174 Laneham is a village and settlement in Nottinghamshire located west of the River Trent, approximately 2.5km south of the Cable Route Corridor and to the south-west of Cottam Power Station. The nearest listed building, Warehouse at Frogs Leap [NHLE 1233512], is located approximately 1.3km south of the Cable Route Corridor.

- 5.4.175 Within the village is one Grade I and eight Grade II listed buildings. The Church of St Peter [NHLE 1233511] is a Grade I listed building dating to the 12th century with later additions, of ashlar and dressed coursed rubble with lead roofs with parapets. The tower is 12th century with 15th century diagonal buttresses and battlements. The church is located within a surrounding churchyard bounded by mature trees, to the west of the village near the River Trent. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular, of national significance. The Grade II listed Manor Farmhouse and attached wall [NHLE 1276573] is located directly south of the church.
- 5.4.176 The Grade II listed buildings in Laneham include mostly post-medieval structures, constructed of red brick and pantile roofs. These include The Croft [NHLE 1233545], Willow Tree Cottage [NHLE 1233548], Willow Tree Farmhouse [NHLE 1233549], Binge Farmhouse [NHLE 1233547] as well as a barn [NHLE 1233546], a former smithy [NHLE 1276555], a warehouse [NHLE 1233512], and a 20th century War memorial [NHLE 1421786]. The setting of the buildings is their rural village location, and they are examples of medieval and post-medieval architecture in the local vernacular, which also highlight the agricultural history of the area.
- 5.4.177 The Cable Route Corridor does not form part of the setting of the assets within Rampton and associated works would not impact on their significance. All of these assets have been scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Torksey

- 5.4.178 The village of Torksey is located at least 1.2km east of the Cable Route Corridor and Order limits, on the right bank of the River Trent in Lincolnshire. It includes five listed heritage assets, including the Grade I listed Torksey Castle [NHLE 1064079] which is assessed under its scheduled status in this DBA.
- 5.4.179 Torksey Viaduct over River Trent [NHLE 1359456] is a Grade II* listed railway viaduct which spans the River Trent and its floodplain (**Plate 40**). It was built by the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company in the mid-19th century. The western section of the viaduct, spanning the river, comprises two box girder sections supported by a central masonry pier. The eastern section crosses the floodplain and consists of twenty spans carried on trestles formed of hollow cast-iron columns. The setting of the viaduct is defined by its position across the River Trent and relationship with the former railway line. The listed structure is of national importance, deriving its significance as one of the earliest examples of box girder construction by the engineer John Fowler, representing a complex early railway structure with three different engineering solutions to address the ground and environmental conditions. It remains largely unaltered with the condition of its legibility contributing to its significance.
- 5.4.180 Situated in the village is the Church of St Peter [NHLE 1064078] with the churchyard fronting the A156. The church is a Grade II* listed building of early 13th century date with later additions, partly rebuilt in the 19th century. Within the churchyard is a Grade II listed, 18th century gravestone [NHLE

1147328]. The setting of the church is defined by its location in the village, with the River Trent to the west. Its historical association with Torksey contributes to its significance as an asset of national importance. A Grade II listed building, the 18th century Paddocks Castle View [**NHLE 1359495**], is located to the immediate south-west of the church. Other listed assets are situated further to the south: the White Swan Inn [**NHLE 1064105**], White Swan Farmhouse [**NHLE 1147157**] and associated barn and pigeoncote [**NHLE 1064106**], and the 19th century canal lock and bridge [**NHLE 1147315**].

5.4.181 The landscape within the Cable Route Corridor to the west does not contribute to the setting and significance of the assets within Torksey, including the viaduct, with associated works having no impact upon how they are appreciated or experienced. They are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**].

Brampton

5.4.182 Located approximately 1.4km south of the Cable Route Corridor, Brampton is a hamlet which includes five Grade II listed 18th and 19th century red brick buildings: Manor Farmhouse [**NHLE 1064084**], The Hermitage [**NHLE 1064083**], Priory Cottage [**NHLE 1064082**], Richards-Havercross Cottages [**NHLE 1064081**] and The Beeches [**NHLE 1064080**]. The Grade II listed buildings in these villages are examples of the post-medieval local vernacular and highlight the agricultural history of the area. The setting of the buildings is their village location, with their group value and historical relationship with the hamlet.

5.4.183 The landscape within the Cable Route Corridor does not contribute to the setting and significance of the assets within Brampton, with associated works for the Scheme having no impact upon them. They are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**].

Summary of Assessment of Listed Assets within Settlements

5.4.184 **Table 6** lists the settlements identified within the study areas with groups of listed assets, identifying those that have been scoped in or out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**].

Table 6: Settlements Assessment for ES Chapter

Settlement	Scheme Proximity	Potential Impact	Further Assessment
Willoughton	2.8km north of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Corringham	1.2km north-west of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Spital in the Street	2.8km north-east of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Heapham	850m west of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Upton	1.4km south-west of the Principal Site and west of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
Willingham by Stow	1km to the west of the Cable Route Corridor & 200m from access route	No change	All assets scoped out, bar 14 High Street [NHLE 1064029], which is scoped in.
Stow	500m south of the Cable Route Corridor & 200m from access route	No change	All assets scoped out, bar Manor Farmhouse [NHLE 1359486], which is scoped in.
Sturton by Stow	2km south of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
Marton	500m north of the Cable Route Corridor & 100m from access route	No change	All assets scoped in, bar No. 21 and attached barn [NHLE 1146594], which is scoped out.
Gate Burton	over 1km north of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
Littleborough	1.5km north of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
North Leverton with Habbleshthorpe	2.5km north-west of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
South Leverton	2.5km west of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
Treswell	2km west of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
Rampton	800m south-west of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
Laneham	1.3-2.5km south of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
Torksey	1.2km east of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out

Settlement	Scheme Proximity	Potential Impact	Further Assessment
Brampton	1.4km to the south of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out

Within the 3-5km Study area of the Principal Site

5.4.185 A number of nationally important Grade I and Grade II* designated heritage assets are within the 3 - 5km study area of the Principal Site. These include three Grade I and six Grade II* listed buildings, with some falling within the ZTV as shown in **Figure 2**. The ZTV highlights possible intervisibility between the Scheme and the heritage assets but does not necessarily mean there is an impact upon the setting and significance of the assets.

The Church of St Martin [NHLE 1064159], Grade I

5.4.186 The church is located approximately 4.8km north-west of the Principal Site. The church dates to the 11th century with later additions and alterations, built in coursed limestone rubble. The church incorporates a west tower constructed of three stages, separated by string courses, stepped buttresses and a pinnacled top designed to be visible in the surrounding landscape. The church is located along a narrow lane off the High Street within a churchyard containing a number of upstanding grave monuments including a scheduled cross [NHLE 1018291] enclosed by a masonry rubble wall and hedge. The setting of the church includes churchyard, parish and surrounding agricultural fields as a rural parish church contributing to its national importance.

5.4.187 The ZTV indicates the asset may have limited intervisibility with the Scheme although any views would be incidental as the Principal Site does not contribute to the setting and significance of the asset, with associated works having no impact upon it. The asset is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The Church of St Alkmund [NHLE 1063375], Grade I

5.4.188 The church in Blyborough is a Grade I listed building located approximately 4.3km north of the Principal Site. The church dates to the early 13th century with later additions and alteration including restoration and partial rebuilding in 1877. The church is built in coursed limestone and ironstone rubble with slate roof with red ridge tiles with a small squat west tower which was not designed to be widely visible in the landscape with any intervisibility with other churches. The Church is set within its churchyard which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments enclosed by a masonry wall and shelterbelt of mature trees. Its setting is rural and largely isolated from other development bar a small number of buildings including the neighbouring dwelling Blyborough Hall [NHLE 1063376] Grade II*. The church is of national importance derived from archaeological interest relating to Medieval fabric including part of an Anglo-Saxon funerary slab, as well as materials relating to later phases including the post-medieval restoration. The church also has strong architectural interest in its fine masonry detailing and has historic interest as the centre of religious and administrative life within the parish.

5.4.189 The church is located outside the ZTV with no potential for intervisibility with the Principal Site due to the intervening distance and screening from the shelter belt of trees and planted avenue to the south of the church. The

Principal Site does not make any contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Norton Place [NHLE 1359423], Grade I

5.4.190 Norton Place is a Grade I listed building located approximately 3.5km north-east of the Principal Site, within the Grade II listed registered park and garden of the same name [NHLE 1470334]. Norton Place was built in 1776 by John Carr in the neo-classical style and comprises two storeys plus attics in ashlar with a slate roof hidden behind a parapet. The setting of the house includes its location within the designed landscape of the registered park and garden. Norton Place is of national importance for its architectural interest as a high-status masonry building and a good example of the neo-classical style.

5.4.191 The asset is located outside of the ZTV having no intervisibility with the Principal Site due to the intervening distance and screening from planting. The Principal Site makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The Church of All Saints [NHLE 1317137], Grade II*

5.4.192 The church is a Grade II* listed building located in Pilham approximately 3.5km north-west of the Principal Site. The church was built in the mid-18th century with later additions in the 19th century, in limestone with a west tower which is visible in the immediate surrounding landscape though limited due to its low height with no intervisibility with other churches. The church's setting includes its churchyard which contains a number of upstanding grave monuments, occupying a central and slightly elevated position within the village. The church is of national importance due to its architectural and historic interest.

5.4.193 The church is partially located within the ZTV with any views to or from the Scheme being incidental rather than designed. Where these views exist, they are mostly screened and obscured by intervening settlement and hedgerows and variations in the topography. The Principal Site makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Blyborough Hall [NHLE 1063376], Grade II*

5.4.194 Blyborough Hall is a Grade II* listed building located approximately 4.3km north of the Principal Site. The country house was built in the early 18th century with 19th and 20th century additions and comprises two and three storeys in rendered brick with slate roofs. The setting of the asset includes the surrounding gardens and planted avenue which contribute to the aesthetic interest of the house. The asset is of national importance due to its architectural interest.

5.4.195 The Hall is located outside of the ZTV with no potential for intervisibility with the Principal Site due to the intervening distance and screening. The

Principal Site makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Bridge over Lakes at Norton Place [NHLE 1165038], Grade II*

5.4.196 The bridge is a Grade II* listed structure located approximately 3.2km east of the Principal Site. The bridge was constructed in 1776 by John Carr and comprises a hump-backed 3-span bridge with curved abutments with three semi-circular arches. The setting of the bridge includes the lake and surrounding designed landscape of the Registered Park and Garden [NHLE 1470334]. The bridge is of national importance due to its historic, architectural and aesthetic value as a feature of the historic landscape.

5.4.197 The bridge is located outside of the ZTV with no intervisibility with the Principal Site due to the intervening distance and screening. The Principal Site makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Gateway, Entrance Lodges and Wall to Fillingham Castle [NHLE 1309134], Grade II*

5.4.198 This asset is a Grade II* listed structure located approximately 3.6km south-east of the Principal Site, off Ermine Street. The asset comprises a gateway with attached lodges and walls in limestone ashlar and wrought iron gates in the neo-Gothic style dated 1775. The setting of the asset relates to the principal estate building, Fillingham Castle [NHLE 1166045] Grade I, surrounding parkland (the grade II registered park and garden of Fillingham Castle [NHLE 1000977]) and the asset's location along the major historic roadway which reflect its function as the original principal entrance to the estate. The gateway, entrances lodges and walls are of national importance due to their architectural and historic interest in addition to group value with the castle, parkland and other features of the post-medieval estate.

5.4.199 The asset is located outside of the ZTV, with no intervisibility with the Principal Site due to the intervening distance and topography. The Principal Site makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Manor House [NHLE 1165919], Grade II*

5.4.200 Located in Cammeringham, the Manor House is a Grade II* listed building approximately 4.8km south of the Principal Site. The Manor House dates to the mid-12th century with 18th and 19th century alterations and additions, comprising two storeys plus attics in limestone ashlar and coursed rubble with pantile roof. The setting of the manor includes the surrounding landscaped gardens which contain a partially intact Medieval moat. The Manor House is of national importance derived from its archaeological interest as a structure which contains Medieval fabric in addition to materials relating to a number of phases throughout the post-medieval period, as well as its historic interest associated with the Medieval manorial estate.

5.4.201 The asset is located outside of the ZTV with no intervisibility with the Principal Site due to the intervening distance and screening from existing development. The Principal Site makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

The Church of St Michael and All Angels [NHLE 1063342], Grade II*

5.4.202 The church is a Grade II* listed building located approximately 4.8km south of the Principal Site in Cammeringham. The parish church dates to the 12th century with later alterations and additions, built in ironstone and limestone coursed rubble and ashlar, some red brick and pantile roofs. The church has a low west bell turret rather than a tower which is not visible in the wider landscape. The church is located on the main street set back in an enclosed churchyard with upstanding grave monuments which form the assets primary setting, which contributes to its significance as an asset of national importance.

5.4.203 The church is located outside the ZTV, with no potential for intervisibility with the Principal Site due to the intervening distance, screening from intervening trees and hedgerows and variations in the topography. The Principal Site makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset which is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Summary of Assessment of Listed Assets within the 3-5km Study area of the Principal Site

5.4.204 The Scheme and associated works will have no impact upon the setting and significance of the Grade I and Grade II* listed assets within the 3-5km study area. Some of the assets fall within the ZTV with potential for intervisibility with the Principal Site but any views would be incidental rather than planned or designed, with no historical relationship with the assets. All of these assets have been scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Registered Parks and Gardens

Within the Principal Site and Cable Corridor

5.4.205 There are no registered parks and gardens within the Order limits of the Principal Site or Cable Route Corridor.

Within the 3km Study area

Fillingham Castle park and garden [NHLE 1000977] Grade II

5.4.206 The park and garden is located approximately 2.4km south-east of the Principal Site, extending eastwards across the outer extent of the 3km study area towards the A15 Ermine Street.

5.4.207 The Park is approximately 40ha in size and was laid out around Fillingham Castle [NHLE 1166045], built between 1760 and 1770. The Park includes a kitchen garden and stables as well as lawns and parkland. A raised terrace

was added around the Castle in the late 18th or early 19th century. The registered park and garden includes woodlands with dense screening on the asset's western boundary along Middle Street, but a gap in the trees for the landscaped view westwards towards the village.

5.4.208 There are avenues on east-west and north-south axis, providing views across the landscape, notably to the west and the village of Fillingham. The setting of the park comprises its position around Fillingham Castle, and the park's heritage interest derives from the connection to the Castle as well as a surviving post-medieval designed landscape. The Park is of regional significance due to its historic and design interest as an 18th century landscape surrounding a mid-18th century Gothic style castle.

5.4.209 The landscape within the Principal Site to the north-west makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset and associated works for the Scheme would have no impact upon it. The asset is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Norton Place [NHLE 1470334] Grade II

5.4.210 This registered park and garden is located approximately 2.8km north-east of the Site, extending beyond into the 3-5km study area. The Park was laid out in around 1772, to the design of Thomas White. The parkland emphasises naturalism, although formal features are present in shelter belts called the Top Walk and Bottom Walk. The main entrance to the park is on the western boundary, along the former Ermine Street. The Grade I listed country house, Norton Park [NHLE 1359423], within the 3-5km study area, is set in the northern part of the park. The Park is bordered by mature trees and hedges on the south and west sides and views from the house are principally to the south over the park. The Park is of regional significance derived from its historic and design interest as well as its group value with the associated listed buildings and structures to which it relates within the landscaped grounds.

5.4.211 The landscape within the Principal Site to the south-west makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the asset and associated works for the Scheme would have no impact upon how it is appreciated or understood. The asset is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Summary of Registered Park & Garden Assessment

5.4.212 The Scheme and associated works will have no impact upon the setting and significance of the two registered park and gardens identified, with no impact upon how they are experienced or appreciated. Both of the assets have been scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Stand-Alone Listed Heritage Assets

5.4.213 There are various listed heritage assets within the 3km study area that are not located within the conservation areas or settlement clusters. These are reviewed in the following paragraphs.

Corringham Windmill [NHLE 1359417] Grade II

5.4.214 This listed asset is located in a field just to the north of the A631, some 180m from the north-west edge of the Principal Site and is the nearest listed building to the Principal Site. The structure is a partially extant three storey brick tower mill dating to the early 19th century standing alone in an agricultural field. Disused since 1908 it was converted in 1993 to house owl boxes. It derives its significance from its architectural and historical interest. The setting of the windmill is defined by its location and its historical association as a wayfinder to the village of Corringham to the west, within the rural landscape, which contributes to its significance. The structure's original height would have given it prominence in the surrounding relatively flat environment, but that has been diminished by the loss of its roof and sails with limited visibility along the main road.

5.4.215 Due to the potential impacts for change to the windmill's setting and significance from the proximity of the Principal Site and associated works, this asset is scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Church of St Chad [NHLE 1309029], Grade I Listed

5.4.216 Located on Common Lane, within 200m to the north-east of the Order limits of the Principal Site, the church acts as a focal landmark in the small settlement of Harpswell. Dating to the 11th century, with later modifications, the building is constructed of limestone rubble with an Anglo-Saxon west facing squat tower. It retains architectural, archaeological and historic interest of national importance.

5.4.217 The church is associated with the non-designated asset [MLI50422] recorded as an early medieval possible holy spring, indicating that the site of the church has earlier origins with pre-Christian rituals associated with a number of springs along the limestone escarpment.

5.4.218 The church sits on elevated land with a sloping grass verge rising from the lane, which contributes strongly to its immediate setting. The west tower of the church faces towards the former medieval village and Harpswell Hall [NHLE 1019068], affording views, altering seasonally through the trees opposite the church, across the historic landscape distinguishable with the former avenue that once linked the Hall with the church, forming a strong element of the church's wider setting contributing to its significance (**Plate 13**).



Plate 13: View westwards across the historic landscape of the former medieval village of Harpswell and former avenue leading to Harpswell Hall marked by surviving trees to the left.

5.4.219 Due to the proximity of this asset to the Principal Site, along with its historical setting and planned views, the Grade I listed Church of St Chad [NHLE 1309029] is scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Glentworth Hall [NHLE 1063348] Grade II* & Nos 1 to 4 Hall Cottages [NHLE 1166094] Grade II

5.4.220 To the north-west of Glentworth village, outside Glentworth Conservation Area, is Glentworth Hall [NHLE 1063348] a Grade II* listed building located approximately 1km south and south-east of the Principal Site. The hall was originally built around 1566 and is a prominent landmark visible from Middle Street at the top of the escarpment. A deer park [MLI50659] designed in the 16th century to accompany the Hall extends westwards into the Principal Site.

5.4.221 In the mid-18th century, the property underwent substantial alterations with a new Georgian façade facing eastwards, rather than westwards. The hall is set within surrounding grounds, with associated outbuildings to the north including the Grade II listed 18th century former stable block (Nos 1 to 4 Hall Cottages) [NHLE 1166094]. The 18th century alterations included the redesign of the gardens and parkland of Glentworth Hall [MLI98355] by James Paine, with landscaping of lake and tree-belts facing east with the park becoming redundant with the reorientation of the house. The Hall is an early surviving example of an early post-medieval hall, with an 18th century

front, while the Grade II listed buildings are examples of 18th and 19th century architecture in the local vernacular.

5.4.222 The Hall is depicted on the 1813 parish map of Glentworth (**Plate 14**) with the stable block next to the fish pond and the village to the south-east.



Plate 14: Sketch of the Parish of Glentworth in the County of Lincoln 1813, with the Hall located west of the fishpond. © Lincolnshire Archives

5.4.223 Glentworth Hall [**NHLE 1063348**] has national importance as a building of architectural and historical significance. Its setting includes its immediate grounds and gardens, with their reorientation towards the village of Glentworth. Whilst the façade of the property now faces eastwards, away from the Scheme, the wider setting of the Hall includes the earlier parkland to the west within the Principal Site. The western façade of the house also includes fenestration affording original planned views out over the earlier designed landscape (**Plate 15 and 29**).



Plate 15 : View westwards across the historic landscape of the former parkland of Glentworth Hall towards the Principal Site.

- 5.4.224 Due to the potential for change to the Hall's setting and significance from the Scheme, this asset is scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].
- 5.4.225 The former stable block, Nos 1 to 4 Hall Cottages [NHLE 1166094], derives its significance from its historical association with the Hall as well as its architectural features. Its setting is defined by its location and proximity to the Hall which contributes to its significance. This asset is scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

RAF Officers' Mess [NHLE 1435888], Grade II Listed

- 5.4.226 A Grade II listed former RAF Officers' Mess [NHLE 1435888] built in 1935 is located at RAF Hemswell about 750m to the east of the Principal Site. The asset includes a tall one-storey principal range with a long frontage of thirteen bays, attached to two-storey flanking wings by short single-storey corridors. The main entrance and elevation of the building is orientated south-west towards the Principal Site.
- 5.4.227 The setting of the former RAF Officers' mess comprises the site of the former RAF Hemswell to the north-east. The building is a well-preserved neo-Georgian style building which formed part of the post-1934 military Expansion Period in the lead up to the Second World War. The building is of regional significance due to its architectural and historic interest.

5.4.228 The setting of the building is defined by the extent of the former airfield. This relationship will not be affected by the Scheme; therefore this asset is scoped out of further assessment in in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Fillingham Castle [NHLE 1166045], Grade I

5.4.229 Set apart from the village of Fillingham and outside the Fillingham Conservation Area, is Fillingham Castle [NHLE 1166045], a Grade I listed country house. It is located on the Lincoln escarpment approximately 2.4km south-east of the Principal Site and situated within the Grade II registered park and garden [NHLE 1000977]. The castle is a country house built in the late 18th century in the Gothick style with limestone ashlar and coursed limestone rubble. It is two storeys and a five bay front orientated south, with a projecting central bay and central doorway. The setting of Fillingham Castle comprises the surrounding Grade II 18th century landscaped park [NHLE 1000977] on a prominent position on the Lincoln Edge with designed landscape views overlooking the village which contributes to its significance. Designed possibly by John Carr for Sir Cecil Wray and built in 1770, the Castle is of national importance due to its architectural and historical interest.

5.4.230 Within the associated parkland there are various Grade II listed buildings including an 18th century garden gateway [NHLE 1166080] of limestone rubble and wrought iron. The wrought iron gates have delicate ornate foliage, dado and a crest of the Wray family. An 18th century limestone haybarn at Castle Farm [NHLE 1063347] and an 18th century limestone rubble range comprising a stable block, outbuilding and attached cottage [NHLE 1359849] are located to the north of Fillingham Castle. An 18th century gateway [NHLE 1063346], possibly designed by John Carr is located to the north of the registered park, comprising a large central pointed archway with flanking battlemented projections, of coursed limestone rubble. Fragmentary gate piers of 18th century date are also located within Fillingham Castle grounds [NHLE 1253553]. The setting of these listed buildings and structures is their position around Fillingham Castle and the associated parkland. Their regional importance is derived from their architectural and historic interest as well as their setting within the park and their group value as ancillary buildings and structures in relation to the Castle.

5.4.231 The designed landscape views and setting of the Castle include its position within the grounds of the registered park and its prominent position on the escarpment from the village with the fields and lake. Its relationship to the village is not only aesthetic but also historical contributing to the significance of the Castle.

5.4.232 The landscape within the Principal Site makes no contribution to the setting or significance of Fillingham Castle or the heritage assets situated with it in the park, with no impact on how they are experienced or understood. Views of the Principal Site would be incidental from the asset and do not comprise part of the planned views which designed in relation to the village. As there is no potential impact upon Fillingham Castle it is scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

2, Glentworth Road [NHLE 1359479], Grade II

- 5.4.233 The village of Kexby is located over 1km to the north and west of the Cable Route Corridor Order limits. Within the village is Grade II listed 2, Glentworth Road [NHLE 1359479], an 18th century red brick house. The setting of the building is defined by its location within the village and relationship to the historic settlement of Kexby.
- 5.4.234 The works and access associated with the Cable Route Corridor will have no potential to impact upon the setting and significance of the asset, scoping it out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Stow Park Station [NHLE 1064058] and Signal Box [NHLE 1146606], Grade II

- 5.4.235 These two heritage assets are located opposite each other across the Great Northern railway line, just to the south of Till Bridge Lane [MLI50575], approximately 200m from the Order limits of the Cable Route Corridor. The station building and signal box (**Plate 33**), are no longer serving their original purpose with the station closed in 1961, whilst the signal box ceased functioning in 2014 when the when the rail route was upgraded. The buildings derive their significance from their architectural features and immediate setting with the railway line and with their proximity to each other, contributing to the other's interest as group value.
- 5.4.236 Works and access routes associated with the Cable Route Corridor have the potential for temporary construction impacts upon the setting and significance of these two assets. These two assets are therefore scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Church of St Edith [NHLE 1146742] Grade I

- 5.4.237 The Church of St Edith is situated approximately 1.4km from the Cable Route Corridor Order limits. Dating to the mid-12th century, the church is contemporary with the development of the medieval settlement of Coates. The church is set within a surrounding churchyard, which includes, to the south, a Grade II listed 18th century monument [NHLE 1064065]. The church is a surviving example of medieval architecture, constructed in the local vernacular, with the list description stating it retains the only intact rood screen and loft in Lincolnshire. It also comprises a west bell turret (**Plate 16**).
- 5.4.238 The western element of Coates medieval village, scheduled monument [NHLE 1016979], is situated adjacent to the churchyard along with a moated manorial complex which once extended to the east enclosing the church. The setting of the church is defined primarily by its spatial relationship with the churchyard and historically with the medieval settlement of Coates. Views to the north of the church have been diminished by the presence of modern farm buildings (**Plate 17**).

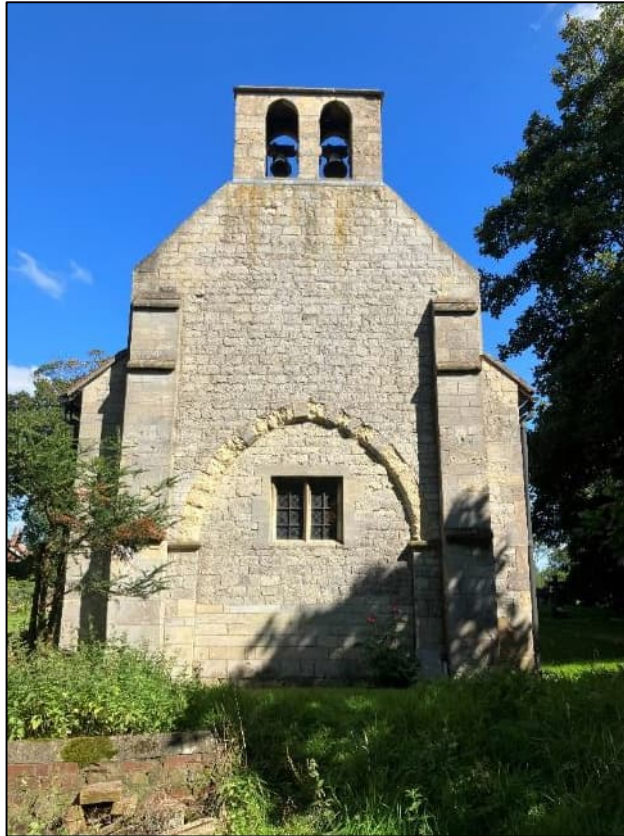


Plate 16: West bell turret of St Edith's Church



Plate 17: Modern farm buildings immediately north of St Edith's Church

5.4.239 The landscape within the Cable Route Corridor makes no contribution to the setting and significance of the church and the works will have no change upon how the asset is understood or experienced. The asset is therefore scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Church of Holy Trinity [NHLE 1212380] and Font [NHLE 1370089], Grade II

- 5.4.240 These two assets are encircled by the Order limits for the Cable Route Corridor, though not within the Scheme. The heritage assets are located in the village of Cottam, with an access route utilising the road through the village to their east and the Cable Route Corridor further away to their north and west. The church has origins dating to the 12th century, with later restorations in the late 19th century including a small bellcote on the western gable. The Font is located half a metre east of the church's south porch and dates to the 14th century. The church is located on land west of the rear of private properties, limiting access, and the building is derelict and partly in ruins. Their immediate setting within the churchyard contributes to their significance.
- 5.4.241 The Scheme does not form part of the setting of these assets and makes no contribution to their significance. Their location is obscured by properties to their east, screening them from the access route to the Cable Route Corridor. Views west or north towards the Scheme would be incidental, largely screened by trees and vegetation.
- 5.4.242 The Cable Route Corridor and associated works would not alter the setting and significance of these assets but there may be the potential for temporary construction impacts, and they are scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Summary of Stand-Alone Listed Heritage Assets

- 5.4.243 **Table 7** summaries the listed designated assets within the 3km study area which do not fall within conservation areas or settlement clusters, identifying those that have been scoped in or out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Table 7: Designated Listed Heritage Assets Assessment for ES Chapter

Listed Heritage Asset	Scheme Proximity	Potential Impact	Further Assessment
Corringham Windmill [NHLE 1359417] Grade II	Within 180m of the Principal Site	Possible alterations to setting	Scoped in
Church of St Chad [NHLE 1309029] Grade I	Within 200m north-east of the Principal Site	Possible alterations to setting and views	Scoped in
Glentworth Hall [NHLE 1063348] Grade II*	Within 1km of the Principal Site	Possible alterations to setting and views	Scoped in
Nos 1 to 4 Hall Cottages (former stable block at Glentworth Hall) [NHLE 1166094] Grade II	Within 1km of the Principal Site	Possible alterations to setting and views	Scoped in
RAF Officers' Mess [NHLE 1435888] Grade II	750m to the north-east of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Fillingham Castle [NHLE 1166045] Grade I & associated Grade II buildings	2.4km south-east of the Principal Site	No change	Scoped out
Church of St Edith [NHLE 1146742] Grade I	1.4km south-east of the Cable Route Corridor	No change	Scoped out
Stow Park Station [NHLE 1064058] and Signal Box [NHLE 1146606], Grade II	Within 200m of the Cable Route Corridor Order limits	Possible alterations to setting and views	Scoped in
2, Glentworth Road [NHLE 1359479] Grade II	Over 1.2km from the Cable Route Corridor Order limits	No change	Scoped out

Listed Heritage Asset	Scheme Proximity	Potential Impact	Further Assessment
Church of Holy Trinity [NHLE 1212380] and Font [NHLE 1370089] Grade II	Within 200m of the Cable Route Corridor Order limits access route	Possible alterations to setting and views	Scoped in

5.5 Non-designated Heritage Assets

- 5.5.1 A total of 422 non-designated heritage assets have been identified within the 1km study area from HER data and archaeological evaluation. This includes 55 non-designated heritage assets within the Principal Site and 23 within the Cable Route Corridor. Forty-two findspots are also recorded on the HERs, of which one is located within the Principal Site and one within the Cable Route Corridor.
- 5.5.2 Surviving non-designated heritage assets within the Order limits have the potential to be affected by the Scheme, either through physical impact or through changes to their setting.
- 5.5.3 The following non-designated heritage assets are recorded by the HERs within the Order limits and are scoped out of further assessment as they represent the locations of former assets that no longer survive within the Scheme, such as findspots of artefacts that have been removed from their original locations:
- The findspot of Mesolithic flints [MLI51357];
 - The findspot of post-medieval metal objects [MLI51093];
 - Part of a polished stone axe [MLI51341];
 - Medieval potter [MNT11671];
 - Romano - British pottery [MNT11670]; and
 - Post-medieval finds [MNT11672].

Principal Site

Built Heritage

Extant Post-medieval Farm Buildings

- 5.5.4 The Principal Site is dotted with historic 19th century farmsteads, some remaining extant or with partial loss. The rural landscape contributes to the significance of the buildings as historic farms although modern farm buildings may have diminished the contribution that their setting makes to their significance.
- 5.5.5 Nine post-medieval farm buildings in varying states of survival are situated within the Principal Site including Harpswell Low Farm [MLI97809], Harpswell Grange [MLI118025], Hermitage Low Farm [MLI118028], Billyards Farm (Low Farm) [MLI118029], Glentworth Grange [MLI118040], Manor Farm, Heapham [MLI118062], Heapham Cliff, Heapham [MLI118063], Grange Farm (Heapham grange) [MLI118064] and South View, Heapham [MLI118065].
- 5.5.6 The significance of these assets is derived from their historical, architectural and archaeological interest which is of local significance. Their agricultural setting and their interrelationship with other farmsteads and settlements of the period also contributes to their significance.

- 5.5.7 Some of these farmsteads are within or overlap embedded design setbacks, or buffers, within the Principal Site but outside the Order limits. Whilst they would not be physically impacted by works or infrastructure associated with the Scheme, they may still incur impacts which alter their setting or wider buried archaeological remains.
- 5.5.8 The Scheme has the potential to result in impacts to the setting of these assets and associated archaeological remains. Consequently, they are scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Archaeological Remains & Features

Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC001]

- 5.5.9 A Late Iron Age to Romano-British rural settlement or farmstead [AEC001] was identified in Field 3 by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation. Two groups of rectilinear enclosure, one with internal subdivisions and associated curvilinear features were recorded demonstrating reasonably good correlation with the geophysical survey, although several additional gullies not identified as geophysical anomalies were recorded. Artefacts recovered from the excavated features comprise pottery spanning the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods, animal bone, a small number of iron objects and a fragment from a rotary quern. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and the potential to contribute to the understanding of the pattern and types of Romano-British settlement, agricultural regimes and farming economy of the site.
- 5.5.10 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC002]

- 5.5.11 Complex of rectilinear enclosures with associated occupation layers and pits representing Late Iron Age to Romano-British rural settlement or farmstead [AEC002] was recorded in Field 4. The features generally corresponded well with the results of the geophysical survey, although a small number of gullies and pits not identified by the geophysics suggest a greater density of features may survive. Pottery, animal bone, CBM, fired clay and metal work including a 3rd century copper alloy coin indicate that the site was occupied during the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods with a focus in the mid-late Romano-British period. A residual Neolithic flint arrowhead and possible flint blades recovered from later Romano-British features provide some evidence for earlier transient activity. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and the potential to contribute to the understanding of the extent of human activity across the drainage catchment of the River Trent during the Neolithic and the pattern of Romano-British rural settlement activity.
- 5.5.12 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Extant earthwork Ridge and Furrow [AEC003 and AEC042]

- 5.5.13 Extant, but poorly surviving medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow identified by aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping and geophysical surveys at the northern end of Field 16 [AEC003]. Earthwork ridge and furrow also survives in Field 55 [AEC042], north of Harpswell Low Farm. The significance of these assets is derived from their archaeological and historic interest, which in Field 16 has been compromised by poor preservation as a consequence of modern ploughing.
- 5.5.14 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to these assets as a result they are scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC004]

- 5.5.15 In Field 31, a complex of ditches and gullies were recorded forming a regular arrangement of rectilinear ditches with possible enclosures, curvilinear gullies, and discrete pits between them [AEC004]. The enclosures represent a Romano-British farmstead, with stratigraphic relationships between features providing evidence for two phases of occupation. Pottery recovered from the features suggests that this farmstead originated in the early to middle Romano-British period with the principal phase of activity being of middle–late Romano-British date. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and the potential to contribute to the understanding of the Romano-British settlement patterns, the types of rural settlements and agricultural regimes within the landscape and the farming economy of the site.
- 5.5.16 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to the buried archaeological remains comprising this asset. It is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC005]

- 5.5.17 A Late Iron Age to Romano-British farmstead [AEC005] was defined by a cluster of interconnected and overlapping rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, gullies and pits, identified in Fields 139 and 140. The features excavated during the trial trench evaluation correspond well with the geophysical survey results, although a number of additional features in some trenches suggest a greater density of archaeology may survive. Artefacts including animal bone and pottery spanning the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, were recovered with a focus towards the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and the potential to contribute to the understanding of the pattern and types of Romano-British, agricultural regimes and farming economy of the site.
- 5.5.18 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC006]

- 5.5.19 A small Romano-British enclosure complex [AEC006] was recorded by geophysical survey and confirmed by trial trench evaluation in Fields 45 and 47. Animal bone, CBM, fired clay, flint, shell, an iron rod and pottery predominantly of middle–late Romano-British period were excavated from the enclosure ditches and suggest that this settlement may be contemporary with the enclosures recorded in Fields 139 and 140. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and the potential to contribute to the understanding of Romano-British rural settlement activity within the region.
- 5.5.20 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC007]

- 5.5.21 In Field 55, east of Harpswell Low Farm, trial trench evaluation recorded a Romano-British farmstead [AEC007] comprising two small rectilinear enclosures linked by curvilinear gullies forming a boundary or track, with a small enclosure/ring ditch nearby. The excavated features largely corresponded with the results of the geophysical survey. The features produced a range of artefacts including pottery of middle–late Romano-British date, animal bone and fragments of a late 3rd to 4th-century AD copper alloy bracelet/armlet. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and its ability to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement patterns and agricultural economy of the period.
- 5.5.22 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC008]

- 5.5.23 A Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement complex [AEC008] comprising rectilinear and a D-shaped enclosures, with smaller ditches and gullies representing internal subdivisions was recorded in Field 62, demonstrating good correlation with results of the geophysical survey. Finds recovered from the excavated features included animal bone, fired clay, worked flint, shell and craft items including a spindle whorl, stone pounder and a whetstone. Pottery recovered mainly dated to the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British, although the D-shaped enclosure produced material of a later middle to late Romano-British date. The asset's significance is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and the potential to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement activity in the region.
- 5.5.24 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to the buried archaeological remains comprising this asset. It is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC009]

- 5.5.25 A complex farmstead [AEC009], comprising a broadly rectangular arrangement of ditches and gullies defining regular cell-like enclosures and fields, was recorded to the east of a high point in the local topography in Field 68 and the eastern side of Field 60. A smaller number of discrete and clustered pits and postholes and dumps of possible midden material were recorded among the enclosures, while three crop-drying ovens were recorded beyond the southern edge of the settlement. The results of the trial trench evaluation correlated well with those of the earlier aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping and geophysical surveys, suggesting that the enclosure represents a complex farmstead. Artefacts recovered dated to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, with fragments of Middle Iron Age pottery suggesting a possible earlier phase of settlement. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and the potential to contribute to the understanding of Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement activity within the region.
- 5.5.26 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to the buried archaeological remains comprising this asset. It is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC010]

- 5.5.27 In the centre of Field 60, a large 'L-shaped' complex of rectilinear enclosures [AEC010] was recorded during the trial trench evaluation, showing good correlation with archaeological anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. A crop-drying oven and a gravel surface provided evidence for the processing of arable crops. Artefacts recovered from the excavated features included pottery dated to the middle to late Romano-British period, animal bone, CBM, fired clay and single pieces of cement, glass, shale and iron, as well as two fragments of human bone. The remains are interpreted as representing a Romano-British complex farmstead and appear to correlate with previously undated cropmarks [MLI51010]. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and its ability to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement patterns and agricultural economy of the period.
- 5.5.28 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset. Consequently, it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC011]

- 5.5.29 A dense and complex cluster of ditches, gullies, pits, postholes and evidence for a timber-built structure were recorded in Fields 49 and 54 [AEC011]. The remains represent multiple phases of rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures, interpreted as a Romano-British farmstead. The excavated features had a close correlation with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, although two ditches had no corresponding anomaly. Excavated features produced animal bone and pottery predominantly dated to the mid-late Romano-British period. The asset's significance is derived from its

archaeological and historic interest and the potential to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement activity in the region.

- 5.5.30 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset as a result it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC012]

- 5.5.31 To the southeast of Harpswell Grange, a series of connected enclosures with internal divisions and a possible trackway representing a probable farmstead or settlement complex [AEC012] were recorded in Field 87. Finds including middle to late Romano-British pottery, animal bone, a copper alloy coin (dated AD 343–48) and a fragment of shale bracelet/armlet were recovered. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and the potential to contribute to the understanding of Romano-British rural settlement activity within the region.
- 5.5.32 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complexes [AEC013; MLI53952 and AEC015]

- 5.5.33 The large Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement complex recorded within Fields 87 and 98 [AEC013] comprised a pattern of ditches and gullies forming a large rectangular enclosure with internal subdivisions, a possible penannular feature and a small number of pits. The features recorded generally corresponded well with the geophysical survey and cropmark evidence [MLI53952], with settlement remains extending across a 10ha area. The southern extent of the settlement was recorded in Fields 99 and 100 and formed a large sub-rectangular enclosure with smaller internal, curvilinear ditches and possible evidence for a structure [AEC015]. Finds recovered from across the two settlement enclosures included animal bone and pottery with smaller amounts of CBM, fired clay, slag, stone, shell, iron and copper alloy objects and two fragments of human bone. The pottery evidence suggest that the northern settlement enclosures probably originated in the Late Iron Age–early Romano-British period, with the southern enclosure being added during the mid-1st to early 2nd centuries AD, with both parts of the settlement remaining occupied until the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. The significance of the two assets is derived from their archaeological and historic interest and their ability to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement patterns, agricultural economy and metal working activity of the period.
- 5.5.34 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to the buried archaeological remains comprising these two assets. They are therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC014]

- 5.5.35 To the east of the Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement complex in Fields 87 and 98, a pattern of rectilinear ditches [AEC014] was recorded extending eastwards across Field 98. The features may represent a Late Iron Age to Romano-British field system contemporary with the settlement. Although part of the wider Late Iron Age and Romano-British agricultural landscape, the archaeological and historic interest derived from these remains is more limited when compared to that of the adjacent settlement sites but contributes to the understanding of the development and management of the Romano-British rural landscape.
- 5.5.36 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset. Consequently, it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of the ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC016]

- 5.5.37 In fields 102 and 106 a small group of enclosures, linear and curvilinear ditches and gullies corresponded with anomalies identified by geophysical survey. The remains may represent a Romano-British farmstead defined by ditches and gullies [AEC016], with finds spanning the Romano-British period, particularly the 1st to 2nd centuries AD recovered from the excavated features. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological interest and historic and the potential to contribute to the understanding of Romano-British rural settlement activity within the region.
- 5.5.38 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset as a result it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC017; MLI86409]

- 5.5.39 Evidence for a small Romano-British farmstead or rural settlement [AEC017] was recorded in Field 112. The cluster of small, 'cell-like' rectangular, ditched enclosures corresponded with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and a previous archaeological watching brief undertaken for the Caenby Corner to Gainsborough Replacement Gas Pipeline [MLI86409; ELI5070 and ELI5075]. The asset's significance is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and ability to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement activity in the region.
- 5.5.40 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset as a result it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC018]

- 5.5.41 The group of ditches defining a sub-rectangular settlement enclosure with internal subdivisions forming smaller enclosures and fields [AEC018] was recorded in Field 123. The remains corresponded well with a cluster of anomalies identified by geophysical survey and represents a long-lived farmstead with pottery spanning the entire Romano-British period. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic

interest and its ability to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement patterns and agricultural economy of the period.

- 5.5.42 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC014]

- 5.5.43 The large enclosure complex [AEC019] recorded in Fields 115 and 94, to the northeast of Glentworth Grange, represents a complex farmstead which originated the Late Iron Age–early Romano-British period and remained occupied into the later Romano-British period Romano-British. The rectangular enclosure and internal cell-like subdivisions corresponded well with anomalies identified by geophysical survey. The excavated evidence suggested that there were multiple inhabited spaces within the settlement rather than a single domestic focus. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and the potential to contribute to the understanding of the pattern and types of Romano-British, agricultural regimes and farming economy of the site.
- 5.5.44 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to the buried archaeological remains comprising this asset. It is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complexes [AEC020 and AEC020]

- 5.5.45 Two Late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosure complexes were recorded in Field 116 to the south of Glentworth Grange. The northern group of features comprised ditches and gullies defining abutting curvilinear enclosures with possible internal divisions, pits and hearths [AEC020]. The more ephemeral remains of a second, possibly shorter-lived or less intensively occupied settlement [AEC021], comprised a series of incomplete ditched enclosures, with smaller numbers of gullies, pits and concentrations of stone rubble in the southernmost enclosure ditch. Finds dating to the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods, including transitional wares, suggest that both settlements were contemporary with that recorded in Fields 115 and 94. The significance of assets is derived from their archaeological and historic interest and ability to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement activity in the region.
- 5.5.46 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to the buried archaeological remains comprising these two assets. They are therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC022]

- 5.5.47 The series of Romano-British settlement enclosures [AEC022] recorded at the foot of the Lincoln Cliff in Fields 131, 132 and 137, corresponded with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Sparse finds including pottery spanning the Romano-British period were recovered, with possible

focus of activity during the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. Evidence for earlier occupation activity was also recorded in the form of a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker) pit and residual prehistoric pottery found in later Romano-British features. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest with potentially rare evidence for Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker) and Romano-British settlement activity contributing to the understanding of regional settlement patterns.

- 5.5.48 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Possible Trackway and Field Boundaries [AEC023; MLI53954]

- 5.5.49 The possible trackway and associated a coaxial arrangement of subsidiary ditches [AEC023] recorded running parallel to the B1398 Middle Street, correlate with anomalies identified by geophysical survey in Fields 133 and 134 and which may represent the undated routeway [MLI53954] recorded by the LHER. The date and function of the features is uncertain as, with the exception of a single prehistoric flint flake, their fills were archaeologically sterile. The archaeological and historic interest of these features, and therefore their significance, would be dependent on conformation of their date and ability to contribute to the understanding of regional settlement and land use patterns.
- 5.5.50 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset. Consequently, it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Medieval Moated Site [MLI50291]

- 5.5.51 In the southwest corner of Field 124 trial trench evaluation recorded the remains of a medieval moated site [MLI50291] identified by geophysical and LiDAR surveys, historic mapping and the Lincolnshire HER. The remains of the eastern and southern extents of the moat, stone revetment wall foundations, moat platform with ground levelling/raising deposits or occupation layers, two robbed stone walls and a stone surface were recorded. Finds including animal bone, a fragment of medieval iron horseshoe, medieval – late medieval pottery, a medieval whetstone, an iron nail, fragments of roofing tile and a lump of fired clay were recovered from the moat and levelling layers. Environmental samples and borehole cores recovered from water-logged deposits in the moat rich in environmental evidence representative of the surrounding environment and development of the site through time. The significance of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest, with potential to inform the understanding of medieval settlement and land management, particularly the development of Glentworth prior to and during the creation of the deer park.
- 5.5.52 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to the buried archaeological remains comprising this asset. It is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Medieval Deer Park Pale [MLI54002]

- 5.5.53 To the north of the moated site in the centre of Field 123 the trial trenching recorded possible evidence for the medieval deer park pale [MLI54002] associated with Glentworth Hall as an east–west aligned ditch in several trenches. The buried remains of the park pale retain archaeological and historic interest derived from their ability to inform the understanding of the development of the medieval and post-medieval landscape prior to, during and after emparkment.
- 5.5.54 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Former Ridge and Furrow and Boundary Ditches [MLI86414]

- 5.5.55 The evidence for medieval settlement within the Principal Site has been recorded in the form of the buried remains of former ridge and furrow cultivation and boundary ditches recorded from 1940s aerial photographs. Ploughed out ridge and furrow and a field boundary ditch [MLI86414] recorded in Field 89 towards the centre of the Principal Site during an archaeological watching brief for the replacement gas main between Caenby Corner and Sturgate Airfield [ELI5075] provides evidence for the open field systems associated with the medieval settlement of Harpswell. Remains of this type are, however, common and widespread across the 1km study area and wider East Midlands region, holding historic and some archaeological and historic interest. The agricultural setting of the remains and their interrelationship with former medieval settlements provides an understanding of the medieval rural landscape.
- 5.5.56 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset as a result it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Demolished Post-medieval Farms [MLI118027, MLI118030, MLI118035 and MLI118061]

- 5.5.57 Evidence for post-medieval rural settlement is well represented within the Principal Site and illustrates the changing landscape of enclosed fields and scattered farmsteads of the period. Within the Principal Site the locations of four demolished post-medieval farms are recorded on 19th century historic mapping which include two unnamed outfarms near Harpswell [MLI118027] and [MLI118030], the Northland's Farm, Glentworth [MLI118035] and Heapham Grove Farm [MLI118061]. The buried remains of these farms hold archaeological and historic interest derived from their ability to inform the understanding of the distribution, layout, use domestic and economic activity and post-medieval farming practices. As a group they are common and well understood assets.
- 5.5.58 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to these assets, consequently they are scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Post-medieval Brick Kiln [MLI53950]

- 5.5.59 The possible site of a post-medieval brick kiln [MLI53950] is associated with a small wood named '*Brick Kiln Holt*' marked on historic Ordnance Survey maps and in documentary references, although no evidence for the kiln or brick making was identified during the trial trench evaluation. The value of the asset would be derived from its historic interest combined with the archaeological interest associated with any surviving buried evidence for the kiln and brick making technology.
- 5.5.60 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

RAF Sturgate [MLI50912] and Second World War Anti-aircraft and Searchlight Battery [MLI80678]

- 5.5.61 Modern military remains are recorded within the Principal Site, with the eastern end of the main runway and concrete taxiway and dispersals of the Second World War Sturgate airfield [MLI50912] on the western boundary and the buried remains of the complex of anti-aircraft and searchlight structures [MLI80678] within the northern boundary of the Principal Site.
- 5.5.62 The trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Scheme recorded made ground deposits used to consolidate parts of the runway and perimeter track, demolition layers, redeposited natural, a number of drains and buried tanks/structures associated with the airfield across Fields 33, 35, and 39. No evidence for the anti-aircraft search light battery was identified.
- 5.5.63 Although well documented and understood, these remains retain historic and archaeological interest derived from their potential to add to our understanding of the layout, use, technology and daily lives of the military personnel who served at the and their interrelationship as part of a wider military landscape during the Second World War.
- 5.5.64 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to these assets as a result they are scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Undated Enclosure [MLI53953]

- 5.5.65 In Field 108 trial trench evaluation recorded a post-medieval/modern ditch and wall corresponding with a previously undated enclosure [MLI53953] mapped by aerial photographs and geophysical survey. The remains may be associated with the wider post-medieval landscape of Harpswell Hall to the east of the Principal Site. The asset's significance is derived from their archaeological and historic interest having the potential to inform the understanding of Harpswell and the wider post-medieval landscape at a local level.
- 5.5.66 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset as a result it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Undated Crop/Soil Marks [MLI53951 and MLI54000]

- 5.5.67 The LHER records the location of two undated sets of crop/soil marks which may represent buried archaeological remains within the Principal Site. A linear trackway or boundary [MLI53951] is recorded crossing Fields 104 and 112, although no evidence for the features was recorded during the trial trench evaluation. In Field 124, a linear boundary [MLI54000] may have been recorded in the form of an undated ditch and associated tree throw during the trial trench evaluation. The significance of the buried archaeological deposits which comprise these assets has some archaeological and historic interest but is dependent on their date, function and state of preservation.
- 5.5.68 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to these assets as a result they are scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Cable Route Corridor

Built Heritage

Post-medieval Clapper Gate 31 [MNT27760]

- 5.5.69 A Clapper Gate 31 [MNT27760] is located within the Cable Route Corridor on the western side of the Trent. This asset is an example of a well-known and understood group of clapper gates along the navigable reaches of the river with its local significance derived from its limited historic and archaeological interest.
- 5.5.70 Located on, or very close to the Order limits of the Cable Route Corridor, there is the potential that the asset could be impacted by temporary works associated with the buried cable route. This asset is therefore scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Cottam Power Station [MNT25450]

- 5.5.71 Currently under a certificate of immunity from listing (1482644) until October 2027, Cottam Power Station is recorded as a non-designated heritage asset on the HER. It partially falls within the Order limits of the Cable Route Corridor. It forms part of the group of Trentside power stations and has some architectural and historical interest as an asset of local industrial significance. The power station dominates its rural setting, which makes some contribution to its significance and is visible from across most of the Cable Route Corridor (**Plates 41, 43 and 44**).
- 5.5.72 Due to the proximity of, and type of construction activities required within the Cable Route Corridor it is considered that there is the potential for impact to this asset through change to its setting. It is therefore scoped into assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Archaeological Remains & Features

Peat Deposits west of the River Trent [MNT27156]

- 5.5.73 The earliest evidence for possible human activity within the Cable Route Corridor comprises palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from buried peat deposits west of the River Trent [MNT27156]. The deposits are likely to date to the Neolithic period and have archaeological and historic interest derived from their potential to inform our understanding of woodland clearance, cultivation and settlement patterns within the Trent Valley and wider region during this period.
- 5.5.74 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset. Consequently, it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Till Bridge Lane Roman Road [MLI50575]

- 5.5.75 The major Roman road of Till Bridge Lane [MLI50575] runs southeast to northwest through the 1km study area, bisecting the Cable Route Corridor just east of Marton. The Roman road ran from Ermine Street to the north of Lincoln to the crossing of the Trent at Littleborough to reach *Segelocum*, before continuing to Doncaster. It formed a key overland route to Roman York, avoiding the wide ferry crossing of the River Humber. Within Lincoln, a 3rd century milestone was found which recorded the distance to *Segelocum*, indicating that this may have been an important route during the Roman period. Archaeological investigation during drainage works in 1959 recorded a part of the road suggesting that it was well preserved, stating that it was 'well built with a sound metalled surface'. The significance of the asset is therefore derived from its archaeological and historic interest, as an example of the network of roads established by the Romans which would have provided important transport links between Lincoln, *Segelocum* and the wider province. The potentially well surviving below ground remains of the road also have potential to demonstrate how such roads were constructed and whether their construction varied over time or in different parts of the country. The setting of this asset is defined by its location within a wider landscape of Roman settlement activity and the asset's association with other nearby Roman assets such as the Roman town of *Segelocum*, a Roman fort and multiple rural settlements located along the Roman road.
- 5.5.76 Depending on the scale and type of road crossing employed, installation of the cable connection may have potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Cropmark and Earthwork Features [AEC041]

- 5.5.77 Towards the northern end of the Cable Route Corridor, a group of ditches and earthwork hollows and banks of uncertain date [AEC041] were identified extending across the Cable Route Corridor and Heaton's Wood by the aerial photographic and LiDAR mapping undertaken for the Cottam 1 solar scheme. The features may either represent Late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosure ditches or post-medieval field boundaries and land drainage. The

significance of these features is uncertain but would be derived from their archaeological and historic interest and dependent on their date, function and state of preservation.

- 5.5.78 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset as a result it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Cropmark and Earthwork Features [AEC043]

- 5.5.79 A group of undated, broad shallow ditches, near Moor Bridge, that may represent a rectilinear enclosure measuring 160m x 120m [AEC043], on the northern side of a former field boundary, were identified from LiDAR imagery assessed for the Cottam 1 solar scheme. The feature may represent a former settlement enclosure or former field. The significance of these features is uncertain but would be derived from their archaeological and historic interest and dependent on their date, function and state of preservation.

- 5.5.80 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset as a result it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Possible Iron Age or Romano-British Field System [AEC028]

- 5.5.81 Undated ditches forming part of a possible Iron Age or Romano-British field system [AEC028] recorded by the Gate Burton Solar Project may be associated with the known Roman settlement sites in the vicinity [MLI52472]. The asset has significance derived from its archaeological and historic interest and ability to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement activity.

- 5.5.82 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset. Consequently, it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Late Iron Age or Romano-British Field System [AEC038]

- 5.5.83 In fields south of the A1500 Stow Park Road (West Burton Field Q9), linear ditches possibly representing fragmentary evidence for a Late Iron Age or Romano-British field system extend into the Cable Route Corridor [AEC038]. The field system is contemporary with a complex of intercutting rectilinear enclosures recorded by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the West Burton Solar Project and representing possible roadside settlement alongside the Tillbridge Lane Roman road. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and its ability to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement and land management. This significance may, however, be limited by the fragmentary nature of the excavated remains.

- 5.5.84 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British trackway and Field Boundaries [MLI52489]

- 5.5.85 Evidence for the Romano-British agricultural landscape has been recorded southeast of Marton in the form of a trackway and field boundaries [MLI52489] which may extend across the Cable Route Corridor. The buried archaeological deposits evidenced by the cropmarks may inform our understanding of the Roman rural economy, land use and management. Its significance is therefore derived from its archaeological and historic interest.
- 5.5.86 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset. Consequently, it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Circular Archaeological Anomalies [AEC030]

- 5.5.87 The cluster of circular archaeological anomalies, possibly representing evidence for later prehistoric or Romano-British round houses or barrows [AEC030], has significance derived from its archaeological and historic interest and the potential to inform the understanding of later prehistoric and/or Romano-British settlement activity.
- 5.5.88 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset as a result it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Iron Age or Romano-British Enclosure Complex [AEC031; MNT15983]

- 5.5.89 To the west of the River Trent, cropmarks of possible Iron Age or Romano-British date have been recorded in fields northwest of Cottam [MNT15983]. The cropmarks are indicative of a large curvilinear enclosure measuring approximately 180m long and 100m wide, within which were small circular enclosures, possibly roundhouses, and a linear feature, possibly a trackway to the east. Trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Gate Burton solar project recorded two oval enclosures [AEC031], although no other archaeological features were identified. No finds were recovered from the features, which may be geological in origin. If proven to be Iron Age or Romano-British settlement features, the remains would have significance derived from their archaeological and historic interest contributing to the understanding of settlement and land management during these periods.
- 5.5.90 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Cropmark Complex [MNT4983; AEC032 and AEC033]

- 5.5.91 A second extensive crop mark complex west Cottam [MNT4983] has been investigated by geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken for the proposed Gate Burton solar project. North of the railway line serving the former Cottam Power Station, previously undated cropmarks have been confirmed as a series of Romano-British ditches and gullies defining rectilinear enclosures, at least one ring gully, pits and a possible waterhole dated 1st - 4th centuries AD [AEC032]. To the south of the railway line, further Romano-British ditches representing a series of enclosures, trackways and field systems [AEC033] were recorded. The significance of these assets

derives from their archaeological and historic interest and potential contribution to the understanding of Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity and land management west of the River Trent and across the wider region.

- 5.5.92 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to the buried archaeological remains of these assets. They are therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Romano-British Settlement [AEC035]

- 5.5.93 To the west of the former Cottam Power Station, a dense concentration of archaeological features indicative of a small Romano-British settlement [AEC035] was recorded during the trial trench evaluation undertaken for the Gate Burton Energy Park. The features corresponded with a series of rectilinear enclosures identified from the geophysical survey. Finds recovered from the excavated features comprise animal bone, pottery, and CBM of Romano-British date. The significance of this asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest and its ability to inform the understanding of Romano-British settlement patterns and agricultural economy of the period.
- 5.5.94 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset as a result it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey [MLI125067]

- 5.5.95 The winter camp of the Viking Great Army is located on a prominent ridge and bluff overlooking a curve in the River Trent, just to the west of the A156, and extends into the Cable Route Corridor. Several thousand individuals overwintered in the camp between AD 872 and 873, including warriors, traders, craftworkers. Metal processing and trading was undertaken within the camp and extensive scatters of metalwork and coins have been found in the area. The Winter Camp consists of substantial areas of temporary settlement, evidenced by archaeological features identified during the Torksey Viking Project and early medieval metal working, along with a large number of artefacts. A 2012 geophysical survey investigated a north-south aligned linear transect across the Cable Route Corridor identifying geophysical anomalies of archaeological origin including a large, probable boundary or enclosure ditch, numerous sub-circular and sub-rectangular anomalies likely representing pits or sunken feature structures, evidence for medieval ridge and furrow agriculture and possible post-medieval field boundary ditches (Ref. 31). In the fields to the south of the cable Route Corridor, archaeological evidence has also indicated that Torksey remained inhabited following the departure of the Viking camp, with evidence of industrial activity and burial practices recorded. Numerous kilns have been recorded within the area, with excavations revealing sherds of Torksey ware pottery within. Dating evidence from the sherds have revealed a date range from the 9th to 11th centuries, indicating the site was used as an industrial centre after the presence of the Viking encampment. A possible cemetery site has also been recorded within Torksey. Fieldwalking and excavations

revealed a number of human remains and a magnetometer survey identified a possible boundary, recorded as a D-shaped enclosure, within which almost all of the human remains were discovered, located to the south of the modern village. Radiocarbon dating of the bones revealed a concentration of 9th to 10th century remains, highlighting that the burial site was likely contemporary to the pottery production kilns.

- 5.5.96 The position of the winter camp on a prominent landscape feature beside the navigable stretch of the River Trent and relationship with associated early medieval settlement form part of its setting and contribute to its significance, despite the presence of Cottam Power Station to the west (**Plates 36 and 37**). The extensive archaeological remains and artefactual evidence associated with the winter camp, although not protected as a scheduled monument, have considerable archaeological and historic interest and forms one of a small number of historically documented sites able to provide evidence for how the Viking army functioned, moved through the landscape, the economy, lifestyles and material culture of those in the army, in addition to early medieval settlement and industrial activity. The significance of the asset is derived from its considerable archaeological and historic interest, which have the potential to be of national importance.
- 5.5.97 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to the buried archaeological remains which comprise part of this asset. It is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Normanby-by-Stow Shrunken Medieval Village [MLI52445]

- 5.5.98 Remains associated with a single medieval settlement extend into the Cable Route Corridor north of Normanby-by-Stow. The remains comprise the fragmentary earthworks of the now shrunken medieval village [MLI52445]. These comprise a rectangular block divided axially by a central north to south street with earthwork crofts, hollow ways, field boundaries and ridge and furrow, with associated below ground archaeological deposits, suggesting that Normanby-by-Stow was a planned village. Geophysical survey undertaken for the proposed Cottam 1 solar project recorded a complex of rectilinear enclosures with internal subdivisions and associated ditches were interpreted as forming part of the shrunken medieval village to the east of East Farm (Area F1). Further archaeological anomalies south of East Farm (Area F2) comprised several rectilinear enclosures and linear ditches which may also represent further medieval settlement.
- 5.5.99 The remains have historic and archaeological and historic interest derived from their potential to contribute to the understanding of this settlement type, layout, distribution across the wider medieval landscape in addition to the domestic and economic aspects of the site. The agricultural setting of the settlement remains and their spatial relationship with the ridge and furrow earthworks within the Cable Route Corridor west of the B1241, which form part of the asset, and other near-by medieval settlements, and in particular Stow, also contribute to its significance.
- 5.5.100 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to the buried archaeological remains comprising this asset. It is therefore scoped into

further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Ridge and Furrow Cultivation [MLI52447]

5.5.101 The earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation [MLI52447], either side of the A1500 Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road are recorded as being of medieval date and provide evidence for the open field systems associated with the deserted medieval village of Stow Park. Remains of this type are however common and widespread across the 1km study area and wider East Midlands region, holding historic and some archaeological and historic interest. The agricultural setting of the remains and its interrelationship with the former medieval settlement of Stow Park contributes to its significance.

5.5.102 The use of A1500 Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road Stow Park Road as an access route for the Scheme will not result in physical impacts to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of any further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Stow Park Medieval Bishop's Palace [MLI54199]

5.5.103 The non-designated heritage asset [MLI54199] comprises earthworks/cropmarks recorded by the National Mapping Programme and buried archaeological deposits associated with the medieval bishop's palace and deer park, Stow Park, scheduled monument [NHLE 1019229] assessed above at paragraph 5.4.40. The extent of the non-designated remains recorded on the LHER extend further north than the limits of the scheduling into fields north of the A1500 Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road. The significance of this asset derived from the historic and archaeological interest preserved by the earthworks and buried archaeological deposits and documentary sources contributing to the understanding of the bishop's palace, layout and use of ancillary areas and structures associated with the principal palace buildings in addition to the social and economic activity on the site. The rural setting of the asset contributes to its significance and includes the A1500 Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road which has been an important historic routeway since the Roman period.

5.5.104 The use of A1500 Till Bridge Lane/Stow Park Road Stow Park Road as an access route for the Scheme will not result in physical impacts to this asset. This asset is therefore scoped out of any further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Ridge and Furrow Cultivation [MLI52492]

5.5.105 Further evidence for the agricultural landscape is recorded within the Cable Route Corridor comprising earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation east of Marton [MLI52492]. These remains provide evidence for the open field systems associated with the medieval settlement of Marton but are however common and widespread across the 1km study area and wider East Midlands region. The remains hold historic and some archaeological and historic interest. The agricultural setting of the remains and their interrelationship with the medieval village of Marton contributes to its significance, providing an understanding of the medieval rural landscape.

5.5.106 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Post-medieval Flood Defences [MLI52488]

5.5.107 Other post-medieval assets associated with the River Trent include the earthwork remains of two banks south of Marton, which may represent flood defences [MLI52488]. The historic and archaeological and historic interest of these water management features is significant at a local level.

5.5.108 The Scheme has the potential to result in physical impacts to this asset. Consequently, it is scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Medieval or Post-medieval Field Boundary [MNT6166]

5.5.109 On the southern side of Torksey Ferry Road a probable medieval or post-medieval boundary [MNT6166] is recorded crossing the southwest corner of the Order limits of the Cable Route Corridor. The boundary is defined by a single ditch approximately 450m long with some small breaks along its length. The ditch was also identified by the aerial photographic and LiDAR assessment and geophysical surveys undertaken for the proposed Gate Burton solar project. The significance of the asset is derived from its archaeological and historic interest providing evidence for medieval and post-medieval landscape development and enclosure.

5.5.110 The Scheme may result in physical impacts to this asset, and it is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

1km Study area

Principal Site

5.5.111 Non-designated historic farmsteads and buildings of local significance are located across the 1km study area around the Principal Site. The majority of these are situated within settlements with no potential for the Scheme to alter their setting and significance. These are listed in **Appendix 8-3: Cultural Heritage Gazetteer** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.2] and shown on **Figure 4**. They are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

5.5.112 The following non-designated built heritage assets have been scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] due to their proximity to the Order limits and potential for their settings and significance to be impacted by the Scheme. In accordance with the NPS, a proportionate approach has been taken to those assets being scoped in. This includes consideration of the significance of the assets and the extent of loss of physical fabric and erosion of setting.

- a. Spitals Farm, [MLI118038];
- b. Low Farm, [MLI118039];

- c. Springthorpe Grange, [MLI118053];
- d. Magin Moor Farm, [MLI117378];
- e. Hemswell Grange, [MLI118023];
- f. Church Farm, [MLI118026]; and
- g. Hermitage Farm Barns, [MLI86737].

RAF Hemswell [MLI53944]

5.5.113 Extending northeast from the Order limits is the former First and Second World War RAF Hemswell [MLI53944]. Much of the former airfield has now been reverted to agricultural land, although the main runways remain visible, with the former core of the airfield now part of Harpswell industrial estate. The largely rural setting of the airfield and association with the other Lincolnshire airbases, including RAF Sturgate contributes to its significance, with its historic, architectural and archaeological interest.

5.5.114 The airfield is however, located on the higher elevated ground of the Lincoln Cliff, with intervening trees along the A631, B1398, Caenby roundabout and along the top of the scarp screening views of the Scheme. The western edge of the former airfield may experience some minor change to its setting due to construction noise and is therefore scoped into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

Cable Route Corridor

Historic Farmsteads

5.5.115 Along the length of the Cable Route Corridor there are various historic farmsteads noted on the HER as assets of local significance, such as [MLI118118, MLI98427 and MLI118120]. The majority of these are located more than 100m from the Order limits. Most of the farmsteads are partially extant with more than 50% loss of historic fabric. The majority also remain in active use and their settings eroded by the addition of modern outbuildings. Where historic farmsteads remain extant, the rural landscape contributes to the significance of the buildings as traditional historic farms.

5.5.116 The setting and significance of these assets has been assessed in relation to the associated works for the buried cable, which would have no impact altering the setting and significance of these assets. Accordingly, they are scoped out of further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

5.6 Historic Landscape Character Sensitivity to Change

5.6.1 The importance and significance of historic landscape character is assessed in terms of sensitivity to change. Those with a high sensitivity to change should be accommodated and preserved where possible within new developments or should be subject to well managed changes. Historic landscapes with a lower sensitivity to change can potentially be enhanced by

new developments and can absorb most types and scales of essential, well-managed change.

- 5.6.2 The historic landscape character of the Principal Site, which forms part of the HCLZs NCL3: The Northern Cliff (The Cliff Edge Airfields) and TVL1: The Trent Valley (The Northern Cliff Foothills), is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change. The strong east-west grain of the landscape is evidenced by the long linear parish boundaries between Harpswell, Glentworth and Fillingham through the eastern and central part of the Principal Site and Springthorpe, Heapham and Kexby to the west. The majority of fields in the central and eastern parts of the Principal Site reflect the modern engrossment of fields, through boundary loss and the opening up of land to enable the use of modern farm machinery. These modern fields still retain a strong survival of the rectilinear layout of 18th and 19th century enclosure of the medieval open fields as seen on the 1842 Glenworth Tithe and 1886 Ordnance Survey maps. The pattern of smaller enclosed fields in the northwest and western side of the Principal Site reflects the enclosure of the open fields of these two villages, particularly in Springthorpe where the farming of individual selions or strips of land appears to have persisted into the 19th century as depicted on the 1838 Tithe map. A small number of parcels of woodland and isolated copses also survive with Harpswell/Peters Wood, Blythe Close and Big Wood the best examples.
- 5.6.3 Within the landscape of the Principal Site, individual historic landscape features, primarily boundaries with potential to be of medieval origin or with evidence of early piecemeal enclosure, together with the extant ridge and furrow, are considered to have a high sensitivity to change either as remnants of a medieval or early enclosure landscape.
- 5.6.4 Although predominantly bounded by linear hawthorn enclosure hedges, many of the hedgerows, particularly those along the former parish boundaries and closer to the historic villages, represent survivals of the earlier field boundaries. This is evidenced by a mix of mature or veteran trees, greater diversity of hedgerow species and the characteristic flattened 'S-curve' of medieval ox-ploughing observed in the parish boundary between Harpswell and Glentworth. A single field boundary crossing Fields 123 and 124 may represent a remnant of the former medieval and post-medieval park pale [**MLI54002**], surrounding Glentworth Hall's deer park. Further evidence for medieval open field agriculture is limited, with the survival of extant ridge and furrow earthworks [**AEC003** and **AEC042**] only recorded in two fields (Fields 16 and 55).
- 5.6.5 Remnants of the modern military landscape of RAF Sturgate [**MLI50912**] survive in the southwest corner of the Principal Site with the former perimeter track and alignment of the main runway evident despite the land being returned to agriculture. The form and layout of the airfield is well documented and understood, with better surviving examples across Lincolnshire. As such the surviving elements of the airfield are considered to have medium sensitivity to change.
- 5.6.6 The historic landscape of the Lincolnshire section of the Cable Route Corridor is located entirely within the TVL1: The Trent Valley (The Northern Cliff Foothills) HLCZ. As in the Principal Site the agricultural landscape is

predominantly comprised of regular pattern of large medium sized modern fields reflecting boundary loss and the opening up of planned rectilinear enclosure of the 18th and 19th century, with historic villages and isolated post-medieval farms connected by largely linear roads and lanes. The strong east-west orientation of the parishes and their constituent fieldscapes remains clearly evident. These post-medieval and modern historic landscape is considered to have a medium sensitivity to change.

- 5.6.7 Notable exceptions to the post-medieval and modern fieldscape are the pattern of smaller enclosed fields and earthworks remains of the shrunken medieval village and associated ridge and furrow at Normanby-by-Stow; and the smaller enclosure fields to the east and south of Marton. These groups of smaller enclosed fields represent ancient enclosures of the former open fields and are assessed as having a medium sensitivity to change.
- 5.6.8 The historic landscape character of the Cable Route Corridor west of the Trent was assessed at a different granularity to that of Lincolnshire, with historic landscape character types being defined.
- 5.6.9 The 'regularly laid out large geometric field patterns' on the floodplain of the River Trent have a medium sensitivity to change, reflecting large regular shaped fields commonly associated with parliamentary enclosures and exhibiting some later boundary loss.
- 5.6.10 To the northwest of Cottam the 'irregular geometric field patterns' are less regular in form, perhaps influenced by local drainage channels and watercourses draining into the Trent, but ultimately a product of parliamentary enclosure. This HLC type is assessed as having a medium sensitivity to change.
- 5.6.11 The linear, often sinuous field pattern also found to the northwest of Cottam are likely to represent the enclosure of the constituent strip fields groups of strip fields or furlongs or former open fields. This 'patterns reflecting open fields' HLC type has a medium sensitivity to change.
- 5.6.12 The 'semi-regular field patterns' west of Cottam comprise a pattern of smaller, linear, rectangular or square fields with a loosely geometric arrangement, which have a medium sensitivity to change.
- 5.6.13 The remaining HLC type, 'urban areas', comprised both large, modified 19th and 20th century fields to the west and north of Cottam the former Cottam power station, roads, housing and former rail line. The large fields still under arable cultivation are not devoid earlier elements of the parliamentary enclosure landscape, while the village of Cottam retains some small fields and closes to the east and west of the settlement. These areas are considered to have a medium sensitivity to change. The former Cottam power station and associated infrastructure is assessed as having a low sensitivity to change as a well understood example of a modern coal fired power station.
- 5.6.14 The sensitivity to change of these historic landscape character zones and types has been assessed and there may be potential for change to these historic landscapes arising from construction of the Scheme. As such, they

are scope into further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

5.7 Historic Hedgerows

- 5.7.1 A total of 30 important hedgerows have been identified within the Order limits under the archaeology and historic criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. One has been identified as a 'probable important hedgerow'.
- 5.7.2 All 31 hedgerows will be scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

6. Conclusions

6.1.1 This cultural heritage DBA has been prepared to inform the EIA and the Development Consent Order application for the Scheme. The main purpose of the assessment is to identify the baseline heritage resource for the Scheme in order to identify all known designated and non-designated heritage assets within the Order limits, as well as their significance and the contribution that their setting make to that significance, to determine the potential for as yet unknown buried archaeological remains to be present within the Order limits, and to identify heritage assets which may have their significance impacted by the Scheme.

6.1.2 The following designated assets have been scoped into **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1] for further assessment:

- a. Harpswell Hall [NHLE 1019068];
- b. Moated Manorial Complex immediately north-west of Elm Tree Farm [NHLE 1016920];
- c. The Medieval Bishop's Palace and Deer Park, Stow Park [NHLE 1019229];
- d. The Roman Fort, south of Littleborough Lane [NHLE1004935];
- e. Fleet Plantation Moated Site [NHLE 1008594];
- f. Segelocum Roman town [NHLE 1003669];
- g. 14 Hight Street [NHLE 1064029];
- h. Manor Farmhouse [NHLE 1359486];
- i. Church of St Margaret of Antioch [NHLE 1359484];
- j. Cross [NHLE 1146582];
- k. 25, Gainsborough Road [NHLE 1308917];
- l. Thornleigh House [NHLE 1359485];
- m. Wapping Lane Farmhouse [NHLE 1146611];
- n. Berfoston Cottage [NHLE 1064060];
- o. Ingelby Arms Public house [NHLE 1064057];
- p. Windmill [NHLE 1064059];
- q. Corringham Windmill [NHLE 1359417];
- r. Church of St Chad [NHLE 1309029];
- s. Glentworth Hall [NHLE 1063348];
- t. Nos 1 to 4 Hall Cottages (former stable block at Glentworth Hall) [NHLE 1166094];
- u. Stow Park Station [NHLE 1064058] and Signal Box [NHLE 1146606];
and

v. Church of Holy Trinity [**NHLE 1212380**] and Font [**NHLE 1370089**].

6.1.3 Non-designated heritage assets scoped into **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [**EN010142/APP/6.1**] for further assessment are:

- a. Harpswell Low Farm [**MLI97809**];
- b. Harpswell Grange [**MLI118025**];
- c. Hermitage Low Farm [**MLI118028**];
- d. Billyards Farm (Low Farm) [**MLI118029**];
- e. Glentworth Grange [**MLI118040**];
- f. Manor Farm, Heapham [**MLI118062**];
- g. Heapham Cliff, Heapham [**MLI118063**];
- h. Grange Farm (Heapham grange) [**MLI118064**];
- i. South View, Heapham [**MLI118065**];
- j. Spitals Farm [**MLI118038**];
- k. Low Farm [**MLI118039**];
- l. Springthorpe Grange [**MLI118053**];
- m. Magin Moor Farm [**MLI117378**];
- n. Hemswell Grange [**MLI118023**];
- o. Church Farm [**MLI118026**];
- p. Hermitage Farm Barns [**MLI86737**];
- q. Clapper Gate 31 [**MNT27760**];
- r. Cottam Power Station [**MNT25450**];
- s. Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC001**];
- t. Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC002**];
- u. Extant earthwork ridge and furrow [**AEC003**];
- v. Extant earthwork ridge and furrow [**AEC042**];
- w. Romano-British enclosure complex [**AEC004**];
- x. Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC005**];
- y. Romano-British enclosure complex [**AEC006**];
- z. Romano-British enclosure complex [**AEC007**];
- aa. Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC008**];
- bb. Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC009**];
- cc. Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC010**];
- dd. Romano-British enclosure complex [**AEC011**];
- ee. Romano-British enclosure complex [**AEC012**];
- ff. Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complexes [**AEC013**; **MLI53952** and **AEC015**];

- gg. Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC014**];
- hh. Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC016**];
- ii. Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC017**; **MLI86409**];
- jj. Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC018**];
- kk. Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC014**];
- ll. Late Iron Age to Romano-British Enclosure Complexes [**AEC020** and **AEC021**];
- mm. Romano-British Enclosure Complex [**AEC022**];
- nn. Possible trackway and field boundaries [**AEC023**; **MLI53954**];
- oo. Medieval moated site [**MLI50291**];
- pp. Medieval deer park pale [**MLI54002**];
- qq. Former ridge and furrow and boundary ditches [**MLI86414**];
- rr. Post-medieval Brick Kiln [**MLI53950**];
- ss. Post-medieval farms [MLI118027, MLI118030, MLI118035 and MLI118061];
- tt. Extant post-medieval farm buildings [MLI97809, MLI118029, MLI118040, MLI118062, MLI118064 and MLI118065];
- uu. RAF Sturgate [**MLI50912**] and Second World War anti-aircraft and searchlight battery [**MLI80678**];
- vv. Undated enclosure [**MLI53953**];
- ww. Undated crop/soil marks [**MLI53951** and **MLI54000**];
- xx. Peat deposits west of the River Trent [**MNT27156**];
- yy. Till Bridge Lane Roman road [**MLI50575**];
- zz. Cropmark and earthwork features [**AEC041**] and [**AEC043**];
- aaa. Possible Iron Age or Romano-British field system [**AEC028**];
- bbb. Late Iron Age or Romano-British field system [**AEC038**];
- ccc. Romano-British trackway and field boundaries [**MLI52489**];
- ddd. Circular archaeological anomalies [**AEC030**];
- eee. Iron Age or Romano-British enclosure complex [**AEC031**; **MNT15983**];
- fff. Cropmark complex [**MNT4983**; **AEC032** and **AEC033**];
- ggg. Romano-British settlement [**AEC035**];
- hhh. Winter Camp of the Viking Great Army at Torksey [**MLI125067**];
- iii. Normanby-by-Stow shrunken medieval village [**MLI52445**];
- jjj. Ridge and furrow cultivation [**MLI52447**];
- kkk. Ridge and furrow cultivation [**MLI52492**];
- lll. Post-medieval flood defences [**MLI52488**];
- mmm. Medieval or post-medieval field boundary [**MNT6166**];

nnn. The Serpentine water feature [MLI51005]; and

ooo. RAF Hemswell [MLI53944].

6.1.4 The historic landscape character within the Order limits is predominantly agricultural, with elements of medieval open fields and early enclosure surviving within the later enclosure fields of the 18th and 19th centuries, which in some areas themselves survive as part of the large, regular fieldscape of the 20th century. Two historic landscape character zones are identified within the Lincolnshire part of the Scheme, east of the River Trent and a further five historic landscape character types defined in Nottinghamshire, west of the Trent.

6.1.5 The following historic landscape character zones and types have been scoped into further assessment within the **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1]:

- a. The HLCZ TVL:1 The Trent Valley (The Northern Cliff Foothills);
- b. HCLZ NCL3: The Northern Cliff (The Cliff Edge Airfields);
- c. Patterns reflecting open fields;
- d. Regularly laid out large geometric field patterns;
- e. Irregular geometric field patterns;
- f. Semi-regular field patterns; and
- g. Urban Areas.

6.1.6 A total of 31 historic hedgerows identified under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 have been scoped in for further assessment in **Chapter 8: Cultural Heritage** of this ES [EN010142/APP/6.1].

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Appendix A Figures

Figure 1: Scheme Location Plan

Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 3 High Value Heritage Assets within 3-5km of the Principal Site

Figure 4: Non-Designated Heritage Assets

Figure 5: Previous Archaeological Investigations

Figure 6: Historic Landscape Characterisation

Figure 7: Historic Hedgerows

Figure 8: 1662 Joan Blaeu - Lincolnia Comitatus

Figure 9: 1828 A. Bryant - Map of the County of Lincoln, from an actual survey made in the years 1825-26 & 27

Figure 10: 1838 Springthorpe Tithe Map

Figure 11: 1842 Glentworth Tithe Map

Figure 12: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey, Six Inch Map – Extract from Lincolnshire Sheets XLIV.NW and XLIV.SW

Figure 13: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey, Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XXXV.SE

Figure 14: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XLII.NE

Figure 15: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.NE

Figure 16: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.SE

Figure 17: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.SW

Figure 18: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Nottinghamshire Sheet X.NE

Figure 19: 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Nottinghamshire Sheet XV.NE

Figure 20: 1907 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XLIV.SW

Figure 21: 1907 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet XLIII.NE

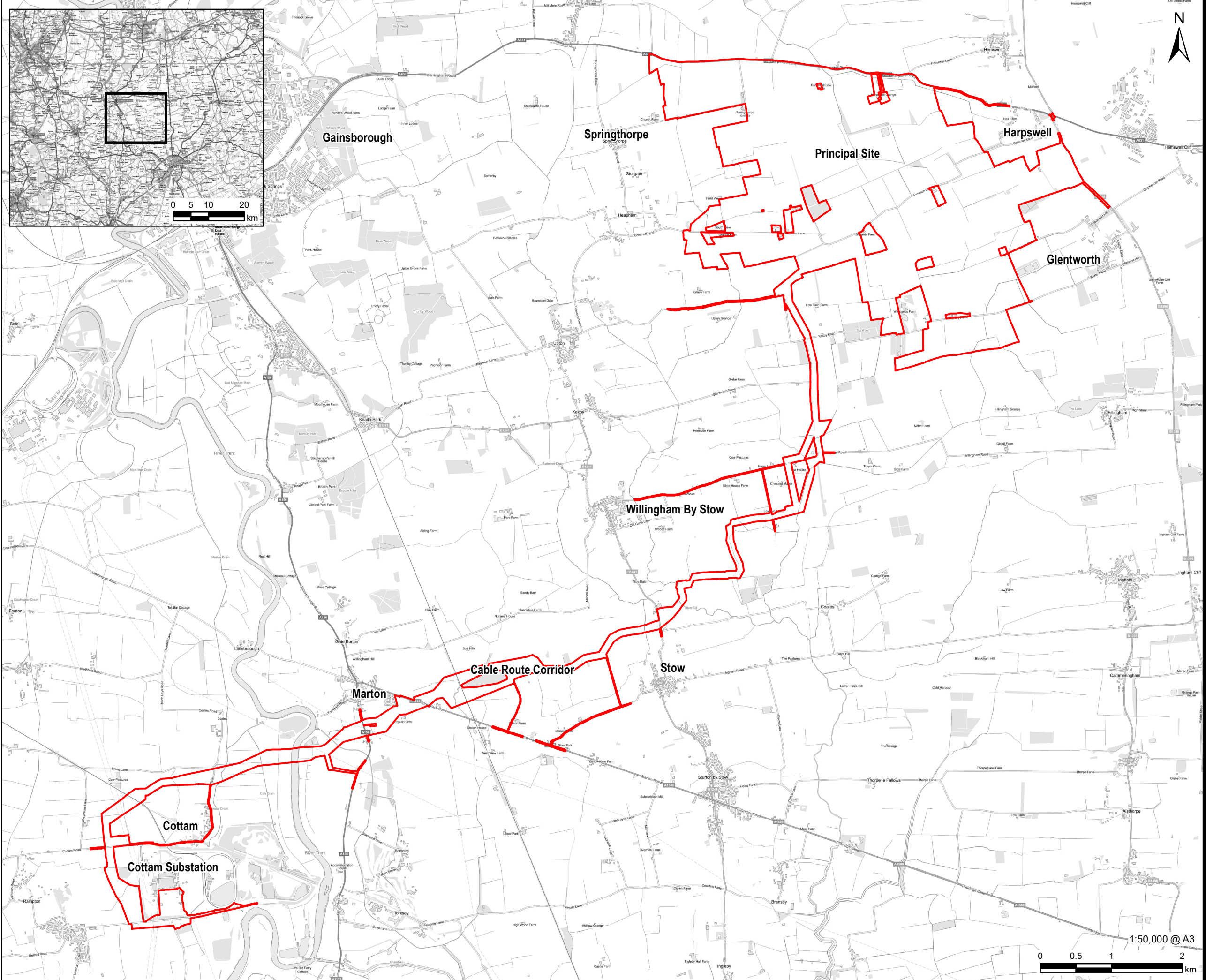
Figure 22: 1907 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Nottinghamshire Sheet XV.NE

Figure 23: Plan of the Harpswell Estate Escritt & Barrell 1918

Figure 24: 1956 Revised Ordnance Survey Six inch map – Sheet SK 99SW

Figure 25: 1956 Revised Ordnance Survey Six inch map – Sheet SK 98NW

Figure 26: 1956 Revised Ordnance Survey Six inch map – Sheet SK88NE



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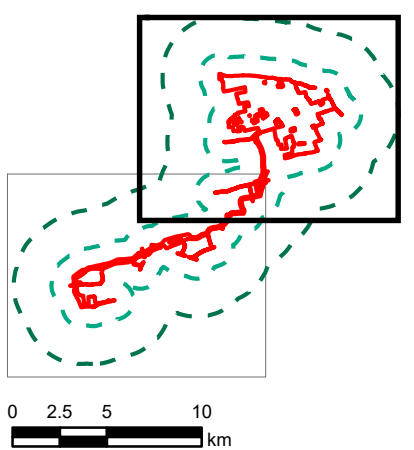
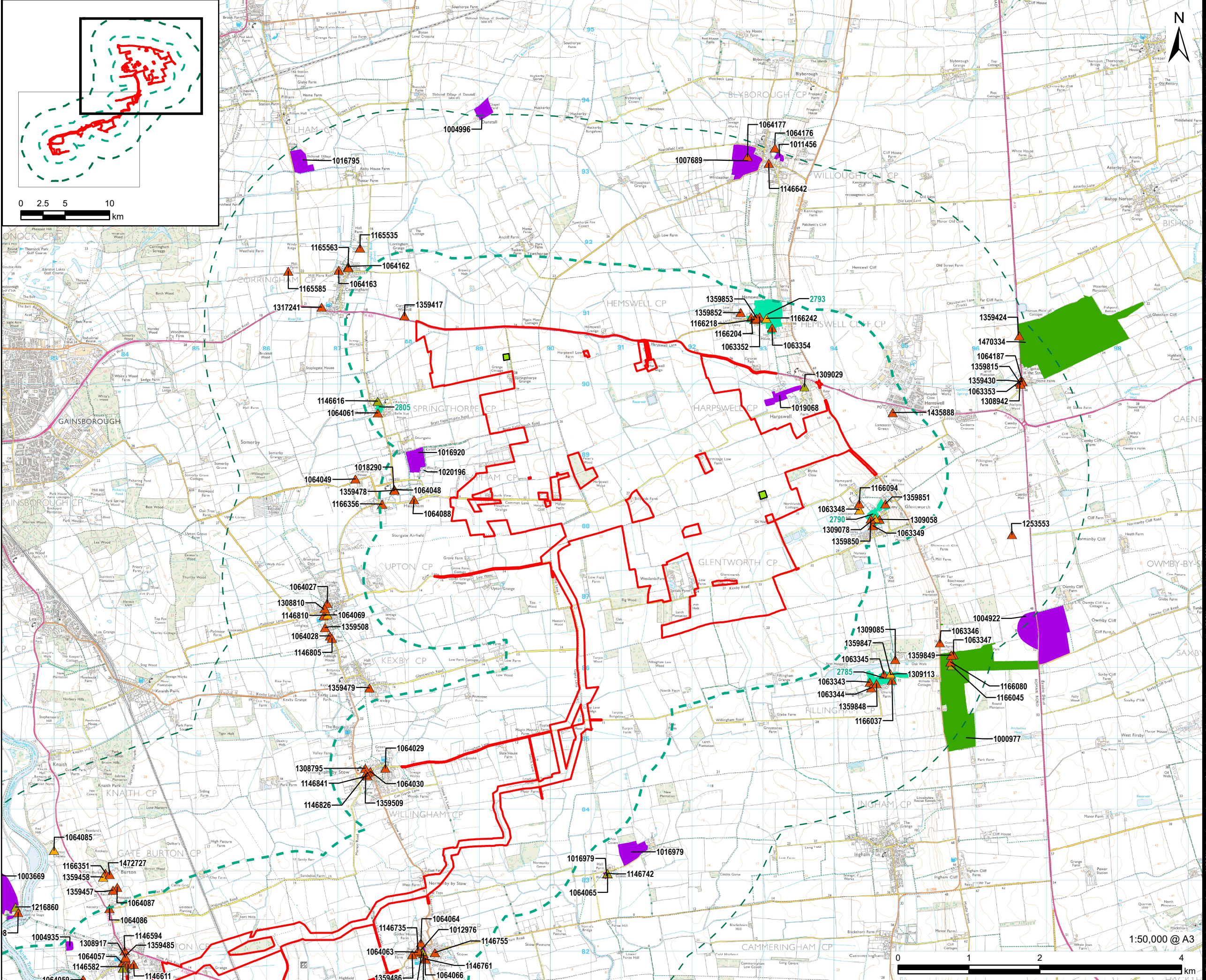
LEGEND
Order limits

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FIGURE TITLE
Site Location Plan

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 1

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer
- Substation
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Park and Garden

Listed Building (Grade)

- I
- II*
- II

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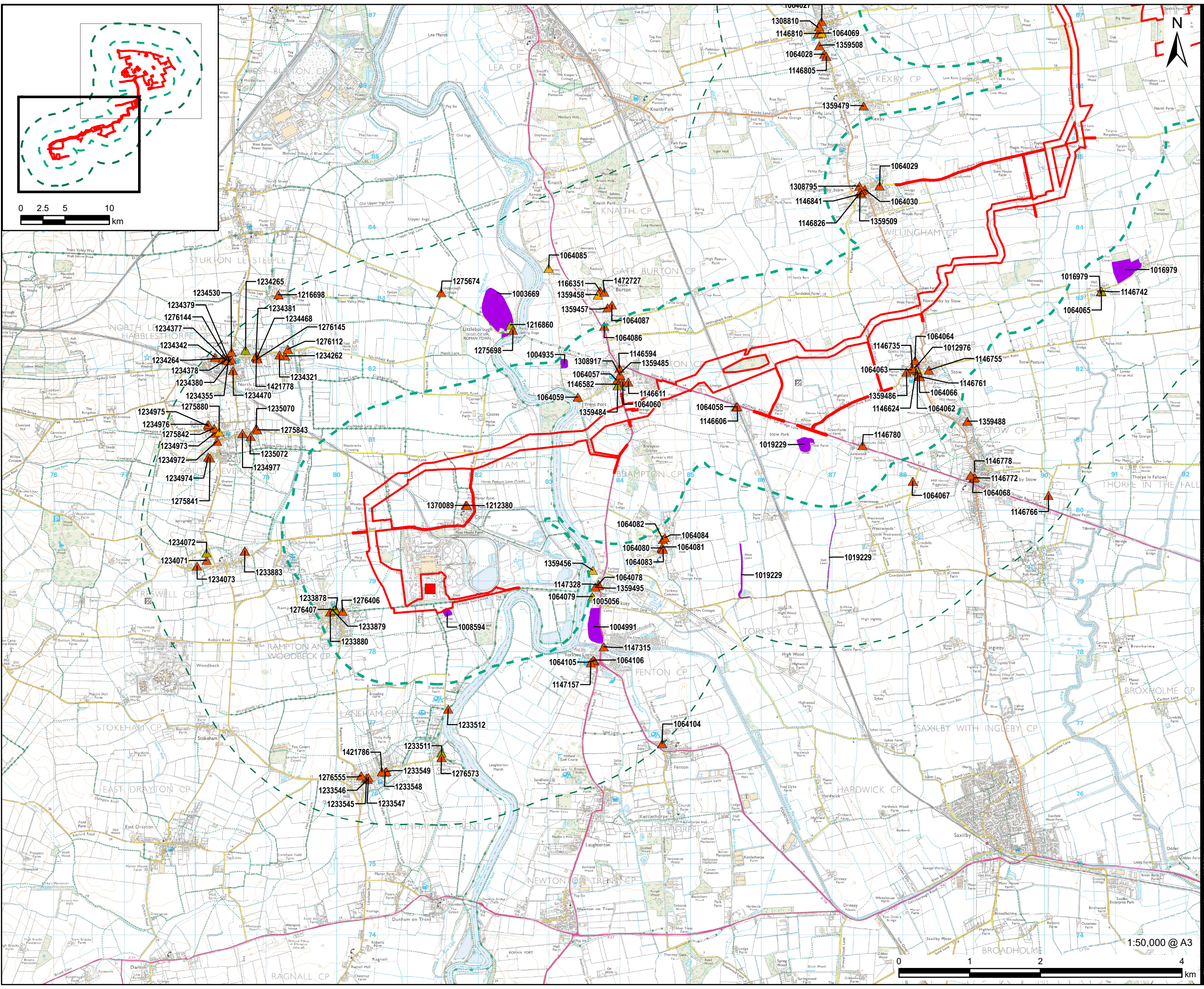
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FIGURE TITLE
Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2A

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer
- Cottam Power Station
- Scheduled Monument
- Listed Building (Grade)
 - I
 - II*
 - II

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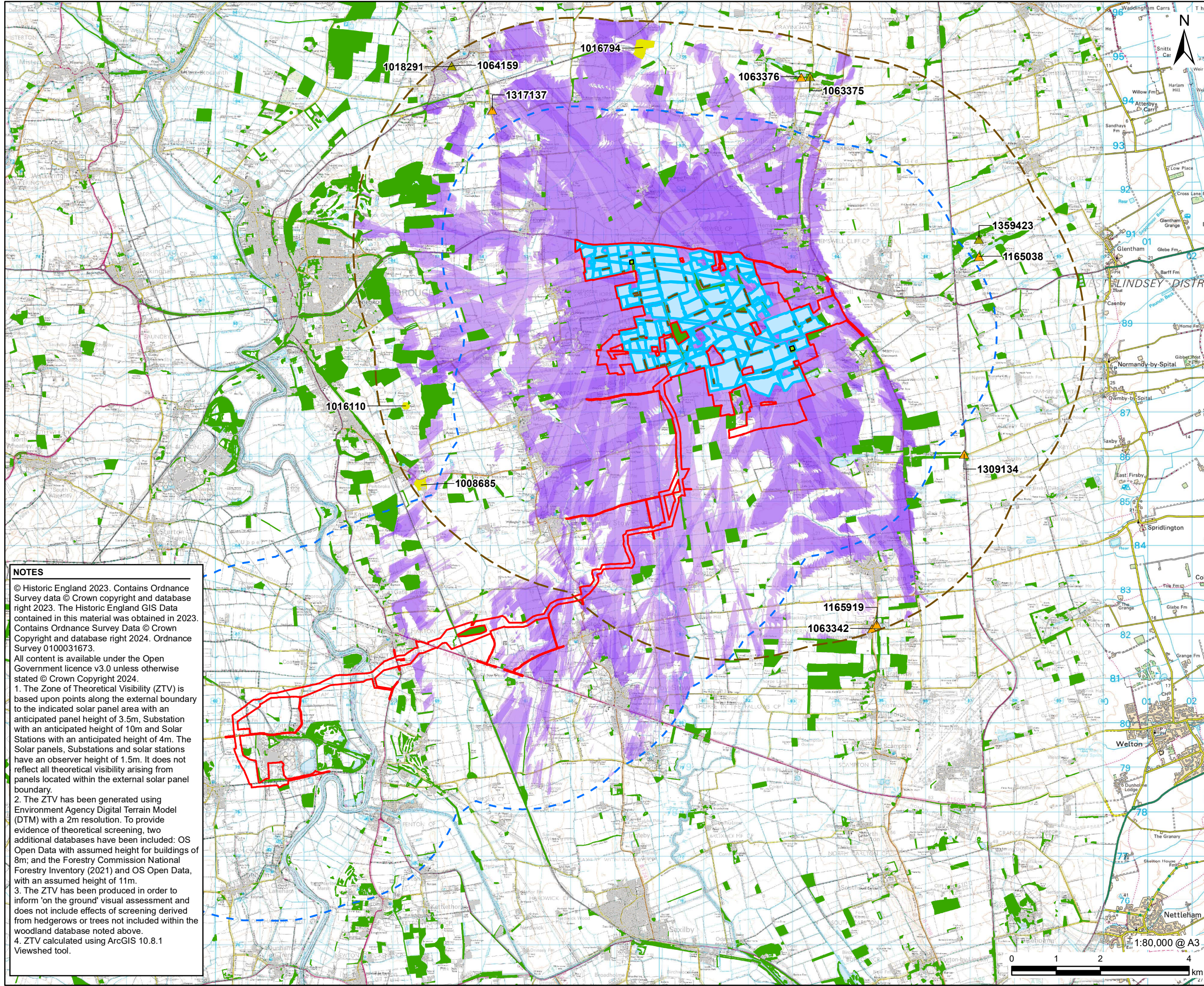
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FIGURE TITLE
Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 2B

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1. The Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV) is based upon points along the external boundary to the indicated solar panel area with an anticipated panel height of 3.5m, Substation with an anticipated height of 10m and Solar Stations with an anticipated height of 4m. The Solar panels, Substations and solar stations have an observer height of 1.5m. It does not reflect all theoretical visibility arising from panels located within the external solar panel boundary.

2. The ZTV has been generated using Environment Agency Digital Terrain Model (DTM) with a 2m resolution. To provide evidence of theoretical screening, two additional databases have been included: OS Open Data with assumed height for buildings of 8m; and the Forestry Commission National Forestry Inventory (2021) and OS Open Data, with an assumed height of 11m.

3. The ZTV has been produced in order to inform 'on the ground' visual assessment and does not include effects of screening derived from hedgerows or trees not included within the woodland database noted above.

4. ZTV calculated using ArcGIS 10.8.1 Viewshed tool.

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- 3km Order limits Buffer
- 5km ZTV Extent
- Indicative Solar Station Boundary
- Substation
- Indicative Solar Panel Boundary
- Building
- Woodland
- Scheduled Monument

Listed Building (Grade)

- ▲ I
- ▲ II*

Combined Tillbridge Barrier ZTV for Solar Panel Array, Substation 1, Substation 2 and Solar Stations

- No Visibility
- One Infrastructure is Visible
- Two Infrastructures are Visible
- Three Infrastructures are Visible
- Four Infrastructures are Visible

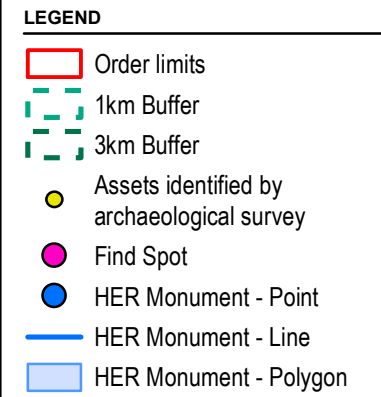
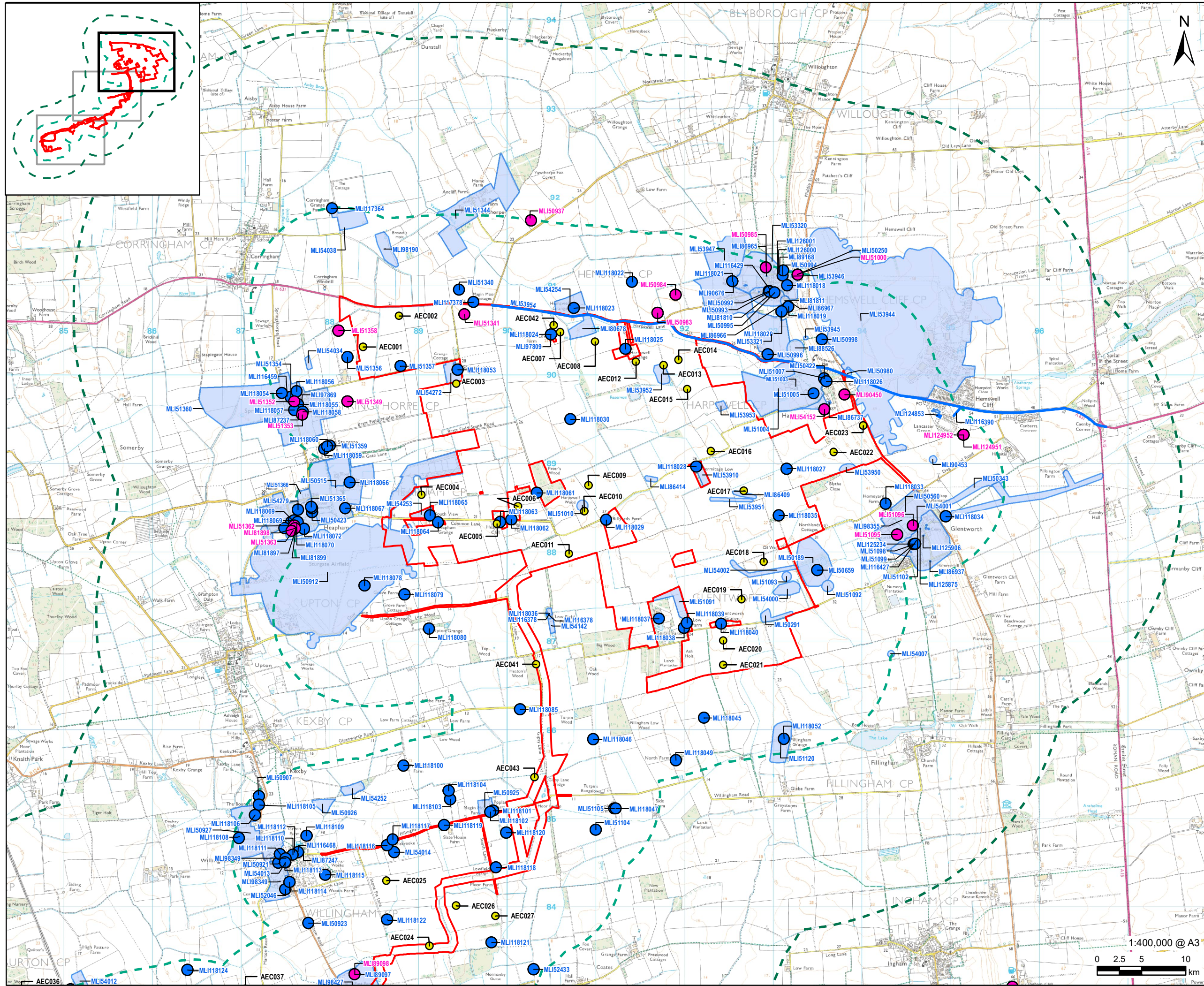
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FIGURE TITLE
High Value Heritage Assets Within 3-5km of the Principal Site

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 3

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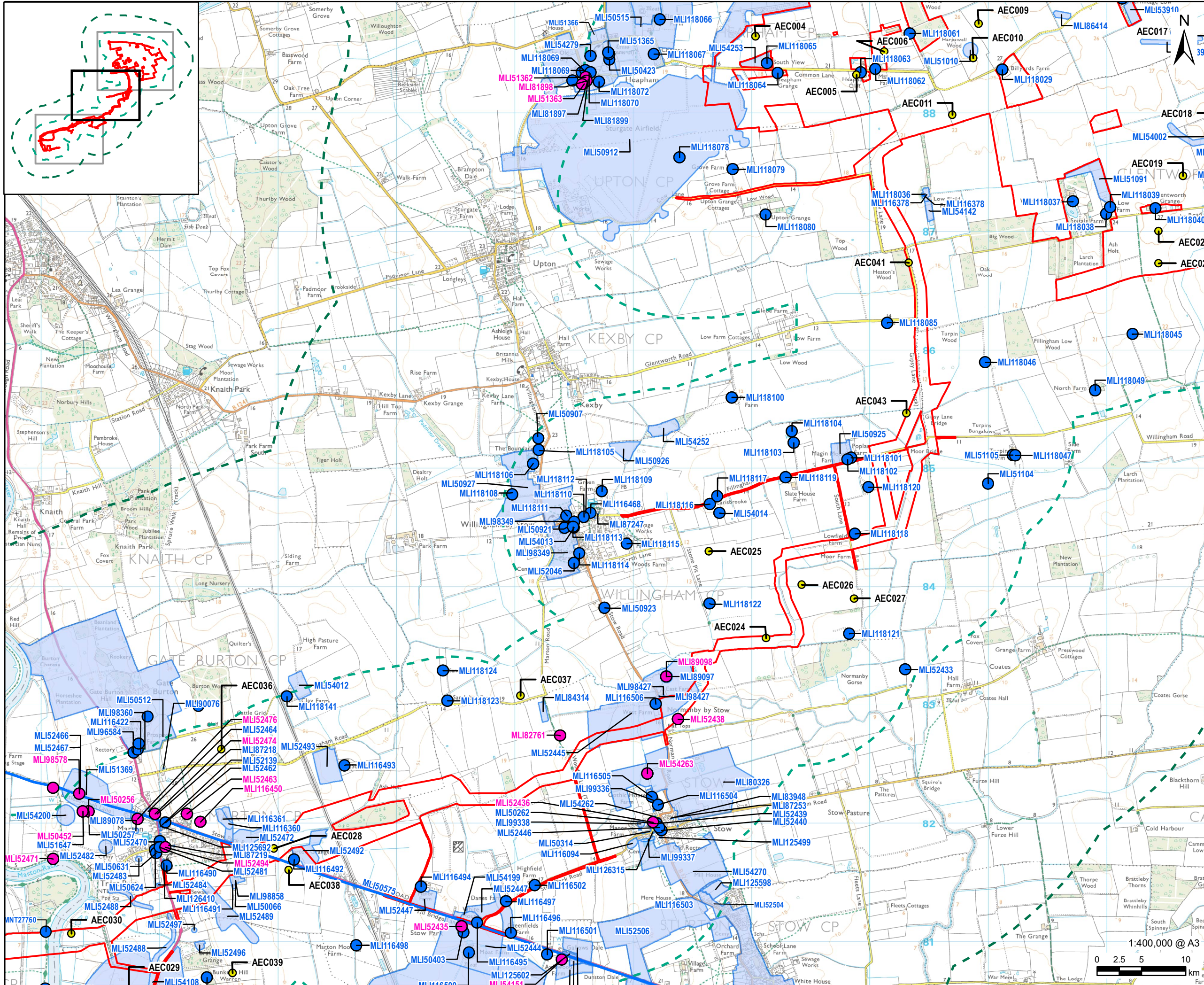
FIGURE TITLE
Non-Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 4A

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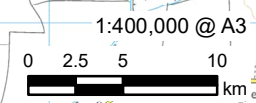


LEGEND

- Order limits
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer
- Assets identified by archaeological survey
- Find Spot
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Polygon

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- 1km Buffer
- 3km Buffer
- Assets identified by archaeological survey
- Cottam Power Station
- Find Spot
- HER Monument - Point
- HER Monument - Line
- HER Monument - Polygon

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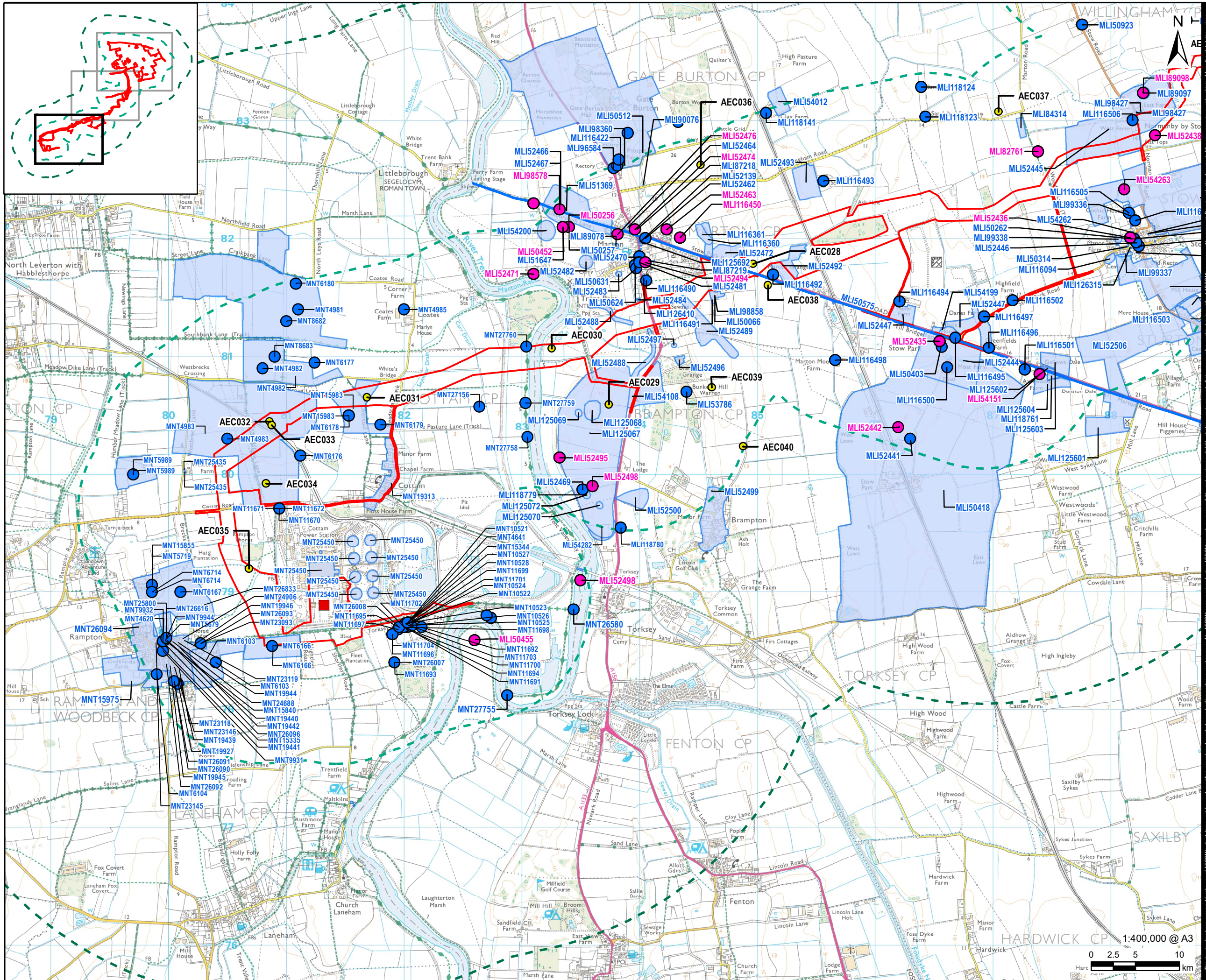
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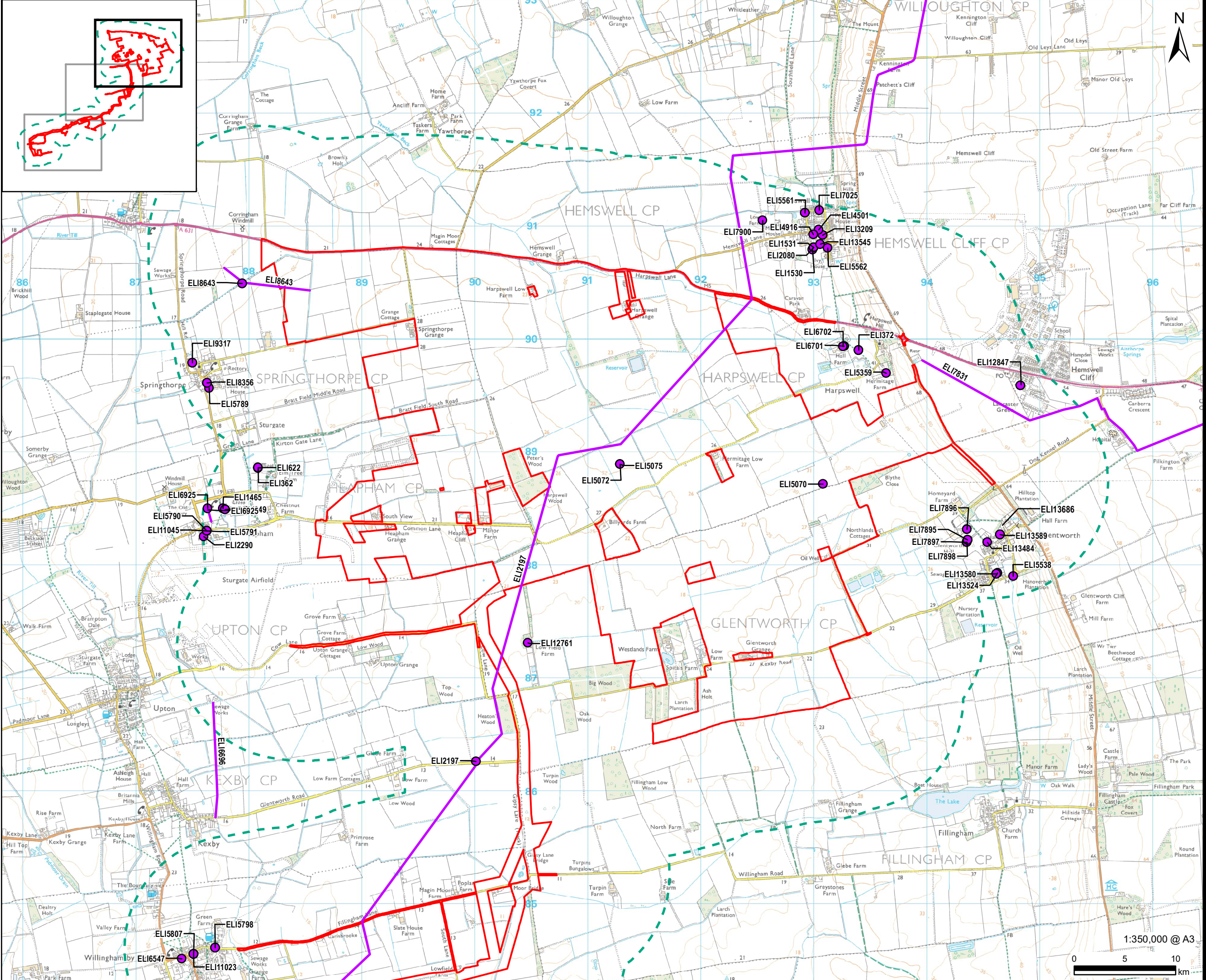
FIGURE TITLE

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 4C





PROJECT
Tillbridge Solar Project

CLIENT
Tillbridge Solar Ltd

CONSULTANT
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2, Leman Street
London, E1 8FA
United Kingdom
T +44-0207-645-2000

- LEGEND**
- Order limits
 - 1km Study Area
 - Archaeological Event (Point)
 - Archaeological Event (Line)
 - Archaeological Event (Polygon)

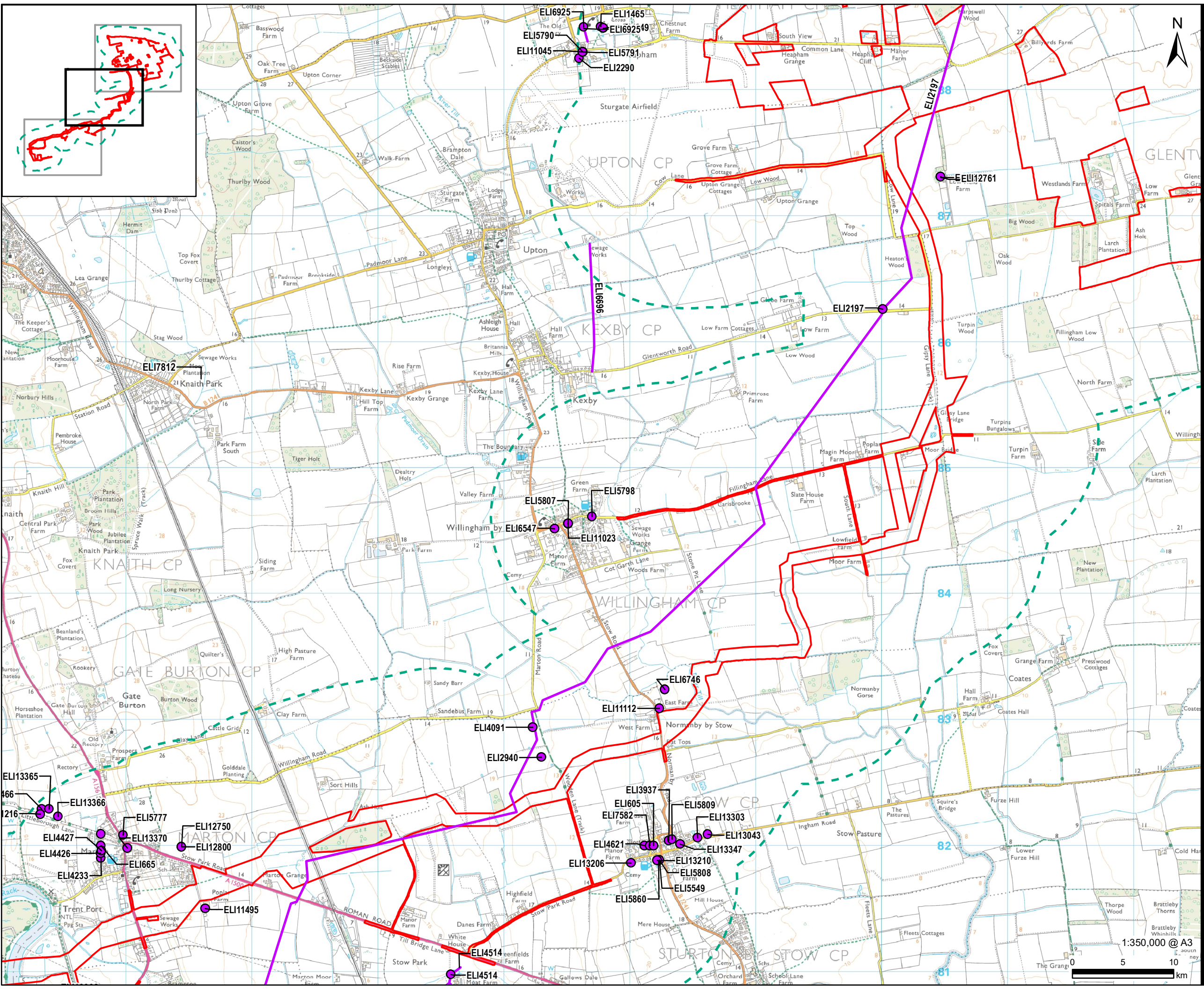
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PROJECT NUMBER
60677969

FIGURE TITLE
Archaeological Events

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5A

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- LEGEND**
- Order limits
 - 1km Study Area
 - Archaeological Event (Point)
 - Archaeological Event (Line)
 - Archaeological Event (Polygon)

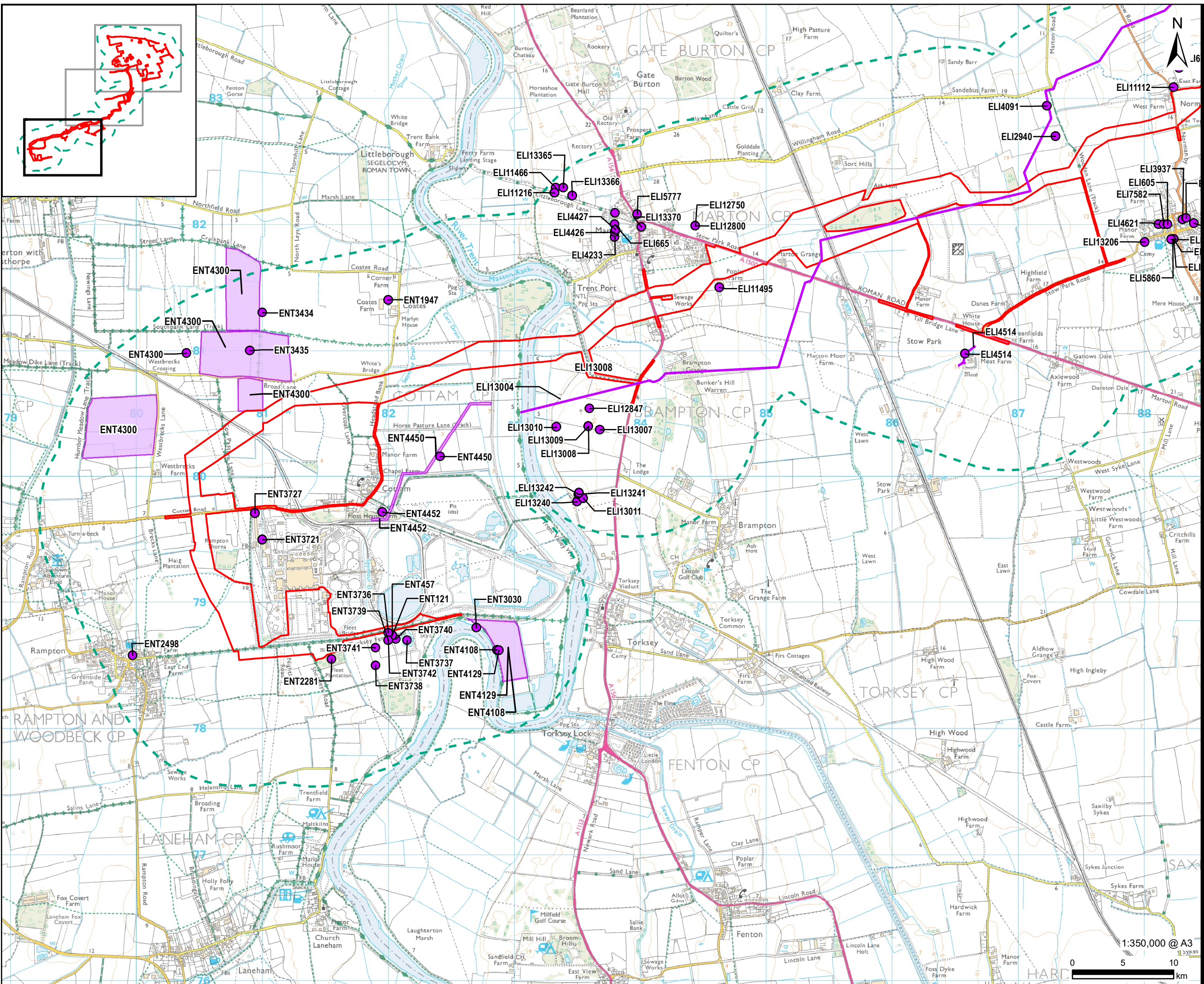
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FIGURE TITLE
Archaeological Events

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5B

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LEGEND

- Order limits
- 1km Study Area
- Archaeological Event (Point)
- Archaeological Event (Line)
- Archaeological Event (Polygon)

NOTES

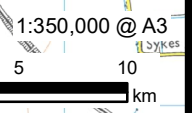
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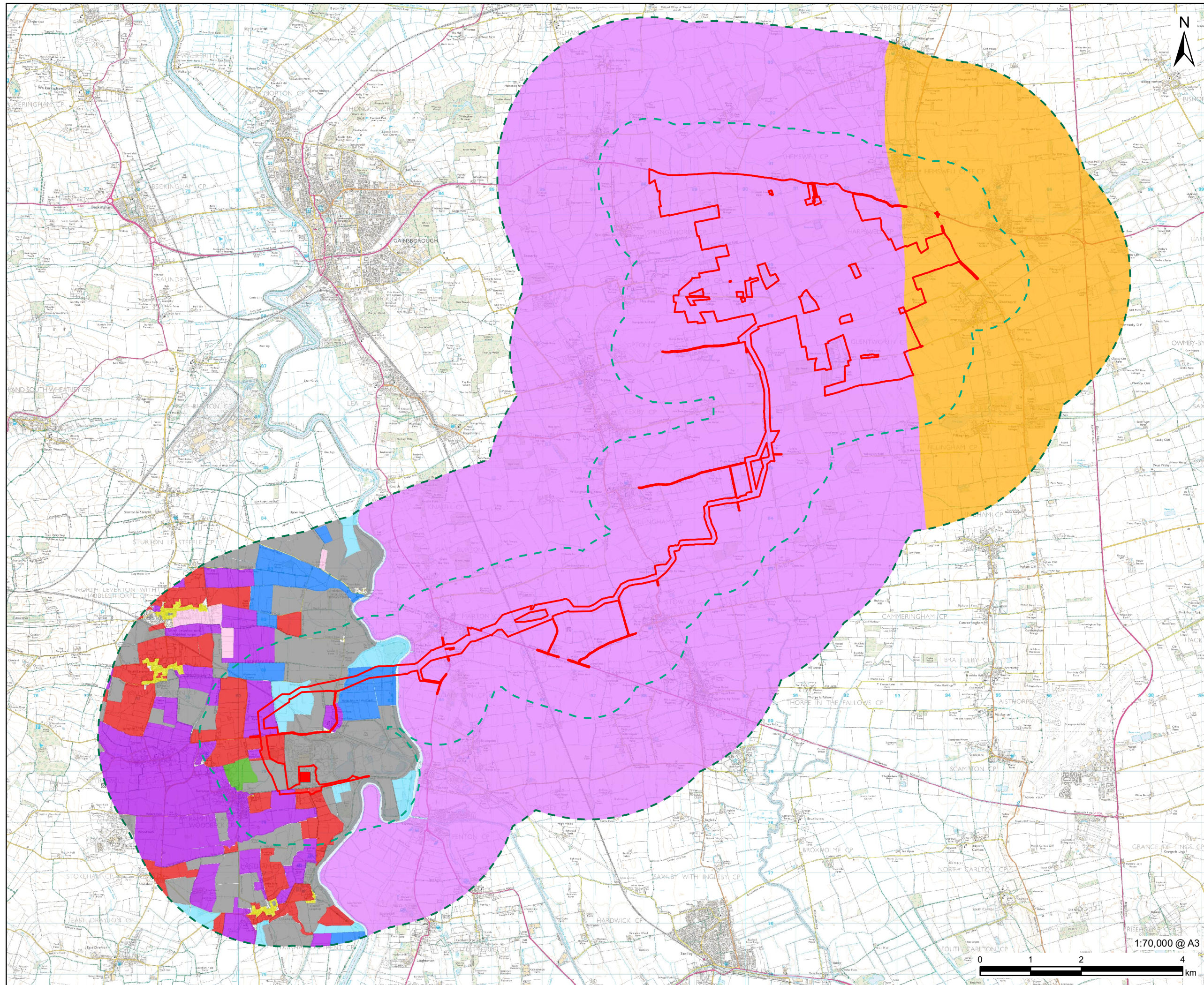
ISSUE PURPOSE
DCO Submission

PROJECT NUMBER
60677969

FIGURE TITLE
Archaeological Events

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 5C





- LEGEND**
- Order limits
 - 1km Buffer
 - 3km Buffer
 - Cottam Power Station
- Historic Landscape Characterisation (Notts) - Type**
- Irregular Geometric Field Patters
 - Major Historic Settlement
 - Parks and Gardens
 - Patterns Reflecting Open Fields
 - Patterns of Fossilised Open Fields
 - Regularly laid out large geometric field patterns
 - Semi-regular field patterns
 - Urban areas
- Historic Landscape Characterisation (Lincs) - Zones**
- The Northern Cliff
 - The Trent Valley

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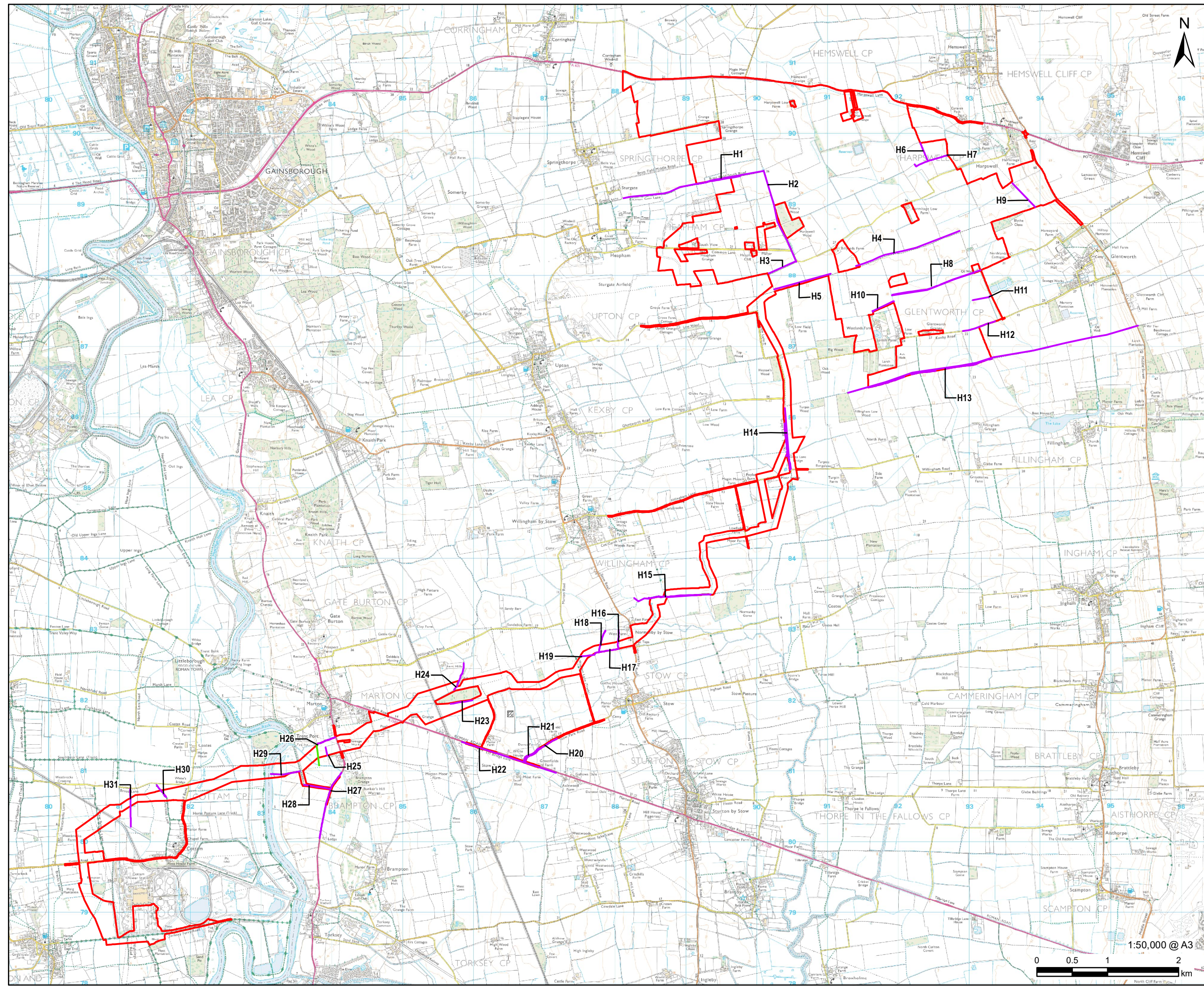
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FIGURE TITLE
Historic Landscape Characterisations

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 6

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Revision: 0 Drawn: LL Checked: IW Approved: CW Date: 2024-03-12
Filename: lna.aecom.com\fs\EMEA\London-UK\LON06\Legacy\UKLON06\FPSW001-V1\DP\GIS_DATA\Projects\Greta III\Layout\Tillbridge Solar\DBA\240223_TillbridgeSolar_DBA_Figure7_HistoricHedgerows.mxd



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LEGEND
Order limits
Important Hedgerow
Probable Important Hedgerow

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Hedgerows Indicatively Drawn

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FIGURE TITLE
Historic Important Hedgerows
FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 7

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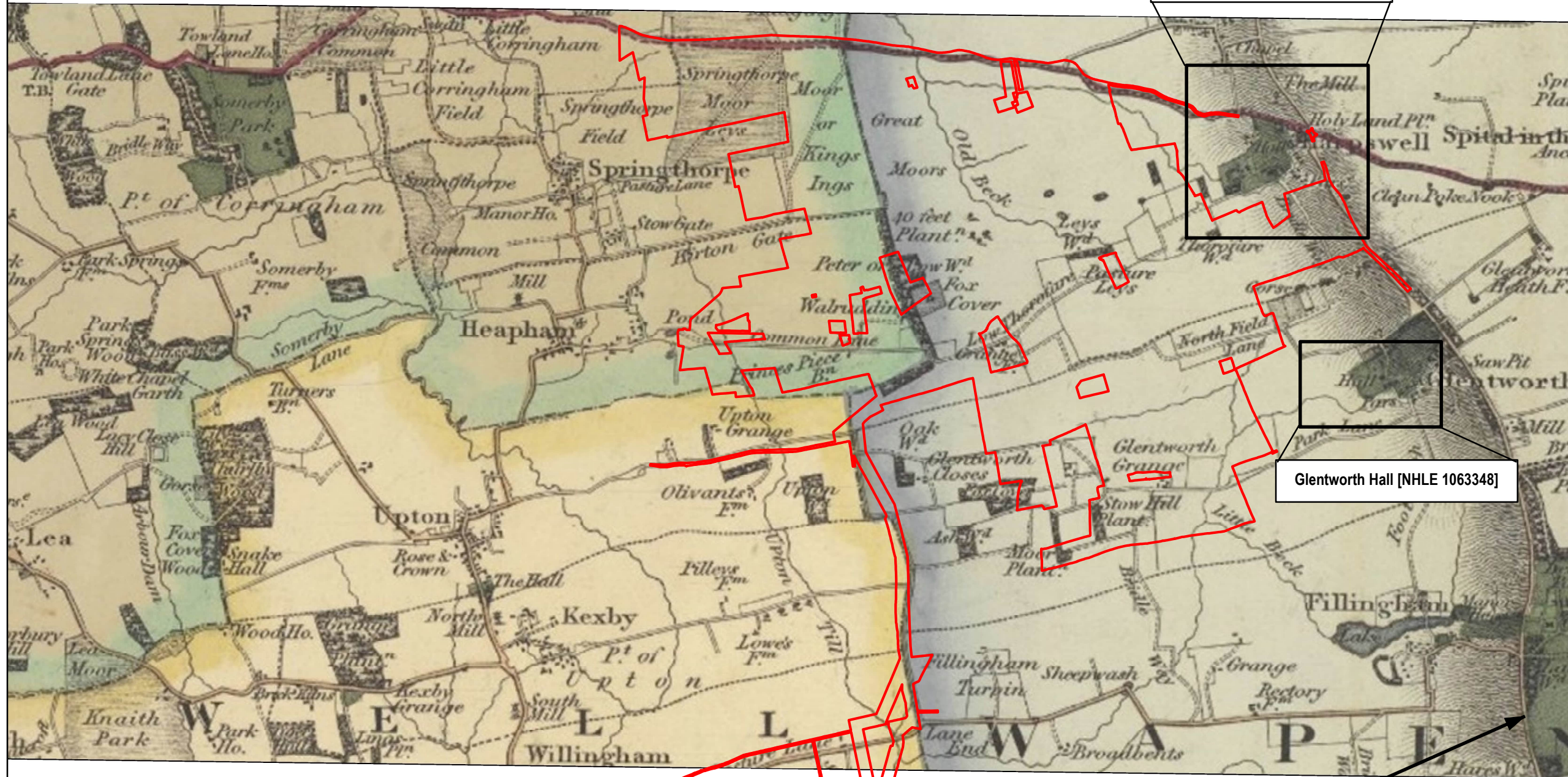
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PROJECT NUMBER
60677969
FIGURE TITLE
1662 Joan Blaeu - Lincolnia Comitatus

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 8

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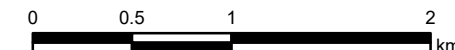
FIGURE TITLE

1828 A. Bryant - Map of the County of Lincoln, from an actual survey made in the years 1825-26 & 27

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 9

1:38,000 @ A3



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Village of Springthorpe

Village of Sturton

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FIGURE TITLE

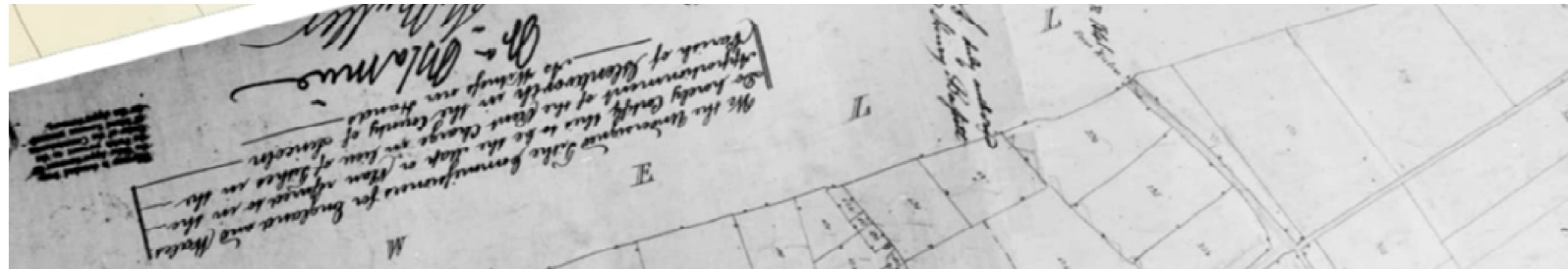
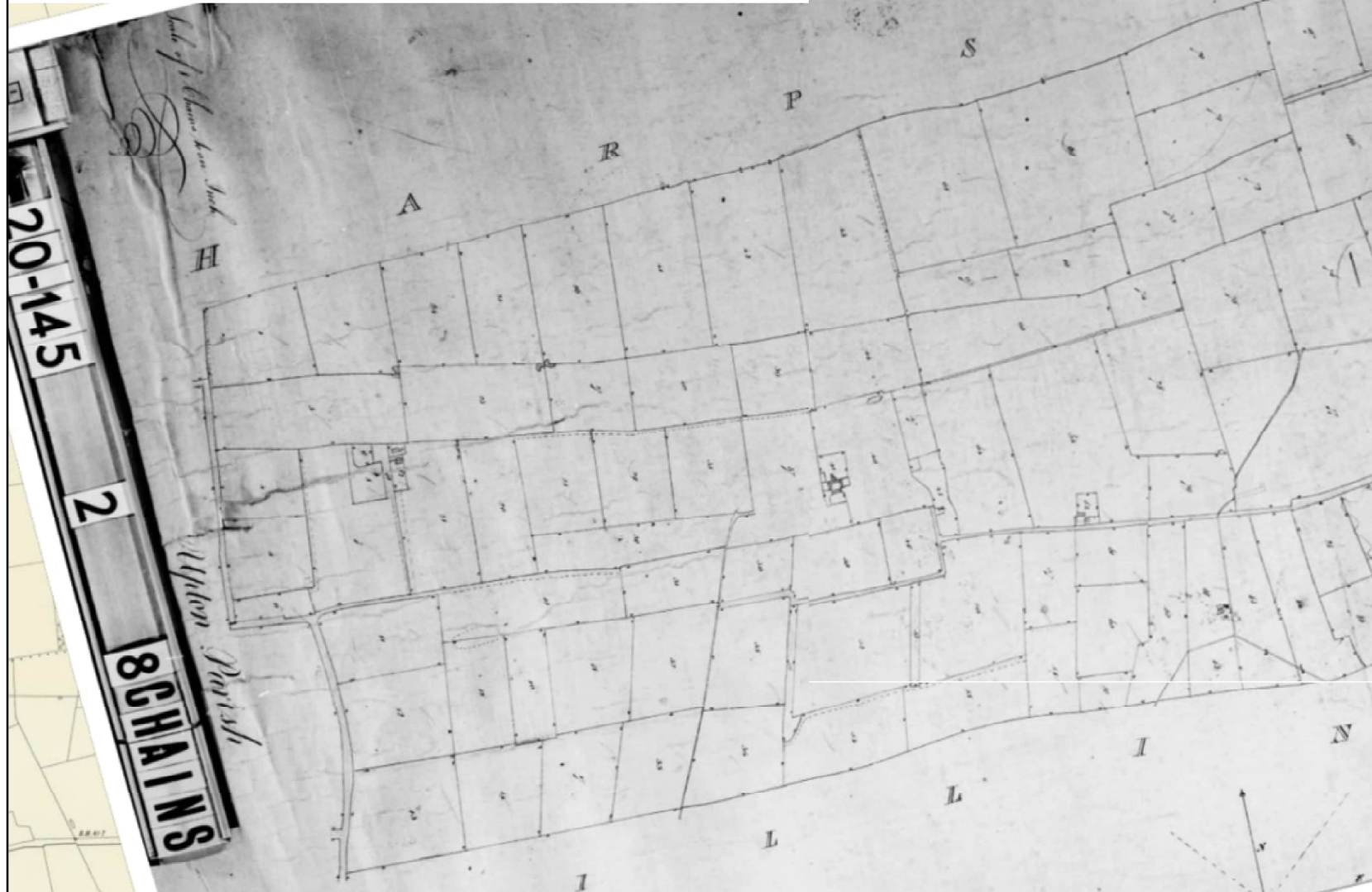
1838 Springthorpe Tithe Map

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 10

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Village of Glentworth



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FIGURE TITLE

1842 Glentworth Tithe Map

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 11

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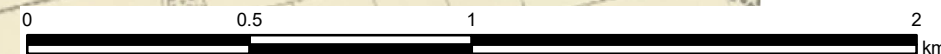
FIGURE TITLE

1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey, Six Inch Map – Extract from Lincolnshire Sheets XLIV.NW and

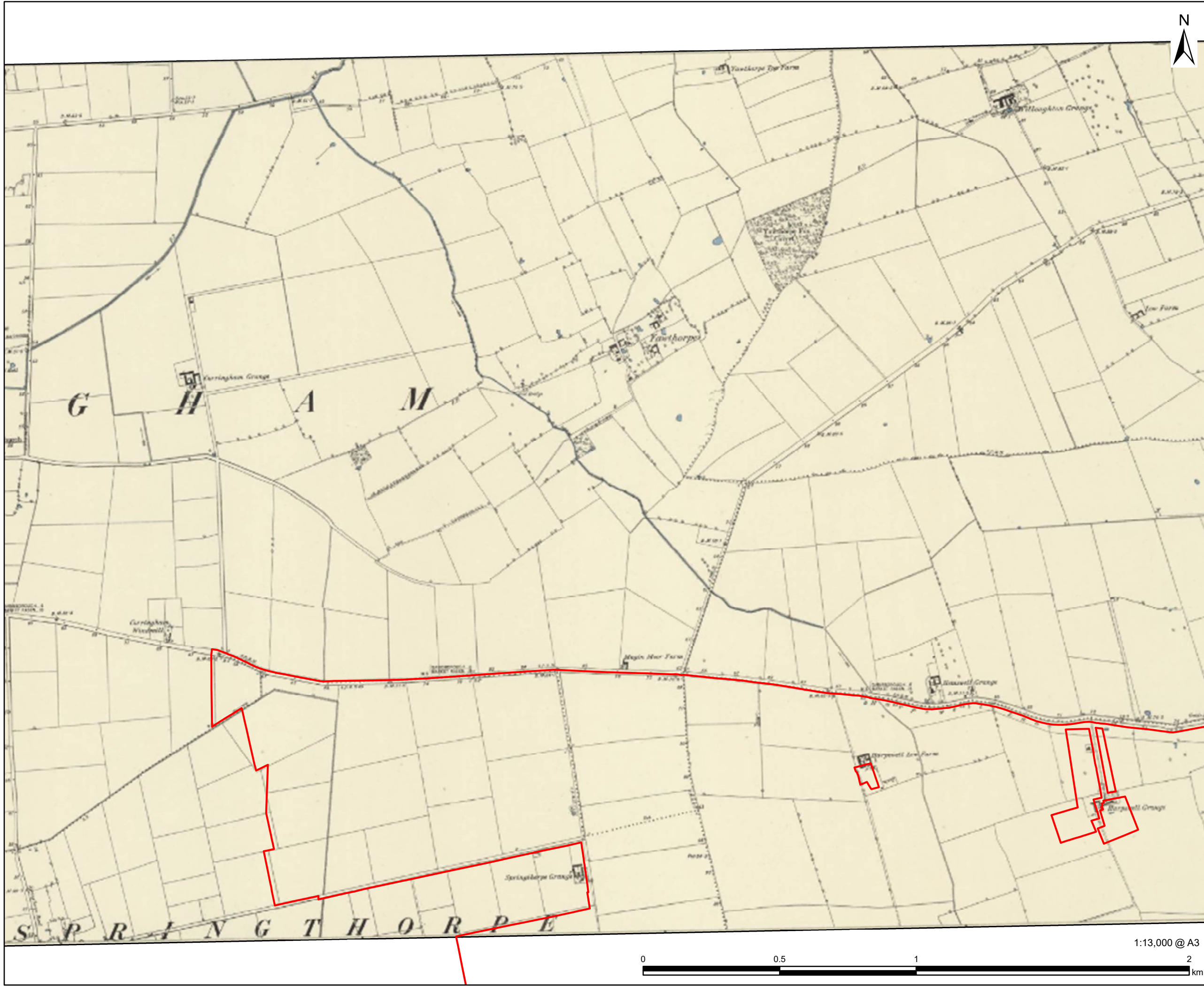
FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 12

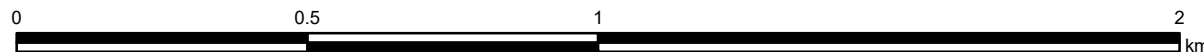
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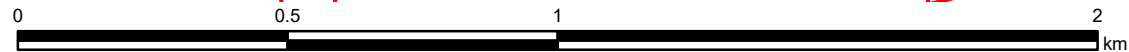
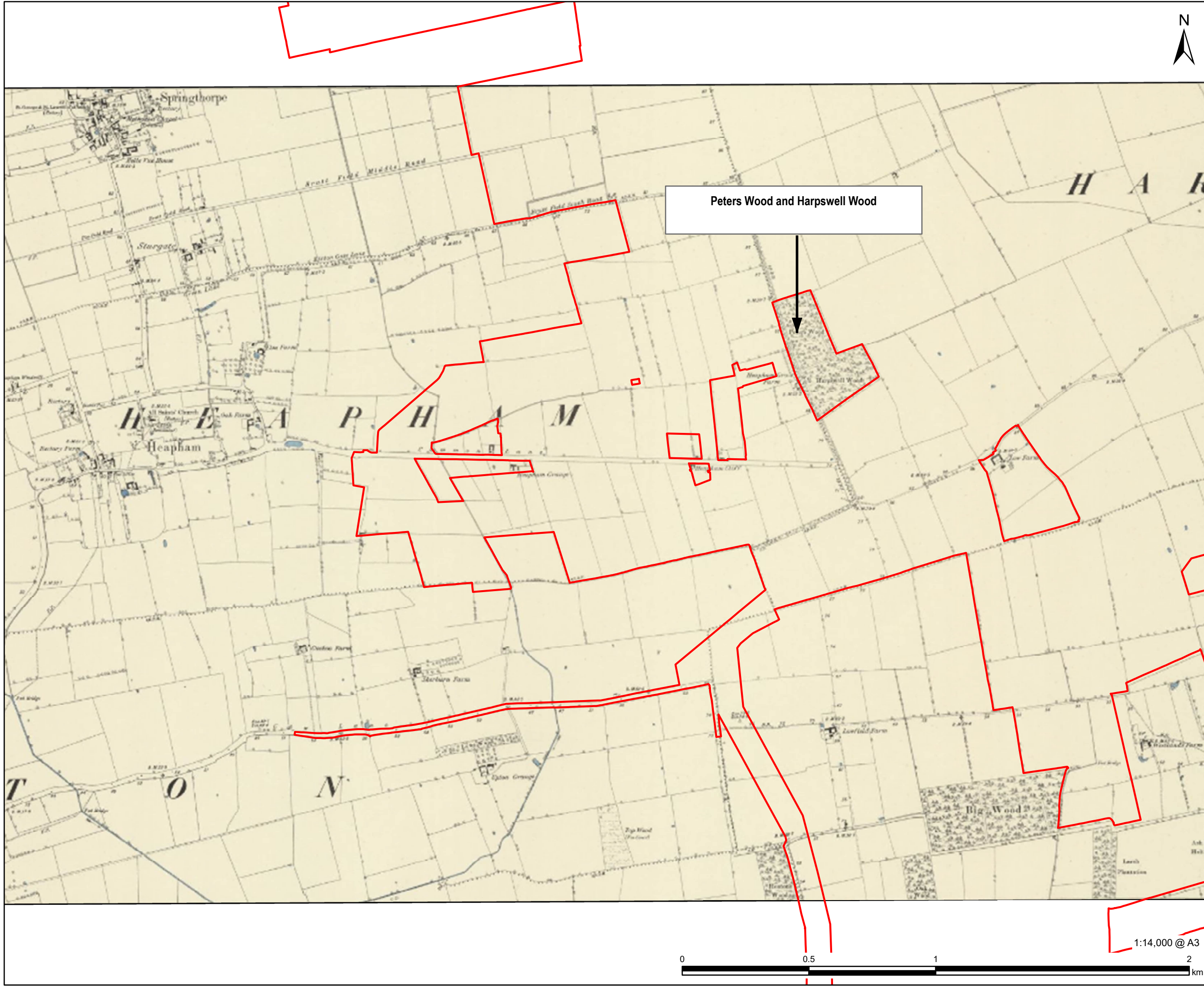
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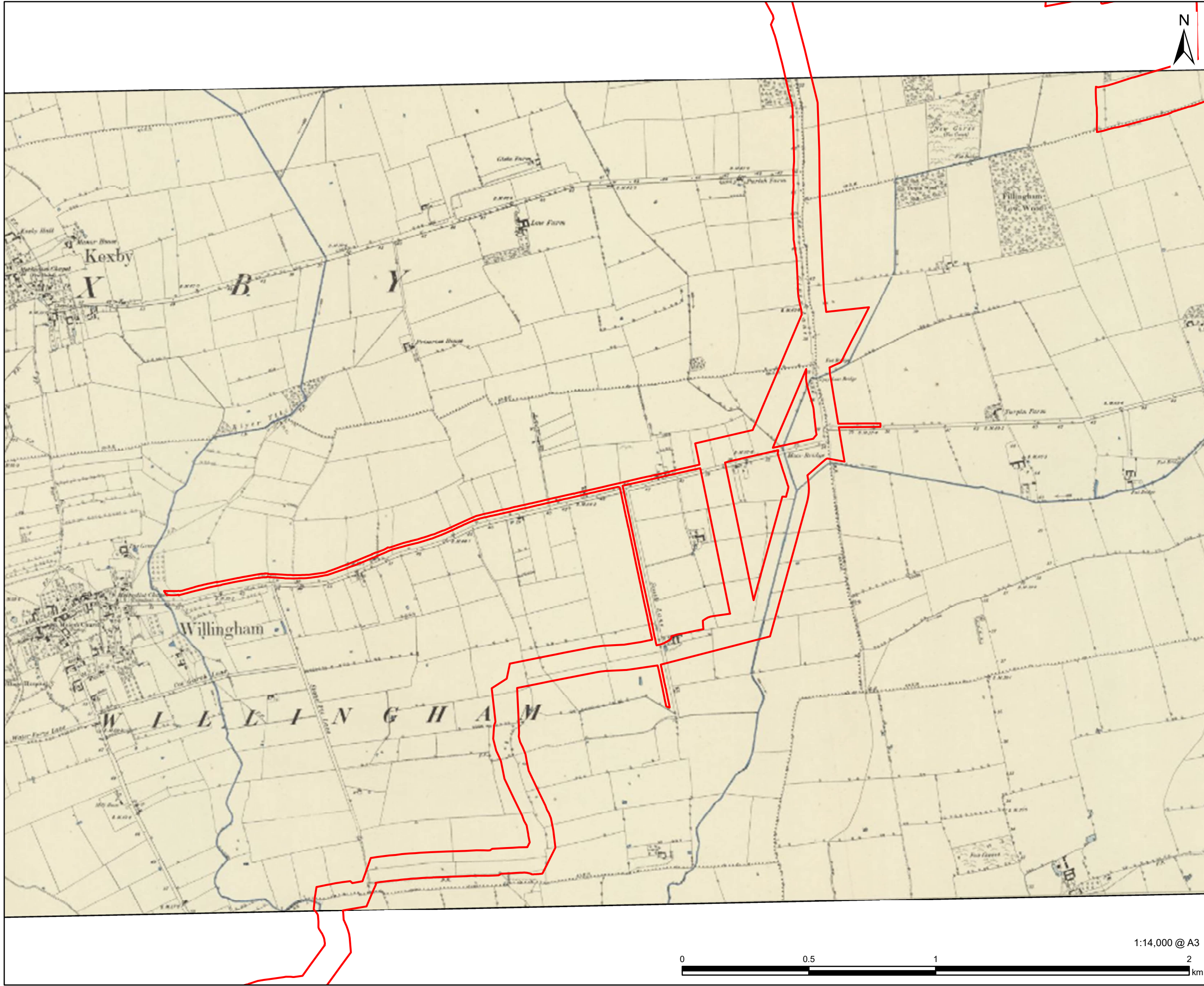
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LEGEND
Order limits

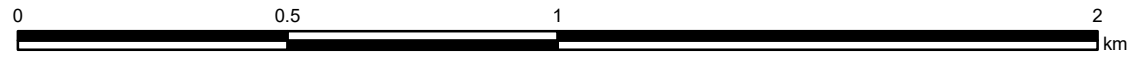
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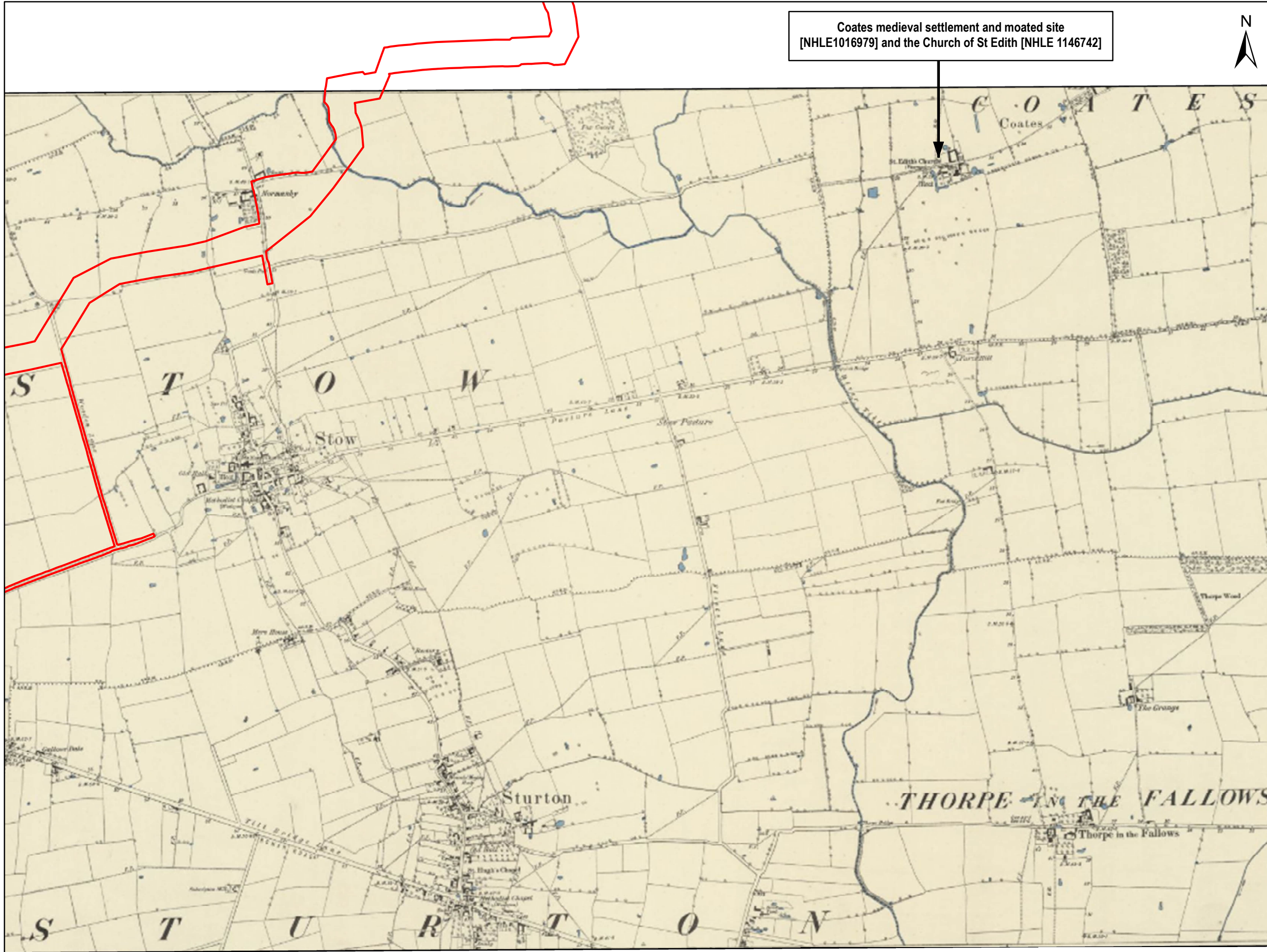
ISSUE PURPOSE
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PROJECT NUMBER
60677969

FIGURE TITLE
1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.NE

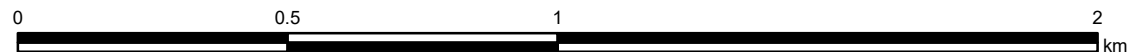
FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 15



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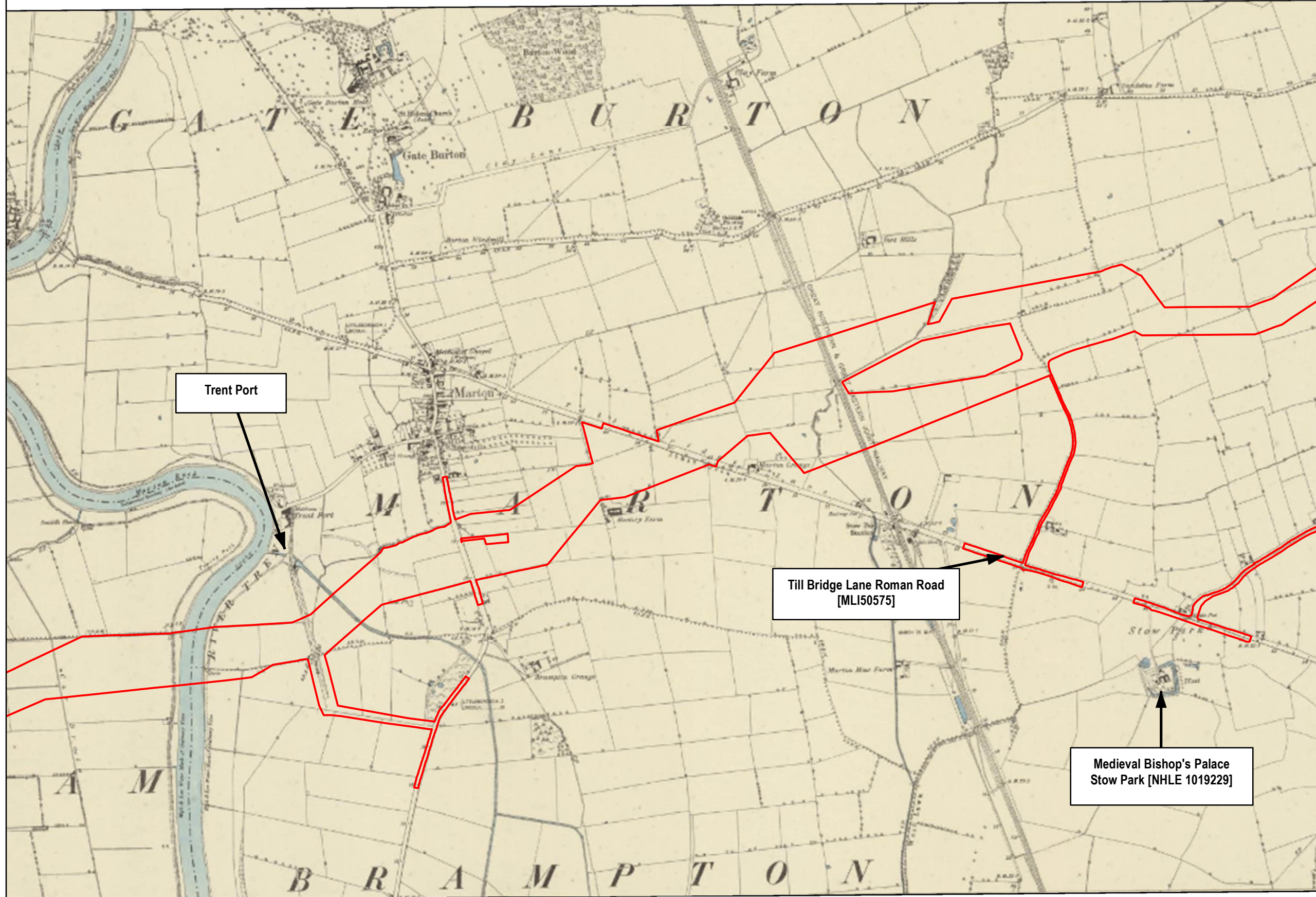


Coates medieval settlement and moated site
[NHLE1016979] and the Church of St Edith [NHLE 1146742]



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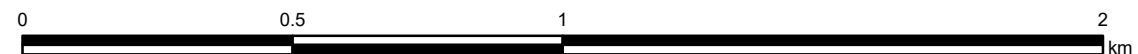
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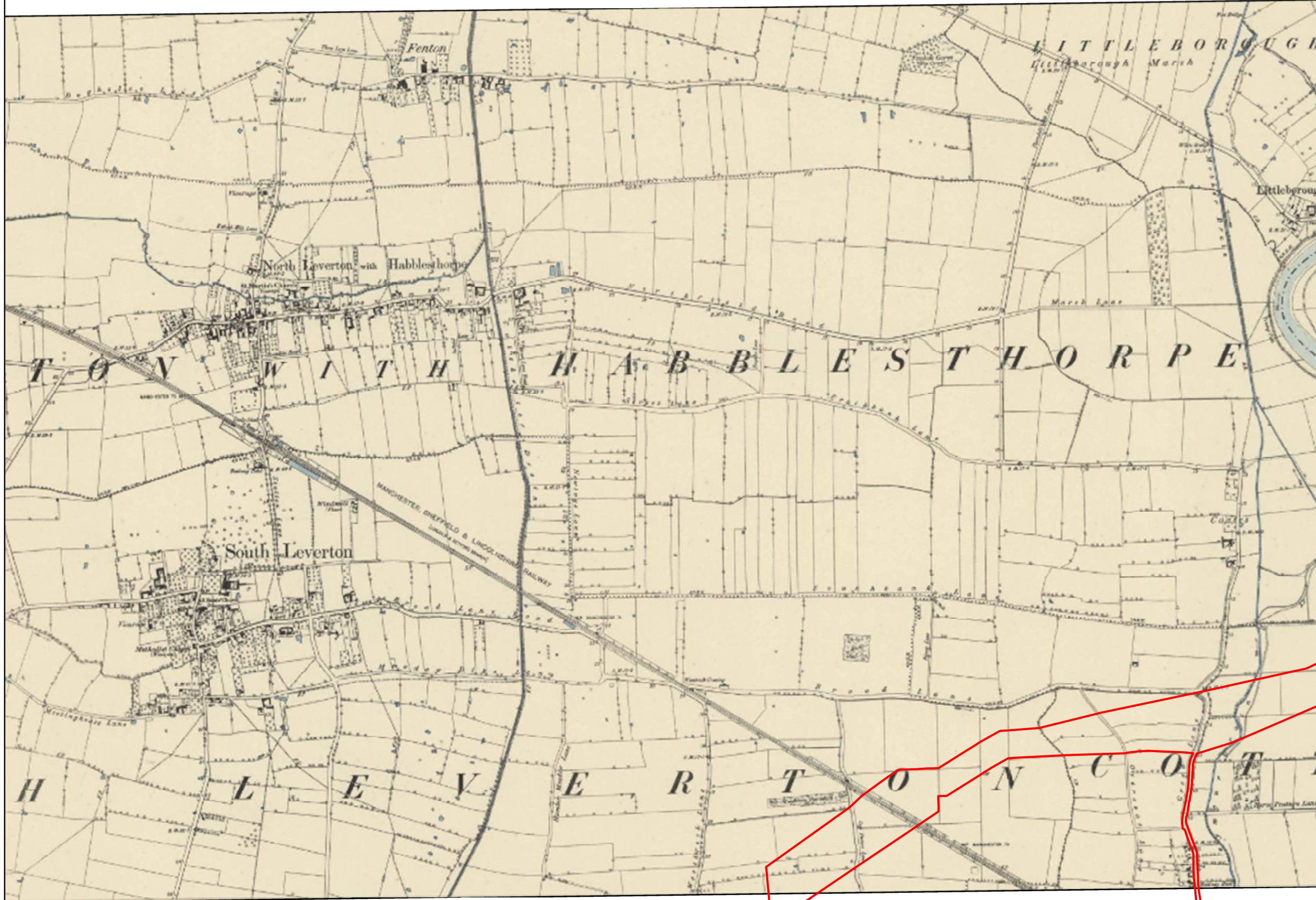
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FIGURE TITLE
1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Lincolnshire Sheet LI.SW

FIGURE NUMBER
Figure 17



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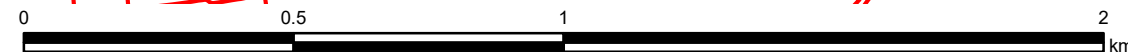
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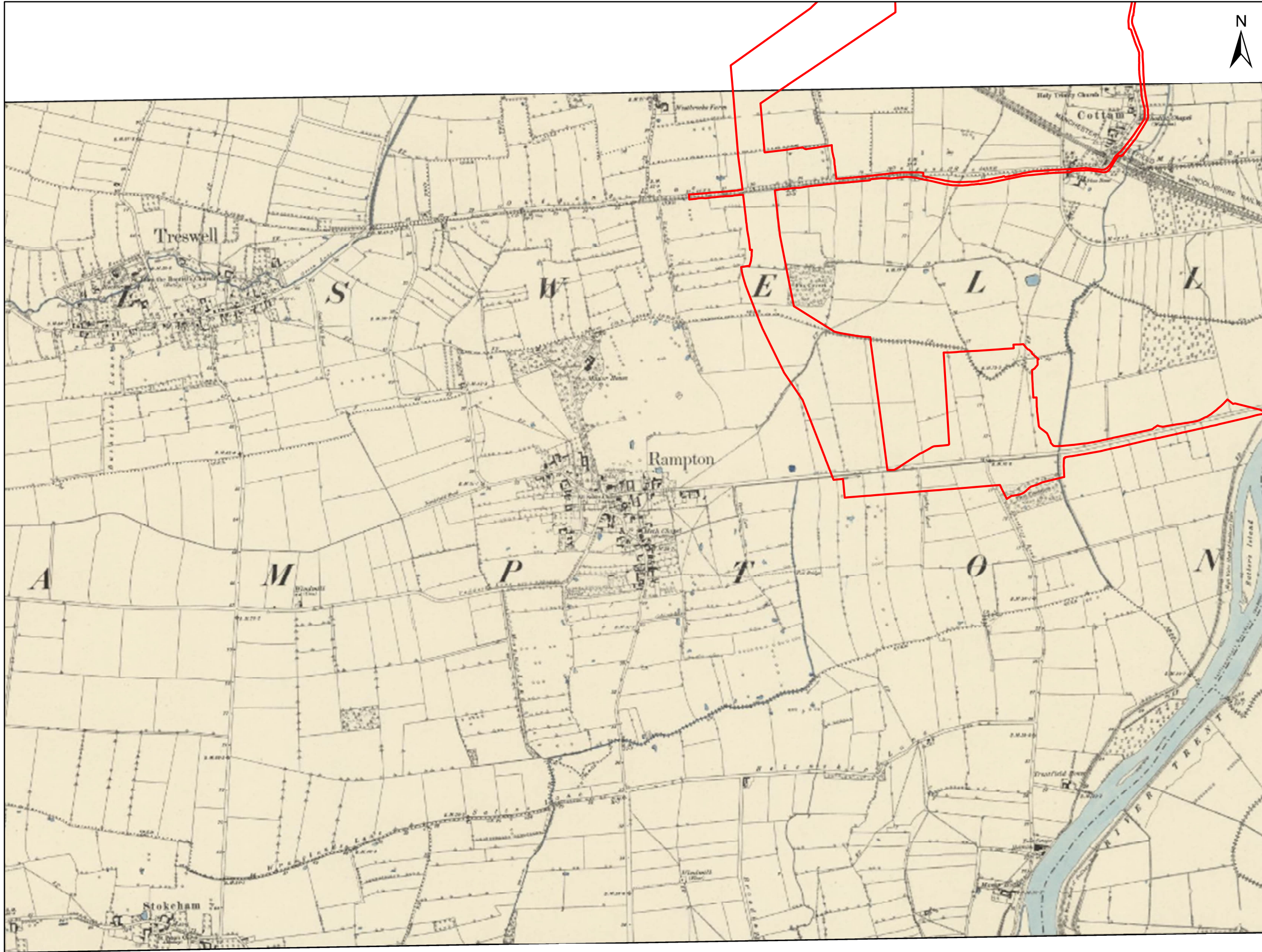
FIGURE TITLE

1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Nottinghamshire Sheet X.NE

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 18





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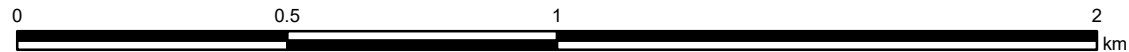
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FIGURE TITLE

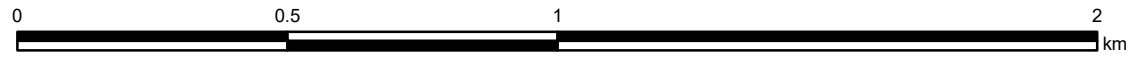
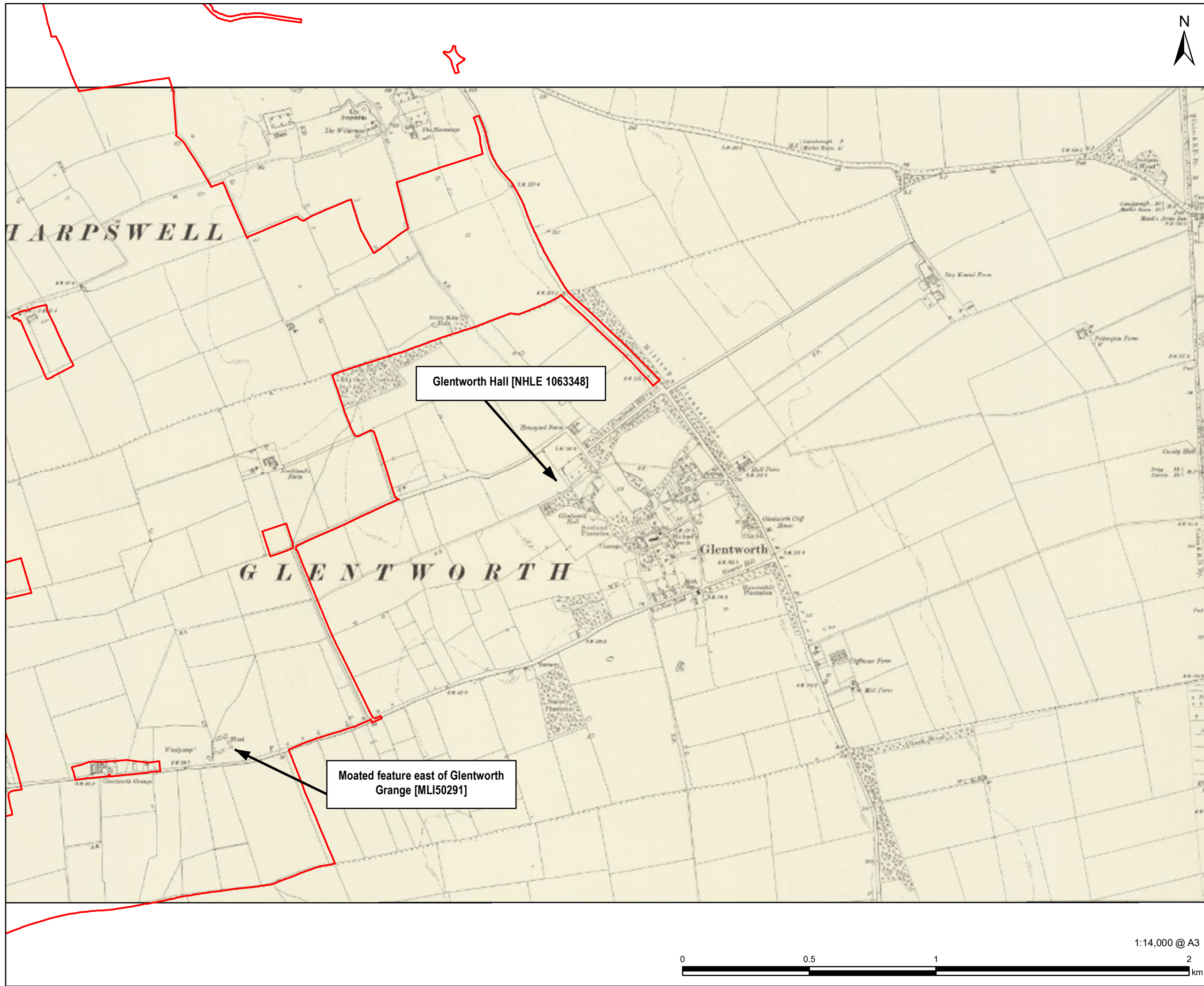
1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey Six Inch Map – Nottinghamshire Sheet XV.NE

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 19

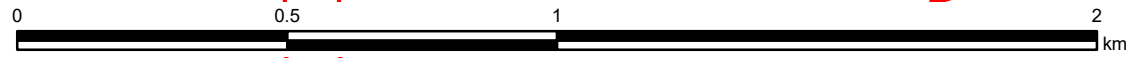
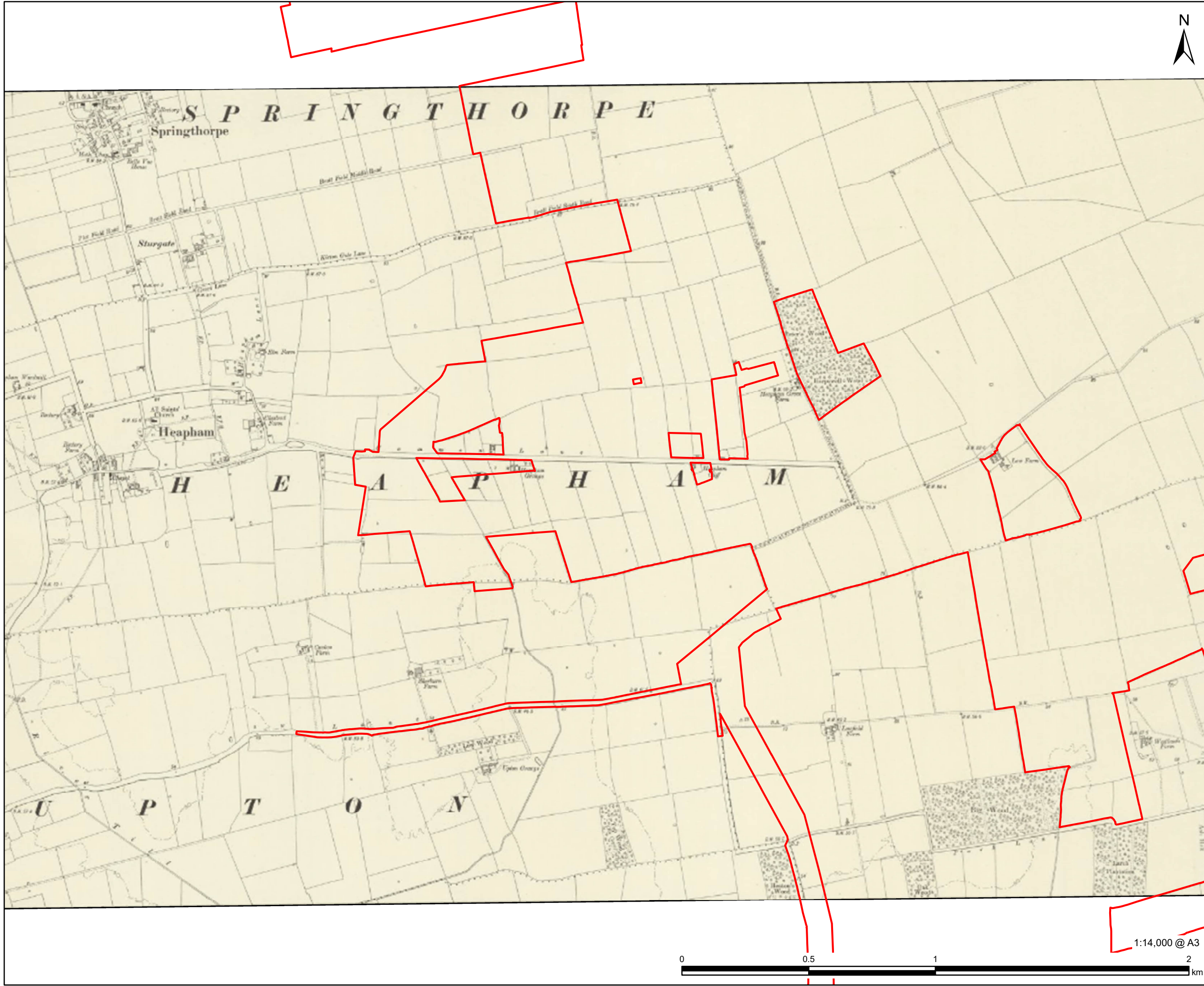


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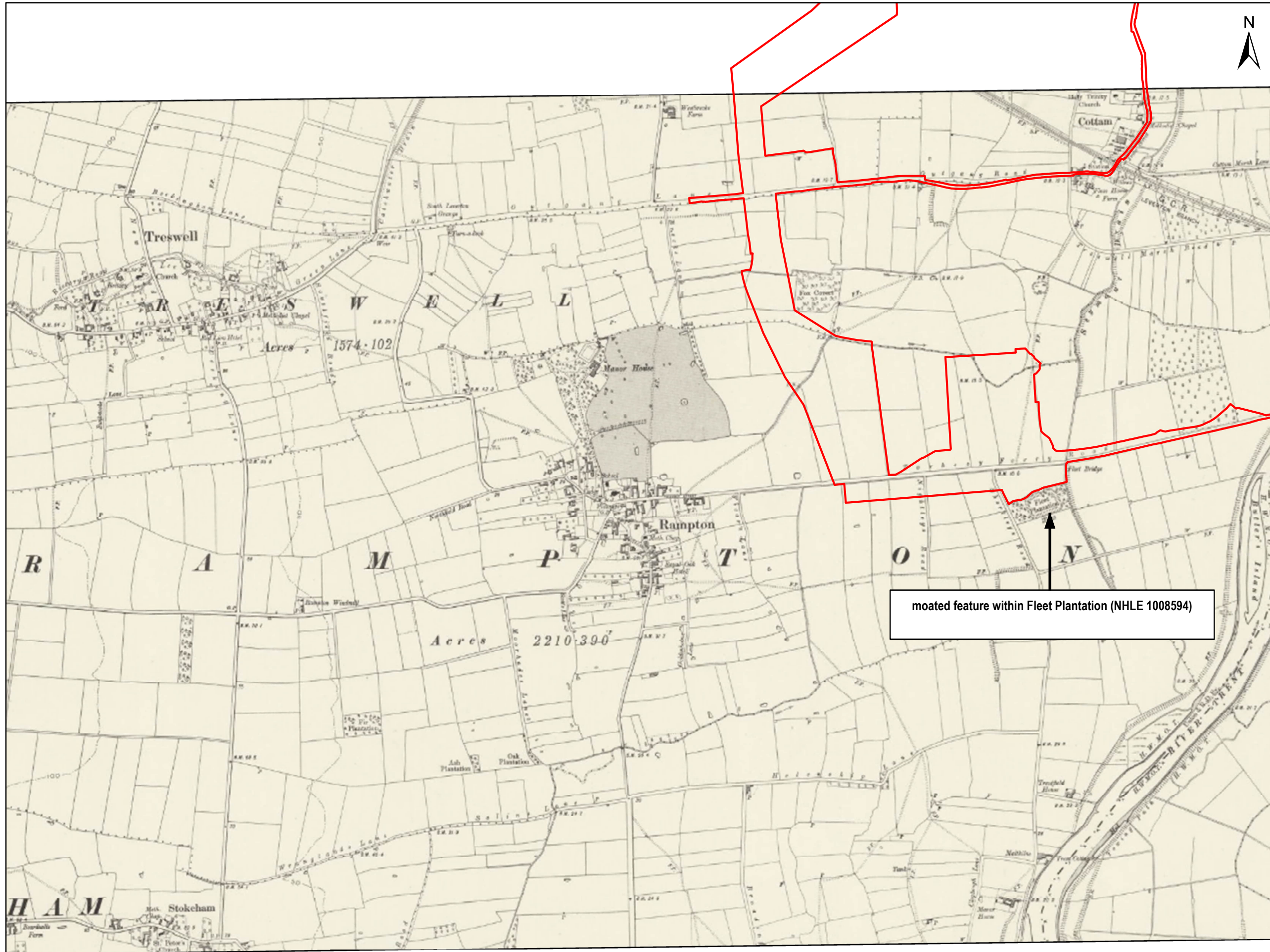


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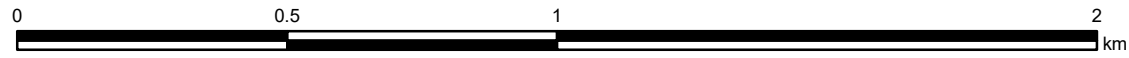
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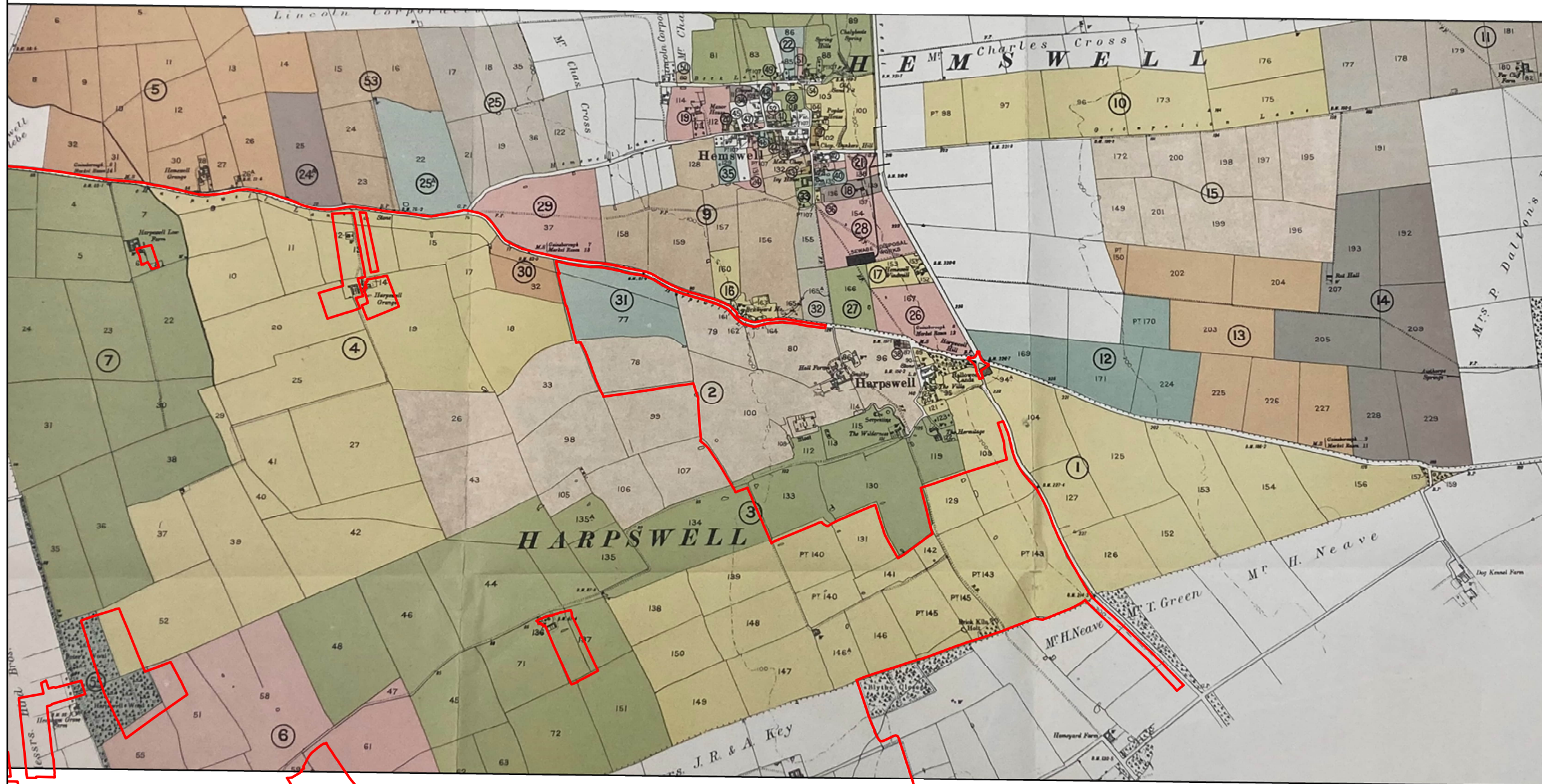
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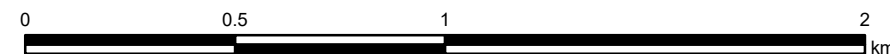
FIGURE TITLE

Plan of the Harpswell Estate Escritt & Barrell 1818

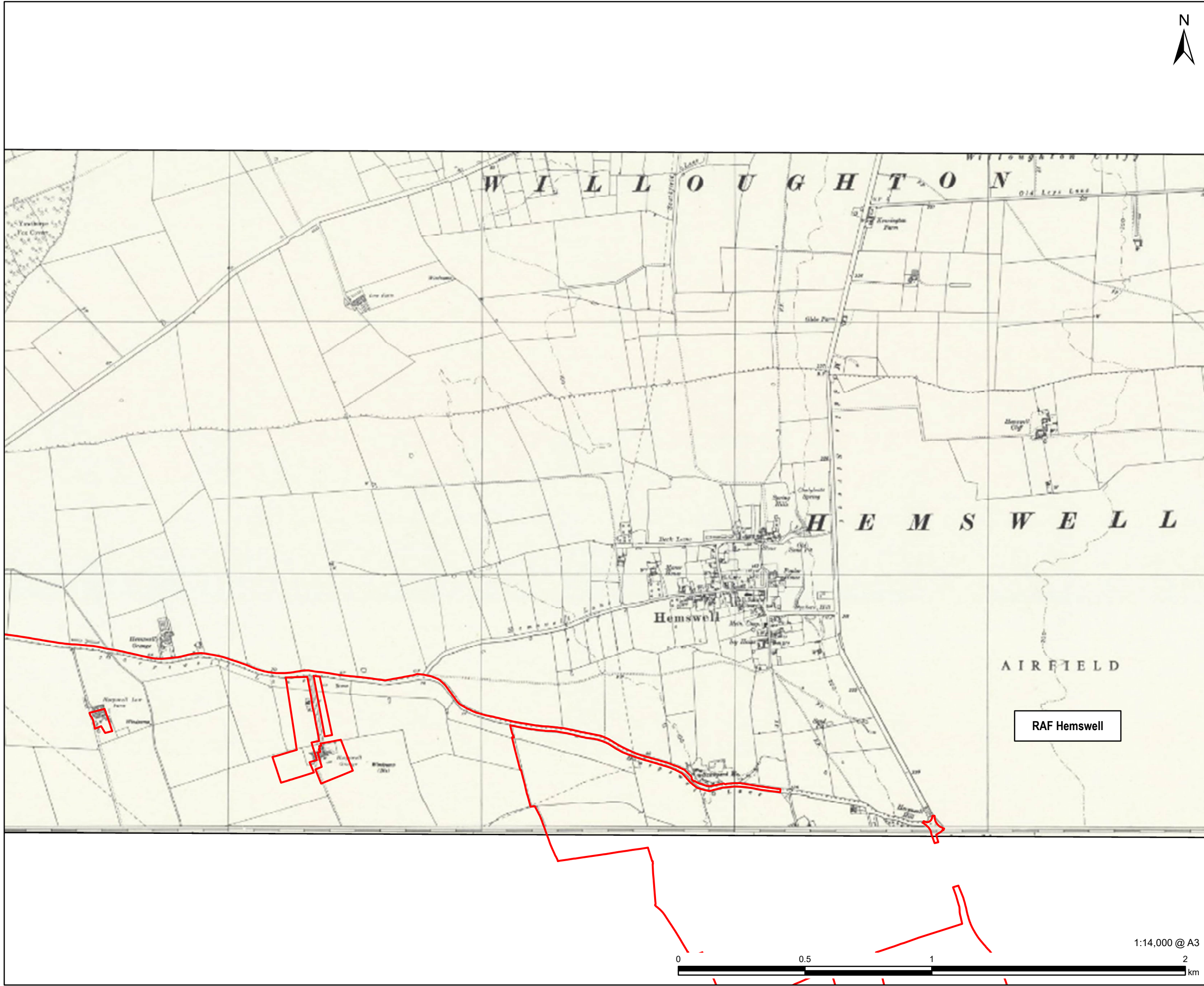
FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 23

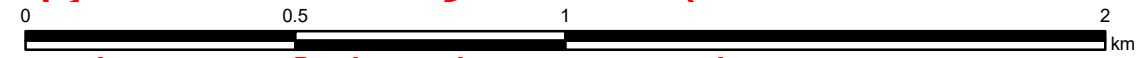
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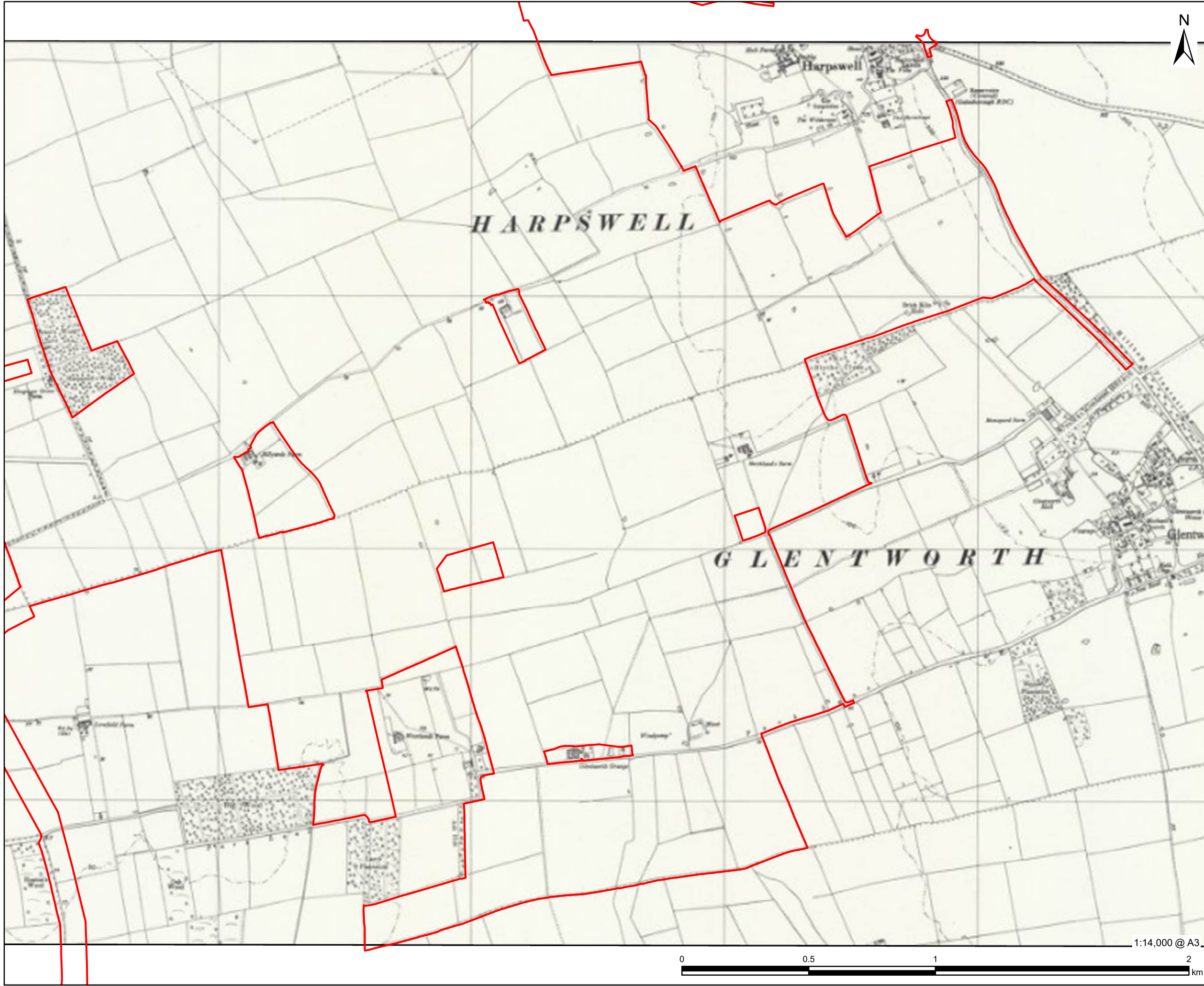
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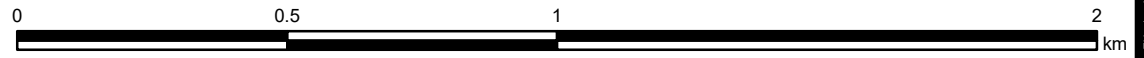
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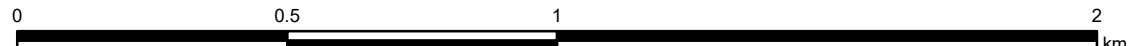
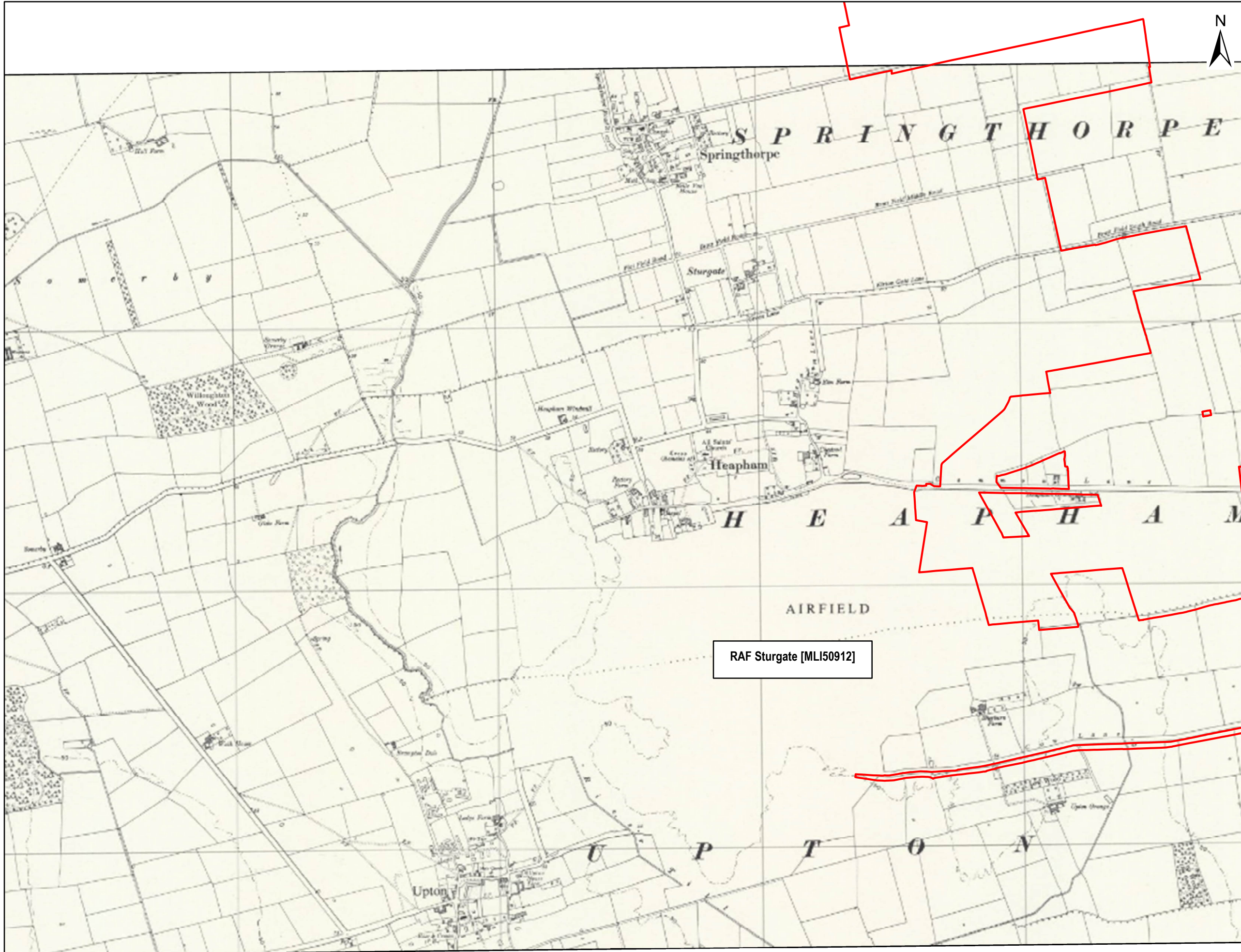
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Appendix B Site Walkover Photos



Plate 18: View west from Middle Street overlooking the Principal Site



Plate 19: View north along Middle Street towards Hemswell



Plate 20: View southwest towards the Principal Site overlooking Hemswell

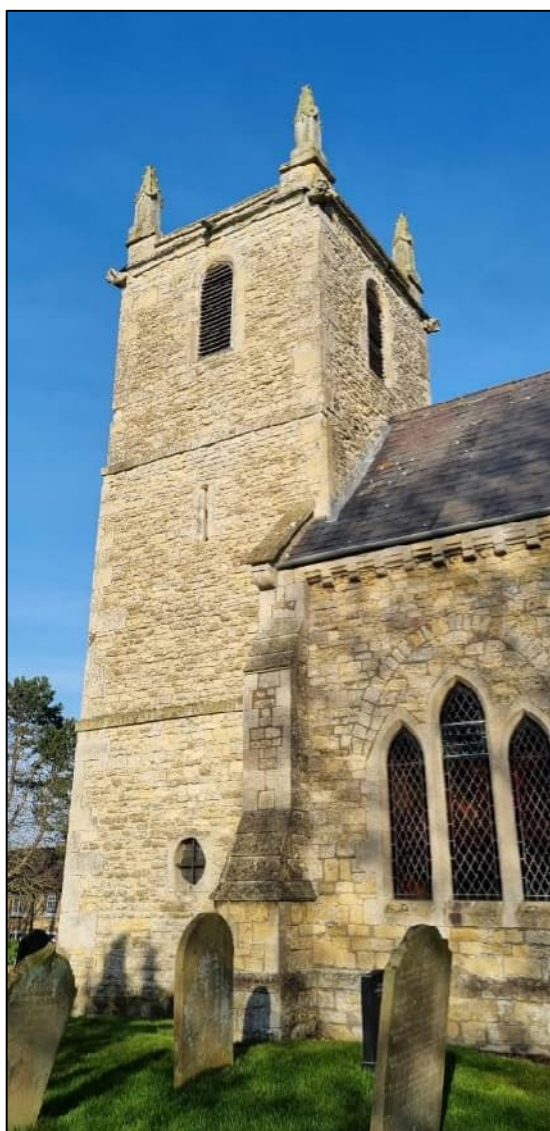


Plate 21: All Saints Church, Hemswell

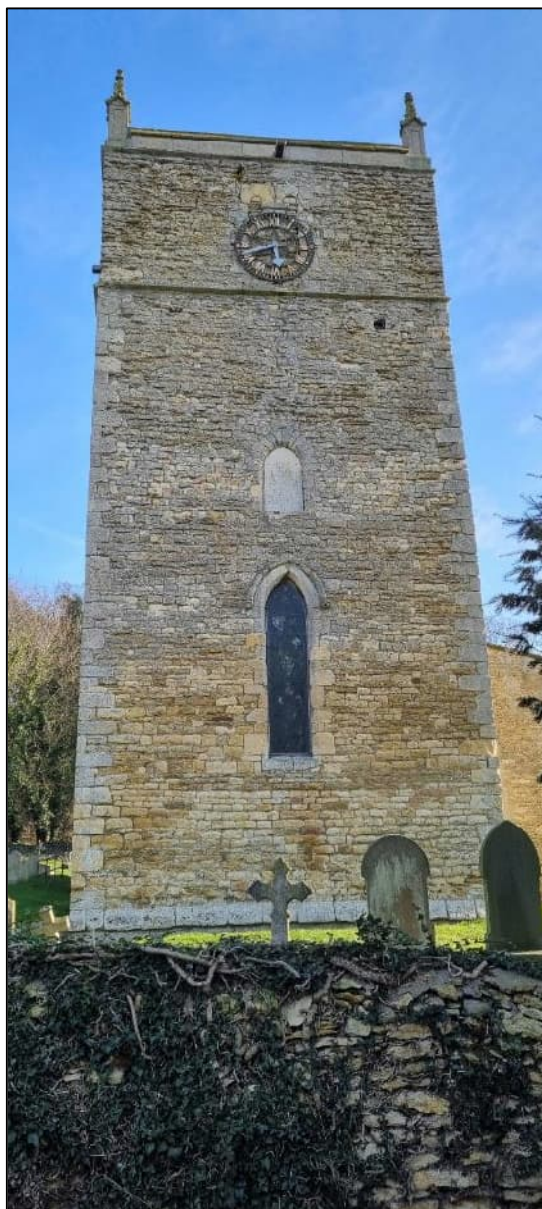


Plate 22: St Chads Church, Harpswell



Plate 23: View west from St Chad's Church towards the Harpswell Schedule Monument



Plate 24: View of the earthworks of the Harpswell schedule monument, looking west with the sunken garden on the right of the image



Plate 25: View southwest towards the moat and island, Harpswell



Plate 26: View west from the boundary of the Harpswell scheduled monument towards the Principal Site

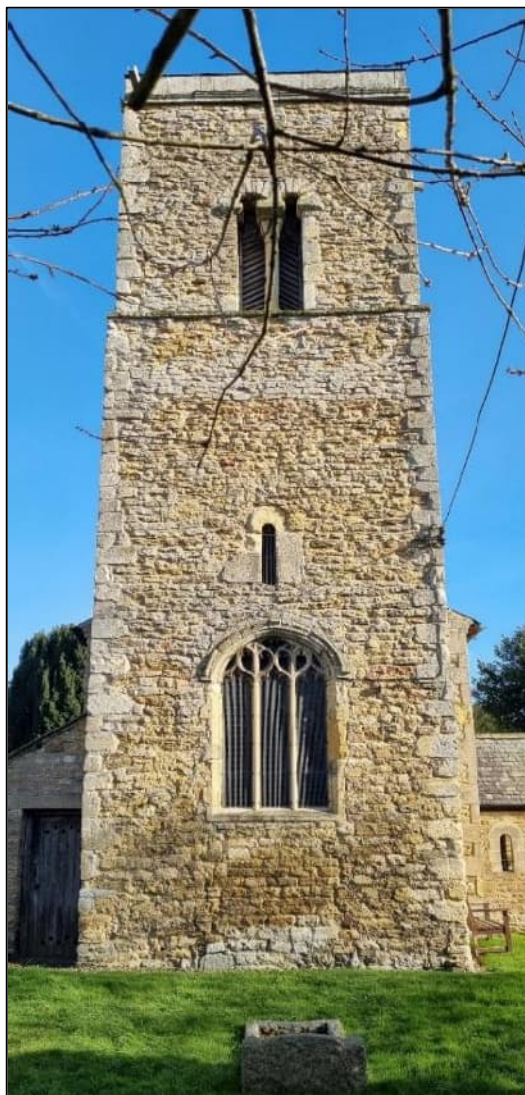


Plate 27: St Michael's Church Glentworth



Plate 28: View of the rear elevation of Glentworth Hall



Plate 29: View west from the lawn at Glentworth Hall towards the Principal Site

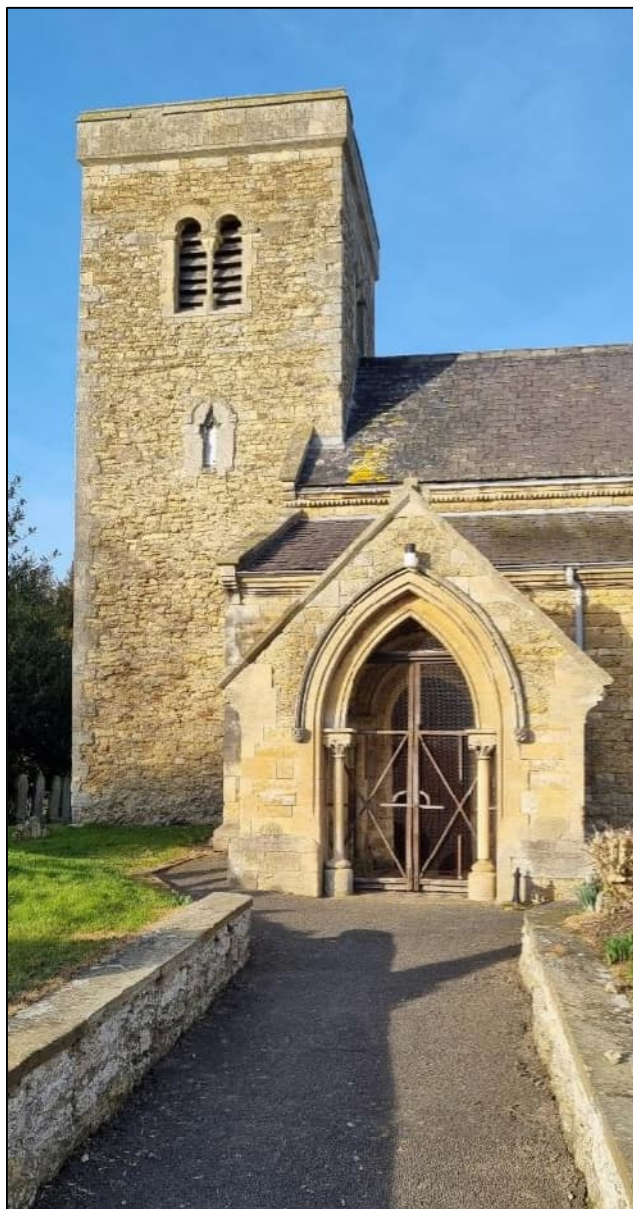


Plate 30: Church of St Lawrence and St George, Springthorpe



Plate 31: St Mary's Church, Stow, looking northwest



Plate 32: View northeast from the edge of St Mary's churchyard Stow towards the Cable Route Corridor



Plate 33: Grade II listed signal box at Stow Park, looking southeast



Plate 34: View east along the Cable Route Corridor from Marton Road, south of Willingham by Stow

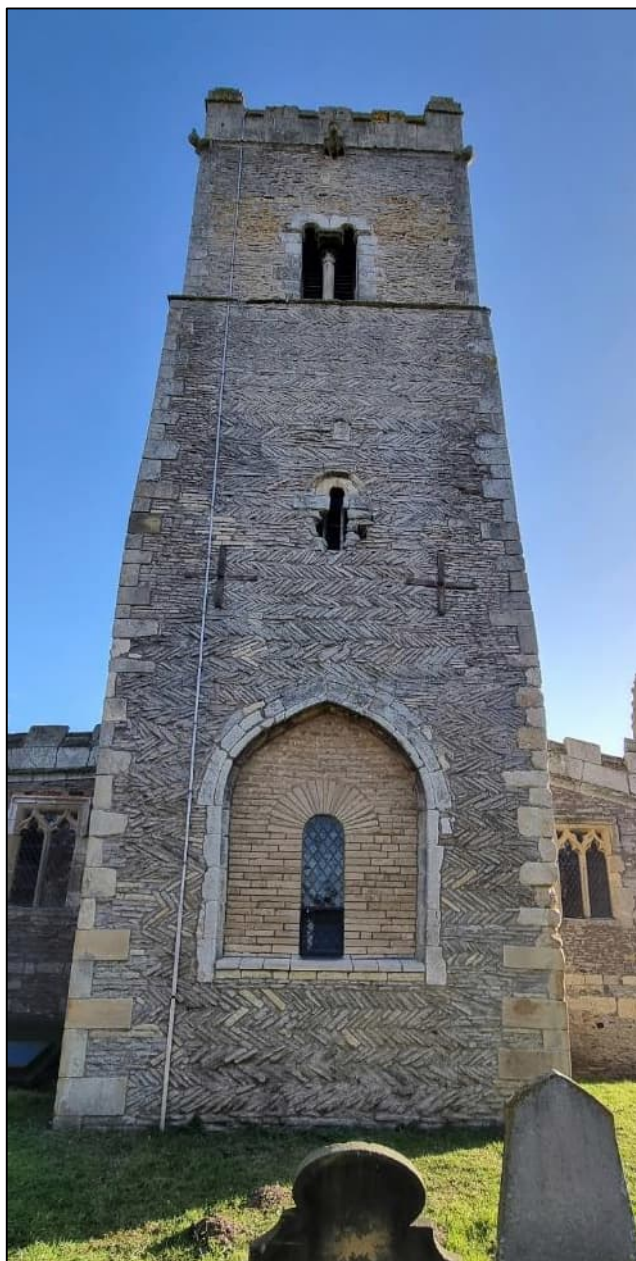


Plate 35: Church of St Margaret of Antioch, Marton



Plate 36: View southwest from the Viking Winter Camp towards Cottam Power Station



Plate 37: View north across the Cable Route Corridor on the northern edge of the Viking Winter Camp



Plate 38: Grade II listed windmill, Trent Port Lane, Marton



Plate 39: View south across the Cable Route Corridor towards Stow from Marton Road, south of Willingham by Stow



Plate 40: Panorama View from the viaduct looking northwards across the River Trent



Plate 41: View of Cottam Power Station from Town Street Cottam, looking southwest.



Plate 42: View east along the Cable Route Corridor towards the River Trent from Headstead Bank



Plate 43: View south across the Cable Route Corridor towards Cottam Power Station



Plate 44: View southeast across the Cable Route Corridor towards Cottam Power Station