

Springwell Solar Farm

Consultation Report

Appendix L-1.3

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Springwell Energyfarm Ltd

APFP Regulation 5(2)(q)
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(Applications: Prescribed Forms
and Procedure) Regulations 2009



Table of Contents

Appendix L-1.3 – Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Volume 3: Supporting Reports (Appendix 6.5: Bat Activity Survey Report to
Appendix 8.2: Aerial Investigation Report)

Appendix L-1.3 – Preliminary Environmental Information Report



Appendix 6.5

Bat Activity Survey Report



Springwell Solar Farm

Bat Activity Survey Report

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Table of Contents

- Table of Contents 2**
- 1. Introduction 4**
 - 1.1. Purpose of this report 4
 - 1.2. Project proposals 4
 - 1.3. Ecological context 4
- 2. Legislation 6**
 - 2.1. General 6
 - 2.2. Bats 6
- 3. Methodology 7**
 - 3.1. General 7
 - 3.2. Background Data Search 7
 - 3.3. Static Detector Surveys 7
 - Table 1: Survey dates for each static detector deployment.....8
 - Table 2: Weather conditions for each static detector deployment.....8
 - 3.4. Data analysis and quality assurance 8
 - 3.5. Validity of Data 9
 - 3.6. Survey Constraints 10
- 4. Results 11**
 - 4.1. Background Data Search (BDS) 11
 - Table 3: BDS bat results11
 - 4.1. Static detector results 11
 - Table 4: August 2022 remote monitoring data12
 - Table 5: October 2022 remote monitoring data13
 - Table 6: April 2023 remote monitoring data13
- 5. Evaluation..... 14**
 - 5.1. Activity levels 14
 - 5.2. Species assemblage 14
 - 5.3. Site appraisal 15
 - 5.4. Solar farms and bat risks 16
 - 5.5. Potential Impacts of the Scheme 17
- Recommendations..... 18**
- 6. References 20**

Figure 1	22
Figure 2	23
Figure 3	24
Figure 4	25
Figure 5	26
Figure 6	27

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of this report

- 1.1.1. This report describes the results of static detector bat surveys undertaken to obtain baseline ecological information. This information has been used to inform the Ecological Impact Assessment (EclA) and Environmental Statement (ES) for the proposed Springwell Solar farm (the Proposed Development). RSK Biocensus was commissioned by the applicant to carry out the surveys.
- 1.1.2. The report presents the methods and results of the static detector bat surveys undertaken in 2022 and 2023. The purpose of the surveys was to obtain detailed information regarding bat activity within the Proposed Development. The aims of the surveys were to:
 - identify the bat species present;
 - assess relative activity levels;
 - assess relative abundance.
- 1.1.3. The following terminology is used throughout this report:
 - Site Area – The Solar farm development outlined by the red line boundary including all infrastructure, cables and Solar PV module areas.
- 1.1.4. The Site Area red line boundary was amended during the course of the surveys; therefore, further bat static detector surveys are being undertaken in spring, summer and autumn of 2023 to collect data on the additional areas – two field parcels at the north-west edge of the Site (adjacent to Gorse Hill covert) and several field parcels near Brauncewell at south-west edge of the Site.
- 1.1.5. At the time of writing, detailed design information is not available, nor has all data been collected (the additional areas added to the Site boundary are outstanding). Assessment of likely significant effects is therefore not included in this report.
- 1.1.6. This report will be updated once further surveys have been completed.

1.2. Project proposals

- 1.2.1. The Proposed Development comprises the construction, operation and maintenance of solar photovoltaic (PV) generating modules, energy storage facilities, and grid connection infrastructure, across a proposed site in North Kesteven, Lincolnshire.
- 1.2.2. The Proposed Development is located within the administrative boundary of North Kesteven District Council and Lincolnshire County Council.

1.3. Ecological context

- 1.3.1. The Site Area covers approximately 1,772 ha and is located close to the villages of Blankney, Scopwick, and Ashby de la Launde in the district of

North Kesteven, Lincolnshire. The central section of the site is centred on OS National Grid Reference TF 06151 56947.

- 1.3.2. The Site is dominated by agricultural land, broadleaved woodland, and hedgerows, and includes a number of ponds, stream and ditches.
- 1.3.3. The surrounding landscape is largely arable with a mixture of villages, farm complexes, an RAF base, pockets of woodland and some scattered residential properties. Arable fields are bounded by a mixture of hedgerows, lines of trees, stone walls and fences.
- 1.3.4. A preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA), including a background data search (BDS), was completed by RSK in April and May 2022, with additional parcels surveyed in January 2023 (RSK Biocensus, 2023). Records for at least nine species of bat were received from the BDS.
- 1.3.5. Habitats within the Site Area were identified as suitable for foraging, commuting and roosting bats during the PEA. However, the overall Site Area was considered to have low suitability for bats.

2. Legislation

2.1. General

- 2.1.1. This section briefly describes the legal protection afforded to the protected species referred to in this report. It is for information only and is not intended to be comprehensive or to replace specialised legal advice. It is not intended to replace the text of the legislation but summarises the salient points.

2.2. Bats

- 2.2.1. All species of bats are protected by The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended), extended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Under Section 9 of the WCA, for 'European Protected Species' (EPS; see below) listed on Schedule 5, which includes bats, it is an offence to:
- intentionally or recklessly obstruct any place that a wild bat uses for shelter or protection;
 - intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bat while it is occupying a structure or place that it uses for shelter or protection; or
 - publish, or cause to be published, any advertisement likely to be understood as conveying that they buy or sell, or intend to buy or sell, any live or dead wild bat or any part of, or anything derived from a wild bat.
- 2.2.2. Bats are also EPS listed on The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 2017 (as amended). This legislation makes it an offence to:
- deliberately capture, injure or kill such a bat;
 - deliberately disturb bats, including in particular any disturbance which is likely (a) to impair their ability – (i) to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young; or (ii) hibernate or migrate, where relevant; or (b) to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong;
 - damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a bat; or
 - possess, control, transport, sell, exchange, or offer for sale or exchange any live or dead bat or part of a bat or anything derived from a bat or any part of a bat.
- 2.2.3. Additionally, certain species are afforded additional protection as an Annex II species (under the Habitats Directive) for which Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) may be designated. Of these, only barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*) are present in Lincolnshire.

3. Methodology

3.1. General

- 3.1.1. The work described below was undertaken following current best practice guidance within Bat Conservation Trust: Good Practice Guidelines 3rd edition (Collins, 2016). Where methodologies deviate from Collins (2016), then this has been detailed and fully justified below.

3.2. Background Data Search

- 3.2.1. To provide context for the results of the bat surveys, a background data search (BDS) was carried out for biological records from the Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership. The BDS was undertaken in April 2022 for the production of a PEA report (RSK Biocensus, 2023). A search was made for information on statutory designated sites and non-statutory designated (local wildlife) sites within 2 km of the survey area boundary. The search was extended to 10 km for internationally designated sites i.e., Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA). The search included a 2 km radius for notable species such as bats.

3.3. Static Detector Surveys

- 3.3.1. The Site Area was determined to have 'low' suitability to support foraging and commuting bats during the PEA (RSK Biocensus, 2023), and therefore surveys were timed to cover the three active seasons of spring (April – May), summer (June – August), and Autumn (September - October).
- 3.3.2. Due to the size of the Site Area and project proposals, it was determined that the emphasis of the survey should be on collecting data across as much of the Site as possible; therefore the detector locations changed during each deployment.
- 3.3.3. Full spectrum Wildlife Acoustics Song Meter 4 (SM4) detectors with omnidirectional microphones were deployed within the study area. Each microphone was mounted at a minimum height of 2 m to maximize the probability of recording bat calls and reduce the likelihood of noise interference from insects and moving vegetation.
- 3.3.4. Detectors were deployed across the study area to cover different habitats and topographical features including improved grassland, arable crop, hedgerows and woodland edges. Detectors were deployed in suitable weather conditions for bats where possible. Each detector recorded bats from sunset to sunrise with detectors starting 30 minutes before sunset and finishing 30 minutes after sunrise. Table 1 provides dates of deployments, Table 2 provides weather conditions during deployments and Figure 1 shows the location of the monitoring points.
- 3.3.5. Detectors were deployed for a minimum of five complete nights of good weather, (in line with Collins, 2016). Survey dates were spaced out where possible between deployments at each monitoring point. In addition,

detectors were deployed when the predicted weather forecast indicated suitable weather conditions for foraging and commuting bats (i.e., air temperature above 8°C, wind speed below 5 m/s and light or no precipitation).

- 3.3.6. Collins (2016) states the minimum level of pre-application survey required using static detectors is five nights in each of: spring (April-May), summer (June-mid-August) and autumn (mid-August-October). Dates and environmental conditions are set out in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Survey dates for each static detector deployment

Month	Start date	End date	Notes
August	09/08/2022	15/08/2022	12 detectors deployed, (although two failed so only 10 recorded)
October	05/10/2022	10/10/2022	12 detectors deployed
April	19/04/2023	24/04/2023	10 detectors deployed

Table 2: Weather conditions for each static detector deployment

Month of monitoring	Minimum temperature at sunset (°C)	Maximum temperature at sunset (°C)	General weather during monitoring period	Number of nights with rain
August 2022	18	24	Warm and dry throughout period	0
October 2022	14	16	Cloudy but dry with warm spells	0
April 2023	7	9	Clear and dry at start of deployment, scattered light showers in last two nights	2

3.4. Data analysis and quality assurance

- 3.4.1. Due to the large volume of static data, the manual identification of recorded calls was not considered a practicable or efficient use of time. Consequently, the British Trust for Ornithology’s Acoustic Pipeline (BTO AP) auto-identification software was used with additional manual auditing applied as necessary.
- 3.4.2. The BTO AP recommends that recordings with probabilities lower than 0.5, as discussed by Barré *et al.* (2019), are discarded (after checking as appropriate) and are therefore not included within this report.

- 3.4.3. Manual quality assurance was undertaken on all calls that were auto-identified as being from non-pipistrelle or *Myotis* species, with the exception of Nathusius' pipistrelle *Pipistrellus nathusii* calls, which were also manually checked.
- 3.4.4. The BTO pipeline software is highly efficient at identifying bat calls from the genus *Pipistrellus* due to the extensive library of bat calls stored within the software. It is also currently the only system that considers the sound identification of bat social calls, reducing the chance of social calls being mis-identified as the wrong bat species.
- 3.4.5. Echolocation calls were identified down to species wherever possible; however, depending on the type of bat encountered and call recorded, it is not always possible to reliably identify all bats beyond their genus. In particular, because of the similarities of their frequency-modulated calls, *Myotis* bat species cannot always be reliably separated.
- 3.4.6. For this reason, *Myotis* calls were not manually checked, as they are difficult to accurately differentiate.
- 3.4.7. All manual quality assurance (QA) of recorded calls was carried out by experienced bat ecologists using sound analysis software (R Shiny).
- 3.4.8. Note that it can also be difficult to separate some calls of *Plecotus* (long-eared) bats as well as separating some *Plecotus* calls from *Myotis* bats - although only one species of *Plecotus* (*P. auratus*), the brown long-eared bat) is present in Lincolnshire. It can also be difficult to distinguish between the two bats in the *Nyctalus* genus (noctule *N. noctula* and Leisler's bat *N. leisleri*), with those of serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*). Some calls of common pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*) also overlap with either Nathusius' pipistrelle or soprano pipistrelle (*P. pygmaeus*). Analysis of cryptic calls can also be more difficult with faint or poor-quality recordings.
- 3.4.9. It should be noted that there are a number of variables that affect the 'detectability' of a bat call, ranging from their biology and ecology, to the environmental conditions and condition of the equipment, and so there are limitations in drawing certain conclusions about bat activity on a site from the use of bat detectors / sound analysis alone. Given the different detectability between different species of bats i.e. from a few meters (for the quietest species such as brown long-eared bats) up to 100m (for noctule), the percentage distributions of units of activity (recordings containing a particular species' calls) detected should not be extrapolated to estimate abundance or compare levels of relative activity between species groups.
- 3.4.10. Caution should be exercised when reviewing the results as the number of recordings does not equate to the number of individual bats, and therefore assumptions cannot be made about species populations.

3.5. Validity of Data

- 3.5.1. Data collected is usually valid for two years following the field survey, to provide evidence that is material to the planning determination. Should consent not be awarded within two years of the completed surveys, then

it may be necessary to confirm that there have not been material changes before planning is determined.

3.6. Survey Constraints

- 3.6.1. It was not considered that walked transect surveys would provide data of value for this project given the low suitability of the habitat, scale of the Site Area and lack of suitable roosting locations within majority of the Site. This is a deviation from the current survey guidance (Collins, 2016), but it is justified by significant levels of remote monitoring data, and the subsequent findings. In addition, further night time surveys are proposed to ground-truth results of interest generated from the static detector surveys to provide further data. This is discussed in Chapter 6.
- 3.6.2. As the detectors moved location each month, it was not possible to do a direct seasonal comparison of locations. However, moving the detectors allowed for a greater coverage of the Site Area and the results collected are considered sufficient to inform a robust risk assessment when required.
- 3.6.3. Two detectors failed during deployment in Locations 7 and 9 during deployment in August, with no recordings made. In April, only ten detectors deployed. This is not considered a significant constraint given the assemblage of bats that was recorded across the surveys and the objective of the surveys.
- 3.6.4. While presence/ absence of different species in the genera *Myotis*, *Plecotus* and *Nyctalus* is now becoming easier to ascertain where high-quality calls have been collected, there are always calls where certainty is not possible and therefore levels of bat activity by species (rather than genus) must be interpreted with a degree of caution.
- 3.6.5. *Myotis* spp. and some large bat calls were only identified to genus level. It is possible that some of these recordings could represent species not identified in the analysis of the recorded data.
- 3.6.6. Due to passive (static) monitoring methodologies depending on sound reaching the microphone, the detection rate of bat calls varies with a bias towards loud bat calls; with quieter calls, namely brown long-eared bats potentially being under-recorded.

4. Results

4.1. Background Data Search (BDS)

- 4.1.1. There were no internationally protected nature conservation sites within 10 km of the site boundary nor nationally protected statutory designated nature conservation sites within 2km.
- 4.1.2. The results of the 2 km search for bat species are provided in Table 3 below.
- 4.1.3. At least nine species of bats have been recorded within 2 km of the Site Area, with additional records also returned which were not identified to species level. All species have been recorded within the past 10 years, although number of records includes all records for the species / genus held by the records centre.

Table 3: BDS bat results

Scientific name	Common name	Number of records	Most recent record
<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>	Western barbastelle	15	2016
<i>Chiroptera</i>	Unidentified bat	468	2020
<i>Myotis daubentonii</i>	Daubenton's	5	2015
<i>Myotis mystacinus / brandtii</i>	Whiskered / Brandt's	4	2019
<i>Myotis nattereri</i>	Natterer's	8	2016
<i>Myotis species</i>	Unidentified Myotis species	17	2017
<i>Nyctalus noctula</i>	Noctule	28	2019
<i>Pipistrellus nathusii</i>	Nathusius's pipistrelle	5	2017
<i>Pipistrellus pipistrellus</i>	Common pipistrelle	76	2019
<i>Pipistrellus pygmaeus</i>	Soprano pipistrelle	34	2020
<i>Pipistrellus species</i>	Unidentified pipistrelle species	108	2020
<i>Plecotus auritus</i>	Brown long-eared bat	83	2019

4.1. Static detector results

- 4.1.1. Tables 4-6 below show the combined static data recorded from each location. Locations for each deployment are show in Figure 1.
- 4.1.2. A total of 20,239 call registrations were recorded over the survey period, from at least ten species. These were common pipistrelle (69.9% of total call registrations), soprano pipistrelle (9%), species in the *Myotis* genus (9.7%), barbastelle (5%), noctule (4.4%), brown long-eared bat (0.7%),

Leisler's (0.9%), un-confirmed large bat species (0.2%) and Nathusius' pipistrelle (0.04%).

- 4.1.3. Whilst species within the *Myotis* genus were not counted separately during data analysis due to the similarity and overlapping parameters of their calls, the BTO AP is designed to work at a species level, and the following species were auto-ID'd with probabilities of greater than 0.9, and can be assumed to be present.; Daubenton's *Myotis daubentonii*, Natterer's *M. nattereri*, whiskered / Brandt's *M. mystacinus / m. brandtii*.
- 4.1.4. Common and soprano pipistrelle accounted for 78.9% of the total calls across the three months. Common pipistrelle was the species with the most call registrations in every month (August 75% of total calls, October 56% and April 92%).
- 4.1.5. Soprano pipistrelle had the second highest call registrations in October (25.6% of total) and April (5%), whilst *Myotis* species were second highest in August (11.2% of total).
- 4.1.6. Barbastelle was the only species recorded that is listed under Annexe II of the Habitats Directive, with 1,035 call registrations across the three survey months (5% of total call registrations). Of these 75% of calls were recorded in August, 24% in October and 1.9% in April.

Table 4: August 2022 remote monitoring data

Static #	Bbar	Unconfirmed big bat	Myotis sp.	Nlei	Nnoc	Ppip	Ppyg	Pnat	Paur	TOTAL
S1	3	-	38	2	15	887	5	-	-	950
S2	68	12	87	32	126	206	28	1	52	612
S3	2	5	16	1	21	506	69	-	-	620
S4	12	3	441	14	85	971	4	0	17	1547
S5	52	9	365	22	120	1321	13	-	3	1905
S6	283	6	275	26	148	2082	14	1	4	2839
S8	118	-	22	-	31	407	16	2	16	612
S10	42	4	108	1	38	1347	229	-	8	1777
S11	176	10	159	5	182	1427	306	-	11	2276
S12	9	-	45	-	48	439	88	-	3	632
Grand Total	765	49	1556	103	814	9593	772	4	114	13770

Note: Bbar = Barbastelle. Unconfirmed big bat = call from the genus *Eptesicus* or *Nyctalus*, not identified to species level. Myotis sp = Species in Myotis genus. Nlei = Leisler's. Nnoc = Noctule. Ppip = Common pipistrelle. Ppyg = Soprano pipistrelle. Pnat = Nathusius pipistrelle. Paur = Brown long-eared.

Statics 7 and 9 did not record in this month so are not represented here.

Table 5: October 2022 remote monitoring data

Static #	Bbar	Unconfirmed big bat	Myotis sp.	Nlei	Nnoc	Ppip	Ppyg	Pnat	BLE	TOTAL
S1	89	-	87	20	-	948	7	-	3	1154
S2	3	-	13	-	3	8	2	-	-	29
S3	4	-	6	-	14	9	1	-	5	39
S4	3	-	15	-	-	6	-	-	-	24
S5	1	-	6	4	16	69	8	-	-	104
S6	6	1	13	-	7	30	3	-	12	72
S7	27	-	16	4	6	34	3	-	1	91
S8	6	-	8	1	1	17	-	-	1	34
S9	21	-	16	2	7	46	-	-	11	103
S10	7	-	26	2	12	263	116	1	-	427
S11	42	-	16	-	2	301	286	-	2	649
S12	41	-	20	2	1	345	508	-	1	918
Grand Total	250	1	242	35	69	2076	934	1	36	3644

Note: Bbar = Barbastelle. Unconfirmed big bat = call from the genus *Eptesicus* or *Nyctalus*, not identified to species level. Myotis sp = Species in Myotis genus. Nlei = Leisler's. Nnoc = Noctule. Ppip = Common pipistrelle. Ppyg = Soprano pipistrelle. Pnat = Nathusius pipistrelle. Paur = Brown long-eared.

Table 6: April 2023 remote monitoring data

Static #	Bbar	Unconfirmed big bat	Myotis sp.	Nlei	Nnoc	Ppip	Ppyg	Pnat	BLE	TOTAL
S4	4	-	6	-	2	85	-	-	-	97
S5	-	-	1	-	-	42	1	-	-	44
S6	7	-	5	-	-	139	-	-	-	151
S7	-	-	1	4	1	68	-	2	-	76
S8	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
S9	-	-	35	-	-	136	-	1	1	173
S10	2	-	16	-	2	11	-	-	-	31
S11	1	-	7	2	1	37	2	-	-	50
S12	1	-	7	-	-	1751	64	-	1	1824
S13	5	-	43	1	13	246	66	-	-	374
Grand Total	20	0	126	7	19	2515	133	3	2	2825

Note: Bbar = Barbastelle. Unconfirmed big bat = call from the genus *Eptesicus* or *Nyctalus*, not identified to species level. Myotis sp = Species in Myotis genus. Nlei = Leisler's. Nnoc = Noctule. Ppip = Common pipistrelle. Ppyg = Soprano pipistrelle. Pnat = Nathusius pipistrelle. Paur = Brown long-eared.
The 10 detectors deployed this month are numbers 4 -13 during this deployment.

5. Evaluation

5.1. Activity levels

- 5.1.1. The surveys recorded a total of 20,239 call registrations across three months of deployment covering three seasons.
- 5.1.2. Bat activity (based on number of call registrations) peaked in August, with 68% of the total recordings from the three months. This is despite two of the detectors, at Locations 7 and 9, failing during this deployment.
- 5.1.3. October recorded 18% of total call registrations, whilst April was the quietest month with only 13.9% of call registrations. It should be noted that October was the only month with 12 operating detectors. If detectors 7 and 9 are removed to emulate August data, October still remains the second busiest month with 17.2% of total call registrations.
- 5.1.4. October and April are transitional months and, on an open site, are normally quieter than the summer months. The weather in April consisted of cool temperatures with intermittent rain showers, and this may have impacted recorded activity levels.
- 5.1.5. Activity was recorded in similar levels across the Site Area.

5.2. Species assemblage

- 5.2.1. At least ten species were recorded across the Site Area. Common pipistrelle had the highest number of call registrations across the survey period, with 69.9% of total calls, and was the most recorded species in each month (this is not unusual). October was the month with the fewest recorded call registration for this species (2,076) and the lowest percentage of total calls (56%). In April, which had the lowest levels of overall activity, common pipistrelles made up 92% of all call registrations.
- 5.2.2. Soprano pipistrelle made up 9% of the total recordings, and was the second most recorded species in October and April.
- 5.2.3. These two species account for 78.9% of total call registrations (this should not be conflated to individuals or individual species).
- 5.2.4. *Myotis* species recorded included Daubenton's, Natterer's and whiskered/Brandt's bats. However, the BTO Acoustic Pipeline software attributed only one call to Brandt's, and 191 call registrations to whiskered bats. For the purposes of this report, they are not distinguished.
- 5.2.5. Call registrations from *Myotis* species, when grouped together, accounted for 9.7% of the total across the survey period. Activity for this group peaked in August, with 1556 call registrations attributed to *Myotis* species, 11.2% of total calls for the month. The BTO Acoustic Pipeline software allocated the majority of these calls (905) to Daubenton's bat, although this has not been verified manually.
- 5.2.6. Barbastelle was recorded in all three seasons, and on every static detector in August and October. August accounted for 75% of the total calls for the species. Barbastelle accounted for 5% of the total call registrations across the survey periods.

- 5.2.7. Static 6, located at TF 03906 56089, accounted for 36% of all the barbastelle call registrations in August. This detector was located on a farm track bordered by a low dry stone wall, surrounded by arable fields, which would be considered sub-optimal habitat for barbastelle, although it lies between two parcels of woodland (630m west and 1.7km east respectively). The earliest recorded call was at 22:10, approximately 1.5 hours after sunset, and the latest was 04:03, approximately 1.5 hours prior to sunrise. Average calls per night was 55 (range 88 – 56).
- 5.2.8. In August the earliest calls after sunset were recorded at detectors 10 and 11, approximately 68 minutes after sunset. The latest calls were at the same two locations and were recorded between 70 and 79 minutes before sunrise.
- 5.2.9. Barbastelle can range up to 20km per night to forage, and emergence times are normally within 60 minutes of sunset (range of 12-36 minutes after sunset within woodland), whilst roost return times are highly variable (range of 194 – 59 minutes before sunrise) (Zeale et al. 2012).
- 5.2.10. The data shows that barbastelle are commuting across the Site Area, and there will be at least one roosting location within the vicinity. The calls closest to sunrise at detectors 10 and 11 in August would suggest a roost nearby, although due to the variability in roost return times, roosting locations in or adjacent to other locations can't be ruled out.
- 5.2.11. Low numbers of noctule registrations were recorded on all surveys, with August accounting for 90% of recordings.
- 5.2.12. Leisler's bat was also recorded in low numbers in all months, and from detectors located across the Survey Area.
- 5.2.13. The BTO Acoustic Pipeline software attributed 50 calls to serotine. Many of the serotine call parameters overlap with those of Leisler's bat, and to some extent, with those of noctule. Serotine are thought to be absent from Lincolnshire (GLNP, 2013; LBP, 2011; Matthews *et al.*, 2018) and, as none of the calls could be consistently identified as serotine, those calls have been labelled as unconfirmed big bat species within the report. It is likely that they are in fact Leisler's bat calls.
- 5.2.14. Small numbers of brown long-eared calls were recorded across the survey periods, totalling 151 call registrations (0.7% of total registrations). Of these 114 (75%) were recorded within August. Brown long-eared bats are a very quiet bat with a directional call. It is therefore likely that this is an under-representation of their presence within the Site Area.
- 5.2.15. Nathusius' pipistrelles were recorded at very low numbers at statics across the Site Area, within the three survey periods. In total they accounted for 0.04% of the total call registrations and four was the highest number of registrations recorded, in August.

5.3. Site appraisal

- 5.3.1. The combined results of the static surveys confirm the site is of high importance for foraging and commuting bats. The surveys recorded a high diversity of species across the site; with at least 10 of the 12 species

considered to be present within Lincolnshire having being positively identified.

- 5.3.2. Although the landscape is mostly intensively farmed arable, which is normally considered to offer sub-optimal foraging habitat, the hedgerows, (where bat activity was mostly recorded), are of value to bats.
- 5.3.3. In an agricultural landscape with limited natural features, those that are present can have greater importance. The hedgerows, woodland edges and watercourses on Site are used as foraging and commuting corridors for bats, and likely offer key commuting routes in between natural features such as pockets of woodland.
- 5.3.4. In line with the updated (due to be published in 2023) version of the Bat Mitigation Guidelines, the assemblage of species within this geographic region of the UK could be considered of national importance (the likely low numbers of some species would indicate at least regional importance).
- 5.3.5. Given the relatively high barbastelle activity, the fact that this species was recorded across the Site Area and the significant peak in August (around the maternity season) it is considered that the area could be of regional importance for this species.
- 5.3.6. The Site Area is assessed as of local value for the remaining species identified.

5.4. Solar farms and bat risks

- 5.4.1. There is limited UK-specific research into the impacts of solar farms on bats; however studies in other countries suggest that there are several potential impacts.
- 5.4.2. A study in Hungary (Szabadi *et al.*, 2023) identified that solar farms had similar bat activity and species assemblages to intensely cultivated arable land, implying that they are similar to the poorest rural landscape for bats. In addition, solar farms appeared to have reduced species diversity when compared to natural habitats, with species found to use solar farms generally those that are also successful in urbanised or intensive agricultural habitats such as species from the genus *Nyctalus* and *Pipistrellus*. Species such as barbastelle and those from the *Myotis* genus were found to use solar farms less frequently.
- 5.4.3. It was noted that the presence of linear features such as hedgerows or lines of trees can have a positive effect on bat activity, when managed appropriately (Froidevaux *et al.*, 2019).
- 5.4.4. Solar panels can horizontally polarize light and reflect sound in a similar way to water; this may lead to bats mistaking panels for waterbodies when using echolocating, encouraging them to attempt to drink from the panel surfaces, which can cause collisions and potential injuries (Greif and Siemers, 2010). Fortunately, studies have found that bats tend to land on the panels to drink rather than colliding (i.e. non-fatal interaction), they also show signs of learnt behaviour by eventually avoiding the panels following several unsuccessful drinking attempts (Greif and Siemers, 2010; Russo *et al.*, 2012).

- 5.4.5. Collisions between bats and solar panels may also occur for other reasons. Vertically aligned plates can induce higher collision risk during flight as the smooth vertical surfaces can be interpreted as open flight paths due to acoustic mirror properties interfering with echolocation (echoes not returned to the bat but reflected between the panels). There is a possibility that bats could learn to navigate these 'holes' in the landscape; however tilting the panels is likely to provide a more effective preventative measure (Greif *et al.*, 2017; Montag *et al.*, 2016; Toussaint, 2016).
- 5.4.6. The horizontal polarization of light by solar panels could also impact a bat's insect prey, as several aquatic insect species show strong attraction to panels and subsequently exhibit oviposition on the surfaces, leading to inviable offspring and increasing predation risk (Egri *et al.*, 2016; Farkas *et al.*, 2016; Gibson *et al.*, 2017; Horvath *et al.*, 2010). The population-level effects of solar farms on aquatic insects are currently unknown. If they do prove to lead to population declines, then UK bats could be at risk as several species are highly reliant on aquatic insects as a food source (e.g. *Myotis* spp., *Pipistrellus* spp. and *Nyctalus leisleri*) (Wickramasinghe *et al.* 2004).
- 5.4.7. Other general potential impacts of solar farms on bats include disturbance during construction and operation of solar farms due to noise and light pollution, as well as habitat degradation and fragmentation as a result of water and soil pollution, tall panels interrupting flight paths, vegetation clearance and water body drainage, which can reduce bat insect prey availability, drinking water sources and bat socialising and commuting habitat (Toussaint, 2016). There may also be indirect effects to bats via solar farms inducing environmental change over the long-term, for example, the formation of microclimates, reductions in plant biomass (particularly under the panels) and top soil destabilisation (Armstrong *et al.*, 2016; Fthenakis *et al.*, 2011; Gibson *et al.*, 2017; Montag *et al.*, 2016; Toussaint, 2016; Tsoutos *et al.*, 2005).
- 5.4.8. Cumulative impacts, due to any number of the above reasons, may have the potential to impact an individual's ability to survive or breed in the long term, and could be significant to the local, regional and even national populations. This is because bats are long-lived, and their reproductive rate is low.

5.5. Potential Impacts of the Scheme

- 5.5.1. The design details are currently at an early stage and therefore it is not possible to fully assess likely significant effects. Potential impacts which may occur include removal of hedgerows, which could disrupt flight paths and foraging areas, removal of trees used as roosts or, if not mitigated, disturbance to roosts during works and installation of artificial lighting.

Recommendations

- 5.5.2. At this stage, it is not possible to provide definitive recommendations for the scheme in relation to mitigation for bats. The recommendations that are provided below are in relation to the observations noted during the survey carried out in 2022 / 2023, with the intention of supporting the development of the outline design and scoping for future work stages.
- 5.5.3. The recommendations detailed thereafter are high-level based on the current understanding of the bats' use of the site

Hedgerow removal

- 5.5.4. Any hedgerow removal required to facilitate construction should be kept to a minimum. Where hedgerow removal is required, this should be of a temporary nature wherever possible, and artificial screens may need to be installed to ensure continuity of bat flight lines during construction.

Further surveys

- 5.5.5. Further targeted survey effort is recommended to ground-truth certain areas of the Site. Targeted night-time walkovers (similar to a transect survey) should be completed on those areas where barbastelle activity was highest, and areas where greatest impacts are proposed (i.e. if any significant removal of hedgerows is required or other features used by commuting or foraging bat). These walkover surveys should take place at times to match levels of peak bat activity recorded on the Site.
- 5.5.6. Once further information is available on the proposed design, additional surveys may be required to inform on specific features. These surveys may include targeted nighttime walkovers, inspections of trees to be impacted (felled or disturbed) and additional remote monitoring of specific locations / features.

Lighting

- 5.5.7. All UK bat species are nocturnal and adapted to low-light conditions and the artificial lighting of areas in which they are active affects their activities. Artificial lighting can affect the entire composition of local bat communities at the ecosystem level (Rydell, 1992), having a large impact on light-averse species (such as *Myotis*).
- 5.5.8. Ultimately, there is no "light threshold" where adverse effects on bats from artificial light are negligible (Stone, 2013) and so it is important to achieve the minimal possible illumination levels, particularly when bats are most active from April to October, and particularly where 'light-averse' species are recorded.
- 5.5.9. A full moon under clear, natural conditions is 0.1 to 0.3 lux, and so where complete 'natural' darkness cannot be ensured on a site, illumination levels should aim to fall within this range wherever possible.
- 5.5.10. It is understood that no permanent lighting is proposed and that any manually operated lighting would only be used infrequently, in welfare or

compound areas when needed to work during the hours of darkness. This lighting would be directed downwards and away from hedgerows, woodland and watercourses to avoid impact to bats which may use them for foraging/commuting and any trees which they may use for roosting. Any such lighting, being of short-term and infrequent use, should also not cause significant loss of invertebrate prey from hedgerows (i.e. by causing them to be attracted to the light).

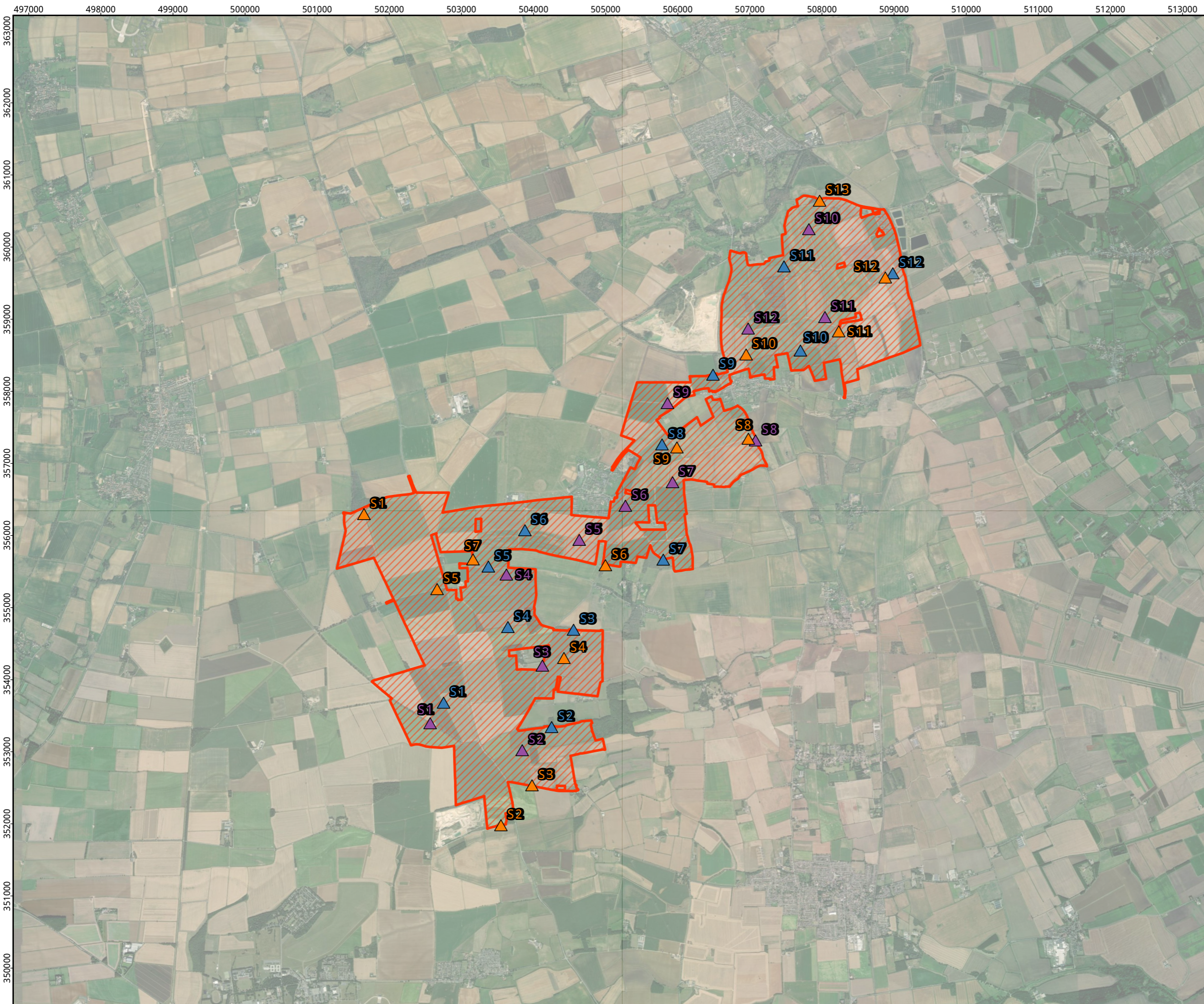
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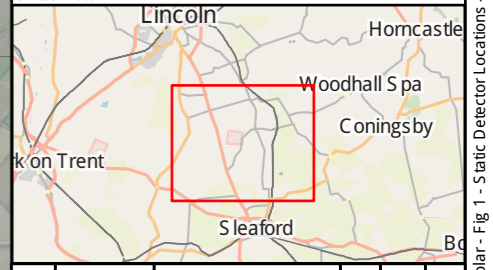
Figure 1

Static Detector Locations



- LEGEND:**
-  Site Boundary
 - Survey**
 -  August 2022
 -  October 2022
 -  April 2023

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OS GB 1936
 Units: Meter



Rev	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
00	09/08/2023	First Draft	RJ	EC	TC

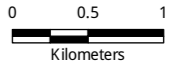
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DOCUMENT:
Appendix 5.4 Bat Activity Report

TITLE:
Static Detector Locations

FIGURE NUMBER:
1



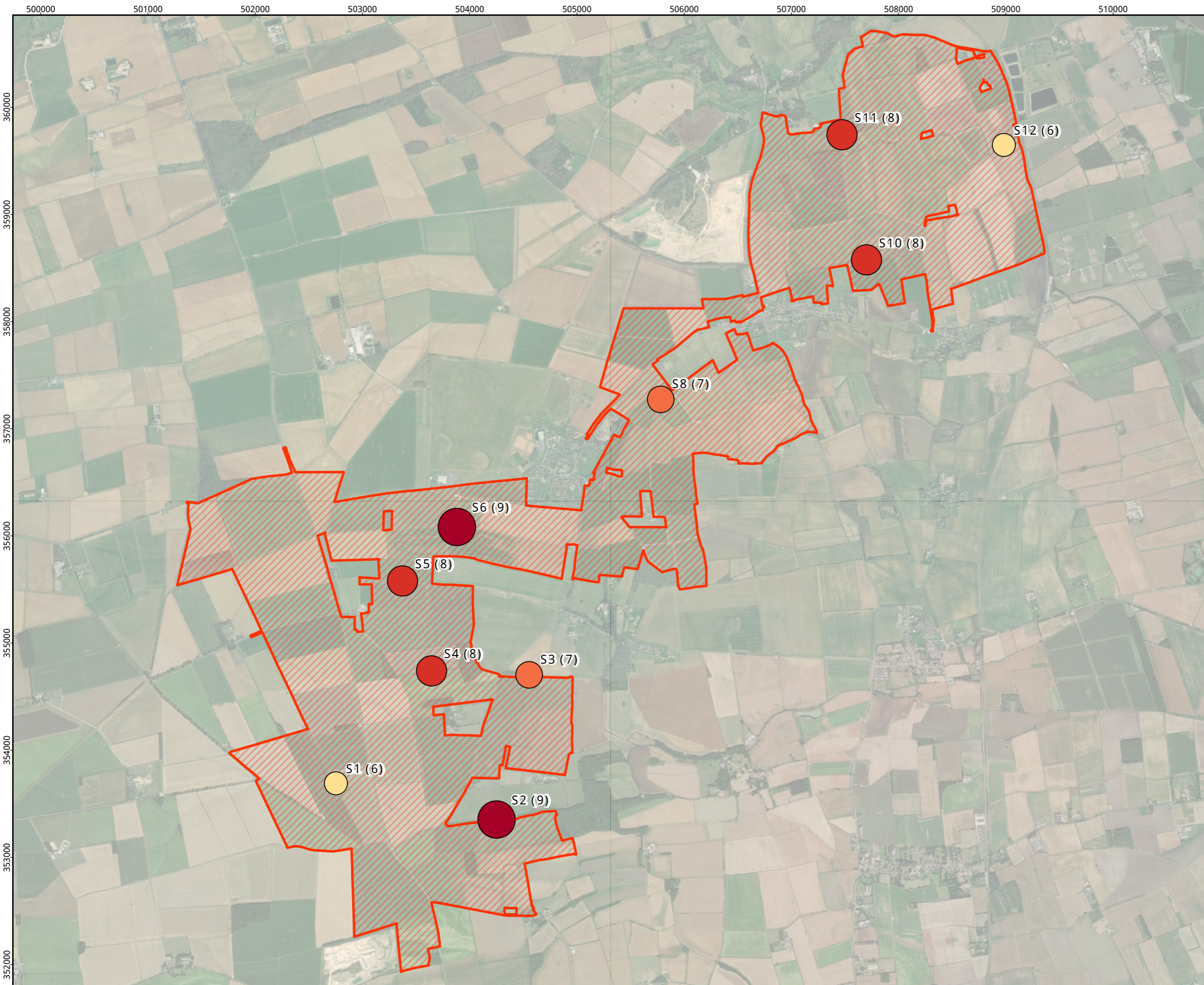
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Figure 2

Bat species diversity per static in August 2022



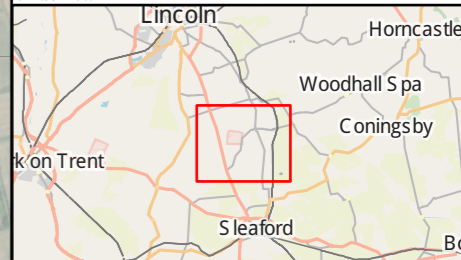
LEGEND:

Site Boundary

Species Count

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OS GB 1936
 Units: Meter



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Appendix 5.4 Bat Activity Report

TITLE:
Species Diversity - August 2022

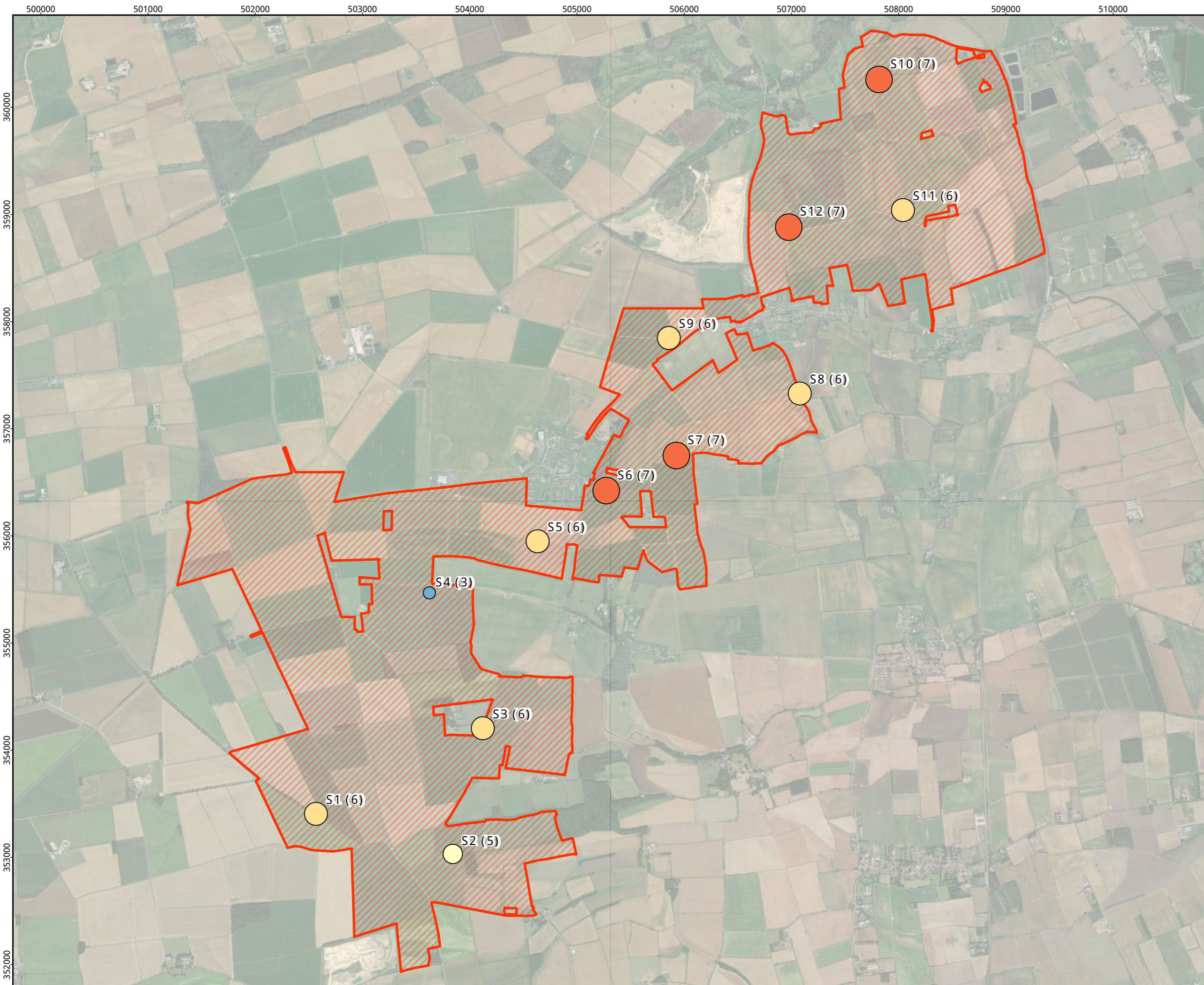
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Figure 3

Bat species diversity per static in October 2022



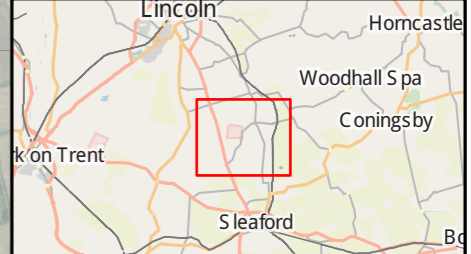
LEGEND:

Site Boundary

Species Count

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OS GB 1936
 Units: Meter



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Appendix 5.4 Bat Activity Report

TITLE:
Species Diversity - October 2022

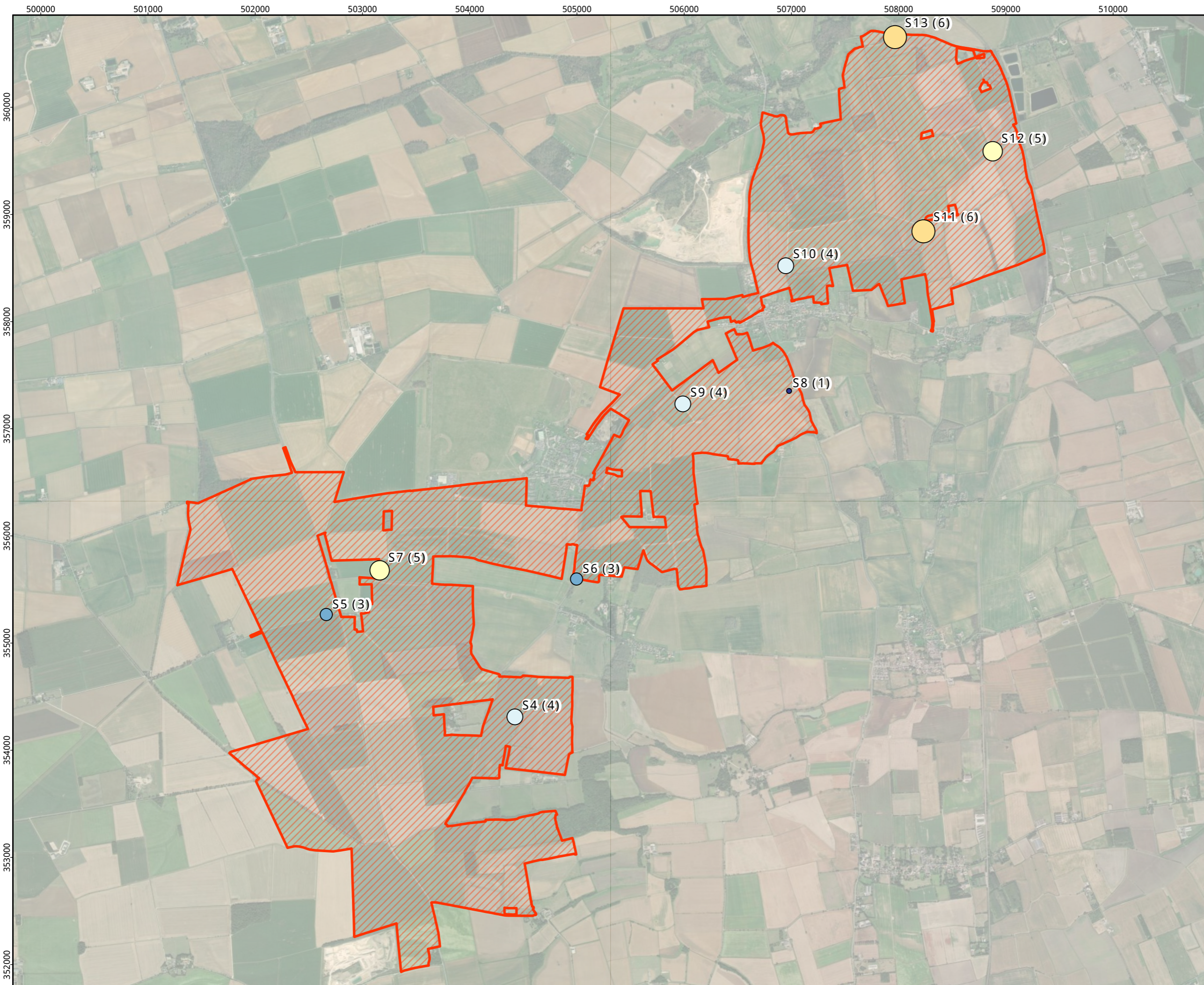
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Figure 4

Bat species diversity per static in April 2023



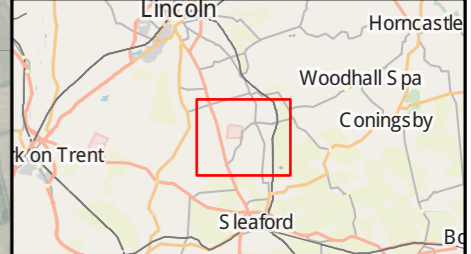
LEGEND:

Site Boundary

Species Count

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OS GB 1936
 Units: Meter



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TITLE:
Species Diversity - April 2023

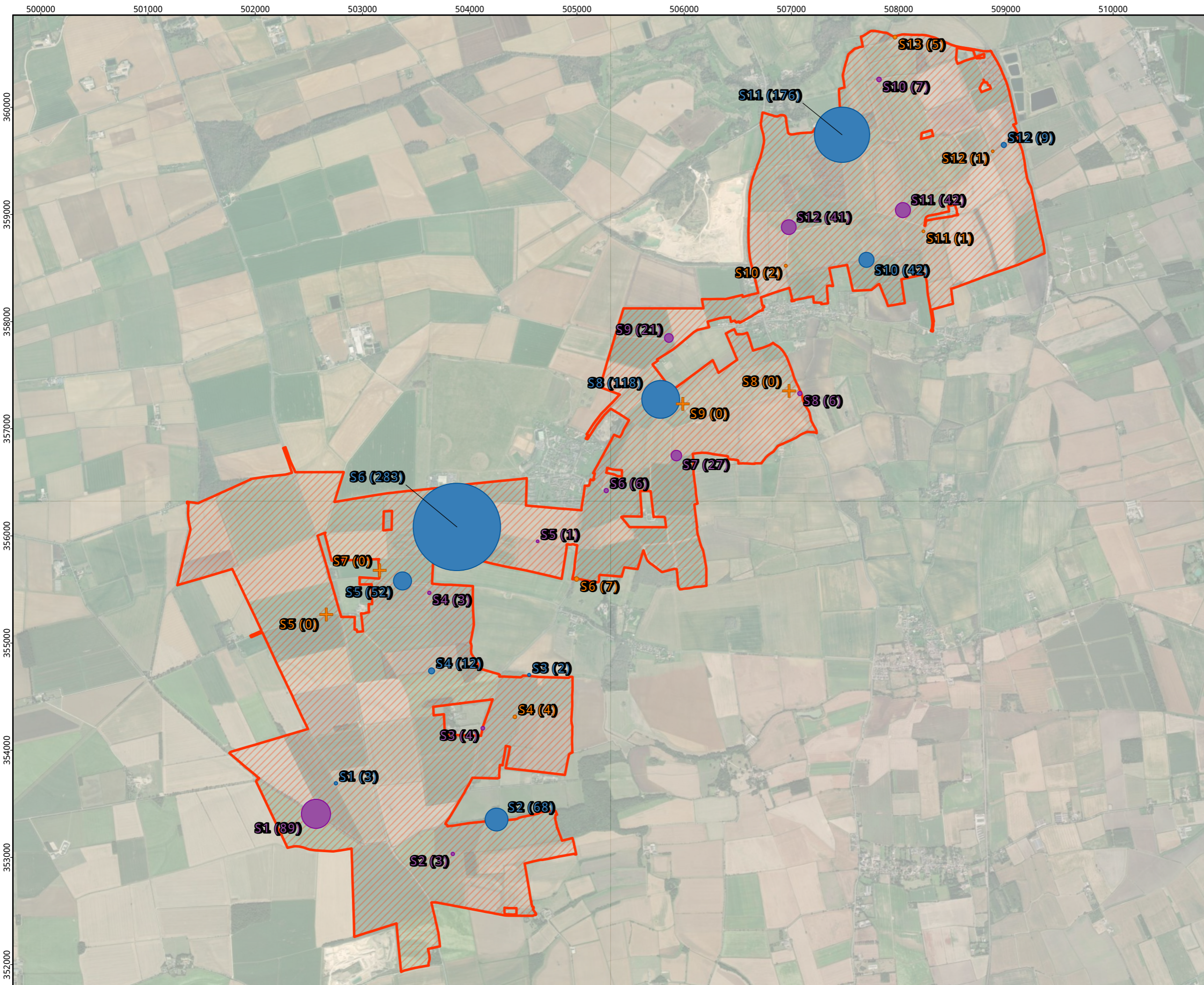
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Figure 5

Barbastelle activity



LEGEND:

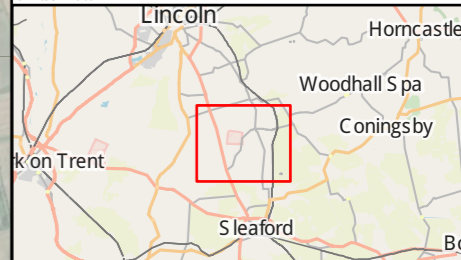
- Site Boundary
- Survey**

 - August 2022
 - October 2022
 - April 2023

- Call Registrations - Proportional Symbology**

 - 1
 - 10
 - 50
 - 100
 - 0 (no registrations)

Coordinate System: British National Grid
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: OS GB 1936
 Units: Meter



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 Appendix 5.4 Bat Activity Report

TITLE:
 Barbastelle Activity

FIGURE NUMBER:
 5

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Appendix 7.1

GHG Emission Factors



Introduction

This Technical Appendix to the Climate Chapter (Chapter 7) reports the raw data and emissions factors used to carry out the GHG assessment. This Appendix is intended to be read as part of the wider Climate Chapter, which includes the methodology and assumptions used within the assessment.

Emissions calculations apply the following format:

Activity data x emissions factor = emissions in mass of CO₂e

Construction of the Proposed Development

A large number of data sources have been supplied by the Applicant to estimate emissions from construction. These are summarised at a high-level in **Table 7.1** below. It has been assumed that the construction period will last for a duration of 48-months.

Table 7.1 Estimated construction emissions

Component	Quantity	Methodology	Distance travelled by sea	Distance travelled by HGV
Battery storage (BESS)	3,200,000 kWh	Using publicly available data, assumed 0.6 tonnes per 100 kWh.	21,013 km	500 km
BESS containers and control containers	1150 No. BESS containers & 385 No. control containers	Using publicly available data, assumed 560 kg per unit.	N/A	100 km
Solar PV Modules	1,500,000 No.	Using publicly available data, assumed a weight of 23 kg per module.	21,907 km	339 km
Inverters	2,700 No.	Assumed 116 kg per unit, as per data supplied by applicant.	50%: 20,137 km 50%: 4,324 km	50%: 358 km 50%: 494 km

Component	Quantity	Methodology	Distance travelled by sea	Distance travelled by HGV
PV framework	23,200t	Using publicly available data, assumed a weight of 29 t per MW.	4,356 km	575 km
Springwell Substation	1 No.	Assumed constructed in UK. Modelled using One Click LCA software.	N/A	Default material delivery distances supplied by One Click LCA software.
Transformers	6 No.	Using publicly available data, assumed 174 t per transformer.	1,767 km	268 km
Inverter Transformer Stations	270 No.	Using publicly available data, assumed 890 kg per unit.	50%: 21,907 km 50%: 4,324 km	50%: 348 km 50%: 500 km

Operation of the Proposed Development

The Proposed Development is anticipated to have an installed capacity of 800MW, and generation of 952,320MWh in the first year. A degradation factor of 0.4% has been applied each year to account for year-on-year reduction in yield.

Table 7.2 Estimated energy generation

Year of operation	Year	Energy generation (MWh)
Construction	2026	-
Construction	2027	-
Construction	2028	-
Construction	2029	-
1	2030	952,320

Year of operation	Year	Energy generation (MWh)
2	2031	948,511
3	2032	944,717
4	2033	940,938
5	2034	937,174
6	2035	933,425
7	2036	929,692
8	2037	925,973
9	2038	922,269
10	2039	918,580
11	2040	914,906
12	2041	911,246
13	2042	907,601
14	2043	903,971
15	2044	900,355
16	2045	896,753
17	2046	893,166
18	2047	889,594
19	2048	886,035
20	2049	882,491
21	2050	878,961
22	2051	875,445
23	2052	871,944
24	2053	868,456

Year of operation	Year	Energy generation (MWh)
25	2054	864,982
26	2055	861,522
27	2056	858,076
28	2057	854,644
29	2058	851,225
30	2059	847,820
31	2060	844,429
32	2061	841,051
33	2062	837,687
34	2063	834,336
35	2064	830,999
36	2065	827,675
37	2066	824,364
38	2067	821,067
39	2068	817,782
40	2069	814,511
TOTAL		35,266,691

Table 7.3 Emission Factors

Category	Description	EF	Unit	Source
Worker transportation	Average Diesel Car	0.169826449	kgCO2e/km	Defra 2023
	Average Petrol Car	0.163908534	kgCO2e/km	Defra 2023
	Average BEV	0.054796442	kgCO2e/km	Defra 2023
Material Disposal	Metals - Landfill	1.2643491	kgCO2e/t	Defra 2023

Category	Description	EF	Unit	Source
	Metals Recycling	- 0.984911723	kgCO2e/t	Defra 2023
	Metals combustion	-	kgCO2e/t	Defra 2023
	Mineral Oil recycling	- 21.28080724	kgCO2e/t	Defra 2023
	Mineral Oil combustion	- 21.28080724	kgCO2e/t	Defra 2023
	Insulation recycling	- 0.984911723	kgCO2e/t	Defra 2023
	Insulation landfill	- 1.23401391	kgCO2e/t	Defra 2023
Material use	Steel	2.73	kgCO2e/kg	ICE 2019
	Insulating paper	1.76	kgCO2e/kg	https://www.science-direct.com/science/article/pii/S2352484722020157
	Copper	3.81	kgCO2e/kg	ICE 2019
	Steel	2.46	kgCO2e/kg	ICE 2019
	Mineral Oil	1401	kgCO2e/t	Defra 2023
	Steel	23	kgCO2e/m2	TATA Steel 2020
	Glass	1.44	kgCO2e/kg	ICE 2019
	Aluminium	14.6	kgCO2e/kg	ICE 2019
	Plastic	3.31	kgCO2e/kg	ICE 2019
	Silicon	16	kgCO2e/kg	https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3926088#:~:text=It%20is%20sho

Category	Description	EF	Unit	Source
				wn%20th at%20the, leads%20 to%20tripl e%20carb on%20foo tprint.
Material transportation	Average HGV's	0.096957467	kgCO2e/tkm	Defra 2023
	General Cargo Ship	0.013212769	kgCO2e/tkm	Defra 2023
Fuel use	Gas Oil	2.755408979	kgCO2e/litre	Defra 2023

Appendix 8.1

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Springwell Solar Farm

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Springwell Energyfarm Ltd



Table of Contents

- Table of Contents 1**
- 1. Introduction 4**
 - 1.1. Planning Background 4
 - Location Plan 6
 - 1.2. Site Description 6
 - General Shot of Area A1 looking east 8**
 - General Shot of Area A2 looking north 8**
 - General Shot of Area B looking south 9**
 - General Shot of Area C looking south 9**
 - 1.3. Geology and Geomorphology 10
 - Table 1: Showing solid geology within the PDA..... 10
- 2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance 11**
 - 2.1. Statutory Protection 11
 - Table 2: Historic Environment Statutory Legislation..... 11
 - 2.2. National Planning Policy Framework 12
 - 2.3. Local Planning Policy 16
 - 2.4. Guidance 20
 - 2.5. Professional Standards and Acknowledgements 20
- 3. Aims and Objectives 22**
- 4. Methodology 23**
 - 4.1. Terminology – ‘Significance’ and ‘Importance’ 23
 - 4.2. Identification of Heritage Assets that may be affected 23
 - 4.3. Limitations of Baseline Data 25
 - 4.4. Impact Assessment 26
 - Table 3: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets 27
 - Table 4: Archaeological Potential 28
- 5. Results 29**
 - 5.1. Overview of the Historic Environment 29
 - 5.2. Historic Landscape Character (HLC) 29
 - 5.3. Previous Investigations 30
 - 5.4. Archaeological and Historical Narrative 30
 - Table 5: 1840 Kirkby Green Tithe Apportionments 39
 - Kirkby Green 1840 Tithe Map..... 40

Table 6: 1843 Roulston Tithe Apportionments.....	40
Roulston 1843 Tithe Map	41
5.5. Important Hedgerows	44
Map showing Parish Boundaries	45
6. Statement of Significance and Importance	47
6.1. Known and Potential Heritage Assets within the PDA	47
6.2. Setting of Heritage Assets in the Study Area	49
Table 7: Showing Designated Assets within the Study Area that may have their setting impacted	58
Table 8: Showing Non-Designated Assets within the Study Area that may have their setting impacted.....	59
7. Proposed Development.....	61
8. Discussion and Conclusions.....	62
8.1. Discussion	62
8.2. Conclusions	62
9. Glossary	64
9.1. Definitions	64
9.2. Terms	65
9.3. Abbreviations and Acronyms	67
10. Glossary	69
10.1. Bibliographic References	69
10.2. Historic Maps	69
Annexes.....	70
Annex 1: Known Heritage Assets within the Study Area	71
Annex 2: HA Assets identified within the PDA.....	116
Annex 3: Known Previous Archaeological Events within the Study Area	122
Annex 4: Designated Constraints	132
High Importance Designated Assets Constraints Map.....	132
Medium Importance Designated Assets Constraints Map.....	133
Designated Assets Constraints Map (without labels).....	134
Annex 5: Non-Designated Constraints (Prehistoric to Early Medieval) .	135

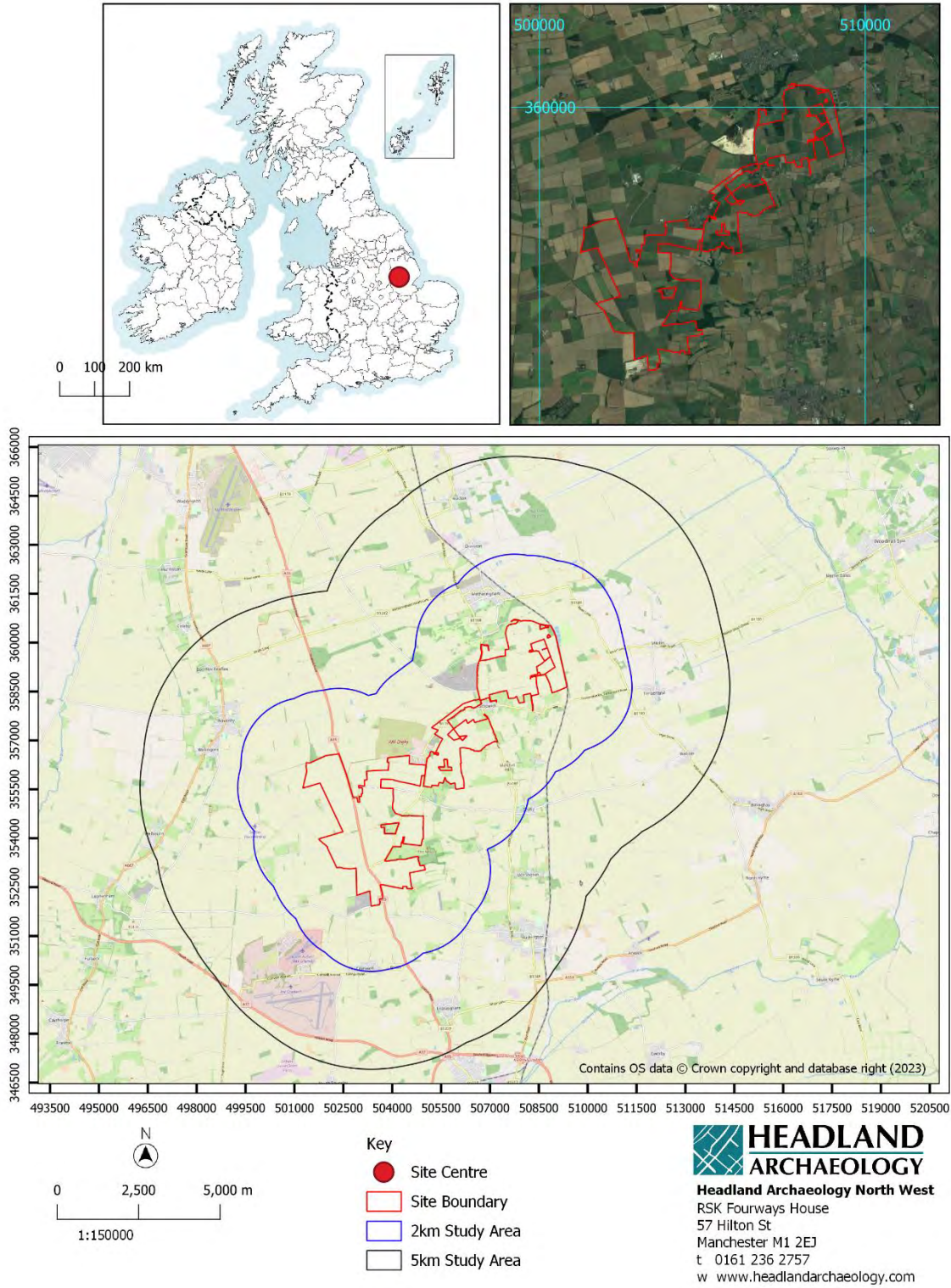
Non-designated heritage constrains (Prehistoric, point)	135
Non-designated heritage constrains (Prehistoric, polygon and polyline)	136
Non-designated heritage constrains (Roman to Early Medieval)	137
Annex 6: Non-designated Constraints (Medieval to Modern)	138
Non-designated heritage constrains (Medieval).....	138
Non-designated heritage constrains (Post-Medieval point).....	139
Non-designated heritage constrains (Post-Medieval polygon and polyline)	140
Non-designated heritage constrains (Modern and Undated).....	141
Annex 7: Previous Archaeological Events.....	142
Annex 8: Historic Mapping 1888 1st Edition (1:2,500)	143
Annex 9: Historic Mapping 1905 1st Revision (1:2,500)	150
Annex 10: Historic Mapping 1979 National Grid (1:2,500)	157
Annex 11: Historic Mapping 1985 National Grid (1:10,000)	164

1. Introduction

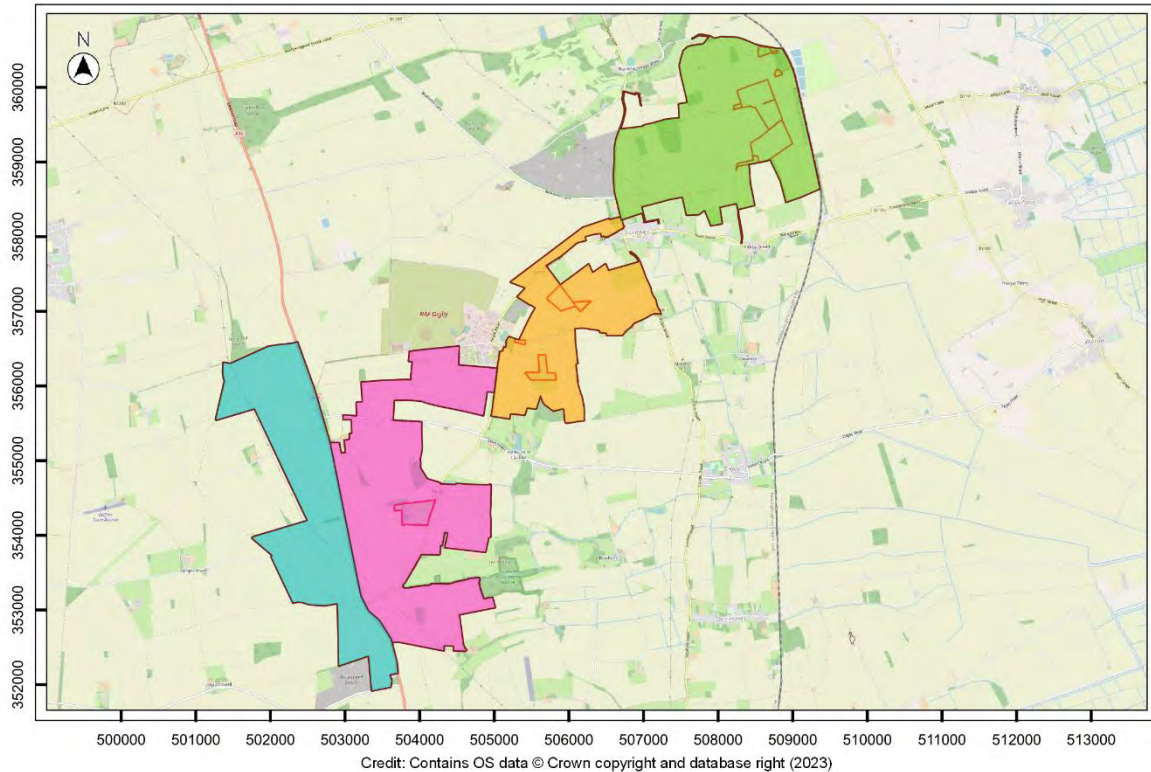
1.1. Planning Background

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by RSK on behalf of Springwell Energyfarm Limited and presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) being completed prior to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This is in support of a development consent order (DCO) application for the construction of a 1,971.45 hectares (ha) solar farm. The area spreads from south of the village of Metheringham, through the village of Scopwick towards the A15 road (Illus 1).
- 1.1.2. This report describes and assesses the significance of known heritage assets and potential archaeological remains within the Proposed development area (PDA).
- 1.1.3. This report does not provide an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of heritage assets, including the contribution made by their setting, as this will be addressed within the ES chapter.
- 1.1.4. This approach is consistent with the requirements of national and local planning policies on the historic environment in the planning process (see Part 3).

Site Location Plans



Location Plan



Area Plan

1.2. Site Description

- 1.2.1. The 1,971 ha PDA is located c.1 km to the south of the village of Metheringham in the north and runs south-west to the village of Scopwick and over the A15. In total the PDA measures c.10 km from its north-eastern tip at NGR TF 08641 60671 to the south-western end point at NGR TF 02905 52346. The PDA sits in Lincolnshire, 15 km south of Lincoln (NGR TF 05470 56654), post code LN4 3JE (Illus 1).
- 1.2.2. The PDA is divided into four areas, A1, A2, B and C, all of which are largely made up of agricultural fields. The area is generally flat with a slight incline to the south-west; Area A1 lies 48m above Ordnance datum (AOD), Area A2 lies 42m AOD, Area B lies 21m AOD and Area C lies 19m AOD.
- 1.2.3. Area A1 is bounded to the north, west and south by agricultural fields, to the east it is bounded by the A15 road. To the south-west of the site sits Brauncwell Quarry which is still active.
- 1.2.4. Area A2 is also bounded by agricultural fields to the east, south and north, the north is also bounded by RAF Digby. The west of Area A2 is bounded

by the A15 road. Surrounded by Area A2 is the area of Slate House which is not included within the PDA.

- 1.2.5. Area B is bounded on all sides by agricultural fields but encircles the village of Scopwick in the north-western corner, it is to the south of the village of Ashby de la Launde, and to the west of RAF Digby. This area also contains the farm of Rowston Top and a water treatment plant which are excluded from the PDA.
- 1.2.6. Area C is also bounded on all sides by agricultural fields but also by the villages of Blankney to the north and Scopwick and Kirkby Green to the south, as well as the Peterborough to Lincoln trainline to the east. There are numerous parts of this area which have been excluded, including woodland and Scopwick Low Field Farm.
- 1.2.7. There are a number of areas of woodland within the PDA along with numerous hedges and field boundaries. There is one watercourse that runs through the PDA in Area B to the water treatment plant. Scopwick Beck is the closest other watercourse that runs south of Area C.
- 1.2.8. At a wider topographic scale the proposed development site is located on flat ground that is largely of agricultural use with some small villages dotted across the landscape.

Site Visit Photos



General Shot of Area A1 looking east



General Shot of Area A2 looking north



General Shot of Area B looking south



General Shot of Area C looking south

1.3. Geology and Geomorphology

- 1.3.1. The underlying solid geology is recorded by BGS, there are 8 different bedrock geologies listed by BGS within the PDA, these are listed in Table 1 below¹.

Table 1: Showing solid geology within the PDA

Title to go here		Title to go here
Oxford Formation	Clay	Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Kellaways Formation		Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1 and 163.5 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Cornbrash Formation		Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 168.3 and 163.5 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Blisworth Formation	Clay	Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 168.3 and 166.1 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Blisworth Limestone Formation		Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 168.3 and 166.1 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Rutland Formation		Argillaceous rocks with subordinate sandstone and limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 170.3 and 166.1 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member		Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 170.3 and 168.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member		Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 170.3 and 168.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period.

- 1.3.2. Superficial deposits are recorded in the south-western corner of the PDA. These are listed as Sleaford Sand and Gravel – sand and gravel and Head – clay, silt, sand and gravel. Both are sedimentary superficial deposit formed up to 2.588 million years ago during the Quaternary period.
- 1.3.3. There are 13 boreholes recorded by the BGS within or in close proximity to the PDA. 12 of these have publicly accessible records which show a stratigraphy of soil and gravel overlaying blue rock and limestone in places.

¹ BGS, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> viewed 01/09/22

2. Legislation, Policy and Guidance

2.1. Statutory Protection

2.1.1. The relevant heritage legislation in the context of the present site is described in the table below².

Table 2: Historic Environment Statutory Legislation

Legislation	Key Issues
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	It is a criminal offence to carry out any works on or near to a Scheduled Monument without Scheduled Monument Consent. Development must preserve in-situ protected archaeological remains and landscapes of acknowledged significance and protect their settings.
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)	<p>The 1990 Act is amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013 to introduce additional controls for works to listed buildings.</p> <p>Section 1 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to compile and maintain lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The principal statutory duty under the Act is to preserve the special character of these heritage assets, including their setting.</p> <p>Buildings on the list are assessed and graded against the criteria of architectural and historic interest. Buildings listed at Grade I are defined as those considered to be of exceptional interest. Grade II* listed buildings are particularly important buildings of more than special interest, while Grade II listed buildings are of special interest. This may include the extent to which the exterior of a building contributes to the interest of a group of buildings, i.e. 'group value'.</p> <p>Relevant Statutory Tests of the Act are as follows:</p> <p>Section 66: General duty as respects listed buildings in exercise of planning functions.</p> <p>(1) In considering whether to grant planning permission [or permission in principle] for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</p> <p>(2) Without prejudice to section 72, in the exercise of the powers of appropriation, disposal and development (including redevelopment) conferred by the provisions of sections 232, 233 and 235(1) of the principal Act, a local authority shall have regard to the desirability of preserving features of special architectural or historic interest, and in particular, listed buildings.</p> <p>Section 72: General duty as respects conservation areas in exercise of planning functions.</p> <p>(1) In the exercise, with respect to any buildings or other land in a conservation area, of any [functions under or by virtue of] any of the provisions mentioned in subsection (2), special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.</p>
Treasure Act (1996)	The 1996 Act defines 'Treasure' as any object that is at least 10% gold or silver, associated with coins or groups of coins which are over 300 years old, objects formerly classed as 'treasure trove' (i.e. deliberately deposited items with a high content of gold or silver) and any objects found in association with the above. Any find of 'Treasure' must be reported to the local Coroner.

Burial Act (1857)	Under Section 25 of the 1857 Act, it is generally a criminal offence to remove human remains from any place of burial without an appropriate licence issued by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ), although recent legislative changes indicate that some cases are exempt from this requirement.
Protection of Military Remains Act (1986)	An Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom which provides protection for the wreckage of military aircraft and designated military vessels. Certain activities are prohibited at protected sites, without the authority of the Ministry of Defence.
Hedgerow Regulations (1997)	A local authority can prohibit the removal of an 'important' hedgerow. Hedgerows can be considered important on grounds of historical or archaeological value or association in line with following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Marks a pre-1850 parish boundary (Criterion 1)o Physically incorporates or is part of a known and listed heritage asset; where the hedgerow is a contemporaneous or related to part of that heritage asset (Criterion 2 & 3)o Marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor (Criterion 4)o Is part of a pre-Parliamentary Inclosure field system (i.e. pre-dates the Inclosure Act 1796 – it may be recorded as “old enclosure” on the tithe/enclosure map or may be recorded on an earlier estate map) (Criterion 5)
Historic Buildings and Monuments Act (1953)	The 1953 Act created the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission (HBMC) – now Historic England, a non-departmental public body, given the broad remit of managing the historic built environment of England. The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 authorises Historic England to compile a register of “gardens and other land” situated in England that appear to be of special historic interest.
National Heritage Act (1980, amended 1983 & 1997, 2002)	Registered Parks and Gardens. The Register was established in 1984 and there are currently over 1,600 sites included. Sites are graded I, II*, or II along the same lines as listed buildings. A registered park or garden is not protected by a separate consent regime, but applications for planning permission will give great weight to their conservation. The NPPF defines them as designated heritage assets and as such their conservation should be an objective of all sustainable development. Substantial harm to or total loss of a Grade II registered park or garden should be exceptional and for a Grade II* or I registered park or garden such loss or harm should be wholly exceptional. The Register of Historic Battlefields Historic England maintains a Register of Historic Battlefields. Battlefields are not graded. Like registered parks and gardens, registered battlefields are not subject to a separate consent regime, but they are considered designated heritage assets under the NPPF and therefore, as with parks and gardens, great weight should be given to their conservation and substantial harm or total loss of a registered battlefield should be wholly exceptional.

2.2. National Planning Policy

- 2.2.1. National Policy Statements (NPS) have been issued by the government in relation to Energy (NPS EN-1), Renewable Energy (NPS EN-3) and Electricity Networks (NPS EN-5).
- 2.2.2. The current NPS EN-1 Section 5.8 sets out the overarching approach to the historic environment. It notes that there are heritage assets that are

demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments but that are not designated as such and notes that the absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance³. It also notes that non-designated heritage assets should be considered “on the basis of clear evidence that the assets have a heritage significance that merits consideration in [the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC)]’s decisions”⁴.

2.2.3. NPS EN-1 further says that “the applicant should ensure that the extent of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of any heritage assets affected can be adequately understood from the application and supporting documents”⁵ and that where a development site includes or has potential to include heritage assets of archaeological interest the applicant should “carry out appropriate desk-based assessments, and where such desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation”⁶. It should be noted that the scope of such field evaluation is not specified within the NPS and that geophysical survey is one such form of field evaluation.

2.2.4. NPS EN-1 also states that in considering applications the IPC should seek to identify and assess the significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development⁷, take account of the nature of the significance of the heritage assets⁸ and take account of the desirability of sustaining, and where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, the contribution of their setting and the positive contribution they can make to sustainable communities and economic vitality⁹. It also states that there should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets¹⁰ and that harmful impacts should be weighed against the public benefits of development¹¹. It also states that: “where the loss of the whole or a material part of the significance of heritage asset’s significance is justified, the IPC should require the developer to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost” and that such a requirement should be proportionate to the asset’s significance¹². It also provides for the IPC to impose requirements on consent to carry out such work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation¹³ and to consider requirements to ensure appropriate procedures for identification and treatment of as yet undiscovered heritage assets of archaeological interest¹⁴.

³ NPS En-1 paragraph 5.8.4 and 5.8.5

⁴ NPS En-1 paragraph 5.8.6

⁵ NPS En-1 paragraph 5.8.10

⁶ NPS En-1 paragraph 5.8.9

⁷ NPS En-1 paragraph 5.8.11

⁸ NPS En-1 paragraph 5.8.12

⁹ NPSEn-1 paragraph 5.8.13

¹⁰ NPS En-1 paragraph 5.8.14

¹¹ NPS En-1 paragraphs 5.8.15-18

¹² NPS En-1 paragraph 5.8.20

¹³ NPS En-1 paragraph 5.8.21

¹⁴ NPS En-1 paragraph 5.8.22

- 2.2.5. The published draft of EN-1 considers the historic environment within Section 5.9. This updates references to the IPC in the current version to the Secretary of State as the decision maker for such projects. It states that “as part of the ES the applicant should provide a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposed development, including any contribution made by their setting. 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.”¹⁵ Much of the rest of Section 5.9 reflects the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which are detailed below.
- 2.2.6. NPS EN-3 states that in considering the impact on the historic environment and determining whether this is outweighed by the benefits as set out in NPS En-1 Section 5.8 the IPC should take into account the positive role that large-scale renewable projects play in the mitigation of climate change, the delivery of energy security and the urgency of meeting national targets for renewable energy supply ¹⁶
- 2.2.7. The current version of NPS EN-3 does not include reference to solar developments, but the draft does at Section 3.10. It acknowledges that below ground impacts of solar PV developments are “generally limited”¹⁷ and that solar PV developments may have a positive effect as the site is removed from regular ploughing¹⁸. It states that field evaluation should be carried out in consultation with the local planning authority and should propose appropriate schemes of investigation and design measures to ensure the protection of relevant heritage assets¹⁹. It also notes that “the extent of investigative work should be proportionate to the sensitivity of and extent of proposed ground disturbance in the associated study area”²⁰, and that “the ability of the applicants to microsite specific elements of the proposed development during the construction phase should be an important consideration by the Secretary of State when assessing the risk of damage to archaeology”²¹ and that “where requested by the applicant, the Secretary of State should consider granting consents which allow for the micrositing within a specified tolerance of elements of the permitted infrastructure so that precise locations can be amended during the construction phase if unforeseen circumstances, such as the discovery of previously unknown archaeology, arise”²².
- 2.2.8. NPS EN-5 refers to the potential damaging effects on heritage assets of undergrounding cables²³. Within the draft EN-5 visual impacts on designated heritage assets and the disruptive effects of undergrounding

¹⁵ Draft NPS EN-1 paragraph 5.9.10

¹⁶ NPS En-5 paragraph 2.5.34

¹⁷ Draft NPS EN-3 paragraph 3.10.100

¹⁸ Draft NPS EN-3 paragraph 3.10.101

¹⁹ Draft NPS EN-3 paragraph 3.10.104

²⁰ Draft NPS EN-3 paragraph 3.10.106

²¹ Draft NPS EN-3 paragraph 3.10.128

²² Draft NPS EN-3 paragraph 3.10.129

²³ NPS EN-5 paragraph 2.8.9

on heritage sites are the factors for the Secretary of State to consider when granting consent for underground sections of proposed line over an overhead alternative²⁴

2.2.9. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2021²⁵) confirms that the historic environment, including archaeological remains, constitutes a material consideration in planning decisions, requiring applicants to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the development, including any contribution made by their setting.

2.2.10. Heritage and conservation forms one of the core planning principles of NPPF:

(189) “[Planning should conserve heritage assets] in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life for this and future generations.”

2.2.11. This report contributes to meeting the following Policies on the historic environment contained in NPPF (paragraph numbers in bold text)²⁶

(194) “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. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.”

(200) Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;

b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

(footnote 68) [Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, which are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled

²⁴ Draft NPS EN-5 paragraph 2.9.25

²⁵

monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.]

(202) Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

(203) The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

(206) Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

2.3. Local Planning Policy

2.3.1. The Central Lincolnshire Local Plan adopted in 2017 states:

(5.10.1) “Central Lincolnshire has a rich historic environment. The rural countryside and historic towns and villages are attractive aspects of Central Lincolnshire as a whole, while within Lincoln’s historic core are aspects of national and wider importance. The notable historic environment positively contributes to Central Lincolnshire’s character, the quality of life experienced by residents, and its appeal as a destination for visitors and tourists. Within the area there are over 2,300 listed buildings, 73 conservation areas, almost 200 scheduled ancient monuments, 12 national registered parks and gardens of special historic interest, and a wealth of nationally and locally significant archaeological remains. In addition, there are numerous other heritage assets that, whilst not designated, are considered to be nationally, regionally or locally significant.”

(5.10.2) “Central Lincolnshire’s local character is heavily influenced by Lincoln, a world class Cathedral City, which lies at its heart and, in part, by its roots in agriculture which resulted in the development of market towns. The landscape form has intrinsically influenced the area’s development, from the Wolds and the Fen’s, to the development of settlements along the Lincolnshire Edge (and Lincoln Cliff). Transport infrastructure, both natural and man-made also provides an important legacy. This includes transport infrastructure dating from Roman times through to the 18th and 19th century developments of the roads and railways associated with the development of industry within the more major settlements. A more recent influence on Central Lincolnshire’s character and development has been the 20th century development of the area for military operations.”

(5.10.3) “Central Lincolnshire’s heritage assets, including the significant historic building stock and archaeological resource, are irreplaceable and

require careful management as the area evolves and undergoes significant growth and regeneration.”

(5.10.4) “The opportunities to retain, enhance and improve Central Lincolnshire’s historic environment include:

- Using the income generated from the growing local tourism economy to invest in the maintenance and upkeep of historic assets;
- Ensuring development schemes enhance the setting of heritage assets and do not detract from their character and the appearance of the area;
- Supporting proposals for heritage led regeneration, ensuring that heritage assets are conserved, enhanced and their future secured.

(5.10.5) “Our positive strategy for the historic environment will be achieved through the implementation of Policy LP25 and through:

- the preparation and maintenance of a list of buildings and other heritage assets of local importance;
- safeguarding heritage assets at risk and taking steps to reduce the number of heritage assets in Central Lincolnshire on the national Heritage at Risk Register and the Lincolnshire Heritage at Risk Register;
- encouraging the sympathetic maintenance and restoration of listed buildings, historic shop fronts and historic parks, gardens and landscapes, based on thorough historical research. Policies LP17 Landscape, Townscape and Views, and LP27 Main Town Centre Uses- Frontages and Advertisements, will also particularly assist in the achievement of this;
- strengthening the distinctive character of Central Lincolnshire’s settlements, through the application of high quality design and architecture that responds to this character and the setting of heritage assets.”

(5.10.8) “The setting of a Listed Building may be affected by development. It is important that applications for planning permission for development affecting Listed Buildings, or their settings, include full details of the proposal so that an informed decision can be reached.”

(5.10.9) “The effect of a proposed development on the character or appearance of a Conservation Area is always a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. All development should preserve or enhance that character or appearance. It is also important that the spaces around and within the conservation area are retained, where they add to its character.”

(5.10.12) “Local Planning Authorities may require developers to assess the potential impacts of their proposal on archaeological remains in order to reach a decision on a development proposal. Where archaeological impacts are indicated, developers are expected to work with the local planning authority to devise a scheme for mitigating such impacts, which may form part of a planning condition or a planning obligation. Such

conditions are designed to ensure that such remains are either preserved in situ or recorded.”

(5.10.13) All archaeological work should be based on a thorough understanding of the available evidence, and of the local, regional and national contribution it makes. The known and potential archaeological heritage of the area is recorded by the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record and, in Lincoln, by the Lincoln Heritage Database. These and other sources, such as the Lincolnshire Archives, The Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook and the Lincolnshire Historic Landscape Characterisation should be used to inform all proposals and decisions.

2.3.2. The Local Plan also sets out Policy LP25: The Historic Environment:

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

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

- a. describe and assess the significance of the asset, including its setting, to determine its architectural, historical or archaeological interest; and
- b. identify the impact of the proposed works on the significance and special character of the asset; and
- c. provide clear justification for the works, especially if these would harm the significance of the asset or its setting, so that the harm can be weighed against public benefits.

Unless it is explicitly demonstrated that the proposal meets the tests set out in the NPPF, permission will only be granted for development affecting designated or non-designated heritage Central Lincolnshire | Local Plan - Adopted April 2017 5 A Quality Central Lincolnshire 62 assets where the impact of the proposal(s) does not harm the significance of the asset and/or its setting.

Development proposals will be supported where they:

- d. Protect the significance of designated heritage assets (including their setting) by protecting and enhancing architectural and historic character, historical associations, landscape and townscape features and through consideration of scale, design, materials, siting, layout, mass, use, and views and vistas both from and towards the asset;
- e. Promote opportunities to better reveal significance of heritage assets, where possible;
- f. Take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing non-designated heritage assets and their setting. The change of use of heritage assets will be supported provided:
 - g. the proposed use is considered to be the optimum viable use, and is compatible with the fabric, interior, character, appearance and setting of the heritage asset;

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

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

“Development proposals that affect the setting of a Listed Building will be supported where they preserve or better reveal the significance of the Listed Building.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

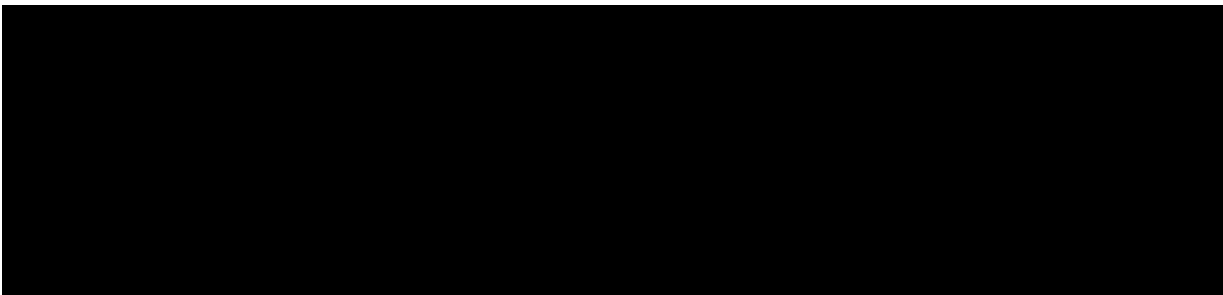
Any work undertaken as part of the planning process must be appropriately archived in a way agreed with the local planning authority.

2.4. Guidance

- 2.4.1. This DBA has been prepared with reference to the ClfA's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2014, revised 2017 and 2020²⁷) and Code of Conduct (2014, revised 2019²⁸), in addition to The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA3, 2017²⁹).
- 2.4.2. Statements of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (Historic England Advice Note 12, 2019³⁰) contains guidance on the assessment of heritage significance through consideration of the component heritage values of an asset, and further guidance on the assessment of significance as part of the planning application process is contained in Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning GPA2, 2015³¹).
- 2.4.3. This DBA has also been prepared with reference to IEMA, IHBC and ClfA's July 2021 publication Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK³². This document presents the principles of and suggests good practice for assessment of the impact of a development proposal on cultural heritage assets.

2.5. Professional Standards and Acknowledgements

- 2.5.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 2.5.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their 'Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition' scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK's lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.
- 2.5.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).



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3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1. The aim of this DBA is to inform a development consent order for the redevelopment of the PDA. The assessment aims to identify all known heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, and the potential for currently unknown heritage assets.
- 3.1.2. The purpose is to gain an understanding of the historic environment resource in order to formulate an assessment of the potential for heritage assets to survive within the PDA and their significance and to inform strategies for further evaluation, mitigation or management as appropriate.
- 3.1.3. The ClfA's Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (2017³³) defines a DBA as '...a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site on land, the inter-tidal zone or underwater that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the Study Area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets and, in England, the nature, extent and quality of the known or potential archaeological, historic, architectural and artistic interest. Significance is to be judged in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.'
- 3.1.4. GPA2³⁴, para 12.3 requires that a DBA will determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature, extent and significance of the historic environment within a specified area, and the impact of the proposed development on the significance of the historic environment, or will identify the need for further evaluation to do so.
- 3.1.5. The objectives are therefore to:
 - Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to the PDA;
 - Describe the nature, extent and significance and importance of the historic environment within the area potentially affected by the development, identifying any uncertainties in existing knowledge;
 - Determine the potential for previously unknown archaeological remains; and
 - Identify heritage assets beyond the PDA that may be affected by development within their setting, to describe their significance and the contribution made by their setting, and make an assessment of how this significance may be affected by the proposed development.

4. Methodology

4.1. Terminology – ‘Significance’ and ‘Importance’

- 4.1.1. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 194 and HEAN12, and taking account of Historic England’s guidance in Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2³⁵).
- 4.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 4.1.3. The significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in HEAN12³⁶ (i.e. in archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic terms), which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations, but may also be applied more generally in identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPPF.
- 4.1.4. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 4.1.5. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the proposed development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).
- 4.1.6. For further terminology and definitions, see the Glossary at the end of the report.

4.2. Identification of Heritage Assets that may be affected

Study Area

- 4.2.1. The Study Area for this assessment comprises a 2 km buffer for non-designated assets surrounding the PDA and a 5 km buffer for designated assets, within which the archaeological and historical development of the site and surrounding area has been considered.

Data Sources

- 4.2.2. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the ClfA Standards and Guidance. The following sources of information were referred to:
- Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website³⁷ on 24/08/22 and descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Historic England website;
 - Archaeological and architectural records from the National Record of the Historic Environment, viewed through the Heritage Gateway website³⁸;
 - Aerial photographs in the Historic England Archive and other collections eg CUCAP
 - National Mapping Programme
 - Archaeological records and aerial photographs held by Lincolnshire HER;
 - Historic Landscape Characterisation³⁹;
 - Historic maps and plans held in the Lincolnshire archive;
 - Environment Agency Lidar data⁴⁰;
 - Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey⁴¹;
 - Portable Antiquities Scheme data;
 - Relevant internet sources
 - Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.
- 4.2.3. Heritage assets within the Proposed Development Area are shown in Annexes 4, 5 and 6, with detailed descriptions compiled in a gazetteer (Annex 1).
- 4.2.4. Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by National Heritage List for England list entry number. Undesignated assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference. Any newly discovered assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Heritage Asset. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

Site Visit

- 4.2.5. A site visit was undertaken on 05-06/09/22, during which notes were made regarding site characteristics, any visible archaeology and geographical/geological features which may have a bearing on previous land use and archaeological survival, as well as those which may constrain subsequent archaeological investigation.
- 4.2.6. Records were made regarding extant archaeological features, such as earthworks or structural remains, any negative features, local topography and aspect, exposed geology, soils, watercourses, health and safety considerations, surface finds, and any other relevant information.

Historic Map Regression

- 4.2.7. The historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping sequence corresponding with the PDA was consulted to collect information on former land use and development throughout the later historic periods.
- 4.2.8. Parish tithe mapping and associated apportionment documents were consulted to identify annotated structures and record any field name evidence indicative of archaeological potential.

LiDAR

- 4.2.9. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.
- 4.2.10. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1m resolution for the Site. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2m, 1m, 50cm and 25cm and is made up from a combination of the full EA dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1m resolution tile may contain decimated 50cm data as well as native captured 1m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.
- 4.2.11. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software. A separate “aerial investigation and mapping” report has been prepared using LiDAR and aerial photograph analysis.

4.3. Limitations of Baseline Data

Data Sources

- 4.3.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
 - Some tithe maps were not available for consultation for this DBA;

- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period;
- Whilst it is accepted that historic documents may be biased depending on the author, with content seen through the lens of context, wherever such documentary sources are used in assessing archaeological potential professional judgment is used in their interpretation in that the functionality of the document is considered;
- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
- Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
- The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
- There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

Site Visit

- 4.3.2. Any archaeological site visit has inherent limitations, primarily because archaeological remains below ground level may have no surface indicators.

4.4. Impact Assessment

- 4.4.1. A full impact assessment will not be carried out within this report as it will be addressed as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This report includes an assessment of the importance of the heritage assets within the study area and the potential for currently unrecorded heritage assets within the PDA.

Assessment of Importance

- 4.4.2. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2⁴², paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance.
- 4.4.3. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the PDA that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works.

Table 3: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very (International)	High World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives
High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (i.e. 'site of')
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

4.4.4. The importance of heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed development is identified in the impact assessment and summarised in the Gazetteer (Annex I).

Potential for Unknown Heritage Assets

4.4.5. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the Proposed Development Area is referred to as archaeological potential. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 3, while recognising that the archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Lincolnshire HER;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;

- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

Table 4: Archaeological Potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets of high or medium importance are likely to be present.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets of low importance are likely to be present; and it is possible, though unlikely, that assets of high or medium importance may also be present.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

5. Results

5.1. Overview of the Historic Environment

- 5.1.1. The full list of known heritage assets is presented in the gazetteer (Annex 1), and the location of each is shown in Annexes 4, 5 and 6.
- 5.1.2. There are 98 recorded heritage assets within the PDA. 2 of these are designated assets including the scheduled monument of Brauncewell Medieval Village (NHLE1018397) in the south of Area A2 and the Grade II Listed milepost on the A15 in Area A1/A2 (NHLE1061824). The remaining assets are divided into the following periods:
 - 36 date to the Prehistoric, largely to the Bronze Age period or generically to the Prehistoric. Remains from this period are largely made up of cropmarks identified during the National Mapping Programme (NMP).
 - 9 date to the Romano-British period and are made up of two Roman roads, a settlement and 8 artefactual findspots.
 - 11 date to the Medieval and point to the use of areas of the PDA for agriculture.
 - 23 date to the Post-Medieval. These are all made up of former agricultural or extractive remains.
 - 5 date to the Modern period and are made up of remains from WWI and WWII.
- 5.1.3. There are 12 undated remains recorded within the PDA. These are largely cropmarks which have not been excavated.
- 5.1.4. There are a further 637 heritage assets recorded by the NHLE and HER within the study areas, 277 of these are designated heritage assets which have been captured out to 5 km, and 360 are non-designated heritage assets recorded out to 2 km from the site boundary.
- 5.1.5. Further non-designated heritage asset records have been provided by North Kesteven District Council. There are 127 heritage assets on the North Kesteven Local List within the 2km study area, none of these sit within the Site.
- 5.1.6. A search of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data has shown no findspots within the site boundary. Within the 2km surrounding the Site there are 138 PAS findspots recorded, the majority of which are Roman in date.
- 5.1.7. The significance of these assets is discussed by period in the Assessment of Heritage Significance section below.

5.2. Historic Landscape Character (HLC)

- 5.2.1. Historic Landscape Characterisation of the study area defines the PDA as part of The Southern Cliff Regional Character Area (Number 7). This area is distinctive due to its limestone cottages and high proportion of

parliamentary planned enclosure. The fields here are typically large with unmaintained hedges⁴³.

5.3. Previous Investigations

- 5.3.1. There are 247 previous archaeological events within the 2 km study area recorded by the HER. 26 of these sit within the PDA. One of these archaeological events is an antiquarian investigation (ELI2712), one is research driven investigation (ELI12971) and the remaining are largely formed of chance discoveries.
- 5.3.2. All previous archaeological events are shown in Annex 7 and can be seen in detail in Annex 2.

5.4. Archaeological and Historical Narrative

Prehistoric Periods

Palaeolithic (800,000 – 8500 BCE)

- 5.4.1. There is one known HER record relating to this period within the PDA (MLI60508), a handaxe found in the southern portion of Area C dating to Lower Palaeolithic. Another implement of possible Palaeolithic date has also been recorded c.391m south-east of the Area A2.
- 5.4.2. Archaeology from this period is normally represented by chance findspots rather than more substantial remains of in-situ activity such as settlements or burials. Material from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic is rare on a national scale.
- 5.4.3. Lincolnshire in the Lower Palaeolithic was covered by glacial tills and is not considered to be an area with a wealth of occupational evidence for this period⁴⁴. The majority of Lower to Middle Palaeolithic finds across the county generally form handaxes and retouched flint flakes, similar to the one found in Area C. Given the presence of river terrace gravels in the area it is most likely that this handaxe was not found in-situ. While there is some evidence across Lincolnshire for buried Lower and Middle Palaeolithic landscape, it appears that the majority of evidence dating to this period was transported to its location whether by river terrace gravels, as with the handaxe found in Area C, or by some other means.
- 5.4.4. The Upper Palaeolithic has lower representation than the earlier periods due to the lack of protected environments, fissures or caves which occur within neighbouring counties⁴⁵. It is considered that across the county there is low potential for Upper Palaeolithic remains to be found.

- 5.4.5. There is assessed to be low to negligible potential for previously unknown heritage assets of Palaeolithic date to survive within the PDA due to the rarity of such finds across the county. If any archaeological remains of this date were to be found, they would most likely be artefactual finds dating to the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic that have been transported to their locations by surrounding river terrace gravels. Potential for heritage assets of this date to be found within the PDA is lowered due to the agricultural use of the area. Extensive ploughing since the post-medieval period has most likely disturbed any artefactual finds of this date that may have existed here.

Mesolithic (8500 – 4000 BCE)

- 5.4.6. There is no evidence relating to this period within the PDA or study area.
- 5.4.7. Assessment made across Lincolnshire has suggested that Mesolithic activity is mainly confined to higher ground with particularly high potential in areas at the Fen edge, the coast and alluviated river valleys⁴⁶. The PDA sits on the western edge of the Fens in an area considered to have potential for Mesolithic activity, the lack of evidence previously recorded here could be a result of a lack of intrusive excavation within the PDA.
- 5.4.8. However, despite suggestions that the edge of the Fens is one of high potential for this period, recorded sites of Mesolithic date are sparsely spread across Lincolnshire. The evidence may be showing a transitory population utilising seasonal resources⁴⁷ and therefore archaeological remains relating to this activity would be largely ephemeral and would most likely form lithic findspots.
- 5.4.9. There is assessed to be low negligible potential for previously unknown heritage assets of Mesolithic date to survive within the PDA. Despite the lack of evidence of this period recorded in the HER the location of the PDA is considered one with Mesolithic potential. Any archaeological remains found here would most likely form artefactual findspots. Artefactual finds are particularly susceptible to disturbance during ploughing, the intensive agricultural exploitation and ploughing of the PDA therefore lowers the potential for previously unknown heritage assets of Mesolithic date to survive here.

Neolithic (4000-2200 BCE)

- 5.4.10. There are two known heritage assets relating to this period within the PDA; a polished stone axe head (MLI60759) found in the north-western corner of Area A2, and a linear ditch system, excavated in 1994, (MLI81837) in the southern end of Area A2. There are a further seven HER records relating to this period within the 1km study area, all lithic findspots with a slight concentration of these to the north-east of Area C.
- 5.4.11. On a wider scale the Neolithic period is best represented as a gradual transition towards settlement which facilitated a shift towards agriculture. There is evidence for gradual deforestation across Lincolnshire along with

⁴⁶ Regional Research Framework for East Midlands

⁴⁷ Regional Research Framework for East Midlands

pockets of settlement and burial evidence, notably in the Wolds area. However, the lack of excavations of sites of this date has created a paucity of evidence dating to the Neolithic.

- 5.4.12. There is considered to be low potential for previously unknown heritage assets of this period to survive within the PDA due to the limited evidence for activity of this period within the PDA and wider study area. Furthermore, the intensive agricultural use of the PDA during the Post-Medieval and Modern periods has most likely disturbed any archaeological remains of this date. If any remains were to be found they would most likely be artefactual in nature as this is what is common within the study area, however, there is potential that some structural or burial remains could survive from this period.

Bronze Age (2200 – 700 BCE)

- 5.4.13. There are ten known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA. Six of these are potential round barrows identified from cropmarks during the National Mapping Programme (NMP). One of these round barrows is isolated from the rest and sits in Area A2 (MLI84453), while the remainder are situated in various different groupings.
- 5.4.14. There are three round barrows within 100m of each other in the north-eastern corner of Area A2 (MLI90995; MLI90994; MLI90998) (Field Bcd079), while these are not recorded as cemetery activity, they are most likely related due to their proximity to each other. There are two other round barrows recorded within the PDA within the north-eastern corner of Area B. One (MLI86755) is just within the red line boundary and sits east of cemetery evidence (MLI87416) and linear pit alignment that also runs into the PDA (MLI90981). The other barrow sits completely within the PDA (MLI90982) and may be related to the cemetery evidence within this area.
- 5.4.15. Barrows are the most visible type of evidence dating to the Bronze Age and represent an increase in the density of occupation in the areas surrounding them even if settlement evidence is not recorded. Evidence of activity can also be seen in artefactual findspots. Within the PDA four artefactual findspots are recorded including a Middle Bronze Age urn found in the south of Area C (MLI86860), Bronze Age cremations in the north-east of Area C (MLI82506), an area of Bronze Age pottery (MLI60845) found in the south of Area A1 and a Middle Bronze Age socketed spearhead (MLI86690) found in the north of Area A1.
- 5.4.16. There are a further 21 heritage assets of Bronze Age date recorded by the HER within the wider 2km study area. These heritage assets include nine round barrows and two barrow cemeteries (MLI60322; MLI87416) as well as eight artefactual findspots.
- 5.4.17. There is no securely dated evidence of Bronze Age settlement activity within the PDA or study area. Burial remains from this period are easily detected in the landscape so they form the majority of records, especially when little excavation has occurred as is the case within this area.
- 5.4.18. The concentration of barrows when studying the Bronze Age is noted across Lincolnshire and the dominance of this feature type should not

discount the potential for settlement evidence to exist below ground in unexcavated areas. The current evidence shows clusters of Bronze Age settlement on the southern and northern Fen edges (RESFRAMRES). The occupation of the PDA in a similar landscape together with the large number of barrows recorded in this area suggests that there was a level of activity here.

- 5.4.19. There is assessed to be medium potential for previously unknown heritage assets of this date to survive within the PDA, due to the considerable evidence for Bronze Age burial activity recorded within the area. Any archaeological remains of this date found within the PDA would most likely relate to the funerary tradition already evidenced, however there is potential that geophysical investigation and excavation could reveal settlement remains that are not visible to the naked eye.

Iron Age (700 BCE – 43 CE)

- 5.4.20. There is one known heritage asset of Iron Age date recorded within the PDA. This is an area of Iron Age enclosures and quarrying activity in Brauncwell Quarry (MLI81846) in the south-western corner of Area A1. Excavations at this site uncovered evidence for animal husbandry, metal working and other domestic activity. The majority of this area has now been removed as a result of the extraction at Brauncwell Quarry immediately bordering the PDA. However, the HER records the area of Iron Age activity as extending into the PDA so there is potential that some peripheral activity may still be detected within the red line boundary.
- 5.4.21. There are a further five HER records of Iron Age date within the wider study area. Three are pottery findspots, two which are located within the village of Scopwick c.200 m south of Area C (MLI86858; MLI87389) and one which is located c.540 m east of Area A2 (MLI84466). The remaining two heritage assets of Iron Age date recorded within the study area were found at the Brauncwell Quarry site that extends into the PDA., one being an enclosure (MLI81847) and the other an Iron Age quarry (MLI81844).
- 5.4.22. There is evidence of Iron Age settlement across the county of Lincolnshire despite the lack of excavation targeting sites of this date. However, the most prolific evidence for human activity dates to the Middle Iron Age and largely comes from salt production sites in the southern Fens. There is also evidence, though limited, across the county for hillforts and high status settlement dating to the Late Iron Age. The settlement at Brauncwell Quarry is rural in nature and would have been a small community exploiting their local hinterland. Sites of this nature are often viewed in isolation, however evidence recorded in the National Mapping Programme, the majority of which is not securely dated, could provide further insight into the use of the rural landscape during the Iron Age.
- 5.4.23. Within the south-western corner of Area A1 there is considered to be medium potential for previously unknown heritage assets to survive related to the settlement activities already unearthed at Brauncwell Quarry. Within the remaining area of the PDA there is thought to be low to medium potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of Iron Age date to survive within the PDA. This is due to the amount of

assets of 'Prehistoric' date recorded by the NMP that could be part of growing activity in the area during this time period.

Prehistoric (800,000 BCE – 43 CE)

- 5.4.24. There are 22 heritage assets of generic Prehistoric date recorded by the HER within the PDA. 21 of these heritage assets are cropmarks of enclosures, linear features, pit alignments and two settlements most likely related to domestic and pastoral activity. These cropmarks were all recorded as part of the National Mapping Programme and so cannot be more securely dated to a period within the Prehistoric. The remaining HER record of Prehistoric date recorded within the PDA is a flint scatter found in the Brauncwell Quarry area in the south-western corner of Area A1 (MLI81841).
- 5.4.25. There are a further 36 heritage assets of generic Prehistoric date recorded by the HER within the wider 2 km study area. 34 of these assets are cropmarks features identified by the NMP and are similar in form to those within the PDA. The remaining two HER records are flint findspots (MLI82684; MLI89905).
- 5.4.26. The National Mapping Programme has clearly discovered and recorded a wealth of cropmarks which point to wider Prehistoric settlement in and exploitation of the rural landscape. Without excavation the exact date of these features cannot be determined, however, the increase of recorded activity within the PDA and its surroundings during the Bronze Age and Iron Age could indicate a similar date for these cropmarks.
- 5.4.27. There is considered to be a medium to high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of Prehistoric date to survive within the PDA due to the density of remains of this date already recorded here. There is the potential that the intensive ploughing of the PDA during the post-medieval and modern periods could have disturbed any below ground remains here. The extent of this damage will be revealed within the geophysical survey.

Historic Periods

Roman/Romano-British Period (43 CE – 410 CE)

- 5.4.28. There are 9 known heritage assets recorded in the HER relating to this period within the PDA. These are largely made up of artefact findspots within Areas A2 and C. Two of the more substantial remains within the PDA dating to this period is the evidence for two Roman roads running through Area B (MLI60813) and following the trajectory of the modern A15 between Areas A1 and A2 (MLI86228). While the latter has been truncated by the construction of the modern road, the trajectory of the road in Area B has the potential to survive, although due to Post-Medieval and Modern ploughing of these fields it is likely that only the aggar survives. Both roads run from Sleaford in the south to Lincoln and the wealth of artefactual evidence found within the PDA and 1km study area are likely a result of this area being frequented by travellers.

- 5.4.29. Another known heritage asset recorded within the PDA is the Romano-British settlement recorded within the Brauncwell Quarry area edging just into the south-western corner of Area A2 (MLI81843). This area has evidence of burials, quarrying and agricultural processing. The evidence found here is suggestive of a small agricultural settlement common in rural Roman Britain. While the majority of this evidence has been removed by the extraction activities at Brauncwell Quarry it is unknown whether the Roman evidence extends into the PDA as is indicated by the HER. Any remains that should survive within this area are likely to form peripheral features relating to the domestic activities already recorded.
- 5.4.30. There are a further 47 known heritage assets dating to the Roman period within the study area. Five of these are Scheduled Monuments recorded out to 5 km and all of these are sections of Car Dyke (NHLE1004924; NHLE1004925; NHLE1004926; NHLE1004960; NHLE1005484). Car Dyke is also recorded by the HER (MLI60706) and sits around 2 km from the north-east of Area C. This 85-mile-long ditch is interpreted as forming the boundaries of the Fens and is thought to originate in the Roman period with sections associated with Hadrian's plans to settle the Fens. There is also some evidence for the ditch being used to transport goods and materials.
- 5.4.31. The remaining 42 HER records within the 2 km study area consist of 32 artefactual find spots including coins, tiles and pottery scattered across the landscape; three areas of enclosures or ditches which point the agricultural or pastoral use of this rural landscape; three areas recorded as settlement or structures which represent small areas of agricultural and domestic activity related to the enclosures and ditches also recorded here; and finally three possible Romano-British villa sites which represent high-status settlement within the area.
- 5.4.32. It is clear that the PDA sat within a rural landscape during the Roman period with evidence for small agriculture based settlement as well as higher status villas. It is considered that there is medium potential for previously unknown remains of Roman date to survive within the PDA. It is most likely that these remains would relate to the known area of settlement in the south-western corner of Area A1. There is also potential for remains relating to the use of the two roads running through the PDA to survive, however intensive ploughing within the red line boundary since the post-medieval period could have disturbed these remains.

Early Medieval Period (410 – 1066 CE)

- 5.4.33. There is one known heritage asset of early medieval to medieval date within the PDA, the Scheduled Monument of Brauncwell Medieval Village (NHLE1018397). This settlement originated prior to the Norman Conquest but little is known about it in this period as it did not prosper until the 12th and 13th centuries. The village is recorded within the Domesday Book, but it is likely that it was only a small agricultural settlement during the early medieval period. There is another scheduled medieval village recorded within the study area, Dunsby which sits c.600 m south of Area A1 (NHLE1018395). This village follows a similar trajectory as that of

Brauncewell and was likely only a small agricultural settlement during the early medieval period,

- 5.4.34. There are a further 16 heritage assets of early medieval date recorded by the HER within the 2 km study area. Nine of these HER records form artefactual findspots that have been removed from their original locations. The remaining seven heritage assets recorded here show evidence for settlement across the area surrounding the PDA.
- 5.4.35. Settlement is recorded by the HER in the Kirkby Green area, c.200m south of Area C. Kirkby Green was most likely named by the Danes but the term 'Kirkby' translates to 'the village with a church', a name normally given to places that already had a church in existence when the Danish arrived (MLI82814). Further archaeological investigation within the area of Kirkby Green has found features of an Early to Mid-Saxon settlement including postholes suggestive of a structure, a hearth, a boundary ditch and a wide variety of pottery which suggests the community here was either sizeable or that the area was occupied for a long period of time (MLI82809).
- 5.4.36. Evidence of settlement is also recorded at Rowston (MLI86999), Digby (MLI88205), and Cranwell (MLI89251). Rowston is recorded within the Domesday Book and its place-name evidence suggests that the village is of early medieval origin and is a mixture between an Old Norse personal name and an Old English suffix. It is thought that the area was an 'Anglo-Saxon' settlement that was later inhabited by Danish who partially renamed the village. Digby follows a similar trajectory of settlement to Rowston, but also holds evidence that the church has early medieval origins (MLI82756). The village of Cranwell also dates to this period but is only Old English in origin, there is evidence here too that the church has early medieval origins (MLI60391) with a Saxon cross found here during restoration in the 20th century.
- 5.4.37. The PDA sits within the area of five different parishes; Blankney, Scopwick, Ashby-de-la-Launde, and Brauncewell (listed here north to south). All four place-names have Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval origin reflective of extensive settlement within this area. Of particular note are the meanings of Scopwick; 'sheep farmstead', and Ashby-de-la-launde; 'Ash-tree farm/settlement' as they reflect the likely agricultural nature of settlement in this area.
- 5.4.38. The Domesday Book⁴⁸ further reflects the Early Medieval origins of many of the settlements in the area surrounding the PDA. Blankney, the northernmost settlement within the 1km study area is recorded as belonging to Hemming of Branston in 1066 before being handed over to Walter of Aincourt by 1086. The village owned 13 plouglands, 60 acres of meadow, woodland and one church suggesting that the area was relatively prosperous. This is further reflected in the increase of the annual value of the land from 6 pounds in 1066 to 7 pounds and 10 shillings in 1086.

- 5.4.39. Scopwick is amalgamated with Kirkby Green in the Domesday Book records. It is listed as being owned by five individuals in 1066 before being handed over to three different men, including Walter of Aincourt by 1086. Collectively the land creating Scopwick and Kirkby Green owned 21 ploughlands, 78 acres of meadow, 6 mills and one church. The total value of the land is unclear, but it seems to have fluctuated between 1066 and 1086.
- 5.4.40. Ashby-de-la-Launde is the final settlement in the area surrounding the PDA to be listed within the Domesday Book. It is recorded as being held in two parts by Auti and Merleswein in 1066 before being handed over to Kolsveinn and Ralph Paynel by 1086. Collectively the two areas owned 10 ploughlands and 65 acres of meadow. The area was valued at 6 pounds and 10 shillings in 1066 rising to 8 pounds and 10 shillings in 1086.
- 5.4.41. The records within the Domesday Book suggest that the area of the PDA was relatively prosperous during the Early Medieval period and that little negative impact was felt during the Norman Conquest of 1066, with most areas benefitting from the event. The place-name information suggests that this area was largely agricultural during the Early Medieval period as it is today.
- 5.4.42. There is considered to be low potential for previously unknown remains of an Early Medieval date to survive within the PDA. There is documentary and conjectural evidence for a wealth of activity surrounding the PDA during this period, but little has been recorded as part of the NMP or any other previous work done here. This could be a result of the lack of excavation within the area or of the disturbance likely caused by intensive ploughing of this area from the post-medieval period. If any evidence was to be found it would most likely be located around the areas of settlement discussed above and would form agricultural remains such as ridge and furrow, which by nature are highly ephemeral and more susceptible to disturbance by ploughing.

Medieval Period (1066 – 1500 CE)

- 5.4.43. There are seven known heritage assets of medieval date recorded by the HER within the PDA, including the scheduled medieval village of Brauncewell already discussed above (NHLE1018397). Three of these HER records are artefactual find spots (MLI60847; MLI81840; MLI86162) found in the south-western corner of Area A1. The remaining three heritage assets recorded within the PDA are an area of ridge and furrow (MLI81845) in the south-western corner of Area A1, cropmark crofts in Area A2 and a parish boundary seen as an earthwork bank (MLI89155) in Area B. These records point to the growing agricultural exploitation and organisation of the landscape during the medieval period.
- 5.4.44. There are a further 98 known heritage assets of this date recorded by the HER and NHLE within the wider study area. 11 of these are scheduled monuments, 11 are conservation areas, 22 are listed buildings (11 Grade I listed, five Grade II* listed, and six Grade II listed) and the remaining 54 heritage assets are recorded by the HER as non-designated assets. There was a considerable increase in the density of settlement during the

medieval period as is seen in the sudden growth in the number of known heritage assets recorded within the study area.

- 5.4.45. The designated heritage assets of medieval date recorded within the wider study area largely relate to the development and expansion of the villages and towns, recorded as conservation areas, that were growing up around the PDA. All of the listed buildings and six of the scheduled monuments are churches, church buildings or village crosses that began to be established during the medieval period. This development was a result of the population growth that was felt across Lincolnshire during the 13th and 14th centuries. The scheduled medieval villages of Brauncewell (NHLE1018397) and Dunsby (NHLE1018395) also record an increase in growth in the 13th and 14th centuries with evidence for domestic and agricultural activities. Across the county there is recorded population decrease and decline during the 16th century, this is also recorded at these scheduled villages and while some buildings stood standing the level of activity significantly decreased.
- 5.4.46. The remaining three designated heritage assets of medieval date within the wider study area include Catley Priory (NHLE1017524) established as a double house for nuns and canons in the 12th century by Peter Billingham; Nocton Park Priory (NHLE1018898) established as a house of Augustinian canons in the 12th century by Robert Darcy and dissolved in 1536; and Castle Hill ringwork (NHLE1020436) which was constructed in the 12th century.
- 5.4.47. The 54 HER records within the study area surrounding the PDA also show an increase in domestic and agricultural activity during the medieval period. 18 of these HER records are artefactual findspots which have been removed from their original locations, 23 are cropmarks, mostly ridge and furrow, which demonstrate the agricultural exploitation of the area, the remaining heritage assets are made up of churches, individual buildings, and area of ancient woodland and a moated site.
- 5.4.48. The assets recorded closest to the PDA are largely areas of ridge and furrow recorded by the HER. It is clear that the area surrounding the PDA was used for agriculture during the Medieval period, it is most likely that the PDA was also used in this way. While the extensive Post-Medieval and Modern ploughing that has occurred in this area has removed obvious earthworks of these remains evidence may be apparent in the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.49. While there are few archaeological remains of Medieval date recorded within the PDA the immediate surrounding area experienced considerable development during this period. There is assessed to be low potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of this date to survive within the PDA. These remains would likely relate to the agricultural use of areas of the PDA close-by to settlement. As a result of the ephemeral nature of such remains, they have likely been disturbed by the intensive Post-Medieval and Modern agricultural use of the PDA.

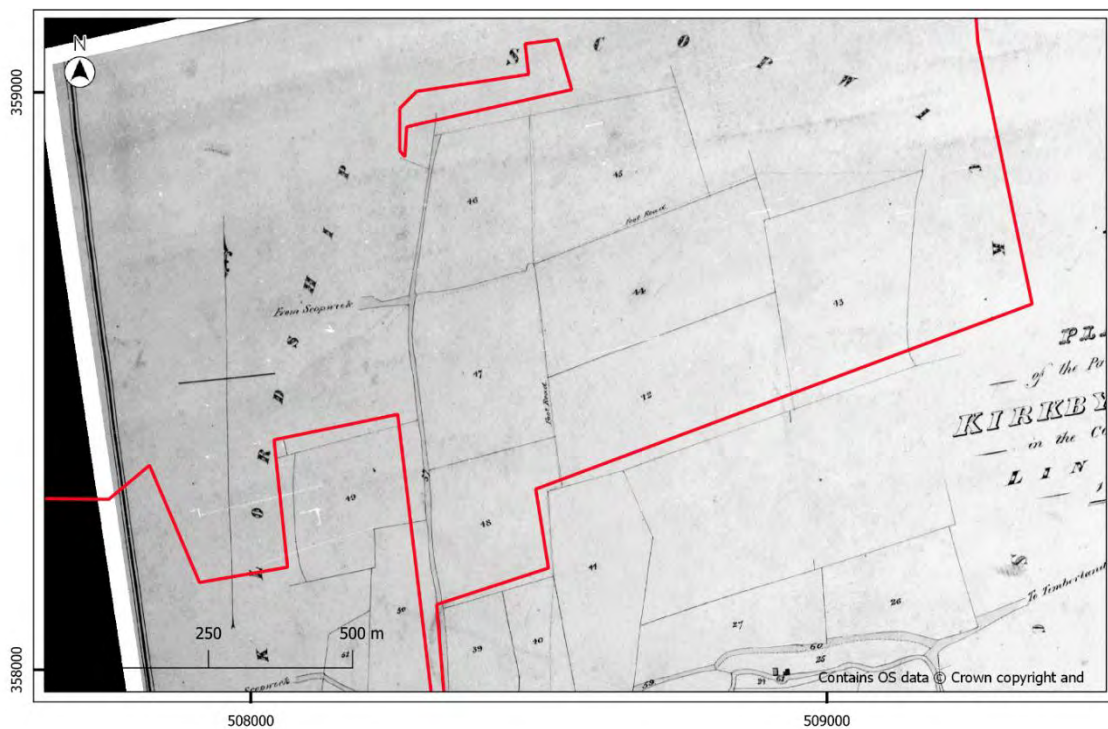
Post-Medieval Period (1500 – 1900 CE)

- 5.4.50. There are 20 known heritage assets of Post-Medieval date recorded within the PDA including three extant farms which have been excluded from the development area (MLI120841; MLI120856; MLI120942), as well as a Grade II listed milepost along the A15 which will also not be affected by the proposed development (NHLE1061824).
- 5.4.51. The pattern of archaeology across the PDA has a focus on extractive and agricultural remains. There are nine recorded extractive pits and old quarries within the PDA (MLI89158; MLI89204; MLI89157; MLI89203; MLI87402; MLI83181; MLI83180; MLI89163; MLI86694), and a brickyard recorded in Area C (MLI82678).
- 5.4.52. Within the PDA there are a number of active farmsteads which have all been excluded from the development area. Within Area A2 is Slate House (MLI120942), a 19th century farmstead which is attached to a range of working buildings and is sat within a rural landscape. There has been significant loss to the traditional buildings on site and the original form that is reflected on 1st Edition OS Mapping cannot readily be detected today. Within Area B the HER records Rowston Top (MLI120856), a 19th century farmstead which is still recognisable from its original form shown on 1st Edition OS Mapping, although it has been altered. The final working farmstead recorded by the HER within the development area is Scopwick Low Field Farm (MLI120841). This is again a 19th century farmstead with partial loss of its original farm. All three of these farmsteads are sat within a rural landscape which is largely unchanged since the Post-Medieval period when they were constructed. The 1st Edition OS Map shows the extent of this rural landscape as can be seen in Annex 8.
- 5.4.53. The HER also records two unnamed farmsteads, one in Area A2 and one in Area C (MLI20943; MLI20843), both are 19th century in date and are now demolished. A further two named demolished farmsteads have also been recorded by the HER within the PDA. The first is the Gamekeepers Cottage and Pheasantry (MLI89184) within Area A2, this was likely part of the Ashby Hall estate in the mid-late 19th century, but the area is now totally wooded. The second is the 19th century Brickyard Farm (MLI82678) in Area C, part of the area of this farm has been excluded from the development area.
- 5.4.54. The agricultural use of the PDA is further reflected in the two accessible tithe records for the area, one for the parish of Kirkby Green and one for the parish of Roulston. These both show that the PDA was agricultural in use during the Post-Medieval period, and that the field boundaries still surviving in the PDA, within the areas covered, are likely Pre-Inclosure in date. The tithe allocations demonstrating the use of all the fields within the PDA are listed within Table 5 below, the boundaries of these fields are also depicted on illustrations below.

Table 5: 1840 Kirkby Green Tithe Apportionments

Landowner	Occupier	Plot Number	Name	Use
Charles Chaplin	William Gibson	42	The Sands	Meadow

Landowner	Occupier	Plot Number	Name	Use
Charles Chaplin	Paul Francis Pell	43	Bottom Sands	Meadow
Charles Chaplin	Paul Francis Pell	44	Top Sands	Meadow
Charles Chaplin	William Gibson	45	Sands Still	Pasture
Charles Chaplin	William Gibson	46	Far Acres	Arable
Charles Chaplin	William Gibson	47	Middle Acres	Arable
Charles Chaplin	William Gibson	48	Nether Acres	Arable

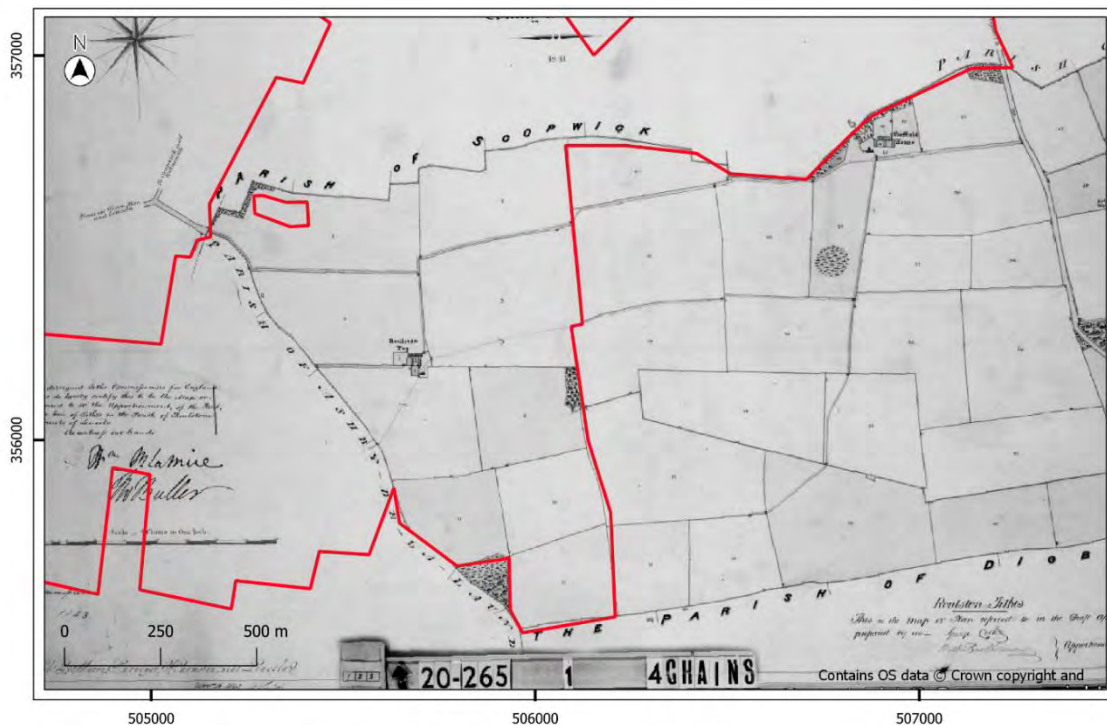


Kirkby Green 1840 Tithe Map

Table 6: 1843 Roulston Tithe Apportionments

Landowner	Occupier	Plot Number	Name	Use
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	1	The Heath Lane Piece	Arable
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	2	The Nixon Close	Arable
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	3	The East Close	Arable
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	4	The Barn Close	Arable
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	5	Roulston Top House	
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	6	The Pleasure Gaden	

Landowner	Occupier	Plot Number	Name	Use
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	7	The Pump Close	Arable
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	8	The Pond Close	Pasture
Reverend William King	John Reverend William King	9	The Ash Coppice	Woodland
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	10	The Bottom West Pasture	Arable
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	11	Fox Cover Close	Pasture
Reverend William King	John Edmund Riggall	14	Top West Pasture	Arable



Roulston 1843 Tithe Map

- 5.4.55. The remaining two heritage assets recorded within the PDA are Blankney Park (MLI82759) which covers a small part of Area C and is part of the 19th century Blankney estate partially designed by James Pulham, and Brauncewell Manor and Park (MLI83174) which covers a small part of Area A2.
- 5.4.56. There are a further 476 heritage assets of post-medieval date recorded within the wider study area, 209 of these are listed buildings (six Grade II* listed and 203 Grade II listed). 140 are non-designated heritage assets recorded by the HER and 127 are non-designated heritage assets recorded by the North Kesteven Local List. The listed buildings are generally made up of buildings within conservation areas relating to the

expansions of these villages and towns, and isolated farmsteads and their associated buildings, as are those buildings on the North Kesteven Local List. The 140 heritage assets recorded by the HER include 63 farm buildings and related features, 17 areas of extractions or related activities, and a number of other buildings related to the expansions of the villages, towns and estates surrounding the PDA.

- 5.4.57. The PDA itself is best represented as a rural landscape and its agricultural use during the Post-Medieval period is further reflected within the immediate surrounding area with eight farmsteads recorded by the HER within 100m of the PDA and two recorded by the NHLE. Aside from the listed Becksid Farmhouse (NHLE1205530) which dates to the 18th century all of these farmsteads date to the 19th century and all are extant. This further reflects the continued agricultural use of the land of the PDA and its surroundings.
- 5.4.58. The agrarian industry can also be seen in the presence of mills within the area surrounding the PDA. The closest is the 19th century Grade II listed Scopwick Mill c.70m south of Area B. The 1st Edition OS Mapping labels this mill as being used for corn. There are a further six mills recorded by the HER and NHLE within the wider study area.
- 5.4.59. Alongside, the agricultural use of the land within and surrounding the PDA there is considerable evidence for post-medieval elite settlement and development recorded within the HER and NHLE. In relation to elite settlement development are the areas of Brauncewell Manor (MLI83174), Ashby Hall (MLI89154), and Blankney Park (MLI82759). Brauncewell Manor and Park abut and just cross into the southern area of Area A2, the park includes the buildings, medieval Church (NHLE1254135) and scheduled medieval settlement (NHLE1018397) recorded here and is depicted on 1st edition OS mapping. The area of Ashby Hall also immediately abuts the southern boundary of Area B and includes three listed buildings including the hall itself (NHLE1061827) and a Hexagonal Walled Garden (MLI88318), currently this area is private, landscaped and agricultural land. Blankney Park is of particular note because it occupies the northern area of Area C. The total area includes seventeen listed buildings which make up part of the village of Blankney, including the Church of St Oswald (NHLE1064285) c.80m north of Area C. Also, within the 1km study area the HER records two further manorial estates; Bloxholm Hall (MLI89153), c.265m east Area A2, and Metheringham Manor House Park (MLI92391), c.270m north of Area C.
- 5.4.60. Aside from manorial development the towns and villages surrounding the PDA are also reflected within the HER and NHLE. Bordering the PDA is Scopwick, is a recorded conservation area which, while medieval in origin, dramatically expanded during the post-medieval period with 11 listed buildings recorded within the area and 10 non-designated heritage assets also recorded here. These demonstrate the formulation of the main street through the village which focuses on the medieval Grade II* Listed Church of the Holy Cross (NHLE1064299). Eight of the buildings recorded within the area of Scopwick are related to farming, this is indicative of the rural connections this village has. Also bordering the PDA in Area C is the conservation area of Blankney. Again, this village has medieval origins,

but is closely linked to the Blankney Park estate discussed above. The listed buildings recorded here demonstrate the formation of a high street, although removed from the Medieval church which sits to the south (NHLE1064285) in the section of the conservation area abutting the PDA.

- 5.4.61. It is clear from the Post-Medieval recorded assets that the area of the PDA was used primarily for agricultural purposes during this time period. It is likely that the productivity of this rural area led to the increase in elite residences surrounding the PDA.
- 5.4.62. There is considered to be medium to high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of this date to survive within the PDA. Any such remains are likely to relate to the agricultural use of the PDA during this period, such as ridge and furrow, removed field boundaries or drainage. However, there is potential that the continued agricultural use of the PDA into the Modern period has disturbed any such remains.

Modern (1900 CE – Present)

- 5.4.63. There are five known heritage assets of modern date recorded by the Lincolnshire HER within the PDA. All five relate to the intensive WWI and WWII use of the county of Lincolnshire and include two WWII aircraft crash sites, both recorded in Area C (MLI125416; MLI125417), which have largely been recovered. Also recorded within the PDA is the site of RAF Digby (MLI60621), which has WWI roots as a relief landing ground for the RNAS at Cranwell but is more commonly known as Lincolnshire's only true Battle of Britain airfield. The airfield is still in use for training. The final two modern finds recorded within the PDA are two WWII Pillboxes (MLI89149; MLI125037) which defended the south-eastern and southern approaches to RAF Digby.
- 5.4.64. A further 41 known heritage assets of this date are recorded within the study area, most relating to the WWII use of the area. This includes six Pillboxes (MLI89150; MLI89151; MLI125037; MLI125038; MLI125039; MLI125040) which all sit around the area of RAF Digby, defending it from all sides. RAF Metheringham (MLI82663), c.1km east of Area C, and RAF Cranwell (MLI83189), c.1km south-west of Area A1, are also recorded within the 1km study area. Of particular significance within the study area are the four recorded Grade II Listed War Memorials (NHLE1360534; NHLE1391705; NHLE1439202; NHLE1455118) and one non-designated War Memorial (MLI99512). These remains show the profound effect the World Wars had on the area of the PDA and the land surrounding it.
- 5.4.65. Aside from the changes that occurred as a result of the World Wars, there was very little alteration to the PDA during the modern period. The historic map regression (see Annexes 10, 11, 12 and 13) shows that the area retains its agricultural use with very little alteration from the post-medieval.
- 5.4.66. Analysis of modern LiDAR imagery has shown that the area of the PDA has remained agricultural. The LiDAR has been discussed in greater detail within the AIM Report.
- 5.4.67. There is considered to be varying potential for previously unknown heritage assets of Modern date to survive within the PDA. In the area surrounding RAF Digby there is considered to be medium potential for

WWI and WWII remains to be found, potentially unexploded ordnances (UXOs). Elsewhere there is thought to be low potential of previously unknown remains of Modern date to be found.

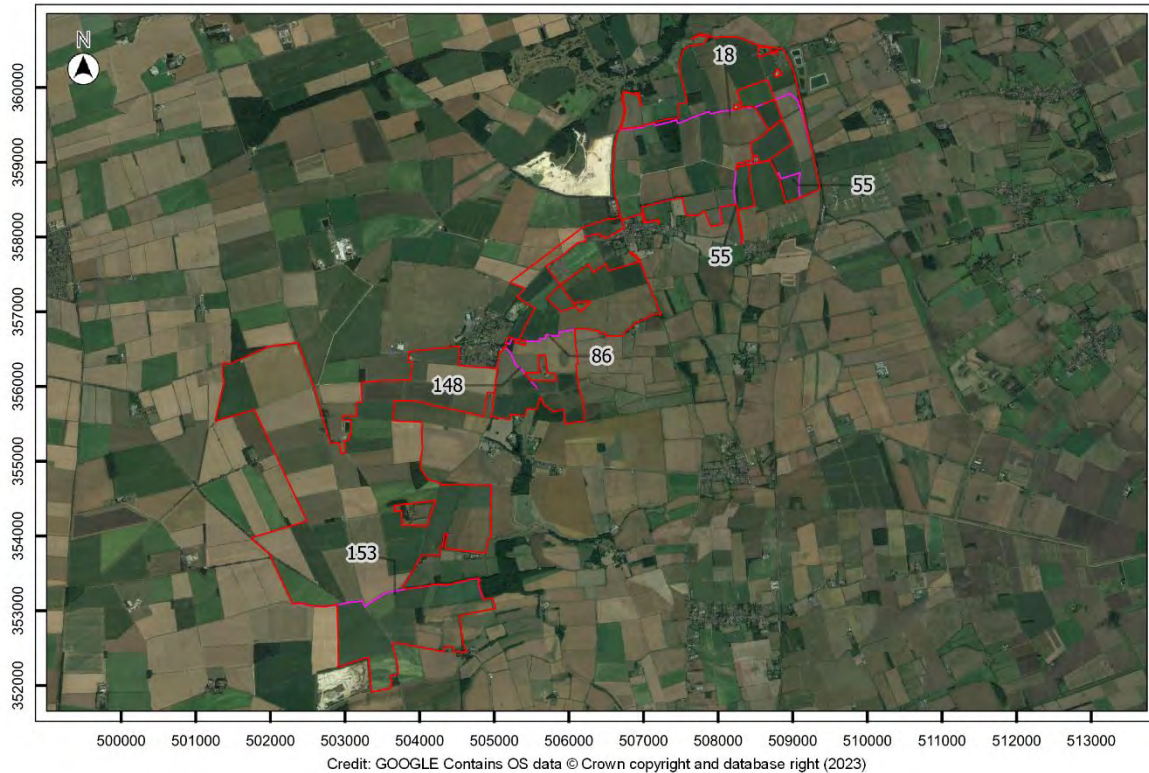
Undated

- 5.4.68. There are 12 known heritage assets that are undated recorded by the HER within the PDA. 11 of these are made up of cropmarks recorded during the National Mapping Programme. One of these heritage assets is formed of undated human remains, an undated adult male skeleton missing a skull, found within field Md05.A full record of these assets can be found in the gazetteer in Annex 1.
- 5.4.69. Outside the PDA there are a further 26 undated heritage assets recorded by the HER. Mostly these are undated cropmarks that have been identified during the National Mapping Programme and the lack of excavation in the area has meant that they could not be investigated any further.

5.5. Important Hedgerows

Parish Boundaries

- 5.5.1. There are five historical parish boundaries which pass through the site, these have been identified from historic mapping and are detailed in the Gazetteer in Annex 1. HA18 represents the boundary between Scopwick and Metheringham, HA55 is the boundary between Kirkby Green and Scopwick, HA86 is the boundary between Scopwick and Roulston, HA148 is the boundary between Roulston and Ashby-de-la-Launde, HA153 is the boundary between Bloxholm and Brauncewell.
- 5.5.2. All four of these parish boundaries survive to some extent in the form of historic hedgerows, as can be seen on the illustration below. These boundaries are therefore considered to be important hedgerows under Schedule II of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.



Map showing Parish Boundaries

Heritage Assets

- 5.5.3. There are three hedgerows which bound two non-designated heritage assets. HA22 and HA23 both bound the southern area of non-designated asset of Blankney Park (MLI82759) and HA97 bounds the southern extent of RAF Digby (MLI60621). There is potential that these three hedgerows would be classed as 'important hedgerows' in accordance with Criteria 2 and 3 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations and could be impacted by the proposed development.

Estate Boundaries

- 5.5.4. No boundaries have been identified as estate boundaries which would clarify as 'important' under Criterion 4 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

Pre-Inclosure Field Boundaries

- 5.5.5. Six field boundaries (HA46; HA49; HA50; HA53; HA54; HA57; HA58) within or bounding the PDA are shown on the 1840 Kirkby Green tithe map that survive as hedgerows. There are a further six field boundaries (HA79; HA83; HA84; HA87; HA88; HA91) within or bounding the PDA shown on the 1843 Roulston tithe map that survive as hedgerows. It is considered very likely that these represent remnant pre-parliamentary enclosure field systems and would therefore qualify for protection under Criterion 5 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

6. Statement of Significance and Importance

6.1. Known and Potential Heritage Assets within the PDA

Prehistoric Remains

- 6.1.1. There are 36 known heritage assets within the PDA of Prehistoric date recorded by the HER. These range from the Palaeolithic to the Iron Age, but the majority are of generic Prehistoric or Bronze Age date. However, very few of these heritage assets, despite being identified as cropmarks and earthworks, are no longer visible. These remains are of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest and the information they could provide us on a relatively undocumented period within the wider region.
- 6.1.2. This assessment identifies that there is negligible to low potential for previously unknown remains of an early Prehistoric date (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic) to survive within the PDA. However, if any remains of this early date were to survive within the PDA they would most likely be artefactual in nature as is common for this period. If any unknown archaeological remains of an early Prehistoric date were to be found, they would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. These remains could be of medium (regional) importance due to the rarity of finds of this date across the wider regional area.
- 6.1.3. It has also been determined that there is medium potential for previously unknown remains of Bronze Age to Iron Age date to survive within the PDA. If any remains of Bronze Age or Iron Age date were to be found within the PDA they would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. These remains could be of medium (regional) importance due to the rarity of finds of this date across the wider regional area.

Romano-British Remains

- 6.1.4. There are nine HER records of Roman date within the PDA. Six of these are artefactual finds and have been removed, three are non-designated heritage assets including two Roman roads and one Romano-British settlement. These remains are of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest and the information they could provide regarding dispersed Roman settlement in rural Britain. As non-designated assets these remains are of low (local) importance.
- 6.1.5. There is thought to be medium potential for previously unknown remains of a Roman date to survive within the PDA. If any remains of this date were to be found here, they would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. These remains could be of medium (regional) importance due to the rarity of finds of this date across the wider regional area.

Early Medieval Remains

- 6.1.6. There is one known heritage asset of early medieval date recorded within the PDA. This is the scheduled monument Brauncewell medieval village which sits in the southern part of Area A2. This asset is of heritage significance due to its archaeological interest and, due to the information it could provide us on early medieval settlement which is relatively undocumented. As a scheduled monument this asset is of high (national) importance.
- 6.1.7. The lack of recorded heritage assets of an early medieval date within the PDA creates low potential for remains of this date to survive in the general area, this potential increases in the southern part of Area A2 around the Scheduled DMVs. Any such remains would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. These remains would be of high (national) importance due to their proximity to the Scheduled DMV of Brauncewell.

Medieval Remains

- 6.1.8. There are seven HER records of medieval date within the PDA, one is the scheduled DMV or Brauncewell, three of these are artefactual findspots and have been removed and the remaining three are non-designated heritage assets. One of these heritage assets is medieval ridge and furrow, one is an area of cropmark crofts, and one is a medieval parish boundary. These remains are of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest and, due to the information they could provide on the formation of rural settlement during this period. As non-designated assets these remains would be of low (local) importance.
- 6.1.9. There is potential that the use of the PDA increased into the medieval period, but it is thought that there is low potential for remains of this date to survive here, most would be agricultural in nature. Any such remains would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. These remains would be of low (local) importance.

Post-Medieval Remains

- 6.1.10. There are 20 known heritage assets of Post-Medieval date recorded within the PDA. 19 of these are non-designated assets relating to the former agricultural and extractive use of the PDA. These remains are of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. As non-designated assets these remains are of low (local) importance.
- 6.1.11. One of these recorded assets is a Grade II Listed milepost along the A15. This is of heritage significance due to its historical interest. As a Grade II listed building this asset is of medium (regional) importance.
- 6.1.12. There is medium to high potential that previously unknown remains of Post-Medieval date could be found within the PDA. These remains would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. As a result, they would be of low (local) importance due to the density of similar surviving finds within the wider area.

Modern Remains

- 6.1.13. There are five known heritage assets of Modern date recorded by the HER within the PDA. All of these date to either WWI or WWII. These assets are of heritage significance due to their historical interest and the information they could provide on the use of the wider county area during the world wars. As non-designated assets these remains are of low (local) importance.
- 6.1.14. This assessment has also identified that there is medium potential for previously unknown remains of a WWI and WWII date to survive in the Area B of the PDA around RAF Digby. Any such remains would be of heritage significance due to their historic interest. These remains would be of low (local) importance.

Undated Remains

- 6.1.15. There are 12 known heritage assets recorded within the PDA which are undated. Aside from one asset, undated human remains, these are all cropmark features identified during the NMP. Even as undated assets these remains are of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. It cannot be determined as to how important these remains are due to the lack of date assigned to them.

Field Boundaries, Historic Hedgerows, and Parish Boundaries

- 6.1.16. Five parish boundaries have been identified within the PDA. These are of heritage significance due to their historical interest and the information they could provide us on the formation of early parishes. A further nine potentially important hedgerows have been identified within the PDA, in accordance with Criteria 2, 3 and 5 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations. These hedgerows are also of heritage significance due to the information they could provide us on Medieval to Post-Medieval agricultural land use.
- 6.1.17. A further 152 field boundaries have been identified from 1st edition OS mapping and still survive within the site. These do not meet the criteria outlined in the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations however are still of heritage significance due to their historic interest and the information they could provide on Post-Medieval land use and as evidence of historic landscape character.
- 6.1.18. Those 13 field boundaries which are protected by the legislation above are of medium (regional) importance. All other field boundaries, historic hedgerows and parish boundaries within the PDA are of low (local) importance.

6.2. Setting of Heritage Assets in the Study Area

Designated Assets

- 6.2.1. There are 105 designated heritage assets recorded within the 1 km study area and a further 276 designated assets recorded within the wider 5 km study area. The setting of these assets will be discussed further in later

stages of the EIA process proportionately to the significance of the assets and the likely effects, however these will be screened within this section.

Scheduled Monuments

6.2.2. The 17 scheduled monuments within 5km of the Site comprise:

- Five sections of the Car Dyke
- Five village crosses
- Two deserted/shrunken medieval villages
- The remains of a church and two priories
- A castle and
- A Neolithic long barrow

6.2.3. The Car Dyke is an artificial water channel that runs along the western fen edge from Peterborough to Lincoln. It is thought to have been constructed by the Romans, possibly around 125 AD⁴⁹. Now partially silted the monument has been found through partial excavation to have been approximately 15 m wide at the top and between 2 m and 4 m deep with sloping sides and a flat bottom. It is currently understood to have been navigable in sections but with the primary purpose of drainage and flood control. Much of it has been incorporated into modern drainage systems and little of it survives well. The best preserved sections have been designated as scheduled monuments. The Dyke has archaeological interest for the information its buried and earthwork remains will contain regarding its construction and use as well as later reuses. The monument is experienced in varying settings due to later development, but the scheduled sections within the study area for this assessment are experienced within a rural setting of dispersed farms and small settlements on the fen edge. The topographic setting contributes to the archaeological and historic interest of the monument as it provides context in which to understand its historic and modern functions. The rural character of the monument's setting likely reflects its original setting although it is now a modern rural landscape with a different settlement pattern and field systems to those that would have been in place in the Roman period. The rural character of the monument's setting will not be materially altered by the presence of a solar farm c. 2 km away (at the nearest point) and this asset will not be included in the ES.

6.2.4. The village crosses are of medieval date and derive significance from their archaeological and historic interest as examples of this type of monument. They also have a degree of artistic interest for the different styles of cross. The crosses are only experienced in close proximity within their respective villages. The wider surroundings beyond their respective villages make a negligible contribution to their significance and the ZTV indicates that they will either experience no or limited visibility of the Proposed Development due to the surrounding buildings and they will not be included in the ES.

- 6.2.5. Dunsby was established in the 11th century and deserted by the late 16th century. At one time the village belonged to the Knights Hospitaller but after the Dissolution it was bought by Robert Carre of Sleaford who turned the land over to sheep grazing and evicted the tenants. After the Civil War the ruins of the manor house were dismantled. The earthwork and buried remains of the former village are designated (NHLE 1018395) for their archaeological interest. The remains also have historical interest for their connection with the Knights Hospitaller and the Carre family. The substantial earthworks of the remains of the buildings, including houses and the church, are experienced within fields on a south facing slope. The surrounding agricultural fields contribute to the significance of the monument as they reflect the original setting of the village within a rural landscape, although the current field pattern is typically of 18th and 19th century date⁵⁰. The historic association with the other monuments in the area related to the Knights (including the remains of the preceptory at Temple Bruer 3.8 km to the northwest) contributes to the significance of the monument, although these connections are not apparent from the assets themselves. At approximately 650 m to the north of the monument the Site may include areas which were historically part of the agricultural hinterland around this settlement and it will be considered in the ES.
- 6.2.6. Similarly, the settlement at Brauncewell was established in the 11th century, falling into decline from the middle of the 14th century. In contrast to Dunsby, there was a slight recovery of population in the 16th century when the church was rebuilt and a few houses remained standing in the mid-19th century. The remains of the village include an extensive series of earthworks to the north, east and west of Manor Farm. Manor Farm itself is not included in the scheduling but is designated as a listed building. As with Dunsby the rural surroundings contribute to the significance of the monument. The historic association with the other monuments in the area related to the Knights (including the remains of the preceptory at Temple Bruer 3.8 km to the northwest) contributes to the significance of the monument, although these connections are not apparent from the assets themselves. The designated area overlaps with the Site boundary and parts of the Site were historically part of this manor. It will be considered in the ES.
- 6.2.7. The remains of the church of the Knights Templars' preceptory founded at Temple Bruer in the mid-12th century fell into disrepair in the 16th century following the Dissolution of the monasteries. The church tower survives as standing building which is also Grade I listed, the remainder of the preceptory survives as below ground remains. The monument has archaeological interest for the information the below ground and upstanding remains will contain regarding the construction, use and abandonment of the monument. It also has historical interest for its connection with the Knights Templar. The surviving tower stands in an area of domestic garden behind the Grade II Listed Temple Farmhouse. the site of the nave, chancel and north tower of the preceptory church, The remains of the church lie beneath gardens and car parks to the north

and west of the tower. The tower is experienced surrounded by the later farm buildings and is visible at distances of up to 500m. It is not visible from the non-designated church of St John the Baptist, Temple Bruer located 1 km to the north-northeast which now forms the parish church. The historic association with other medieval sites in the area – including the former villages noted above which also have connections to the Knights – contributes to the significance of this asset, although these connections are not apparent from the assets. At over 900 m from the Proposed Development the contribution of setting to the significance of this asset will not be materially altered and it will not be included in the ES.

- 6.2.8. Catley Priory consists of the remains of the Gilbertine Priory of St Mary, Catley, a double house for nuns and canons founded between 1146 and 1154 by Peter of Billingham. Although locally popular the priory was never wealthy by comparison with other monastic houses. It was dissolved in 1538 and the site was later acquired by Robert Carre of Sleaford. The earthwork and buried remains of the priory have archaeological interest for the evidence they will contain regarding the construction, use and abandonment of the priory. Situated in the area formerly known as the Island of Catley, the monument is surrounded by low lying, formerly waterlogged land. This topographic setting is typical of monastic sites in that they often occupied marginal land and contributes to the archaeological interest of the monument as the below ground remains may contain waterlogged deposits of archaeological or palaeoenvironmental interest. At a distance of over 3.9 km from the Site the positive contribution that this topographic setting makes to the significance of the monument will be unaffected by the Proposed Development and it will not be considered in the ES.
- 6.2.9. Similarly, the remains of Nocton Park Priory comprise the buried and earthwork remains of the inner precinct of the priory, together with the remains of the monastic house of Augustinian canons founded in the earlier 12th century which succeeded it. The monument is situated on the crest of a low hill overlooking the fenland to the north and east. As noted above this marginal land is a typical location for medieval monastic sites. At over 4 km from the Proposed Development and outside the ZTV no change to the setting of this monument is predicted and it will not be considered in the ES.
- 6.2.10. The Castle Hill ringwork comprises the earthwork remains of a castle probably dating to the 12th century. The monument is located within the village of Welbourne. No visibility of the Proposed Development is predicted by the ZTV and the asset is therefore excluded from the ES.
- 6.2.11. The Neolithic barrow is amongst the earliest evidence of human activity within the Study Area. It survives only as below ground remains with no earthworks, and has archaeological interest for the information it will contain regarding prehistoric burial practices. The location of this long barrow in a fenland setting is currently unique in Lincolnshire though parallels are known in the Cambridgeshire fens. The surrounding landscape has altered considerably since the monument was constructed and therefore contributes little to its significance. The monument is located

over 4.5 km from the Proposed Development and the contribution that its fenland setting makes to its significance will not be materially altered by the Proposed Development, it will not be considered within the ES.

Listed Buildings

- 6.2.1. The 248 Listed Buildings within the Study Area comprise:
- 119 houses and cottages, mainly in villages
 - 24 churches (11 grade I, 6 grade II* and 7 grade II)
 - 24 farmhouses
 - 7 agricultural buildings
 - 5 country houses
 - 4 military buildings within RAF Digby (Building 16, Building 259, Building 279, College Hall)
 - 3 windmills and a watermill
 - 6 sets of gates or gate piers including a lychgate,
 - 5 telephone kiosks
 - 5 village crosses which are also scheduled monuments
 - 4 war memorials
 - 2 mileposts
 - a group of almshouses,
 - a village hall,
 - a garage,
 - a village lockup, and
 - a lodge.

Houses and Cottages

- 6.2.1. The majority of the listed houses and cottages are small dwellings within settlements. They are of varying dates, styles and materials but all derive significance and their principal reason for designation from the architectural and historic interest inherent in their fabric as examples of vernacular architecture. They are experienced within their respective settlements as part of the street scene although the wider rural surroundings may be glimpsed from them, in particular those on the edges of settlement. The wider rural surroundings makes a minor contribution to the significance of these buildings and in most cases the ZTV indicates that the setting of the buildings will not be altered by the presence of the proposed development due to the distance to the Site, topography and intervening vegetation or buildings. They will not be considered within the ES.
- 6.2.2. The clubhouse to Blankney Golf Club is a converted pair of cottages and therefore could be included in this group. It derives additional significance

from its association with the golf course to the west, this relationship will not be altered by the proposed development.

Churches

- 6.2.3. The churches range in date from the 12th to the 19th century and derive significance from their architectural and historic interest as examples of ecclesiastical building. They also have a degree of communal value as focal points for religious and social activities within their respective communities. Few of the churches derive significance from views that include the Site due to their scale and the distance from the Site and most will not be included in the ES. The exceptions are the Church of St Oswald, Blankney and the Church of All Saints, Cranwell.
- 6.2.4. The Church of St Oswald, Blankney lies immediately north of the Site and although no visibility of the proposed development is predicted from the church the building is visible from footpaths within the Site. The layout of the Site has been designed to avoid impacting on these views.
- 6.2.5. The Church of All Saints, Cranwell lies within the scheduled monument of Brauncewell shrunken medieval village. The 16th century church is experienced from areas within the Site., The layout of the Site has been designed to avoid impacting on these views.
- 6.2.6. Although a similar distance from the site the Church of the Holy Cross, Scopwick is only experienced within the village and although visibility is predicted from areas of the village around the church it draws little significance from the wider surroundings and will not be included in the ES.

Farmhouses and agricultural buildings

- 6.2.1. The farmhouses derive more significance from the agricultural surroundings than the other dwellings due to having a functional relationship with it. Those in close proximity to the Site may have included parts of the Site within their historic land holding and therefore derive significance from the current land use of the Site, most however lie further from the Site and changes of land use in the wider surroundings are not considered to affect their significance. The layout of the Site has been designed to avoid changes of land use in proximity to these farm houses and associated agricultural buildings. They will not be considered in the ES.

County Houses

- 6.2.2. Ashby Hall was built in the 16th century and altered in the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Originally a country house it has been converted to a country club. The grounds of the country house extended to the north to include an icehouse and a stable block (both separately listed at Grade II) and an octagonal walled garden (a non-designated heritage asset) and a group of associated greenhouses and other functional garden structures. The walled garden and icehouse are now in separate ownership to the hall. These wider surroundings contribute to the significance of the hall but the wider agricultural surroundings make a minor contribution to the significance of the former country house. The layout of the Site has been

designed to avoid the areas which contribute to the significance of the hall.

- 6.2.3. Wellingore Hall was built c. 1760 and was extended in the 19th century. The house has been converted into offices and flats. The former private chapel attached to the hall which was built in 1878 is now a Roman Catholic church. The Hall lies outside the ZTV for the Site and will not be included in the ES.
- 6.2.4. The Manor, Leasingham is a small mid 18th century country house. It is experienced on the corner of the B1209 in Leasingham, opposite Leasingham Hall and with other buildings to the north and east. The house has a small garden to the south with a designed view over this. It lies outside the ZTV for the proposed development and will not be included in the ES.
- 6.2.5. Nocton Hall is a 19th century country house in Elizabethan Revival style. It is situated outside the ZTV for the proposed development with housing development to the north and east and woodland to the south and west. It will not be included in the ES.
- 6.2.6. Welbourn Manor is also a small country house, now surrounded by housing and outside the ZTV for the proposed development. It will not be included in the ES.

Mills

- 6.2.1. Kirkby Green Mill derives significance from its architectural and historic interest as a watermill. The mill at Kirkby Green dates to the 18th century with 19th century alterations and is described as almost intact; though it was in a decayed state at the time the listed building entry was last updated in 1982. The preservation of the mill machinery adds to the significance of this building. The layout of the Site has been designed to avoid visual change within the setting of the mill.
- 6.2.2. Wellingore Mill derives significance from its architectural and historical interest as an example of a 19th century windmill. The cap of the mill is missing and it is no longer prominent in the wider landscape. The mill is experienced in a small village surrounded by farmland and this reflects the historic setting of the mill, albeit that the surrounding land is more intensively farmed using modern methods. This setting provides an appropriate context in which to appreciate the historic function of the mill and its relationship with the arable farmland that provided the grain it milled. The Site is c. 2.9 km to the east of the mill and will not be visible from it, the change to the wider landscape around the mill is not considered to negatively affect the significance of the listed building and it will not be included in the ES.
- 6.2.3. Scopwick Mill is a 19th century windmill surviving to 6 storeys although the cap and sails are missing. The building derives significance from its architectural and historic interest as a 19th century mill, although its conversion to residential use has resulted in internal alterations. The mill is a tall structure prominent in views from the surrounding landscape. It is adjacent to a farmstead comprising an L-shaped range and detached buildings around a courtyard. The farmstead is not listed and includes

modern buildings as well as surviving historic buildings. The presence of the adjacent farm buildings adds to the significance of the building as a relic of the 19th century landscape and its rural setting of agricultural land also contributes to its significance as it provides and appropriate context in which to understand its historic function. The mill is located adjacent to the central area of the Site however the layout of the Site has been designed to avoid visual change within the setting of the mill.

- 6.2.4. Another tall windmill is located in Metheringham. This mill is also of 6 storeys and dates to the 19th century, its original 6 sail design was altered several times and when it went out of use in 1930 it had only 3 sails remaining. The sails and cap have since been lost. As with Scopwick and Wellingore the mill derives significance from its architectural and historical interest as a relic of the 19th century landscape. It is now surrounded by housing and no longer has a visual connection with the surrounding agricultural land in the way the other two mills do. At 1.3 km from the nearest part of the Site the setting will not be materially altered by the proposed development and it will not be considered in the ES.

Other buildings

- 6.2.1. The military buildings are experienced within the RAF base and are not publicly accessible. Although they will derive significance from their association with one another and with the surrounding RAF base, the wider surroundings are not considered to contribute to their significance and they will not be considered in the ES.
- 6.2.2. The telephone kiosks derive significance from their artistic and architectural interest as examples of the “red phone box” designed by Gilbert Scott. They are experienced only in close proximity within their respective settlements and the positive contribution of setting to their significance does not extend to the Site. They will not be included in the ES.
- 6.2.3. The village crosses have been detailed above and are not considered in the ES.
- 6.2.4. The war memorials derive significance from their historic and artistic interest as commemorative monuments. They are experienced only in close proximity within their respective settlements. The positive contribution of setting to their significance does not extend to the Site and they will not be included in the ES.
- 6.2.5. The mileposts derive significance from their historic and architectural interest as examples of this type of post-medieval structure. They are experienced in close proximity adjacent to the road. They record the distances between settlements and their location along the road therefore also contributes to the ability to appreciate their significance. One milepost is located within Springwell West and will be included in the ES as there is potential for construction phase impacts, however the other lies 4 km to the south within the village of Leasingham. The positive contribution of setting to the significance of the mileposts will not be altered by the proposed development and they will not be considered for operational phase effects.

- 6.2.6. The obelisk 4 metres southeast of number 4 Rookery Lane is a tall obelisk tombstone marking the burial place of N Richard Wharton Myddleton (died 1835) and his wife Frances Penelope Myddleton (died 1873). Myddleton had quarrelled with the then Rector of Leasingham and decided to be buried in what was then the garden of his home Leasingham Hall. Although standing 4 m tall the monument is appreciate within the gardens of the house and the wider setting beyond its historic relationship with Leasingham Hall does not contribute to its significance. The nearby Horse Monument was also erected by Richard Myddleton in the then grounds of Leasingham Hall. The monument commemorates 10 of his favourite horses. As with the obelisk the monument is experienced in close proximity and derives little significance from the wider surroundings beyond its association with Leasingham Hall. Neither monument will be considered in the ES.
- 6.2.7. The almshouses, village hall, garage and village lockup all derive significance from their architectural and historic interest as examples of these types of buildings, they are experienced within their respective settlements and do not derive significance from the wider surroundings. They will not be considered in the ES.

Conservation Areas

- 6.2.1. The 8 conservation areas within 5 km of the Site protect the historic cores of villages. They derive significance from their character and appearance as small settlements, particularly the groupings of historic buildings both listed and non-listed. As rural settlements they derive significance from the wider agricultural surroundings, though this is not always visible from the designated areas due to later expansion of the settlements, or hedgerows and other screening.
- 6.2.2. Scopwick and Blankney Conservation areas border the Site and have potential for visibility of the proposed development to affect the contribution that the rural surroundings make to their significance. They will be included in the ES. The Metheringham conservation area is located over 500 m from the Site, and is not predicted to have visibility of the proposed development. It will not be included in the ES.
- 6.2.3. The conservation area at Martin covers the buildings along the high street with the church towards the western end along with the school. This linear settlement form gives the village its character and derives from its position on the edge of the drained fenland. There is documentary evidence for a medieval origin to the settlement however none of the surviving buildings are of medieval date. There are glimpses out to this surrounding landscape between the houses along each side of the street. There is predicted to be visibility of parts of the development from the village, however at a range of 2.6 km east of the Site the contribution of the wider surroundings to the significance of the conservation area will not be diminished and it will not be considered in the ES.
- 6.2.4. Bloxholm Conservation Area comprises a loose arrangement of larger dwellings centred on the church. The former country house (now farmhouse) of Bloxham Hall is located to the northwest of the church and

there is evidence of former designed landscaping to the south of the hall. There is predicted visibility of the proposed development from the whole conservation area, at a range of 1.2 km to the nearest point the contribution of setting to the significance of the conservation area could be affected and it will be considered in the ES.

- 6.2.5. Boothby Graffoe Conservation Area, Navenby Conservation Area and Wellingore Conservation Area are all located on the limestone scarp known as the Lincolnshire Cliff. Historically, the physical environment of the scarp largely determined the location of these “cliff villages”, as the nearby springs provided a reliable supply of high quality water and construction of settlements on the crest caused no loss of precious agricultural land. The villages are linked by the A607 and the Viking Way footpath. Below the limestone scarp to the west are low-lying agricultural lands. These villages are located at the edge of predicted visibility of the proposed development c. 2.6 km a the closest point. At this range the contribution of setting to the significance of the villages will not be diminished and they will not be considered in the ES.
- 6.2.6. Welbourn Conservation Area is located on lower and more sheltered ground than the villages to the north. It has a more open character. There is no predicted visibility of the proposed development due to this topographic setting and it will not be considered in the ES.
- 6.2.7. The table below lists the designated assets within the study area that have visibility or potential visibility with the proposed development and are therefore at risk of having their setting impacted. Further assessment of the setting of individual assets will be made during later assessment.

Table 7: Showing Designated Assets within the Study Area that may experience adverse changes to their setting

HER/ Designation Ref	Name	Status	Significance	Interest	Importance
n/a	Blankney	Conservation Area	Heritage	Architectural/ historic	Medium
n/a	Scopwick	Conservation Area	Heritage	Architectural/ historic	Medium
1018395	Dunsby medieval village	Scheduled Monument	Heritage	Archaeological	High
1018397	Brauncewell medieval village	Scheduled Monument	Heritage	Archaeological	High

- 6.2.8. As is shown in the table above, all the designated assets which have the potential to be visible from the proposed development area are of heritage significance due to their architectural, historic and archaeological interest. As a result, these assets are of medium (regional) to high (national) importance.

Non-Designated Assets

- 6.2.9. There are 315 non-designated assets within the PDA and 2km study area. The setting of these assets will be discussed further in later stages of the EIA process, however these will be screened within this section.
- 6.2.10. During the site visit all accessible assets outlined within a ZTV (zone of theoretical visibility) were visited. However, this ZTV was based on a previous site boundary. Those heritage assets which did not have visibility with the proposed development have been omitted from further setting assessment due to screening in the area from either buildings or significant vegetation. It should be noted that the screening of these assets done within this report has been completed without an updated ZTV.
- 6.2.11. The table below lists the designated assets within the study area that have visibility or potential visibility with the proposed development and are therefore at risk of having their setting impacted. Further assessment of the setting of individual assets will be made during later assessment.

Table 8: Showing Non-Designated Assets within the Study Area that may have their setting impacted

HER/ Designation Ref	Name	Status	Significance	Interest	Importance
MLI82759	Blankney Park, Blankney	Non-designated Asset	Heritage	Architectural/ historical	Low
MLI83174	Brauncewell Manor and park, Brauncewell	Non-designated Asset	Heritage	Architectural/ historical	Low
MLI89154	Ashby Hall, park and gardens, Ashby de la Launde	Non-designated Asset	Heritage	Architectural/ historical	Low
MLI120841	Scopwick Low Fiefl Farm, Scopwick	Non-designated Asset	Heritage	Architectural/ historical	Low
MLI120856	Rowston Top, Rowston	Non-designated Asset	Heritage	Architectural/ historical	Low
MLI120857	Sheffield House, Rowston	Non-designated Asset	Heritage	Architectural/ historical	Low
MLI120941	Glebe Farm, Ashby De La Launde and Bloxholm	Non-designated Asset	Heritage	Architectural/ historical	Low

HER/ Designation Ref	Name	Status	Significance	Interest	Importance
MLI120942	Slate House, Ashby De La Launde and Bloxholm	Non-designated Asset	Heritage	Architectural/historical	Low
MLI120944	Mount Farm (Hall Farm), Ashby De La Launde and Bloxholm	Non-designated Asset	Heritage	Architectural/historical	Low

6.2.12. As can be seen from the table above the non-designated assets within excluded areas of the PDA or bordering the PDA itself are of heritage significance due to their architectural and historic interest. These assets are of low (local) importance.

7. Proposed Development

- 7.1.1. The proposed development is a ground mounted solar PV generating station with a gross electrical output capacity exceeding 500MW. The generating station will be made up of; solar mounted PV modules, mounting structures, and Balance of Solar System (BoSS). The proposed development also includes and onsite Project Substation compound, a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) compound, and an Air or Gas Insulated Substation. There will also be works to facilitate vehicular access to the site, construct ancillary infrastructure, create new public footpaths, improve amenities, manage habitat, and enhance biodiversity.
- 7.1.2. The Solar PV modules will be made up of individual solar panels that are c.2 m long and up to 1 m wide. These modules will be fixed to a mounting structure, or metal rack, which itself will be mounted into the ground. The development contains the option for some structure legs to be supported by concrete footings if required. Once attached to the frames the minimum height of the lowest part of the solar PV modules will be c.60 cm above ground level and the maximum height will be c.4 m above ground level.
- 7.1.3. The Balance of Solar System (BoSS) is made up of an inverter, transformer and switch gear which is mounted on concrete foundations. There is the option within the proposed development to have this as independent outdoor equipment or contained indoor equipment.
- 7.1.4. The Project Substation will facilitate the export or import of electricity from the Proposed Development to the National Grid. The substation will consist of electrical infrastructure and will include a control building c. 20x20 m in plan and up to 6 m in height. It is likely that the BESS will be contained within the same compound and the total maximum height is thought to be c.6 m, however the total size of the BESS will depend on the existing grid conditions at the time of construction design.

8. Discussion and Conclusions

8.1. Discussion

- 8.1.1. Overall, there is one known designated heritage assets recorded by the NHLE within the PDA. This is the scheduled monument of Brauncewell medieval village recorded within the southern part of Area A2. There are 96 other known non-designated heritage assets recorded by the HER within the PDA. 41 of these date to the Prehistoric, largely generic in date or dating to the Bronze Age, 10 date to the Romano-British period, 8 to the Medieval, 20 to the Post-Medieval, 5 date to the Modern period, and 12 are undated by the HER.
- 8.1.2. In addition to these recorded assets there are four parish boundaries which have been identified from historic mapping within the PDA. A further nine potentially important hedgerows have been identified within the PDA, in accordance with Criteria 2, 3 and 5 of the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations. These hedgerows would require planning permission from the LPA to be removed and these should, particularly the parish boundaries, be retained within the design scheme.
- 8.1.3. There is assessed to be negligible to low potential for previously unknown remains of an Early Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic) date to survive within the PDA. There is also thought to be medium potential for previously unknown remains of Bronze Age date to survive within the PDA as there is a wealth of evidence for this period surviving here. It is also likely that the remains of generic Prehistoric date also date to this time period. There is assessed to be low potential for previously unknown remains of Iron Age date to survive within the PDA.
- 8.1.4. This assessment has determined that there is medium potential for previously unknown remains of Roman date to survive within the PDA. There is also thought to be low potential for previously unknown remains of an Early Medieval to Medieval date to survive here. The potential for previously unknown remains of Post-Medieval is medium-high.
- 8.1.5. There is thought to be medium potential for previously unknown remains of Modern date to survive within the PDA, however only around the area of RAF Digby.

8.2. Conclusions

- 8.2.1. This desk-based assessment has not considered the likely impact that future development would have on potential below-ground archaeological remains within the PDA, and the setting of heritage assets within the Study Area. This will be assessed later within the EIA process. The report outlines the significance of the known archaeological remains within the PDA and the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present.
- 8.2.2. It is intended that this report contains sufficient objective data to enable an informed and reasonable decision to be made regarding whether further investigation and mitigation is required at the proposed

development site, in consultation with the local planning authority archaeological advisors.

- 8.2.3. Further assessment of the PDA is in process of being conducted in the form of an Aerial Investigation and Mapping report (AIM), geophysics, and within the ES Chapter.

9. Glossary

9.1. Definitions

Term	Definition
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Heritage Asset NPPF (Annex 2)	<p>“A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.”</p> <p>Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.</p> <p>Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement.</p> <p>Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.</p>
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of ‘special architectural or historic interest’
Archaeological Site (also ‘Monuments’)	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance: NPPF	“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”
Significance: GAPN 2	“The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example, outstanding universal value for World Heritage Sites, national importance for scheduled monuments and special interest for listed buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset’s significance.”
Significance: NPPF (PPG para 6) and Historic England guidance Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019, HEAN 12)	<p>Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;</p> <p>Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types;</p>

Term	Definition
	<p>Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture;</p> <p>Historic - 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.</p>
Setting: NPPF	<p>"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral" (an extended consideration of Setting is contained in GAPN 3).</p>

9.2. Terms

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc., allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.

Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Burnt remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day
National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission

Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over 'bare earth'

9.3. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area
CBM	Ceramic building material
CE	Common Era
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)

Acronym	Definition
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

10. Glossary

10.1. Bibliographic References

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10.2. Historic Maps

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Annexes



Annex 1: Known Heritage Assets within the Study Area

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1004924	Car Dyke in Nocton Wood	508816	363995	Roman	Scheduled Monument	High
1004925	Car Dyke at Linwood Hall	512272	360620	Roman	Scheduled Monument	High
1004926	Car Dyke W of Martin Wood	512583	358808	Roman	Scheduled Monument	High
1004960	Car Dyke	512696	358367	Roman	Scheduled Monument	High
1005022/ MLI60713	Village cross	506912	361410	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1005484	Car Dyke SE of Blankney Wood	511508	361918	Roman	Scheduled Monument	High
1007686/ MLI60735	Remains of preceptory church, Temple Bruer	500839	353713	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1009214	Wellingore village cross	498381	356793	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1009224	Cranwell village cross	503229	349937	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1009229	Digby village cross	508142	354777	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1009230	Rowston village cross	508408	356308	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1013916	Neolithic long barrow 770m ESE of Rowston Grange	511551	355590	Neolithic	Scheduled Monument	High
1017524	Catley Priory	511876	355556	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1018395/ MLI60734	Dunsby medieval village	504024	351331	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1018397/ MLI60733	Brauncewell medieval village	504826	352597	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1018898	Nocton Park Priory on Abbey Hill, 750m north east of Nocton Wood Houses	507720	364780	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
1020436	Castle Hill ringwork	496813	354326	Medieval	Scheduled Monument	High
MLI82633	Blankney	506934	360242	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium
MLI89189	Bloxholm	506486	353747	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium
	Boothby Graffoe	498461	359116	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium
	Dunston	506461	362969	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium
	Martin	512267	359920	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium
MLI82507	Metheringham	507072	361324	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium
	Navenby	498702	357760	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
	Nocton	505966	364286	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium
MLI86774	Scopwick	506866	358005	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium
	Welbourn	496730	354125	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium
	Wellingore	498270	356604	Medieval	Conservation Area	Medium
1061750	Church Of St Oswald	513096	356596	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061823	Cottages In Theaker's Yard	498045	356692	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061824/ MLI88323	Mile Post 20 Metres South Of Ashby Lodge Farm	502859	355004	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061825/ MLI88319	Home Farmhouse	505062	355215	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061826/ MLI88320	Pump South Of No 24	505595	354978	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061827/ MLI84518	Ashby Hall	505259	355293	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061844	Stables To Welbourn Manor	496669	354022	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061845	Welland Cottage	496729	354097	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061846	The Old House	496670	353951	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061847	Burtts Cottage	496658	353897	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061848	Myrtle Cottage And Co-Operative Cottages	496630	353859	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061849	Blacksmith's Forge	496557	353959	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061850	27, High Street	496636	354148	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061851	Welbourn House	496647	354194	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061852	Church Of St Chad	496867	354510	Medieval	Grade I Listed Building	High
1061853	Hill House	497953	356716	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061854	Laburnum House And Country Set Salon	498227	356692	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061855	Home Farmhouse	498194	356596	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061856	The Village Cross	498385	356797	Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061857	The Annexe	498229	356650	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061858	The Manor House	498108	356653	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061859	The Old Bakehouse	498426	356574	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1061860	The Island And Outbuilding And Garden Wall	498413	356606	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061861	The Cottage South-East Of Sunningdale	498388	356665	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061862	The Old Sweet Shop	498336	356695	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061863	Beehive Cottage	498645	356525	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061864	1 And 2, West Street	498179	356720	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061880	House At Rear Of No 10 High Street	498806	357815	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061881	Stoneacres	498612	357490	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061882	Butcher's Arms	498801	357849	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061883	25, High Street	498836	357832	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061884	The Grange	498855	357693	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061885	63, High Street	498884	357618	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061908/ MLI82537	Orchard House	506800	361394	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061909/ MLI82538	Star And Garter Public House	506897	361388	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061910	Field House And Wall To Nocton Hall	505946	364261	Post-Medieval	Grade II* Listed Building	High
1061911	Church Of All Saints	506067	364125	Post-Medieval	Grade II* Listed Building	High
1061912	Park Farmhouse	505940	364160	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061913	The Old Post Office	505747	364398	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061914	Lodge To Nocton Hall	505867	364452	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061939	Cottage To East Of Brook Cottage	506444	362887	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061940	Dunston House	506498	362950	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061941	Church Farmhouse	506314	362926	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061943	Church Of St Peter	506282	362947	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061944/ MLI82524	1, Drury Street	507119	361428	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061945/ MLI82526	Methodist Church And Hall	506912	361530	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061946/ MLI82528	White Hart Public House	506959	361379	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061947/ MLI82532	46, High Street	507048	361327	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1061948/ MLI82534	The Grange	507156	361673	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061976	Church Of St Andrew	498703	358847	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061977	Church View And Gates	498631	358950	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1061978	Manor Farm And Outbuildings	498452	359086	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064285	Church Of St Oswald	506826	360003	Medieval	Grade II* Listed Building	High
1064286/ MLI82740	The Old School	506784	360185	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064287/ MLI82742	Village Hall	506768	360276	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064288/ MLI82690	The Lodge	506746	360157	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064289/ MLI82694	Stonehaven And Attached Cottage	506739	360263	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064290	Kennel House	507147	360365	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064291/ MLI82822	Wright's Farmhouse	510333	360253	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064293	Church Of St Clement	508402	356406	Medieval	Grade I Listed Building	High
1064294/ MLI86785	25, Becksde	506553	357941	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064295/ MLI83158	Kirkby Green Mill	508381	357658	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064296	Farmyard To The North Of Number 10 (The Manor House)	508439	357806	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064297/ MLI86791	37 And 39, Main Street	508650	357905	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064298/ MLI86795	15, Main Street	506858	358049	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064299/ MLI86799	Church Of The Holy Cross	506985	358056	Medieval	Grade II* Listed Buildings	High
1064300/ MLI86803	97-103, Main Street	507565	358061	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064301/ MLI86805	High House	507012	357976	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064302	Archway 20 Metres South Of The Vicarage	506833	358119	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064303	Clifton House	512088	358366	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064304	Stable Block With Attached Cottage At Thorpe Tilney Hall	511550	357662	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1064305	K6 Telephone Kiosk	512040	358519	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147458	Church Of St Peter	498649	357843	Medieval	Grade I Listed Building	High
1147477	Clint House, And Clint Cottage	498842	357483	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1147517	20, High Street	498821	357771	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147527	The Bakery	498836	357675	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147533	King's Head	498843	357786	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147537	The Lion And Royal Public House	498865	357660	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147557	Tana Cottage	498877	357511	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147619	Trevella	496620	354107	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147625	Barn At Greengates	496621	354178	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147631	Welbourn Farmhouse	496834	354461	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147649	The Cottage	498059	356629	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147665	Wellingore Mill	498439	357043	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147669	Barn At Home Farm	498188	356560	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147678	Cottage To North Of The Annexe	498241	356672	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147685	The Old Workhouse Cottages And Attached Outbuilding	498610	356567	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147748	Wellingore Hall And Attached Rc Church Of St Augustine	498312	356533	Post-Medieval	Grade II* Listed Building	High
1147759	The Garth	498437	356576	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147775	Saddlers Cottage	498304	356682	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147781	The Marquis Of Granby	498348	356692	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147800	Rovistan House	498213	356728	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1147811	Goat Cottage	498071	356727	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1165640	Church Of St Wilfred	507017	361288	Medieval	Grade II* Listed Buildings	High
1165689/ MLI82525	29, Drury Street	507155	361302	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1165707/ MLI82530	Pair Of Cottages To Rear Of No 8	506824	361565	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1165828	18-21, Main Road	505798	364446	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1165852	Lodge In Grounds Of Nocton Hall	506026	364458	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1166117	Ryland Grange Farmhouse	498134	350795	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205442/ MLI82685	Lychgate To St Oswald's Church	506818	359985	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1205446/ MLI97260	Stable Block At Blankney Hall	506852	359979	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205456/ MLI82688	Post Office And Attached Cottage	506779	360222	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205464/ MLI82741	Pair Of Cottages To South Of Village Hall	506770	360263	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205469/ MLI82693	Kingfisher Cottage	506756	360196	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205477/ MLI82747	Cosi-Cot And Attached Cottage	506743	360244	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205493	Holy Trinity Church	512121	359978	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205500	The Manor House	511954	359859	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205514	Barn To West Of Manor House Farmyard	512054	359892	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205521	The Old School	508365	356444	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205530/ MLI86786	Beckside Farmhouse And Attached Outbuilding	506685	357998	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205538/ MLI86789	Cottage To West Of Kirkby Green Mill	508378	357642	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205554/ MLI86794	Village Farmhouse And Number 5	506780	358028	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205570/ MLI86802	47, Main Street	507168	358104	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1205586	Church Of St Andrew	512170	358242	Medieval	Grade II* Listed Buildings	High
1205610	Thorpe Tilney Hall	511543	357622	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1241051	K6 Telephone Kiosk On The Village Green	496641	353917	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1247059	K6 Opposite The Lion And Royal Public House	498849	357647	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254076/ MLI88374	The Round House	506484	353582	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254077/ MLI88375	Gatepiers 20 Metres West Of Church Of St Mary	506416	353764	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254078/ MLI88372	Stable Block At Bloxholm Hall	506382	353934	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254079	College Hall At Royal Air Force Cranwell	499973	349919	Modern	Grade II* Listed Buildings	High
1254080	Gates And Gate Lodges To College Hall At Raf Cranwell	500003	349685	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254081	Pair Of Outbuildings To Rear Of Nos 17-23	503100	349996	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254082	Village Cross	503230	349937	Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254083	Hall Farmhouse	503324	349882	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254084	Village Cross	508142	354777	Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1254085	Church Of St James And St John	507621	353375	Medieval	Grade I Listed Buildings	High
1254111	Bloxholm Hall Farmhouse	506369	353857	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254135/ MLI83172	Church Of All Saints	504526	352418	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254155/ MLI89249	17-23, North Road	503119	350028	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254166/ MLI80352	Church Of St Andrew	503277	349975	Medieval	Grade I Listed Buildings	High
1254173	Beck House	508230	354743	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254176	Church Of St Thomas A Becket	508049	354815	Medieval	Grade I Listed Buildings	High
1254194/ MLI88211	Village Lock Up	508028	354778	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254201	Dorrington House	507773	352924	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254203	Gates To Dorrington House	507775	352906	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254204	Cross 3 Metres South West Of No 73	508178	352894	Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254205	Hall Farmhouse	505616	348556	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254206	Milepost 3 Metres South Of Hall Farmhouse	505633	348544	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254207	Leasingham Hall	505659	348381	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254208	The Old Rectory	505686	347954	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254209	Obelisk 4 Metres South East Of Number 4, Rookery Lane	505627	348280	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254210	Wellhead 10 Metres North Of Rookery Cottage	505551	348317	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254211	Dovecote, 15 Metres North West Of Roxholm Hall	505255	350587	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254212	The Close	508231	351068	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254265	Wellhead To Rear Of No 18	505858	348401	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254324	Holme Farmhouse	508529	350882	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254325	2, Manor Street	508287	351096	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254326	Brook Farmhouse	508079	351165	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254327	Jr Scott's Almshouses	508790	350629	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254328	Church Tower To The North Of Temple Farmhouse	500851	353709	Medieval	Grade I Listed Building	High
1254329/ MLI86675	Thompson's Bottom Farmhouse	501760	355011	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1254407/ MLI94175	Stables And Coach House At Thompson's Bottom Farmhouse	501737	355031	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1254408	Pigeoncote To Rear Of No 7	508192	351095	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261162/ MLI82687	K6 Telephone Kiosk To East Of Blankney School	506793	360206	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261333	1, Pinfold Lane	508181	351209	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261356	6 And 8, Jubilee Street	508411	351014	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261357	14 And 16, Manor Street	508109	351167	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261358	White House Farmhouse	508650	351063	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261359/ MLI86674	Temple Farmhouse	500857	353679	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261367	Horse Monument 10 Metres North West Of April Cottage	505612	348344	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261371	The Manor	505726	348348	Post-Medieval	Grade II* Listed Building	High
1261375	Church Of All Saints	508257	351080	Medieval	Grade I Listed Building	High
1261411	Kew Cottage	507931	352917	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261412	The Priory	508378	352971	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261413	Church Of St Andrew	505659	348553	Medieval	Grade I Listed Building	High
1261414	The Old House	505545	348660	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261415	Homeleigh & Llanberis	505778	348428	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261461/ MLI83173	Brauncewell Lodge	501313	352020	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261470/ MLI88317	Icehouse 20 Metres North Of Ashby Hall, Stable Block	505268	355391	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1261473/ MLI84486	Church Of St Mary	506460	353776	Medieval	Grade I Listed Building	High
1261474/ MLI60278	Manor Farmhouse	508150	355203	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280624	School House	512062	358493	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280630	Orangery And Attached Garden Wall At Thorpe Tilney Hall	511684	357654	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280640/ MLI86796	25 And 27, Main Street	506928	358023	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280648/ MLI86804	The Royal Oak	506777	357974	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280651/ MLI86806	Gresham	507116	358025	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280659/ MLI86981	Rowston Manor	508356	356408	Post-Medieval	Grade II* Listed Building	High

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1280661/ MLI86780	Farmyard To North Of The Firs	506616	358392	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280667/ MLI86788	Kirkby Green Millhouse	508393	357651	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280676/ MLI84621	Scopwick Mill	505818	357613	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280682/ MLI82695	Range Of Farmbuildings To South Of Home Farm House	506735	360275	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280685/ MLI82758	Village Farmhouse And Attached Railings	506992	360285	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1280733	Green Man Farmhouse	501703	359136	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1307159/ MLI84507	Church Of St Hybald	505510	354754	Medieval	Grade II* Listed Building	High
1308375	Sundial 3 Metres East Of The Close	498356	356619	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1308381	Double Oxer	498408	356643	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1308383	The Den	498508	356597	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1308386	Doughty's Cottage	498060	356575	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1308424	Church Of All Saints	498222	356538	Medieval	Grade I Listed Building	High
1308462	Stable To Rear Of Greystone Cottage	496684	353817	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1308493	2, High Street	498804	357935	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1317180	Market Cross	506904	361412	Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1317189/ MLI82531	38, High Street	506969	361359	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1317194/ MLI82533	56, High Street	507103	361409	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1317224	The Old Vicarage	506257	362998	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1317250	6,7, Lincoln Road	506307	362888	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1317253	Blue House	506449	363029	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359357	Carr Dyke Farmhouse And Attached Outbuilding	511984	361409	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359358/ MLI94198	Gates To Blankney Hall	506777	360138	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359359/ MLI82689	Winfred And Attached Cottage	506775	360243	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359360/ MLI82746	Blackney Golf Clubhouse And Attached Cottage	506746	360217	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359361/ MLI82757	Home Farmhouse	506732	360288	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359362	Coach House And Stable To North Of The Manor House	511952	359876	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1359364/ MLI60399	The Village Cross	508408	356310	Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359365/ MLI86784	Church Of The Holy Cross	508501	357780	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359366	The Manor House	508419	357774	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359367	The Old School	512057	358504	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359368/ MLI82843	Evans Farmhouse	511160	357928	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1359369	2, West Street	512032	358522	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360510	Southview	498407	359234	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360512	Brankley House	498302	359355	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360513	The Pinfold	498406	359212	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360534/ MLI82527	War Memorial	506910	361427	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360535/ MLI82529	Nook House And No 36	506882	361416	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360536/ MLI82536	Pitts Farmhouse	507099	361515	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360542	10, Church Lane	498736	357835	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360543	3, East Road	498881	357821	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360544	Stonyhurst	498822	357699	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360545	51, High Street	498858	357684	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360546	Dail House	498779	357961	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360557	Windmill	506359	361243	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360558	Manor House	505883	364234	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360559	Nocton School And School Masters House	505989	364200	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360561	Nocton Hall	506158	364343	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360567	Welbourn Manor	496637	353982	Post-Medieval	Grade II* Listed Building	High
1360568	Wheelwright Cottage	496728	354176	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360570	Hunt House	496617	353896	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360571	Greystone Cottage	496669	353841	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360572	Gates And Wall To Wellingore Hall	498304	356582	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
1360573	The Close	498349	356626	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360574	Corner House	498264	356684	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360575	The Old Mill House	498276	356698	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360576	Greystones	498229	356731	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360596	The Lodge	498054	356702	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360597	Barn In Theaker's Yard	498023	356677	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360598/ MLI88322	2 And 4, Main Street	505781	354951	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360599	26 And 28, Main Street	505584	354999	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1360600/ MLI88315	Stable Block To The North Of Ashby Hall	505271	355349	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1391598	Building 16 (lot Headquarters)	500039	349456	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1391599	Building 259 (Station Headquarters)	500253	349559	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1391601	Building 279 (York House)	500384	349488	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1391705/ MLI125294	War Memorial In The Churchyard Of Holy Cross Church	506990	358037	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1406722	Wellingore Garage	498386	356853	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1412651/ MLI88210	K6 Telephone Kiosk	508042	354778	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1413991/ MLI99395	Blankney Signal Box	507762	361373	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1439202	Martin War Memorial	512112	359952	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1455118	Walcott War Memorial	513069	356596	Modern	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
1483205	Walled Garden, Gate Piers And Attached Gardeners' Stores To The South Of Bloxholm Hall	506330	353562	Post-Medieval	Grade II Listed Building	Medium
MLI60266	Cropmark of possible moated site or farmstead, Ashby Lodge, Ashby de la Launde	502896	355381	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60282	Hall Garth, Metheringham	507278	361312	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60299	Earthwork complex - probable manorial fishponds, decoy and drainage, Rowston	507921	356290	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60306	Medieval Laver Jug Spout, Rowston	509020	356290	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI60309	Possible site of a decoy pond near Kirkby Green	508974	357371	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60322	Barrow cemetery cropmark remains, west of Brauncewell	504192	352223	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60353	Site of a possible Romano-British villa, Ashby de la Launde	505782	355160	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60354	Site of a possible Romano-British villa, Ashby de la Launde	505677	354612	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60360	Possible Romano-British villa site, Sheffield House Farm, Rowston	506750	356180	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60391	Anglo-Saxon predecessor to St Andrew's church, Cranwell	503277	349975	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60410	Remains of late Anglo-Saxon Grave Cover, Church of St. Clement, Rowston	508400	356400	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60431	Long Wood, Blankney	505962	359339	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60480	Two Romano-British pottery sherds, RAF Digby, Ashby de la Launde	504805	356405	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60481	Two early Neolithic flint blades found on land at RAF Digby, Ashby de la Launde	504805	356405	Neolithic	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60482	Early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd found at RAF Digby, Ashby de la Launde	504805	356405	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60505	Possible palaeolithic implement, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505220	352730	Palaeolithic	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60508	Palaeolithic handaxe, north of Kirkby Green, Scopwick	508402	358502	Palaeolithic	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60536	Undated features recorded at RAF Digby, Ashby de la Launde	504849	356433	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60568	Ridge and furrow on land at RAF Digby, Cuckoo Lane, Ashby de la Launde	504790	356409	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60606	Water Tower, Scopwick	506491	358502	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60621	RAF Digby	504297	357015	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI60698	Medieval coin and post medieval jetton found, west of Digby	507850	354740	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60706	Car Dyke in Lincolnshire	509327	362365	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60743	Romano-British artefact scatter, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504890	354417	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60744	Bronze Age socketed axe, Metheringham Barff	508510	362400	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60754	Pre-Enclosure Field Boundary, Scopwick	507922	358070	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60759	Late Neolithic polished stone axehead, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	501870	355600	Neolithic	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60764	Romano-British artefact scatter, south of railway station	508002	361012	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60813	Roman road, continuation of Mareham Lane, north of Sleaford, along Bloxholm Lane	504583	357408	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60841	Possible building remains, north of Blankney	506730	360551	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60842	Possible causeway, north of Blankney	506753	360613	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60843	High quality Roman pottery from a field north of Blankney	506801	360600	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60844	Roman material, north of Blankney	507000	360800	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60845	Bronze Age pottery, west of All Saints Church	503497	352402	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60846	Romano-British pottery, west of All Saints Church	503497	352402	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60847	Medieval pottery, west of All Saints Church	503498	352402	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60848	Romano-British pottery, east of Dunsby Pit Plantation	503902	352097	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60849	Medieval pottery, east of Dunsby Pit Plantation	503900	352097	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI60851	Anglo-Saxon pottery from south of barrow cemetery	504105	352099	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60852	Romano-British pottery, west of Brauncewell	504264	352148	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60854	Roman finds, west of All Saints Church, Brauncewell	504451	352319	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60855	Medieval fastening from west of All Saints Church	504130	352240	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60856	Undated finds, west of All Saints Church	504430	352380	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60857	Roman pottery scatter, to the west of All Saints Church	504123	352360	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60858	Medieval pottery west of All Saints Church	504121	352360	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60859	Medieval token west of All Saints Church	504340	352410	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60860	Norman brooch from east of Brauncewell	504990	352640	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60861	Two Romano-British coins, east of Brauncewell medieval village	505010	352770	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60918	Medieval grange, known as Huberdheythe, Scopwick	504319	358138	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI60923	Possible building foundations, Metheringham Heath	506203	361150	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI80352	St Andrew's church and churchyard, Cranwell	503294	349969	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI80364	Sherd of medieval pot found during fieldwalking	511005	359852	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI80365	Two sherds of medieval pottery found during fieldwalking	510891	357650	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI80366	Sherd of Romano-British pottery found during fieldwalking	510886	357657	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI80367	Sherd of Romano-British pottery found during fieldwalking	510855	357720	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI80974	Undated settlement remains, Methringham.	506970	361282	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81837	Linear ditch system, west of A15, Dunsby	503194	352512	Neolithic/Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81840	Medieval/post-medieval pottery scatter, Brauncewell Quarry	503212	352127	Medieval/Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81841	Flint scatter, Brauncewell Quarry	503212	352127	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81842	A second century Roman stone quarry, Brauncewell Quarry	503235	352025	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81843	A Romano-British settlement and activity, Brauncewell Quarry	503212	352127	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81844	Probable Iron Age quarry, Brauncewell Quarry	503235	352025	Iron Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81845	Ridge and furrow, Brauncewell Quarry	503212	352127	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81846	Iron Age enclosures and quarrying activity, Brauncewell Quarry	503212	352127	Iron Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81847	A probable Late Iron Age/early Roman enclosure, Brauncewell Quarry	503265	352045	Iron Age/Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81848	Three Roman or earlier structures, Brauncewell Quarry	503265	352045	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI81849	Undated features, Brauncewell Quarry	503212	352127	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82130	Undated section of wall, west of St Oswald's Church	506752	359999	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82504	Bronze Age axe hammer found east of Methringham	509035	361959	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82506	Bronze Age Cremations, Blankney	508900	360400	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82510	St Wilfrid's Church and churchyard, Church Lane	507020	361276	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82511	Brick tower windmill, Prince's Street	506358	361243	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI82512	Vicarage, 38 Drury Street	507139	361185	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82514	Base of Romano-British grey ware jar, south of Prince's Street	506600	361200	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82515	Roman coin, east of Drury Street	507201	361400	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82516	Roman coin, from south of Prince's Street	506500	361180	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82517	Roman coin from school playing field, Metheringham	506750	361251	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82518	Medieval buckle from Highfield Farm	505520	360890	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82522	Medieval silver penny from Metheringham Fen Lane	507300	361601	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82535	Cottage to west of Stone Lodge, Metheringham Fen Lane	507726	362064	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82539	Former Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, now Parker's Stores, High Street, Metheringham	506834	361571	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82540	Site of Former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Drury Street	507112	361345	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82542	Blankney and Metheringham railway station	507712	361404	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82543	Possible Bronze Age round barrow, Metheringham Barff	508456	362329	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82544	Possible Bronze Age round barrow, Metheringham Barff	508516	362316	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82550	Ridge and Furrow adjacent to Moor Lane.	511213	360125	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82551	Roman enclosure/field system, adjacent to B1189	510816	359002	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82570	Possible round barrow, Metheringham Barff	508598	362170	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82571	Possible medieval cropmark enclosure, south of Station Road	507328	361111	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

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MLI82572	Possible undated cropmark enclosure, Metheringham Moor	508572	361682	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82573	Potential medieval earthwork pillow mound, Metheringham Barff	509156	362190	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82574	Site of Metheringham mill, Metheringham Heath	506141	360889	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82575	School, adjacent to the Star and Garter, High Street	506923	361367	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82576	Old quarry and limekiln, Metheringham Heath	505409	361544	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82577	Old quarry, east of Metheringham	506210	361272	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82578	Possible former brickyard, Metheringham Fen Lane	507499	361781	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82604	Wesleyan Reformer Chapel, Metheringham	507096	361461	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82634	St Oswald's church and churchyard, Main Street	506814	360000	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82635	Blankney Hall	506888	360032	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82636	The Old Rectory, Long Wood Lane, south west of Blankney	506493	359781	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82639	Roman material in a field south of Catton's Holt	508401	360200	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82645	Polished axe and second fragmentary axe, west of the B1189	509905	360408	Neolithic	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82646	Roman coin, east of Blankney	506921	360271	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82647	Part of a fifteenth century tombstone, reused as building stone	507150	360371	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82650	Brass jetton found south of Blankney Hall	507016	359633	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82653	Roman coin from near Brickyard Farm	508700	360200	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

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MLI82663	RAF Metheringham	510546	361023	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82678	Blankney brickyard, Brickyard Farm	508799	360302	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82679	Neolithic arrowhead from Metheringham Moor	508200	361397	Neolithic	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82681	Possible net sinker from field adjacent to railway line	507902	360699	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82684	Prehistoric lithic tools from south of railway station	507999	361098	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82696	Kennel House, Kennel Lane	507144	360366	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82698	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, south of Moor Lane	508741	361469	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82731	Prehistoric cropmark boundary ditch, Blankney Park	505697	359804	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82732	Undated cropmark field boundaries, south of railway line	507946	360759	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82733	Undated enclosure and field boundary, on both sides of road	507747	360700	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82734	Prehistoric cropmarks north of road to Blankney	508505	360609	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82735	Cropmark field boundaries, adjacent to railway line	508455	360751	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82736	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, south of railway line	508098	360734	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82737	Cropmark round barrow, north of road to Blankney	509060	360760	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82738	Cropmark round barrow, north of road to Blankney	509040	360711	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82756	St Thomas a Becket's church and churchyard, Digby	508050	354832	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82759	Blankney Park, Blankney	506319	360181	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI82785	Quarry with lime kiln, adjacent to Long Wood, Scopwick Heath	506128	359257	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82786	Gravel pits, south of B1189	509079	361473	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82809	Early to mid-Saxon settlement, Main Street, Kirkby Green	508468	357834	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82814	Settlement of Kirkby Green	508673	357827	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82817	Roman pottery and tile, Main Street, Kirkby Green	508500	357834	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82818	Gritstone quern fragment, Main Street, Kirkby Green	508520	357842	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI82856	Old gravel pit east of B1189	511021	359233	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83160	Youngs Watermill, Kirkby Green, Scopwick	508914	357995	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83174	Brauncewell Manor and park, Brauncewell	504773	352463	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83175	Church at Dunsby St Andrew	503904	351323	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83176	Site of sixteenth century manor house, Dunsby St Andrew	503992	351320	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83179	School, Dunsby Pit Plantation	503654	352081	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83180	Old stone pit, Dunsby Pit Plantation	503672	352042	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83181	Quarry, Warren Pit Plantation	504018	352867	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83182	Smithy, near Grange Farm	501293	351950	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83183	Horse gin, near Stone House Cottage	501317	351948	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83184	New Farm, or New Homestead Farm	502534	351559	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI83185	Prehistoric cropmarks, west of Brauncewell	504199	352212	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83186	Prehistoric cropmarks, north of Dunsby Pit Plantation	503534	352312	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83187	Prehistoric cropmark enclosures, west of Brauncewell	503747	352334	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83188	Prehistoric cropmarks, near Long Plantation	504588	353193	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83189	RAF Cranwell	501073	349986	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83191	Prehistoric cropmark boundary ditch, south of New Farm	502335	351151	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83192	Prehistoric cropmark enclosures, south of Brauncewell	504945	351972	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83193	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, south of Brauncewell	504979	352179	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83194	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, north of Dale Farm	505028	351800	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83195	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, west of Cottage Farm, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505363	351779	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI83261	Late Bronze Age socketed axehead, near Barff Farm	509800	361401	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84446	Possible mound south-west of Temple Farm, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	500390	353305	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84447	Medieval Cropmark extractive pit, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	500644	353518	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84448	Medieval cropmark field system, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	500556	353231	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84449	Medieval settlement, possibly associated with Temple Bruer preceptory	501116	353437	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84450	Prehistoric cropmark boundary ditch, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	501999	353394	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84451	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	499893	353503	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI84452	Cropmark pit alignment, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	503229	354056	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84453	Cropmark round barrow, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504089	353878	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84454	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504877	353920	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84455	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504952	353502	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84456	Prehistoric cropmark boundary ditch, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504595	353536	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84457	Late medieval cropmark crofts, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504545	353886	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84458	Prehistoric cropmark settlement, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504928	354548	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84460	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505597	354685	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84461	Cropmark boundaries and enclosures, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505100	354749	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84462	Cropmark boundaries and enclosures, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505351	354438	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84464	Three brick lined wells, Ashby Thorns, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505450	354950	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84466	Mound and scatter of Early Iron Age pottery, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505495	354655	Iron Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84468	Romano-British pottery, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505495	354655	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84474	Post medieval earthwork tree ring enclosure, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505561	353816	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84475	Flint scatter, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	506800	353700	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84479	Medieval settlement remains, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	506509	353855	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84483	Former Road, Bloxholm Hall	506368	353438	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI84484	Prehistoric cropmark pits and enclosure, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	506673	353408	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84485	Prehistoric cropmark enclosures and boundary, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	506848	353023	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84492	Undated cropmark pits, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505536	352517	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84493	Undated cropmark enclosure, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505683	352771	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84494	Prehistoric or Romano-British cropmark enclosure, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	506698	352168	Prehistoric/ Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84497	Romano-British settlement adjacent to Mareham Lane, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	506991	352337	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84505	Worked flints found at Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	506425	352235	Neolithic/ Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84508	Bloxholm Hall Farmhouse, Bloxholm	506366	353861	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84509	Possible round barrow near Moor Farm, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	506470	351930	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84510	Silver penny of Edward I, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	506550	352550	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84513	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505983	355204	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84514	Medieval cropmark crofts, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505316	355426	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84515	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505498	355849	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84517	Undated iron implements, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	505800	355500	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI84520	Roman oil lamp, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	503400	355400	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI85783	Post mill, Kirkby Green.	509330	357851	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86162	Bronze pendant from west of Dunsby Pit Plantation, Brauncewell	509330	357851	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI86163	Anglo-Saxon clothing fastener, south west of Brauncewell	503500	352101	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86164	Romano-British finds from near Long Plantation, Brauncewell	504401	352209	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86165	Medieval buckle, west of All Saints Church, Brauncewell	504501	353201	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86227	Possible cropmark remains, Metheringham Low Fields	504401	352300	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86228	Roman Road, continuation of Mareham Lane, north of Sleaford, along the present A15	501931	357957	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86475	Silver Penny of Edward the Confessor, Wellingore Heath	500900	356301	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86557	Coin of Trajan from Wellingore Heath	499901	355600	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86681	St John the Baptist church, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	500993	354707	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86684	Unlooped palstave from Temple Farm, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	500700	353700	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86686	Romano-British pottery from area of Temple Farm, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	500952	353650	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86689	Small bronze spearhead, Thompson's Bottom Farm, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	501681	355040	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86690	Middle Bronze Age socketed spearhead, near Ermine Street, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	502290	356146	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86691	Stone axes, north of Thompson's Bottom Farm, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	501620	355296	Neolithic	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86694	Old Quarry, near the junction of Sleaford Road and Gorse Hill Lane, Temple Bruer	502360	356487	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86695	Old Quarry, near the junction of Sleaford Road and Gorse Hill Lane, Temple Bruer	502311	356658	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86696	School, attached to church of St John the Baptist, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	500996	354720	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86697	Gravel pit, near St John the Baptist church, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	501105	354713	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI86698	Smithy, Temple Farm, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	500816	353718	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86699	Old gravel pit, near St John the Baptist church, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	500772	354956	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86753	Probable prehistoric enclosures and trackway, east of Heath Farm, Scopwick	505509	356929	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86755	Possible barrow site, Wilmore Hill, Scopwick	506594	358303	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86807	Medieval archway 20 metres south of The Vicarage, Vicarage Lane, Scopwick	506828	358113	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86851	Roman Urn, Kirkby Green Mill, Scopwick	508391	357641	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86858	Iron Age pottery from housing development in Scopwick	506961	358131	Iron Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86859	Romano-British pottery from housing development in Scopwick	506961	358130	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86860	Middle Bronze Age Urn, Scopwick Low Field Farm, Scopwick	508501	358900	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86866	Rim of third-fourth century flagon, found in school garden, Scopwick	507260	358101	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86873	Medieval gritted ware from near Methodist chapel, Scopwick	507501	358100	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86874	Perforated ovoid hammerstone, found south east of Kirkby Green	509202	357601	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86875	Romano-British finds from north of Main Street, Scopwick	507031	358071	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86977	Church and churchyard of St Clement, Main Street, Rowston	508404	356392	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86983	The Old School, Main Street, Rowston	508365	356445	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI86999	Settlement of Rowston	508447	356373	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87006	Coin of Constantine I, found on land east of Rowston	508700	356400	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI87010	Bronze Age spearhead found in the churchyard of St Clement's Church, Rowston	508400	356370	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87020	Tile scatter on land east of Marshall Hill Plantation, Rowston	507700	356300	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87024	Romano-Saxon pottery sherd on land east of Rowston	509100	356400	Roman/Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87025	Possible Roman Whetstone, Rowston	509340	356490	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87031	Former Wesleyan Methodist Reform Chapel and associated cemetery, Rowston	508391	356178	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87032	Probable prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Rowston	505932	355997	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87033	Probable late medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Rowston	506795	356551	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87034	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Rowston	506925	356129	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87035	Probable late medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Rowston	506934	355786	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87036	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Rowston	507286	355904	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87037	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Rowston	507929	355874	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87038	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Rowston	508798	355967	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87042	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Rowston	508839	356282	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87043	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Rowston	508779	356790	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87044	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Rowston	508761	356688	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87045	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Rowston	508753	356545	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87046	Probable late medieval earthwork enclosures, Rowston	508245	356349	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI87047	Probable late medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Rowston	508349	356316	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87048	Possible Romano-British pottery scatter, Rowston	506630	356570	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87051	Probable post-medieval droveway, Rowston	508953	356347	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87052	Site of former smithy, Rowston	508642	356330	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87095	Early Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd found on land at Rowston	508480	356390	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87383	Human remains, north of Scopwick	506703	358301	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87384	A few Romano-British pot sherds, north of Kirkby Green, Scopwick	508700	358503	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87386	Atkin's Watermill, south of the road between Scopwick and Kirkby Green	507673	357905	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87389	Iron Age pottery from a garden on the north side of Main Street, Scopwick	507541	358081	Iron Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87390	Possible Bronze Age barrow, Scopwick Heath	504141	358210	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87392	School, north of Main Street, Scopwick	507230	358106	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87394	Scopwick Methodist Chapel, formerly Wesleyan, Main Street	507422	358085	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87395	Site of former Wesleyan Reform chapel, Kirkby Green	508113	358019	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87397	Scopwick and Timberland railway station	509390	358301	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87402	Former quarry, south of 'The Firs', Scopwick	506626	358211	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87403	Former quarry, south of Bloxholm Lane, Scopwick	505153	358671	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87407	Old stone pit, south of Green Man Lane, Scopwick	504691	359045	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI87408	Old stone pit, north of Scopwick Lodge, Scopwick	504340	358198	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87409	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Timberland	509733	358793	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87410	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Scopwick	505261	356756	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87411	Possible prehistoric cropmark enclosure, Scopwick	505654	357222	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87412	Potential prehistoric cropmark pit alignment, Scopwick	506353	357223	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87413	Potential prehistoric cropmark trackway, Scopwick	506405	357576	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87414	Possible prehistoric settlement, Scopwick	506267	357881	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87415	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Scopwick	506983	357771	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87416	Possible round barrow cemetery and enclosures, north west of Scopwick	506260	358282	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87417	Prehistoric cropmark field system, north west of Scopwick	506314	358343	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87418	Prehistoric cropmark enclosures, east of Scopwick	507883	357849	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87419	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, north east of Scopwick	507394	358314	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87423	Probable prehistoric enclosure cropmarks, north of Scopwick	507286	359075	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87424	Possible prehistoric settlement cropmarks, south of Kirkby Green	508732	357160	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87425	Probable prehistoric cropmark enclosure, south east of Kirkby Green	508972	357639	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87426	Potential prehistoric boundary ditch, south of Kirkby Green	508590	357620	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87427	Undated cropmark boundary ditch, south of Kirkby Green	508669	357687	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI87428	Possible prehistoric cropmarks, Kirkby Green	508846	357762	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87442	Possible round barrow cropmarks, north of Kirkby Green	508460	358179	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87443	Possible prehistoric cropmarks, north of Kirkby Green	508306	358540	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87444	Possible undated cropmarks, north of Kirkby Green	508307	358518	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87445	Possible undated cropmarks, north of Kirkby Green	508373	358884	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87446	Medieval ridge and furrow located between Scopwick and Kirkby Green	508097	358111	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87447	Medieval ridge and furrow, south of Kirkby Green	508285	357149	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87448	Potential prehistoric cropmark enclosure, north of Scopwick Low Field Farm, Scopwick	508490	359152	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87449	Potential undated cropmark boundary ditch, north of Scopwick Low Field Farm, Scopwick	508477	359354	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87450	Prehistoric cropmark enclosure, south of Kirkby Green	508995	357564	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87452	Roman ditch	506910	358105	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87453	Possible undated pit, Scopwick Heath	504130	358179	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87455	Probable undated cropmark boundary, Scopwick Heath	503928	358177	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87456	Undated ditches and pits	506910	358105	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87457	Manor Farm, Kirkby Green	508419	357797	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87459	Post medieval pit	506910	358105	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI87838	Post medieval wall at Methingham Primary School	506780	361280	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI88205	Settlement of Digby	508153	354855	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88233	Roman beehive quern, west of Digby	506784	354933	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88236	Four medieval objects from Digby	507762	355085	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88238	'The Barn', opposite the church, Digby	508060	354772	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88239	Wesleyan Methodist chapel, North Street, Digby	508098	354902	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88240	Digby school	508047	354891	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88241	Former smithy, Church Street, Digby	507945	354760	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88318	Hexagonal Walled Garden, Ashby Hall, Ashby de la Launde	505312	355525	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88357	Possible prehistoric cropmark pit alignment, Ashby de la Launde	503392	355286	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88360	Possible unknown date cropmark pits, Digby	506235	354794	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88582	Possible Bronze Age Round Barrow Cropmark, Timberland	510746	358857	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88625	Probable modern cropmark and earthwork aircraft obstruction, Brauncewell	501079	351383	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88937	Ridge and Furrow, Martin	512015	359675	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88938	Modern military camp remains, Martin	510172	359661	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88940	Medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Timberland	358122	358122	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88944	Cropmark Medieval boundary bank	510887	356623	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI88945	Post medieval earthwork ridge and furrow, Scopwick	510333	357486	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI89127	Milestone, corner of Church Lane and High Street, Metheringham	507114	361430	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89149	Pillbox, RAF Digby	504819	356249	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89150	Pillbox, RAF Digby	503469	356683	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89151	Pillbox, RAF Digby	503459	357022	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89152	Pillbox, RAF Digby	503614	357739	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89153	Bloxholm Hall, park and gardens, Bloxholm	505915	353671	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89154	Ashby Hall, park and gardens, Ashby de la Launde	505333	355308	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89155	Parish boundary earthwork bank, Ashby de la Launde	505726	355732	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89156	Site of former smithy, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504947	355276	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89157	Site of former extractive pit, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	502695	355424	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89158	Site of former extractive pit, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	503729	353289	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89159	Site of former extractive pit, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504502	354722	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89160	Site of former dovecote, Hall Farm, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504567	353782	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89161	Site of former extractive pit, Ashby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504358	355444	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89162	Lodge to Bloxholm Hall, Bloxholm	506049	355927	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89163	Site of former extractive pit, Rowston	504847	355319	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89164	Lodge to Ashby Hall, Ashby de la Launde	504832	355276	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI89165	Former village school, Ashby de la Launde	505290	355125	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89166	Settlement of Ashby de la Launde	505430	354995	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89176	Water Tower, Main Street, Ashby de la Launde	505810	354862	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89178	The Old Vicarage, Main Street, Ashby de la Launde	505810	354862	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89179	Possible vicarage south of the Church of St Mary, Bloxholm	506479	353711	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89187	Site of former extractive pit, Ashby de la Launde	504973	356371	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89190	Inscribed Romano-British limestone roundel, Ashby de la Launde	505800	355500	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89191	Drinking fountain and water trough, Main Street, Ashby de la Launde	505278	355077	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89192	Farm buildings at Ashby Hall, Ashby de la Launde	505481	355305	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89194	Gamekeepers cottage and pheasantry, Keeper's Covert, Ashby de la Launde	503984	354810	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89201	Site of former extractive pit, Asby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504057	353712	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89202	Site of former extractive pit, Asby de la Launde and Bloxholm	504244	353417	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89203	Site of former extractive pit, Asby de la Launde and Bloxholm	503636	355572	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89204	Site of former extractive pit, Asby de la Launde and Bloxholm	502970	354237	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89205	Village Hall, Ashby de la Launde	505495	354968	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89206	Boat house at Ashby Hall, Ashby de la Launde	505297	355351	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89221	Roxholm Hall and park, Roxholm	505097	350417	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI89251	Settlement of Cranwell	503181	349981	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89287	Spring at Cranwell	503244	349961	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89494	Undated mound in the vicinity of Rowston Top, Rowston	506000	356000	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89495	Possible Romano-British pottery scatter, Sheffield House, Rowston	506920	356720	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89820	Medieval building remains, Metheringham	509131	362139	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89863	Neolithic flint core, Metheringham	509130	362140	Neolithic	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89864	Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age denticulated scraper or core, Metheringham	509130	362140	Bronze Age/Iron Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89865	Neolithic to Bronze Age flint implements, Blankney	509360	361550	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89903	Late Bronze Age or early Iron Age retouched flake, Blankney	509780	360490	Bronze Age/Iron Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI89905	A later prehistoric flint scraper, Rowston	509368	356500	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90680	Late Saxon pottery at Temple Farm, Temple Bruer	500912	353731	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90681	Post medieval features at Temple Farm, Temple Bruer	500906	353724	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90838	Cropmark enclosures and linear features, Blankney	510718	361142	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90980	Cropmark possible round barrow, north of Kirkby Green, Scopwick	508485	358112	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90981	Cropmark possible linear pit alignment, Scopwick	506461	358361	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90982	Cropmark possible round barrow, Scopwick	506230	358080	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90983	Cropmark undated linear feature, Scopwick	505639	357966	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI90984	Cropmark possible prehistoric linear pit alignment, Scopwick	505152	357481	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90985	Cropmark possible later prehistoric enclosures, Scopwick	505138	357464	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90986	Cropmark undated linear feature, Scopwick	506717	358668	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90987	Cropmark undated rectangular enclosure, Scopwick	505672	357021	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90988	Cropmark undated rectangular enclosure, Kirkby Green, Scopwick	508450	357972	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90990	Cropmark possible prehistoric rectangular enclosure, Ashby de la Launde	505011	355995	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90993	Cropmark prehistoric linear feature, Ashby de la Launde	504873	356072	Prehistoric	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90994	Cropmark possible round barrow, Ashby de la Launde	504771	356206	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90995	Cropmark possible round barrow, Ashby de la Launde	504884	356175	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90997	Cropmark possible undated trackway, Ashby de la Launde	504748	356220	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI90998	Cropmark possible round barrow, Ashby de la Launde	504745	356120	Bronze Age	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI91005	Cropmark possible Romano-British rectangular enclosures and trackway, Braucewell	503309	351698	Roman	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI91192	Possible late post medieval well near Station Road, Metheringham	507426	361325	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI91723	Avro Lancaster Aircraft Crash Site and War Memorial, Kirkby Green, Scopwick	510290	357759	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI92387	Braucewell Lodge park, Braucewell	501306	351996	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI92391	Metheringham Manor House park, Metheringham	507462	361116	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI94172	A pair of outbuildings to the rear of 17-23 North Road, Cranwell	503109	350017	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI97351	Early to mid Saxon potsherd at St Thomas a Becket's church, Digby	508051	354790	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI97525	Farm buildings associated with Evans Farmhouse, Thorpe Tilney	511137	357945	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI97815	Stone foot bridge, Scopwick	507015	358020	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI98236	Geophysical survey evidence of ditches, pits and tracks, Brauncewell Limestone Quarry	502791	352082	Undated	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI99512	Ashby de la Launde War Memorial in the churchyard of St Hybald's Church	505532	354773	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120619	Unnamed farmstead, Blankney	508489	361110	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120627	Linwood Grange, Blankney	510121	360728	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120628	Unnamed farmstead, Blankney	510346	360323	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120629	The Brickyard (Brickyard Farm), Blankney	508787	360219	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120630	Unnamed farmstead, Blankney	507016	360313	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120632	Blankney Grange, Blankney	504926	359446	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120633	Unnamed farmstead, Blankney	505176	359760	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120634	Hall Farm (Blankney Dairy), Blankney	507213	359849	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120643	Unnamed farmstead, Metheringham	507775	362057	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120644	Poachers Patch, Metheringham	507777	362292	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120645	Unnamed farmstead, Metheringham	508113	362161	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120647	Methingham Barff Farm, Metheringham	509860	362060	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI120650	Lowfield Farm, Metheringham	507474	361906	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120651	Unnamed farmstead, Metheringham	507256	361788	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120652	Unnamed farmstead, Metheringham	507295	361196	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120653	Unnamed farmstead, Metheringham	507198	361223	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120654	Wilfred Lodge (Ivy Lodge), Metheringham	506953	361291	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120655	(Field House), Metheringham	506964	361845	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120660	Highfield, Metheringham	506100	360908	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120685	Holme Farm, Martin	510439	360158	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120686	Westmoor Farm (Moor Farm), Martin	510272	359568	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120841	Scopwick Low Fiefl Farm, Scopwick	508498	359016	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120842	Scopwick Lodge, Scopwick	504340	358157	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120843	Unnamed farmstead, Scopwick	507008	358944	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120844	Unnamed farmstead, Scopwick	507602	358066	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120845	Station Road Farm, Scopwick	507443	358056	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120846	Unnamed farmstead, Scopwick	507135	358100	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120847	Unnamed farmstead, Scopwick	507079	358003	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120848	Unnamed farmstead, Scopwick	506845	357984	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
MLI120849	Unnamed farmstead, Scopwick	506707	358037	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120850	Unnamed farmstead, Scopwick	506665	357900	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120851	The Mills (Kirkby Green Mill), Scopwick	508935	358016	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120852	Unnamed farmstead, Scopwick	509561	357587	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120853	Scopwick Mill, Scopwick	505729	357614	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120854	Heath Farm House (Heath Farm), Scopwick	505000	356927	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120855	Walnut Barn (Rowston Field), Rowston	510065	357016	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120856	Rowston Top, Rowston	505674	356203	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120857	Sheffield House, Rowston	506903	356778	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120858	Aconite Farmhouse, Rowston	508549	356282	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120859	Manor Farm, Rowston	508395	356458	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120860	(Rowston Cottage), Rowston	509094	356385	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120918	Roxholm Grange (Westcliff), Ruskington	506073	351274	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120919	Peacock Farm, Ruskington	506225	351512	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120920	Cottage Farm, Ruskington	505746	351827	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120940	Ashby Lodge, Ashby De La Launde and Bloxholm	502991	355311	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120941	Glebe Farm, Ashby De La Launde and Bloxholm	504980	355894	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

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MLI120942	Slate House, Ashby De La Launde and Bloxholm	503876	354343	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120943	Unnamed farmstead, Ashby De La Launde and Bloxholm	503995	354964	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120944	Mount Farm (Hall Farm), Ashby De La Launde and Bloxholm	504663	353748	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120945	Hill Farm, Ashby De La Launde and Bloxholm	505653	353063	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120946	Home Farm, Ashby De La Launde and Bloxholm	506703	353757	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120948	Temple High Grange Farm, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	502636	357608	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120949	Griffin's Farm, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	499966	354531	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120950	Warren Houses, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	501745	354027	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120952	Grange Farm, Cranwell, Brauncewell and Byard's Leap	501244	352040	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120953	Stone House Cottage, Cranwell, Brauncewell and Byard's Leap	501343	351948	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120954	Manor House, Cranwell, Brauncewell and Byard's Leap	504711	352435	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120955	(West Pastures), Cranwell, Brauncewell and Byard's Leap	503037	351155	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120957	Oxenford Farm, Cranwell, Brauncewell and Byard's Leap	503119	350172	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120961	Dale Farm, Roxholm	504857	351544	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120973	Heath Farm (Glebe Farm), Navenby	501084	357057	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120986	New England Farm, Wellingore	500365	355665	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI120987	Highfield House Farm (Highfield House), Wellingore	500033	356346	Post-Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low

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MLI125037	Pillbox, RAF Digby	504112	356314	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125038	Pillbox, RAF Digby	503598	356444	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125039	Pillbox, RAF Digby	505057	357448	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125040	Pillbox, RAF Digby	504632	357116	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125220	Digby War Memorial	508047	354790	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125322	Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange War Memorial	500981	354708	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125416	Avro Lancaster Aircraft Crash Site, Ash Holt Wood, Scopwick	507600	359200	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125417	Hawker Hurricane Aircraft Crash Site, Scopwick	507600	359200	Modern	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125580	Ridge and Furrow, Fen Lane, Metheringham	507393	361692	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125713	Ridge and Furrow, Digby	507919	354947	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125742	Churchyard, Church of the Holy Cross, Kirkby Green	508496	357788	Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
MLI125745	Late Saxon Grave Cover, Kirkby Green	508483	357765	Early Medieval	Non-Designated Asset	Heritage Low
SB00026	Manor House	504642	352444	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00035	The Lodge	504847	355320	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00036	School Cottages	504867	355277	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00037	Covert Cottage	504913	355260	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00038	Ashby Cottage	505108	355142	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
SB00039	Hillcrest	505501	355022	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00040	Churchgate	505512	355020	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00041	Property Opposite Church View	505723	354952	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00042	Vicarage Cottage	505744	354866	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00058	Hall Farm	507188	359881	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00149	Hall Farm	506961	359865	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00151	Cottage	506699	360257	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00152	Cottage	506701	360283	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00153	Cottage	506731	360201	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00154	Cottage	507116	360346	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00155	Cottages	507082	360290	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00156	Cottages	507064	360312	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00157	Cottage	507150	360368	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00158	Cottage	507191	360360	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00159	Cottage	507188	360401	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00295	Manor House Outbuildings	504675	352484	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00296	Manor House Outbuildings	504665	352425	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
SB00297	Church Cottages	504348	352503	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00299	House Opposite the Quarry	502872	351548	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00300	Grange Farm Cottages, Lincoln Road	501162	351942	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00301	Grange Farm Cottages, Lincoln Road	501143	351935	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00302	Paliog Cottage, Lincoln Road	501255	351945	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00303	Cottage, Lincoln Road	501274	351950	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00304	Lodge Cottage, Lincoln Road	501292	351953	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00360	Oxenford Farm	503057	350144	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00361	25 to 31 (odd) North Road	503123	350042	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00362	2,4 and 6 School Lane	503193	349988	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00363	School, School Lane	503116	349981	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00371	20 Lincoln Road	507782	354834	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00372	Digby School	508045	354891	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00375	30 North Street	508098	355035	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00376	34 North Street	508109	355067	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00377	38 North Street	508108	355105	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00381	3 Churrch Street	507790	354794	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low

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SB00382	5 Church Street	507802	354793	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00416	Cottage	506666	360218	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00504	2 High Street	506804	361615	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00548	11 High Street	506891	361546	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00650	The Vicarage, Vicarage Lane	506812	358138	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00734	20 Fen Road	506994	361536	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00759	26 Main Street	508608	357824	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00785	41 Main Street	507103	358093	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00800	1 High Street	506858	361623	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00806	43 High Street	507018	361391	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00809	Post Office, High Street	506869	361474	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00810	48 High Street	507060	361394	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00818	17 Middle Street	506976	361479	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00819	33 Middle Street	507029	361496	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00820	Londesborough Arms Public House	507078	361520	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00821	Londesborough Arms Public House	507073	361499	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00822	Londesborough Arms Public House	507064	361534	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low

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SB00823	41 Middle Street	507092	361519	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00825	The Heritage, Church Walk	507085	361243	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00826	Ivy House, Church Walk	506944	361245	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00827	Church Hall, Church Walk	506960	361314	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00828	7 and 9 Station Road	507284	361452	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00829	11 to 17 Station Road	507312	361431	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00830	19 to 25 Station Road	507330	361414	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00831	27 to 33 Station Road	507348	361396	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00832	1 Princes Street	506876	361383	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00833	3 to 9 (odd) Princes Street	506859	361375	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00834	2 Princes Street	506837	361401	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00835	90 Princes Street	506374	361199	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00836	Green Man, Metheringham Fen Lane	507315	361782	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00837	South View, Metheringham Fen Lane	507378	361788	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00838	Ratjada Lodge, Metheringham Fen Lane	507735	362067	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00841	10 Lincoln Road	506741	361629	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00842	15 and 17 Lincoln Road	506740	361571	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
SB00843	27 and 29 Lincoln Road	506656	361548	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00844	32 Lincoln Road	506606	361584	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00846	17 and 19 Field Farm Lane	507113	361640	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00847	2 Drury Street	507103	361380	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00848	4 Drury Street	507099	361369	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00849	6 Drury Street	507108	361365	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00850	8 Drury Street	507112	361352	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00851	11 Drury Street	507128	361380	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00852	22 and 24 Drury Street	507147	361276	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00853	26 and 28 Drury Street	507150	361251	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00854	34 and 36 Drury Street	507167	361216	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00856	52 to 56 Drury Street	507205	361138	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00857	24 Church Walk	507102	361282	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00858	27 Drury Street	507140	361335	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00863	8 High Street	506841	361572	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00865	12 to 18 High Street	506855	361547	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00866	20 to 24 High Street	506864	361524	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
SB00869	31 High Street	506962	361398	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00873	Lincolnshire Poacher, High Street	507076	361431	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00874	55 and 57 High Street	507086	361433	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00875	50 and 52 High Street	507070	361399	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB00936	22 and 24 Main Street	508576	357828	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01001	The Elms, Main Street	508451	356322	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01002	Moorland, Main Street	508524	356295	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01003	Corner House	508406	356279	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01004	Hanson, Digby Road	508391	356238	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01005	Church End and Church View	508435	356398	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01006	The Olde Vicarage	508317	356482	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01080	15 Main Street	508449	357882	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01082	Elm House, Main Street	508521	357875	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01086	18 Beckside	506584	357985	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01087	29 Beckside	506526	357938	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01088	12 Brookside	506883	357973	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01089	18 Brookside	506943	357970	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low

HER / Designation Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Period	Status	Importance
SB01090	1, 2, 3 and 4 Church Row	507024	358076	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01091	30 and 32 Heath Road	506453	357987	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01093	17 to 21 Main Street	506891	358056	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01095	79 Main Street	507427	358099	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01097	Old Watermill Cottage	507700	357886	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01372	34 High Street	506880	361421	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01418	9 Main Street	508422	357888	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01569	19 Main Street	508492	357876	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01627	4 High Street	506809	361605	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01628	6 High Street	506822	361586	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low
SB01635	Manor House, Manor Road	507410	361178	Post-Medieval Modern	to North Kesteven Local List	Low

Annex 2: HA Assets identified within the PDA

HA Ref	Name	Easting	Northing	Importance
1	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507788	360603	Low
2	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as boundary to wooded area	507889	360629	Low
3	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as hedgerow	507715	360405	Low
4	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as hedgerow in two parts	507943	360468	Low
5	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as small hedgerow	508270	360572	Low
6	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as hedgerow	508206	360656	Low
7	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508455	360585	Low
8	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508663	360452	Low
9	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508347	360385	Low
10	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507934	360277	Low
11	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507563	359891	Low
12	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507746	360016	Low
13	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507663	359914	Low
14	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507913	359967	Low
15	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow in part	508701	359984	Low
16	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	508235	359949	Low
17	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508452	360031	Low
18	Parish boundary between Scopwick and Metheringham	508156	359618	Low
19	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508697	360168	Low
20	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508883	359997	Low
21	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and part of parish boundary between Scopwick and Metheringham, surviving as a hedgerow in part	508193	359639	Low
22	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506981	359620	Low
23	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and part of parish boundary between Scopwick and Metheringham, surviving as a hedgerow	506851	359453	Low
24	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and part of parish boundary between Scopwick and Metheringham, surviving as a hedgerow	507237	359546	Low

25	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507111	359299	Low
26	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as boundary to wooded area	506909	359261	Low
27	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as boundary to wooded area	507193	359400	Low
28	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506790	359024	Low
29	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506953	359015	Low
30	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507242	358983	Low
31	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507247	358892	Low
32	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507493	359244	Low
33	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow in part	507772	359324	Low
34	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	508012	359461	Low
35	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508439	359289	Low
36	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506951	358486	Low
37	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map, part of it forms the parish boundary and surviving as a hedgerow	507688	358586	Low
38	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507358	358713	Low
39	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507613	358766	Low
40	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508002	358809	Low
41	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506968	358366	Low
42	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507132	358431	Low
43	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507866	358592	Low
44	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507977	358501	Low
45	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	507921	358372	Low
46	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Kirkby Green Tithe Map. Part of parish boundary between Kirkby Green and Scopwick and surviving	508847	359146	Low
47	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	509049	359103	Low
48	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	509185	359017	Low
49	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and tithe map and part of Scopwick-Kirkby Green parish boundary and surviving as a hedgerow	508222	358546	Low
50	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and tithe map and part of Scopwick-Kirkby Green parish boundary and surviving as a hedgerow	508276	358776	Low

51	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	508015	358952	Low
52	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	508052	359108	Low
53	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Kirkby Green tithe map and surviving as a hedgerow	508453	358641	Low
54	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Kirkby Green tithe map and surviving as a hedgerow	508381	358387	Low
55	Parish boundary between Scopwick and Kikrby Green	508531	358725	Low
56	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508789	358921	Low
57	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Kirkby Green tithe map and surviving as a hedgerow	508865	358616	Low
58	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and tithe map and part of Scopwick-Kirkby Green parish boundary and surviving as a hedgerow	509092	358748	Low
59	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506199	358057	Low
60	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505878	357945	Low
61	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505630	357848	Low
62	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505455	357588	Low
63	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505499	357405	Low
64	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505309	357350	Low
65	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505512	357393	Low
66	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505794	357267	Low
67	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505702	357052	Low
68	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505568	357032	Low
69	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505995	357037	Low
70	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	505991	357216	Low
71	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	506193	357321	Low
72	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506366	357414	Low
73	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506407	357582	Low
74	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	506670	357257	Low
75	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	506559	357445	Low
76	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506783	357461	Low
77	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506735	357606	Low

78	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	506515	356961	Low
79	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Roulston tithe map. Also part of Scopwick-Roulston parish boundary and surviving as a hedgerow	505668	356667	Low
80	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505436	356836	Low
81	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505632	356809	Low
82	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	505885	356868	Low
83	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Roulston tithe map. Also part of Roulston-Ashby de la Launde parish boundary and surviving as a hedgerow	505189	356475	Low
84	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Roulston tithe map and surviving as a hedgerow	505463	356418	Low
85	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Roulston tithe map and surviving	505687	356532	Low
86	Parish boundary between Scopwick and Roulston	505743	356675	Low
87	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Roulston tithe map and surviving as a hedgerow	505968	356180	Low
88	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Roulston tithe map. Also part of Roulston-Ashby de la Launde parish boundary and surviving as a hedgerow	505564	355974	Low
89	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Roulston tithe map and surviving	505845	356000	Low
90	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Roulston tithe map and surviving	505916	355802	Low
91	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and Roulston tithe map and surviving as a hedgerow	506061	355724	Low
92	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505126	355888	Low
93	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	505029	356077	Low
94	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	505221	356088	Low
95	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505017	356075	Low
96	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504444	355834	Low
97	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504203	356307	Low
98	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504050	356024	Low
99	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow in parts	503790	355943	Low
100	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503227	355914	Low
101	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503455	355797	Low
102	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503407	355573	Low
103	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503406	355560	Low

104	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503328	355301	Low
105	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	503318	355136	Low
106	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	503602	354956	Low
107	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503608	354726	Low
108	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as boundary to wooded area	503898	354798	Low
109	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504241	354584	Low
110	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504311	354307	Low
111	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow in parts	504551	354443	Low
112	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504418	354166	Low
113	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as boundary to wooded area	504319	353935	Low
114	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504149	354215	Low
115	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503922	354002	Low
116	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503779	353688	Low
117	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503638	353965	Low
118	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503735	353496	Low
119	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	503238	354266	Low
120	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503538	353213	Low
121	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503667	353135	Low
122	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504596	353256	Low
123	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504220	353203	Low
124	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	502521	353412	Low
125	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	502443	353743	Low
126	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	503340	353680	Low
127	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	502872	353830	Low
128	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as boundary to wooded area	502821	354221	Low
129	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	502631	354563	Low
130	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	503130	354651	Low
131	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	502516	354894	Low

132	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	502416	355194	Low
133	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	502307	355476	Low
134	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505796	357089	Low
135	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504136	353052	Low
136	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	504150	352845	Low
137	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503063	353103	Low
138	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	501740	356056	Low
139	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	502177	355842	Low
140	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as boundary to wooded area	508169	360375	Low
141	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508765	360352	Low
142	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	506791	358540	Low
143	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	508117	359239	Low
144	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	508457	359121	Low
145	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	505998	355952	Low
146	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	502871	353420	Low
147	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving as a hedgerow	503574	353573	Low
148	Parish boundary between Roulston and Ashby-de-la-Launde	505350	356254	Low
149	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	504467	352944	Low
150	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	504334	352670	Low
151	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	504538	352783	Low
152	Field boundary shown on 1st Edition OS Map and surviving	505347	355935	Low
153	Parish boundary between Bloxholm and Brauncewell shown on 1 st Edition OS Map and surviving	503766	353291	Low

Annex 3: Known Previous Archaeological Events within the Study Area

HER Number	Name	Easting	Northing
ELI512	Petrofina pipeline (approximate)	500662	358890
ELI777	Hatton to Silk Willoughby pipeline - fieldwalking	513147	359398
ELI1402	Watching brief at Church Walk, Metheringham.	506973	361279
ELI1421	Watching brief at Temple Bruer	500837	353721
ELI1499	Metheringham Mains Replacement Scheme	506646	361299
ELI1648	Plot 4, The Nurseries, Rowston	508510	356393
ELI1973	Plot 5, The Nurseries, Rowston	508535	356395
ELI2127	Brauncewell Quarry-topsoil removal	503234	352150
ELI2131	Brauncewell water main replacement, Nipton Lane	503447	351948
ELI2132	Magnetometer survey, Brauncewell	503226	351990
ELI2133	Brauncewell Limestone Quarry Extension	503247	352140
ELI2134	Brauncewell Limestone Quarry	503212	352034
ELI2138	Brauncewell Limestone Quarry	503194	352147
ELI2143	Brauncewell Limestone Quarry	503250	351962
ELI2148	Brauncewell Limestone Quarry Extension	503218	352098
ELI2149	Brauncewell Limestone Quarry Extension	503252	352005
ELI2220	Watching brief - Hatton to Silk Willoughby pipeline	513148	359401
ELI2247	Watermains replacement: Rowston	508599	356310
ELI2253	Watermain replacement: Ashby de la Launde to Scopwick	507106	358153
ELI2506	Timberland village pipeline, Blankney	511622	361875
ELI2565	Land south of Lincoln Rd Metheringham	506658	361468
ELI2600	Land at Church Street, Digby.	508109	354853
ELI2679	Land at plot 3, Glebe Court, Vicarage Lane, Scopwick	506894	358113
ELI2711	Casual find east of Metheringham	509034	361958
ELI2712	Casual Find During Railway Construction, 1882	508900	360399

HER Number	Name	Easting	Northing
ELI2717	Site visit to St Wilfrid's Church, 1964	507020	361276
ELI2718	Site visit to St Wilfrid's church, 1985	507020	361276
ELI2719	Site visit to windmill	506358	361243
ELI2720	Site visit to windmill, 1977	506358	361243
ELI2722	Casual find, south of Prince's Street	506600	361199
ELI2723	Casual find from garden	507201	361400
ELI2724	Casual find from garden	506500	361180
ELI2725	Casual find from Metheringham Heath	506750	361251
ELI2726	Casual find from Highfield Farm	505520	360891
ELI2728	Casual find from Metheringham Fen Lane	507300	361600
ELI2729	Site visit to No 1 Drury Lane	507121	361423
ELI2730	Site visit to No 29 Drury Street	507159	361304
ELI2731	Site visit to Methodist Church	506911	361534
ELI2732	Site visit to war memorial	506910	361428
ELI2733	Site visit to Market Cross	506894	361402
ELI2734	Site visit to White Hart public house	506962	361387
ELI2735	Site visit to Nook House and No 36	506869	361407
ELI2736	Site visit to pair of cottages, rear of No 8	506821	361562
ELI2737	Site visit to No 38 High Street	506971	361354
ELI2738	Site visit to No 46 High Street	507048	361326
ELI2739	Site visit to No 56	507104	361412
ELI2740	Site visit to The Grange	507156	361677
ELI2741	Site visit to cottage	507726	362064
ELI2742	Site visit to No 43, Pitt's Farmhouse	507097	361515
ELI2743	Site visit to Orchard House	506828	361396
ELI2744	Site visit to Star and Garter	506896	361385
ELI2745	Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline	513148	359401

HER Number	Name	Easting	Northing
ELI2746	Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline - excavation	513147	359398
ELI2747	Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline - geophysical survey	513147	359398
ELI2748	Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline: Fieldwalking	513148	359401
ELI2751	Geophysical survey, Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline.	508971	362606
ELI2788	Land at the nurseries- Phase 2	508490	356376
ELI2815	Fieldwalking south of railway station	508003	361012
ELI2821	Site visit to St Oswald's church	506814	360000
ELI2825	Field obs 1975	508401	360200
ELI2826	Fieldwalking south of Catton's Holt	508401	360200
ELI2830	Casual field obs west of B1189	509905	360408
ELI2831	Casual field obs east of Blankney	506921	360270
ELI2835	Casual field obs south of Blankney Hall	507016	359632
ELI2838	Casual field obs near Brickyard Farm	508700	360200
ELI2860	Metal detecting west of Brickyard Farm	508401	360200
ELI2862	Metal detecting south of railway	508003	361012
ELI2863	Site visit to lych gate, St Oswald's church	506818	359985
ELI2864	Site visit to gates to Blankney Hall	506774	360140
ELI2865	Site visit to stable block	506864	359983
ELI2867	Site visit to telephone box	506793	360206
ELI2868	Site visit to Post Office and attached cottage	506779	360222
ELI2870	Site visit to Winfred and cottage	506776	360242
ELI2871	Site visit to The Lodge	506746	360158
ELI2875	Site visit to Kingfisher Cottage	506752	360191
ELI2876	Site visit to Stonehaven and cottage	506739	360262
ELI2877	Site visit to farm buildings	506729	360273
ELI2879	Site visit to Kennel House	507144	360366
ELI2917	Site visit to The Old School	506782	360189

HER Number	Name	Easting	Northing
ELI2918	Site visit to cottages south of Village Hall	506771	360263
ELI2919	Site visit to Village Hall	506770	360277
ELI2925	Site visit to clubhouse and cottage	506747	360223
ELI2927	Site visit to Cosi-cot and attached cottage	506740	360244
ELI2937	Site visit to Home Farmhouse	506728	360291
ELI2938	Site visit to Village Farmhouse	506995	360284
ELI2996	Land south of Main Street, Kirkby Green, Scopwick	508483	357835
ELI3006	Site Visit to Wright's Farmhouse, Metheringham Road, Martin	510332	360253
ELI3021	Site visit to Evans Farmhouse	511159	357927
ELI3075	Land at Vicarage Lane, Scopwick	506939	358131
ELI3284	Scopwick Watermills Recording	508382	357657
ELI3286	Visit to Kirkby Green Mill, Scopwick	508382	357657
ELI3295	Casual finds east of Brauncewell	505011	352770
ELI3297	Earthwork survey of Brauncewell DMV	504688	352501
ELI3302	Casual field obs west of Brauncewell	504343	352161
ELI3304	Earthwork survey of Dunsby DMV	504024	351332
ELI3305	Fieldwalking to the west of Brauncewell	504264	352148
ELI3306	Field obs west of Brauncewell DMV	503497	352402
ELI3307	Field obs east of Dunsby Pit Plantation	503900	352097
ELI3308	Fieldwalking to south of barrow cemetery	504105	352099
ELI3309	Metal detecting west of All Saints Church	504264	352266
ELI3310	Casual field obs west of All Saints Church	504264	352265
ELI3312	Metal detecting east of Brauncewell	504990	352641
ELI3313	Site visit to All Saints Church	504528	352418
ELI3314	Site visit to Brauncewell Lodge	501313	352019
ELI3411	Casual find, Barff Farm	509801	361401
ELI3718	Land south of Vicarage Lane	506874	358135

HER Number	Name	Easting	Northing
ELI4130	Site visit to mound near to St Hybalds Church	505495	354655
ELI4135	Site visit to the church of St Mary, Bloxholm	506460	353776
ELI4144	Site visit to the church of St Hybald, Ashby de la Launde	505508	354754
ELI4153	Site visit to Ashby Hall, Ashby de la Launde	505258	355298
ELI4246	Field walking at Dunsby St Andrew	504002	351351
ELI4421	New NCO accommodation, RAF Digby, Ashby De La Launde	505046	356496
ELI4826	Metal detecting west of Dunsby Pit Plantation, Brauncewell	503500	352101
ELI4827	Metal detecting south west of Brauncewell	504399	352209
ELI4828	Metal detecting near Long Plantation, Brauncewell	504501	353200
ELI4829	Metal detecting west of All Saints church, Brauncewell	504400	352300
ELI5067	Digby Church of England School, Digby	508031	354888
ELI5156	Casual find made on Wellingore Heath	500900	356300
ELI5234	Casual field observation on Wellingore Heath	499900	355600
ELI5320	Site visit to the preceptory church tower, Temple Bruer	500851	353710
ELI5321	Site visit to Thompson's Bottom Farm, Temple Bruer	501734	355042
ELI5322	Site visit to Temple Farmhouse, Temple Bruer	500857	353678
ELI5325	Casual field observation at Temple Farm	500700	353700
ELI5326	Casual field observation at Temple Farm, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	500952	353650
ELI5329	Casual field observation at Thompson's Bottom Farm, Temple Bruer with Temple High Grange	501681	355039
ELI5330	Casual field observation in a field near Emrine Street, Temple Bruer	502290	356145
ELI5331	Casual field observation, north of Thompson's Bottom Farm, Temple Bruer	501620	355295
ELI5363	Hedgerow Removal at Scopwick	507108	357625
ELI5369	Casual field observation during levelling of mound, Wilmore Hill, Scopwick	506594	358303
ELI5401	Casual field observation north of Kirkby Green, Scopwick	508402	358502
ELI5403	Housing development at Scopwick	506949	358131
ELI5405	Site visit to The Firs farm, Scopwick	506615	358409
ELI5406	Site Visit to the Church of the Holy Cross, Kirkby Green	508498	357780

HER Number	Name	Easting	Northing
ELI5407	Site visit to No 25 Becksides, Scopwick	506554	357934
ELI5408	Site visit to Becksides Farmhouse and attached outbuilding, Scopwick	506683	357997
ELI5409	Site Visit to Kirkby Green Millhouse, Scopwick	508395	357652
ELI5410	Site Visit to Cottage to the West of Kirkby Green Mill, Scopwick	508376	357646
ELI5411	Site visit to Nos 37 and 39 Main Street, Kirkby Green	508651	357900
ELI5412	Site visit to village farmhouse and No 5, Main Street, Scopwick	506778	358029
ELI5413	Site visit to No 15 Main Street, Scopwick	506861	358045
ELI5414	Site visit to Nos 25 and 27 Main Street, Scopwick	506930	358022
ELI5415	Site visit to Church of the Holy Cross, Scopwick, 1965	506984	358057
ELI5416	Site visit to the Church of the Holy Cross, Scopwick, 1967-1987	506984	358057
ELI5417	Site visit to No 47 Main Street, Scopwick	507166	358096
ELI5418	Site visit to Nos 97 to 103 Main Street, Scopwick	507562	358067
ELI5419	Site visit to The Royal Oak, Main Street, Scopwick	506777	357970
ELI5420	Site visit to No 24 (High House), Main Street, Scopwick	507014	357973
ELI5421	Site visit to No 36, Main Street, Scopwick	507114	358023
ELI5422	Site visit to medieval archway in the Vicarage garden, Scopwick	506828	358113
ELI5451	Casual Find Near Kirkby Green Mill, Scopwick	508391	357641
ELI5477	Excavations for a housing development, south of Vicarage Lane, Scopwick	506960	358131
ELI5478	Casual field observation to the south of Scopwick Low Field Farm	508500	358900
ELI5479	Casual field observation in school garden in 1958, Scopwick	507260	358101
ELI5480	Casual field observation near Methodist chapel, Scopwick	507501	358100
ELI5481	Casual field observation south east of Kirkby Green	509202	357601
ELI5482	Casual field observation north of Main Street, Scopwick	507031	358071
ELI5483	Digging of main sewer for housing estate in c.1959, Scopwick	507031	358071
ELI5581	Site visit to the Church of St Clement, Main Street, Rowston	508404	356392
ELI5583	Site visit to Rowston Manor, Main Street, Rowston	508358	356412
ELI5584	Site visit to the Old School, Main Street, Rowston	508365	356445

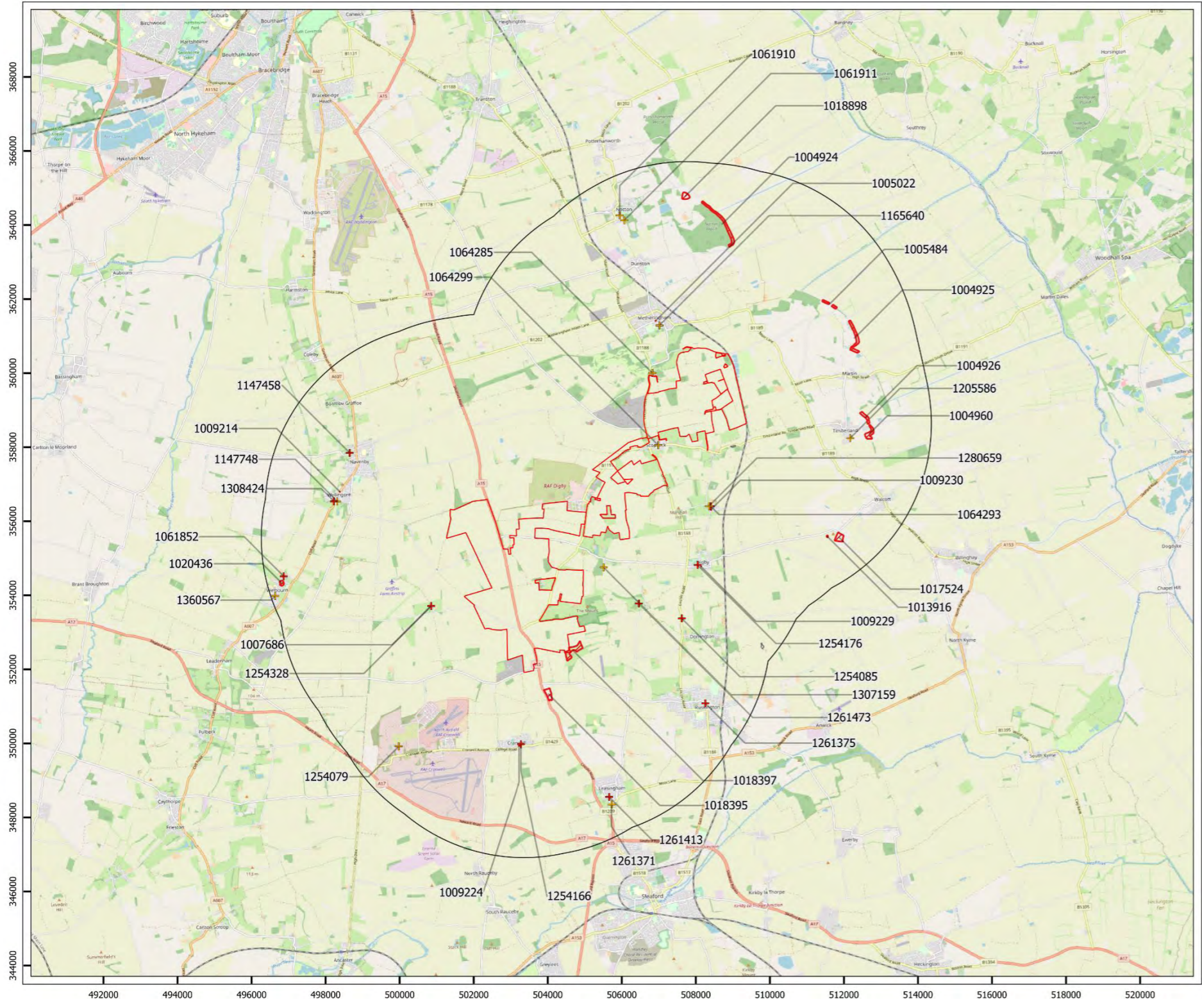
HER Number	Name	Easting	Northing
ELI5589	Site visit to the Village Cross, Main Street, Rowston	508408	356310
ELI5605	Casual find on land east of Rowston Church	508700	356400
ELI5608	Casual find in the churchyard of the St Clement's Church, Rowston	508400	356370
ELI5613	Field observation on land south of Sheffield House Farm, Rowston	506750	356180
ELI5615	Field observation of land east of Marshall Hill Plantation, Rowston	507700	356300
ELI5669	Casual find on land north-east of Rowston Grange, Rowston	509020	356290
ELI5680	Casual find on land east of Rowston Village	509100	356400
ELI5683	Casual Find of Possible Roman Whetstone, Rowston	509340	356490
ELI5695	Casual field observation of possible Romano-British pottery scatter, Rowston	506630	356570
ELI5920	Ground disturbance to the north of Scopwick, 1982-83	506703	358301
ELI5921	Casual field observation to the north of Kirkby Green	508699	358501
ELI5923	Casual field observation in garden north of Main Street, Scopwick	507541	358081
ELI5971	Brauncewell Limestone Quarry Extension 2001-2	503178	352226
ELI5990	Plots 2, 5 & 7, Glebe Court, Vicarage Lane, Scopwick	506894	358114
ELI5992	Site visit to Manor Farmhouse, Kirkby Green	508422	357773
ELI5993	Site visit to farmyard at Manor Farm, Kirkby Green	508413	357803
ELI5994	Site visit to Scopwick Mill	505818	357614
ELI6196	Metheringham County Primary School	506782	361279
ELI6281	Ashby de la Launde to Bloxholm Mains Replacement Scheme	506303	354488
ELI6288	Casual field observation in garden on Church Street, Digby	507850	354740
ELI6292	Site visit to St Thomas A Becket's church, Digby	508050	354832
ELI6293	Site visit to St Thomas A Becket's church, Digby	508050	354832
ELI6294	Site visit to Manor Farmhouse, North Street, Digby	508154	355204
ELI6301	Site visit to lock-up, Church Street, Digby	508030	354778
ELI6315	Casual find from west of Digby	506782	354933
ELI6317	Metal detecting in Digby	507764	355087
ELI6366	Site visit to Stable Block north of Ashby Hall, Ashby de la Launde	505261	355336

HER Number	Name	Easting	Northing
ELI6367	Site visit to Icehouse north of Ashby Hall, Ashby de la Launde	505269	355393
ELI6368	Site visit to Home Farmhouse, Main Street, Ashby de la Launde	505064	355215
ELI6369	Site visit to water pump, Main Street, Ashby de la Launde	505594	354977
ELI6370	Site visit to Nos. 22 and 24 Main Street, Ashby de la Launde	505586	355002
ELI6371	Site visit to Nos. 2 and 4 Main Street, Ashby de la Launde	505783	354955
ELI6372	Site visit to milepost 20 metres south of Ashby Lodge Farm	502858	355003
ELI6400	Evaluation of RAF Digby Airmen's Married Quarters, Ashby de la Launde	504851	356432
ELI6401	Archaeological Watching Brief, RAF Digby, Ashby de la Launde	504851	356432
ELI6674	Watching brief at Brauncewell limestone quarry extension	502992	352146
ELI6675	Excavation at Brauncewell limestone quarry extension	502992	352146
ELI6849	Field observation in Metheringham	507114	361430
ELI6965	Site visit to stable block, Bloxholm Hall	506382	353927
ELI6966	Site visit to Bloxholm Hall Farmhouse, Bloxholm	506366	353861
ELI6984	Site visit to gatepiers west of Church of St Mary, Bloxholm	506419	353764
ELI6985	Site visit to the Round House, Bloxholm	506483	353582
ELI7039	Casual field observation on land off Main Street, Ashby de la Launde	505450	354950
ELI7060	Casual find	505800	355500
ELI7061	Casual find	506425	352235
ELI7062	Casual find	506800	353700
ELI7064	Casual find	506550	352550
ELI7065	Casual find	505220	352730
ELI7067	Casual find	505800	355280
ELI7068	Casual find	503400	355400
ELI7073	Casual observation	505580	354710
ELI7074	Fieldwalking on land at Ashby de la Launde	504890	354417
ELI7075	Casual find	501870	355600
ELI7076	Casual observation	505720	355060

HER Number	Name	Easting	Northing
ELI7077	Casual observation	505720	355060
ELI7078	Casual observation	505670	354620
ELI7517	Archaeological evaluation along the Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline	511199	360888
ELI7519	Archaeological watching brief, Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline	511199	360888
ELI7520	Archaeological excavations on the Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline	511199	360888
ELI7523	Fieldwalking along the route of the Hatton to Silk Willoughby Gas Pipeline	511199	360888
ELI7864	Casual find in a field to the west of Threekingham	508100	360000
ELI7909	Archaeological evaluation at Temple Farm, Temple Bruer	500901	353720
ELI8246	Watching brief at Station Road, Metheringham	507428	361323
ELI8535	Geophysical survey at Brauncewell Limestone Quarry	502778	352075
ELI8695	Temple Cottage, Temple Bruer	500842	353762
ELI9055	Site visit to nonconformist chapel, Main Street, Scopwick	507424	358084
ELI9098	Site visit to former nonconformist chapel, High Street, Metheringham	506833	361571
ELI9099	Site visit to nonconformist chapel, High Street, Metheringham	506914	361536
ELI9100	Site visit to former nonconformist chapel, Middle Street, Metheringham	507096	361462
ELI9107	Site visit to former nonconformist chapel, Rowston	508380	356160
ELI9199	Site visit to site of former Wesleyan Reform Chapel, Kirby Green, Scopwick	508113	358018
ELI9209	Site visit to site of former Primitive Methodist Chapel, Drury Street, Metheringham	507115	361345
ELI9267	Trial trench evaluation and recording at Brauncewell Quarry	502778	352075
ELI9294	Archaeological watching brief at St Thomas a Becket Church, Digby	508049	354790
ELI9873	Historic building survey of Top Farm, Thorpe Tilney	511137	357945
ELI10911	Geophysical survey at Brauncewell Limestone Quarry	502778	352075
ELI10971	Land to the East of 41 Main Street, Scopwick	507118	358093
ELI11042	Building Survey at Manor Farm, North Street, Digby	508115	355225
ELI11117	A walk over the site of Blankney Hall gardens	507019	360018
ELI12007	Site visit to signal box at Metheringham Station	507763	361373
ELI12971	Site Visit to the Pillbox, RAF Digby	504819	356249

HER Number	Name	Easting	Northing
ELI13156	Stone Cottage, Temple Bruer	500922	353559
ELI13172	Metal Detecting on an Avro Lancaster Crash Site, Ash Holt Wood, Scopwick	507600	359200
ELI13173	Excavation of an Avro Lancaster Crash Site, Ash Holt Wood, Scopwick	507600	359200
ELI13305	Land at Fenlake Fisheries, Fen Lane, Metheringham	507393	361692
ELI13416	Church of the Holy Cross, Church Lane, Kirkby Green	508475	357764
ELI13665	Temple Barn, Temple Farm, Temple Bruer	500768	353756

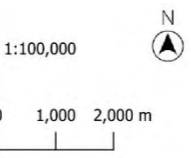
Annex 4: Designated Constraints



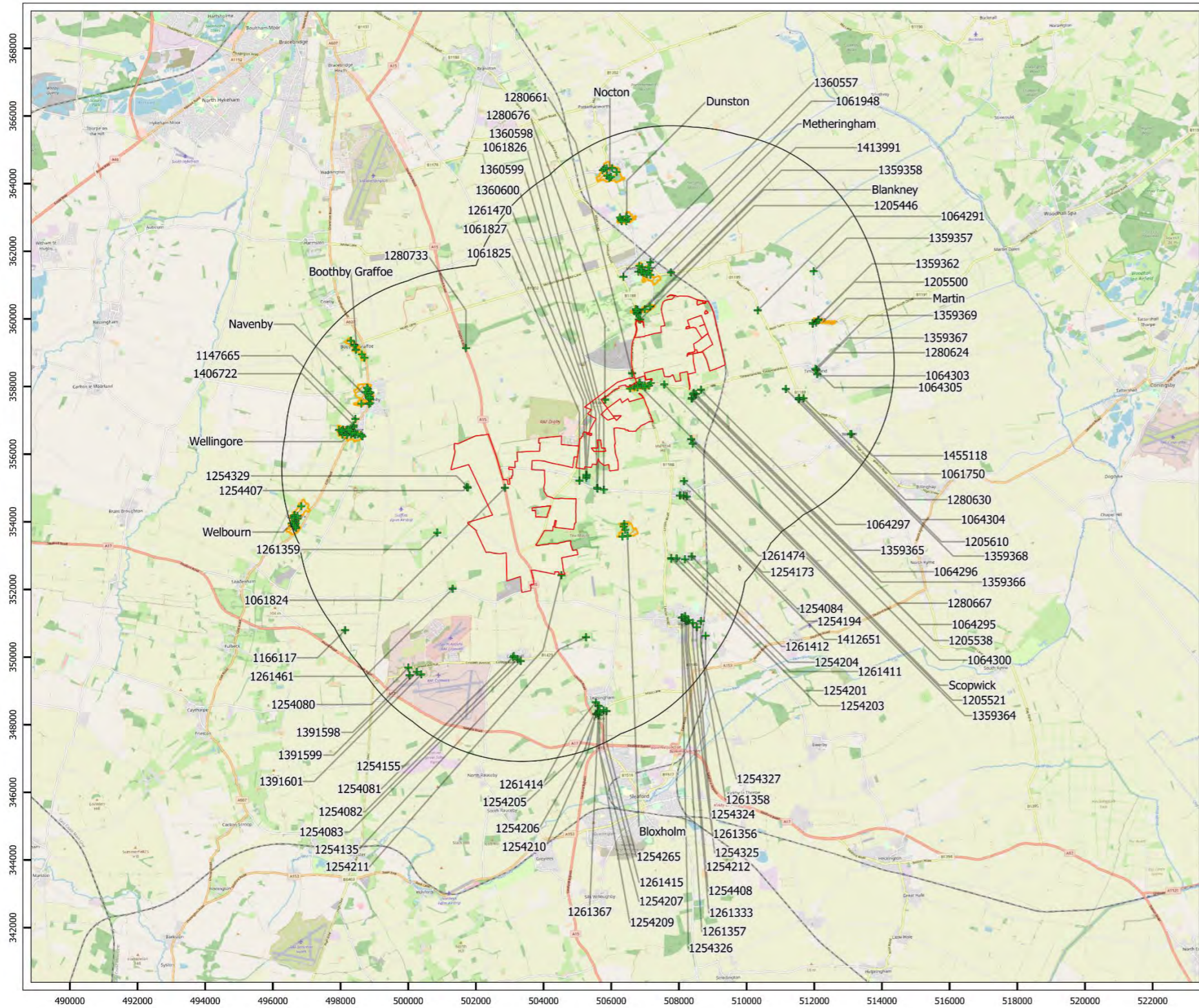
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- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - 5km Study Area
 - 5km Listed Buildings**
 - + I
 - + II*
 - 5km Scheduled Monuments

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High Importance Designated Assets Constraints Map



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Key

- Site Boundary
- 5km Study Area

5km Listed Buildings

- + II

5km Conservation Areas

- Blankney - 1064286, 1064287, 1064288, 1064289, 1064290, 1205442, 1205446, 1205456, 1205464, 1205469, 1205477, 1261162, 1280685, 1359358, 1359359, 1359360, 1359361
- Bloxholm - 1254076, 1254077, 1254078, 1254111, 1483205
- Boothby Graffoe - 1061976, 1061977, 1061978, 1360510, 1360512, 1360513
- Dunston - 1061939, 1061940, 1061941, 1061943, 1317224, 1317250, 1317253
- Martin - 1205493, 1205514, 1439202
- Metheringham - 1061908, 1061909, 1061944, 1061945, 1061946, 1061947, 1165689, 1165707, 1317180, 1317189, 1317194, 1360534, 1360535, 1360536
- Navenby - 1061880, 1061881, 1061882, 1061883, 1061884, 1061885, 1147477, 1147517, 1147527, 1147533, 1147537, 1157557, 1247059, 1308493, 1360542, 1360543, 1360544, 1360545, 1360546
- Nocton - 1061912, 1061913, 1061914, 1165828, 1165852, 1360558, 1360559, 1360561
- Scopwick - 1064294, 1064298, 1064301, 1064302, 1205530, 1205554, 1205570, 1280640, 1280648, 1280651, 1391705
- Welbourn - 1061844, 1061845, 1061846, 1061847, 1061848, 1061849, 1061850, 1061851, 1147619, 1147625, 1147631, 1241051, 1308462, 1360568, 1360570, 1360571
- Wellingore - 1061823, 1061853, 1061854, 1061855, 1061856, 1061857, 1061858, 1061859, 1061860, 1061861, 1061862, 1061863, 1061864, 1147649, 1147669, 1147678, 1147685, 1147759, 1147775, 1147781, 1147800, 1147811, 1308375, 1308381, 1308383, 1308386, 1360572, 1360573, 1360574, 1360575, 1360576, 1360569, 1360597

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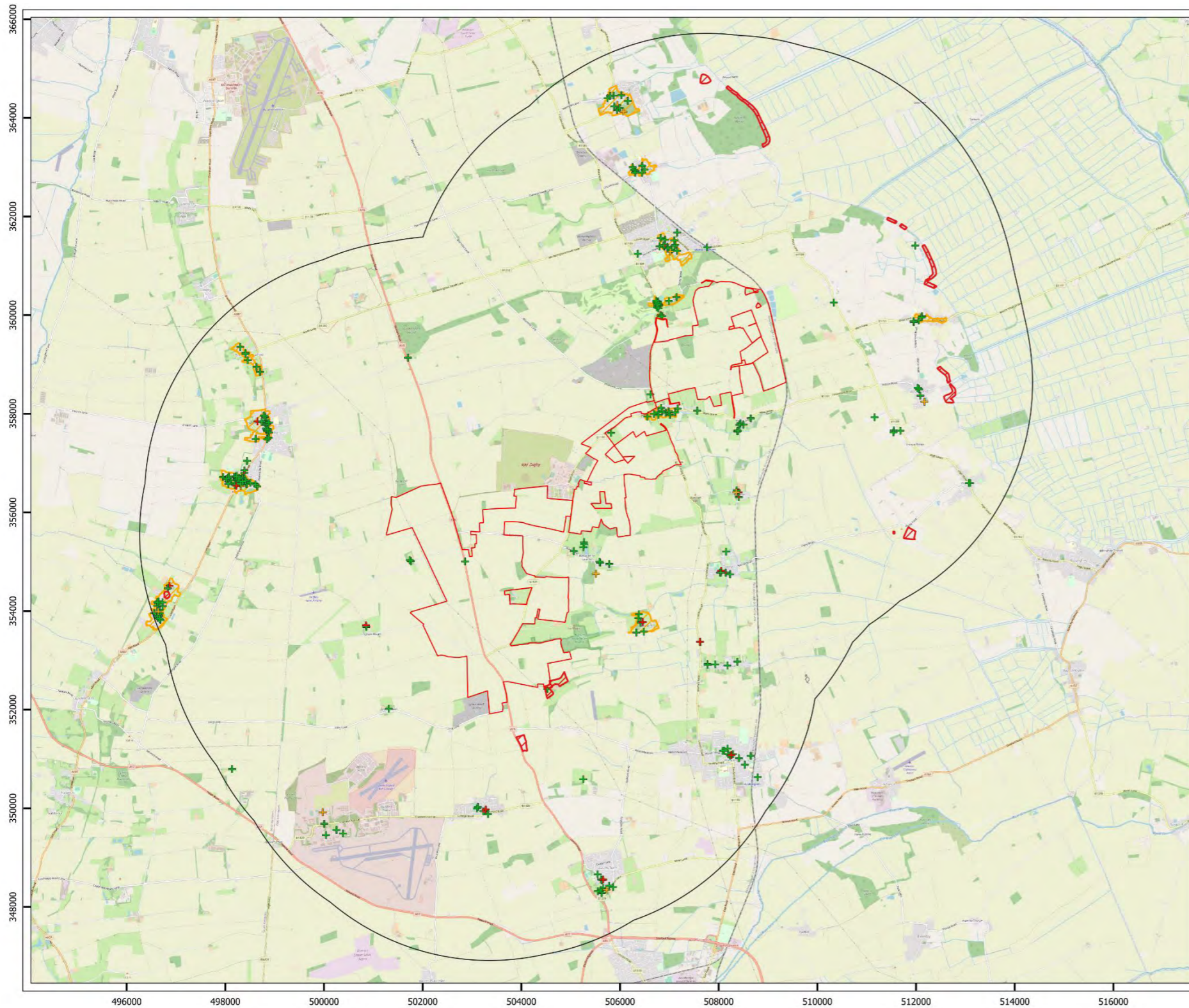
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Medium Importance Designated Assets Constraints Map



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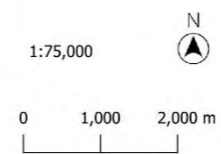
- Site Boundary
- 5km Study Area
- 5km Scheduled Monuments
- 5km Listed Buildings
 - I
 - II*
 - II
- 5km Conservation Areas

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Designated Assets Constraints Map (without labels)

Annex 5: Non-Designated Constraints (Prehistoric to Early Medieval)



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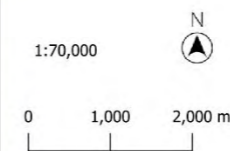
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Key

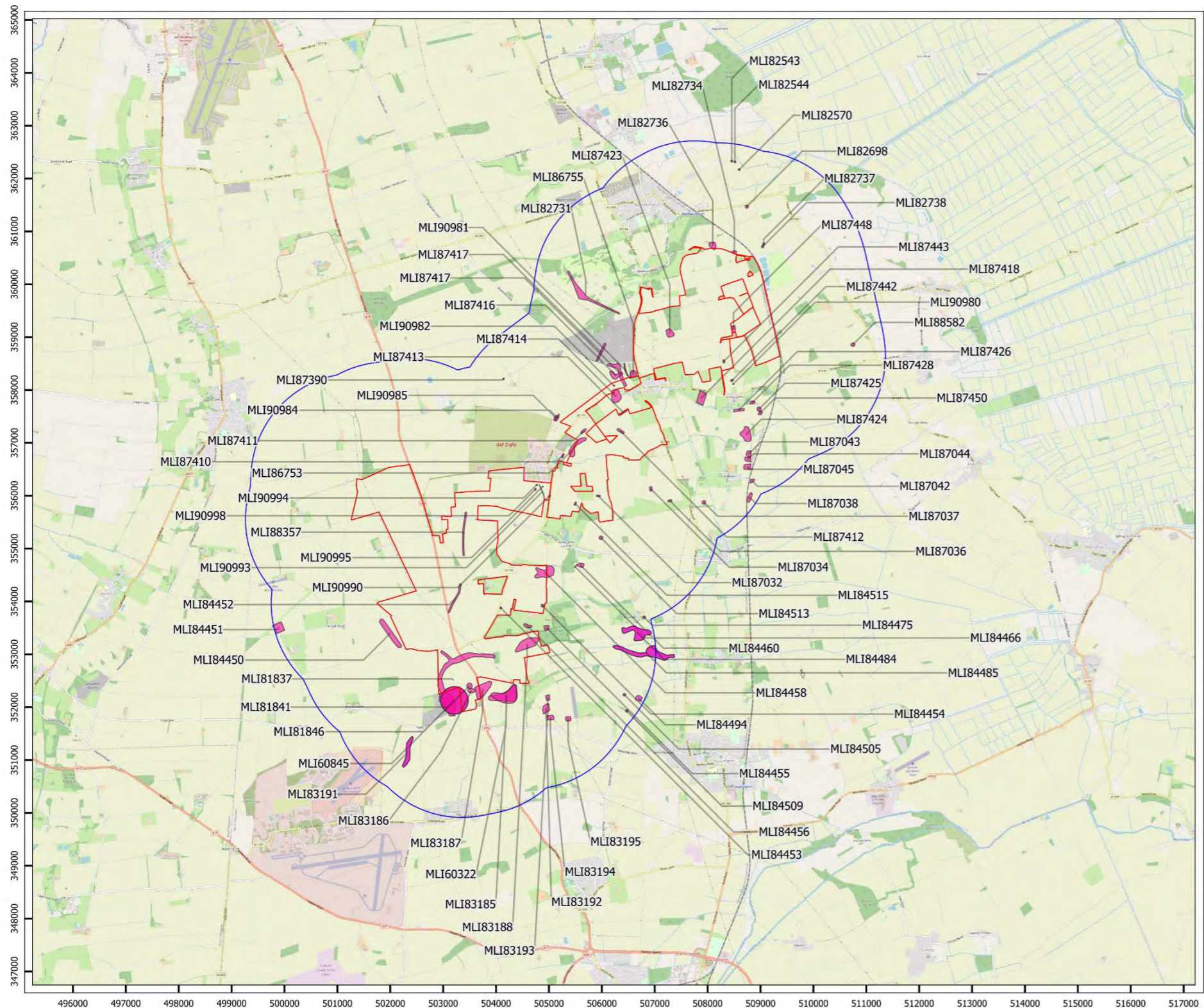
- Site Boundary
- 2km Study Area
- 2km Monument (point)
- Prehistoric

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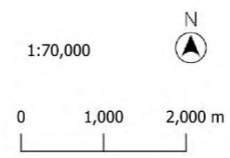
Non-designated heritage constrains (Prehistoric, point)



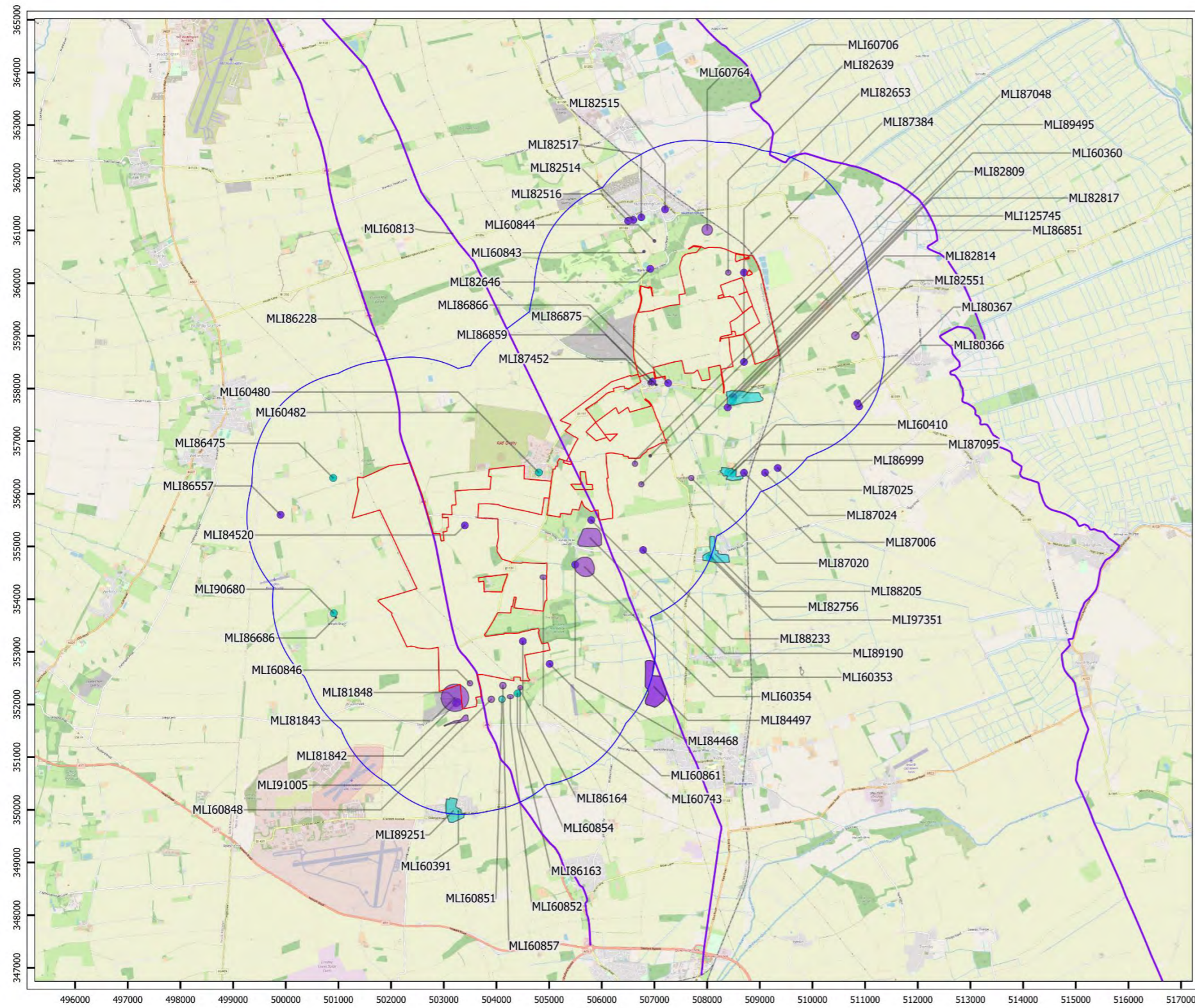
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- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - 2km Study Area
 - 2km HER Monument (polygon)
 - Prehistoric

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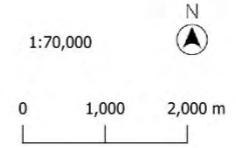
Non-designated heritage constrains (Prehistoric, polygon and polyline)



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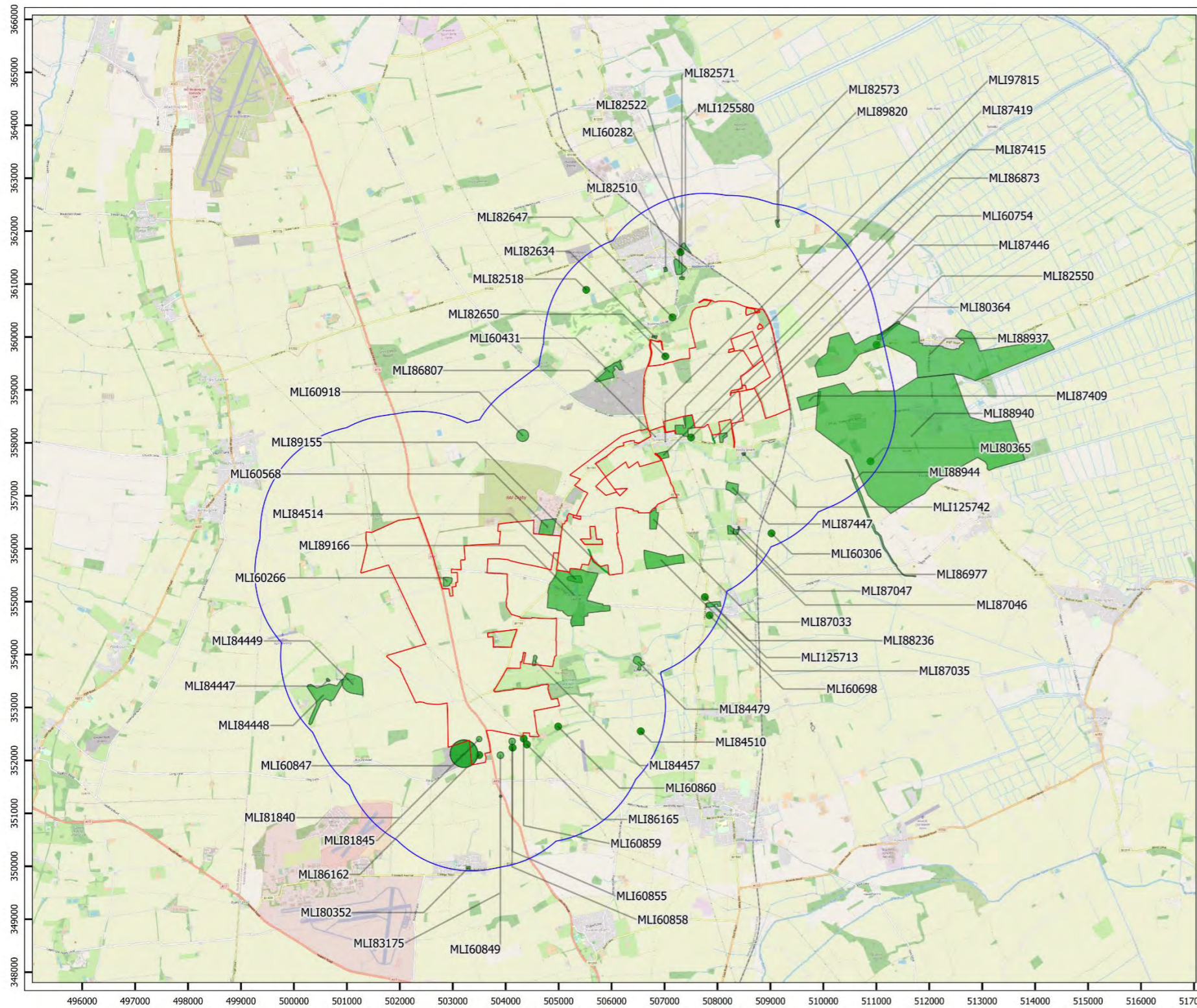
- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - 2km Study Area
 - 2km Monument (point)
 - Roman
 - Roman
 - Early Medieval
 - Early Medieval
 - 2km Monument (polygon)
 - Roman
 - Early Medieval
 - 2km Monument (polyline)
 - Roman

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Non-designated heritage constraints (Roman to Early Medieval)

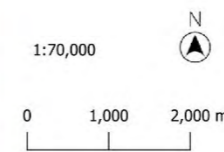
Annex 6: Non-designated Constraints (Medieval to Modern)



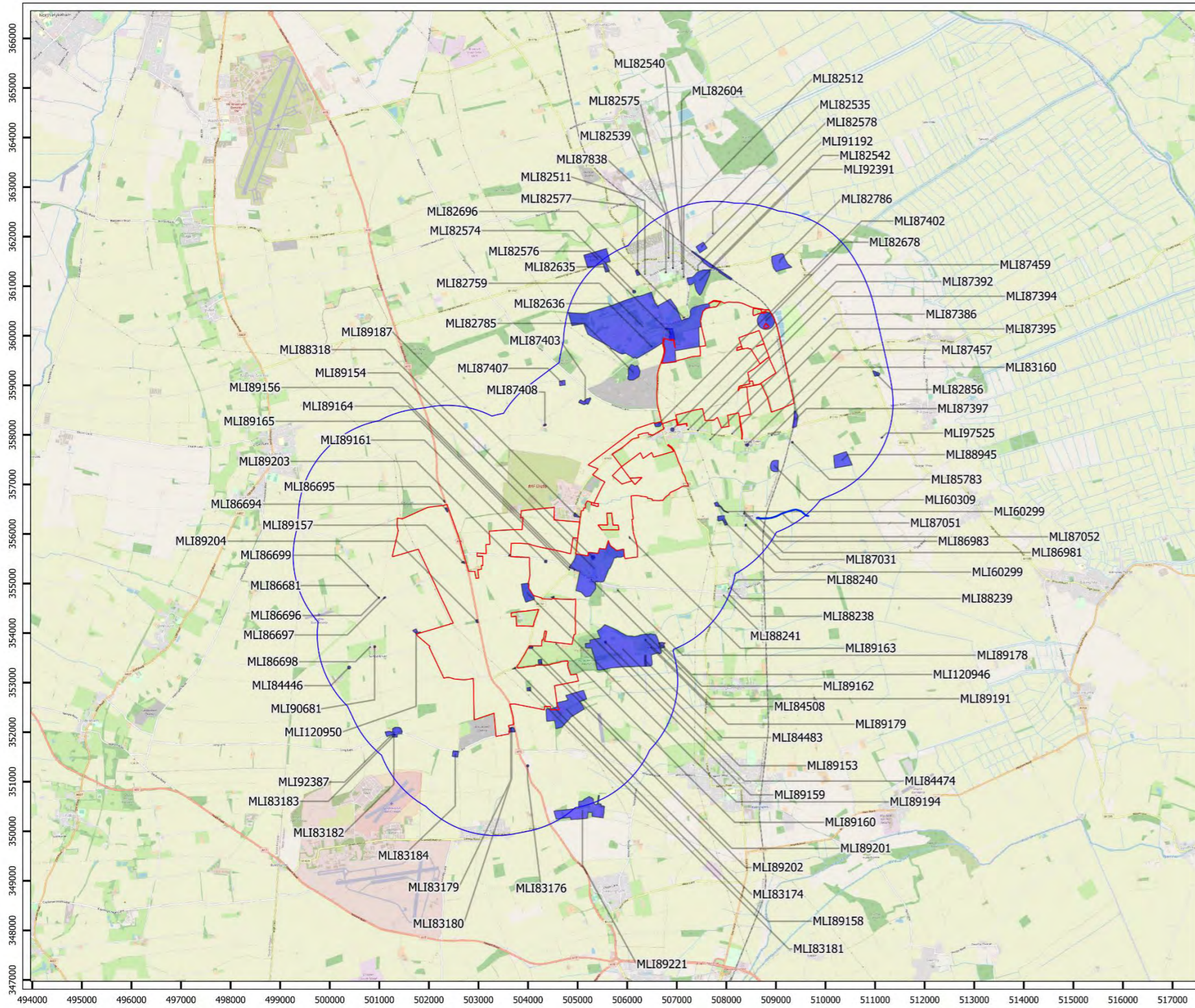
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- Key
- Site Boundary
 - 2km Study Area
 - 2km Monument (point)
 - Medieval
 - 2km Monument (polygon)
 - Medieval
 - 2km Monument (polyline)
 - Medieval

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Non-designated heritage constrains (Medieval)



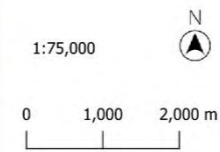
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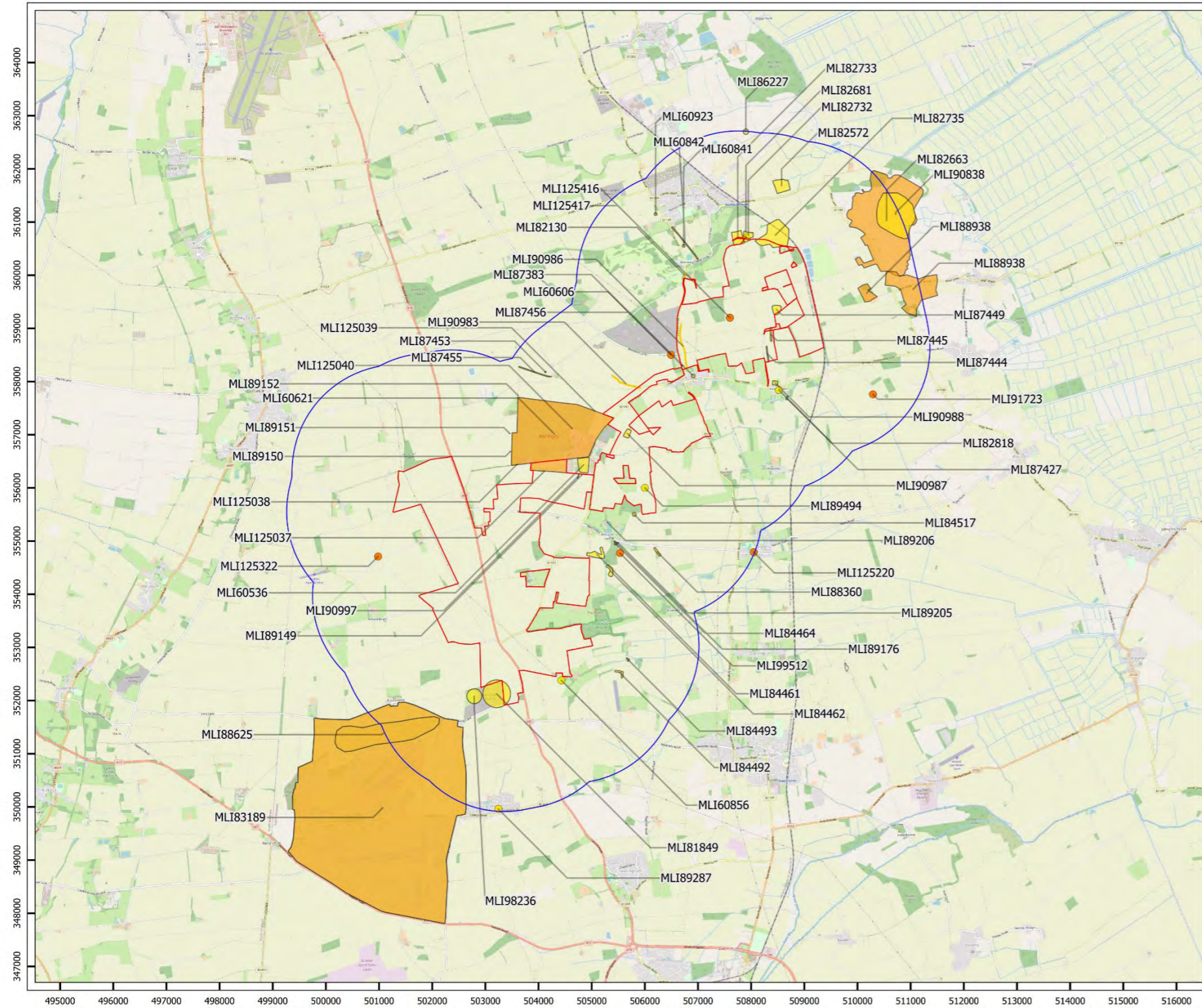
- Key
- Site Boundary
 - 2km Study Area
 - 2km Monument (polygon)
 - Post-Medieval
 - 2km Monument (polyline)
 - Post-Medieval

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Non-designated heritage constrains (Post-Medieval polygon and polyline)



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- Key**
- Site Boundary
 - 2km Study Area
 - 2km Monument (point)
 - Modern
 - Undated
 - 2km Monument (polygon)
 - Modern
 - Undated
 - 2km Monument (polyline)
 - Undated

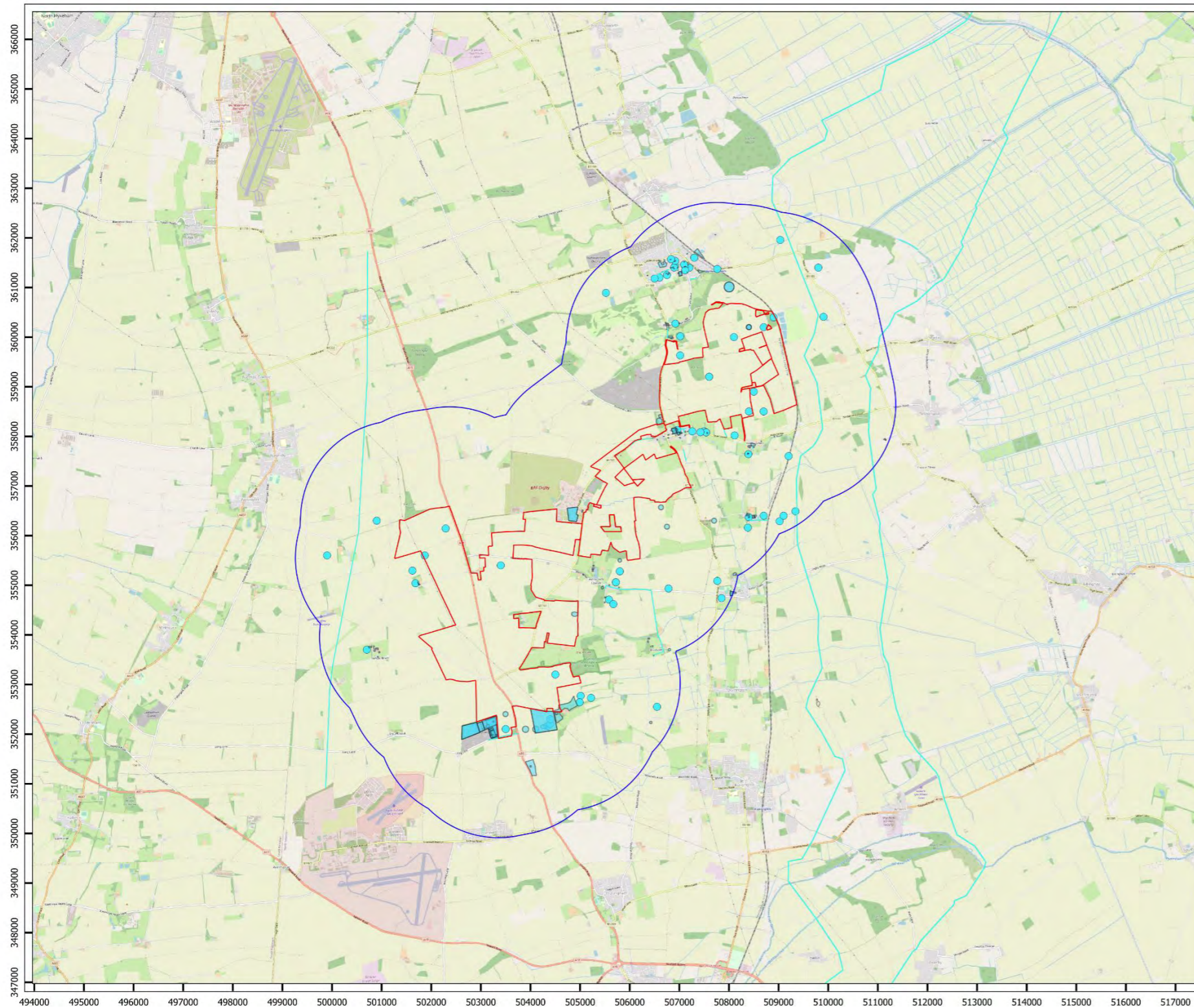
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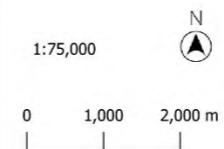
Annex 7: Previous Archaeological Events



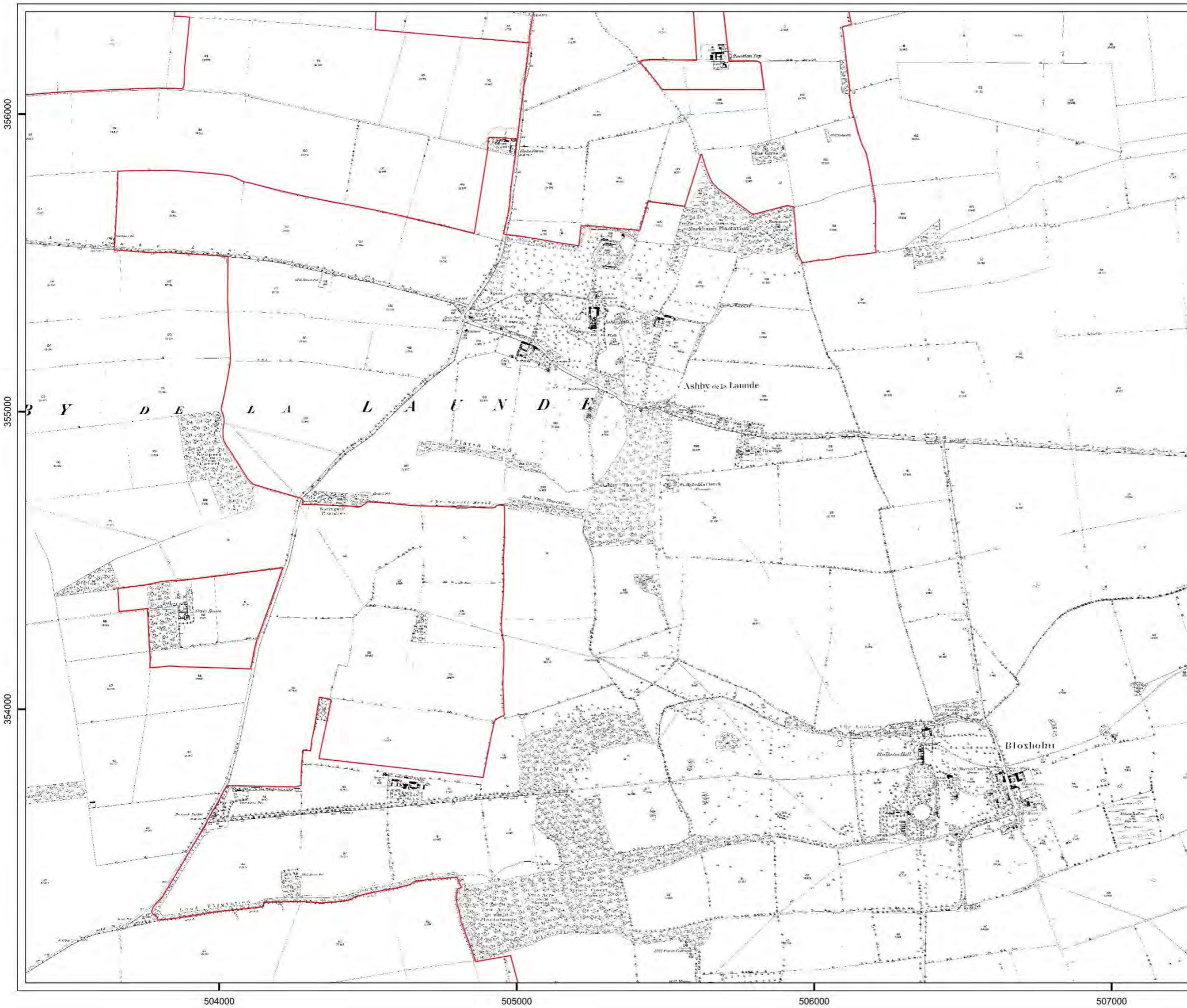
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- Key
- Site Boundary
 - 2km Study Area
 - 2km Events (point)
 - 2km Events (polygon)
 - 2km Events (polyline)

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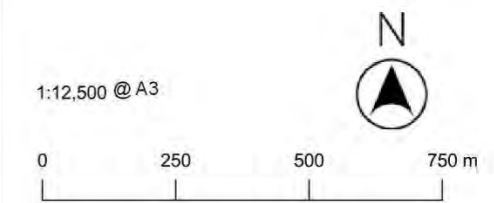
Annex 8: Historic Mapping 1888 1st Edition (1:2,500)



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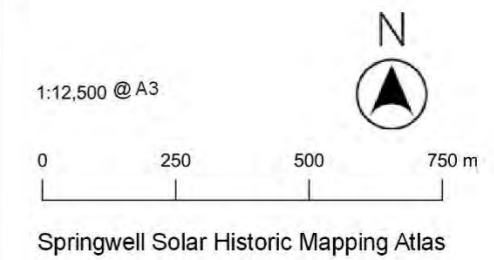
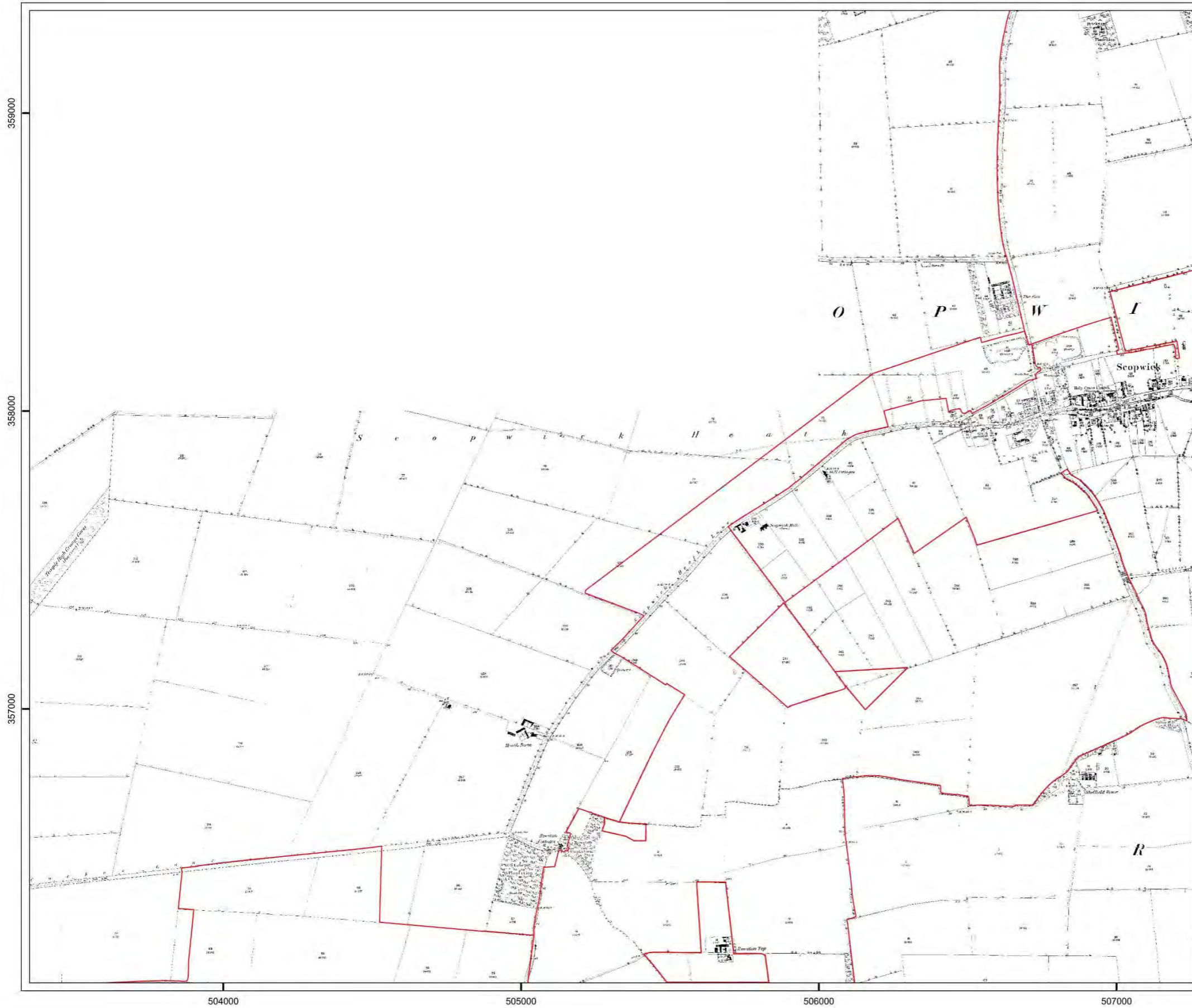
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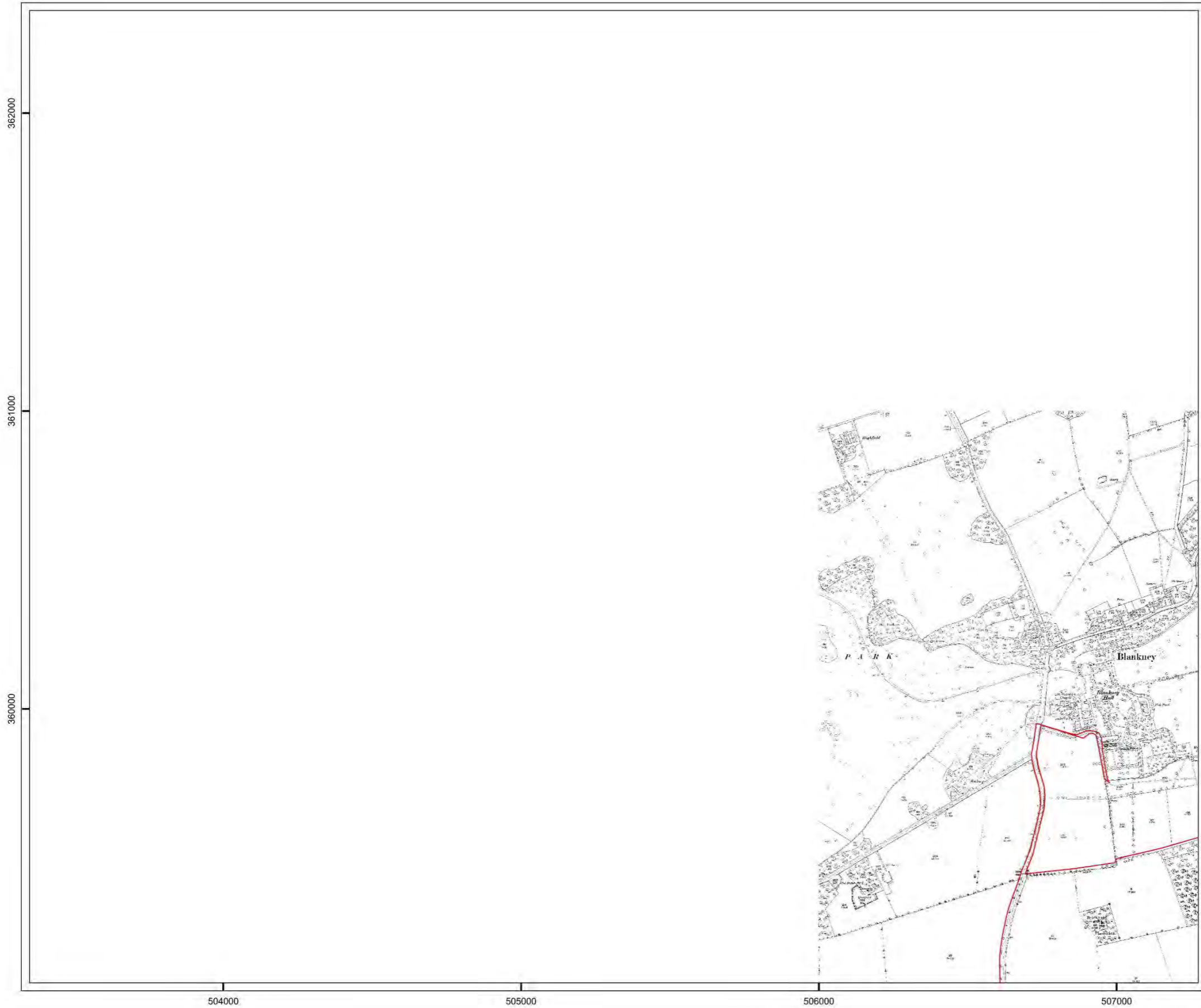
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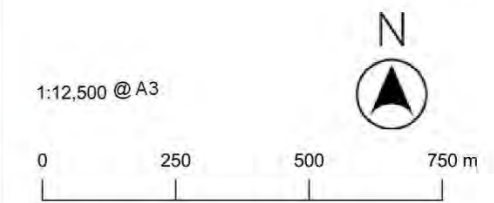
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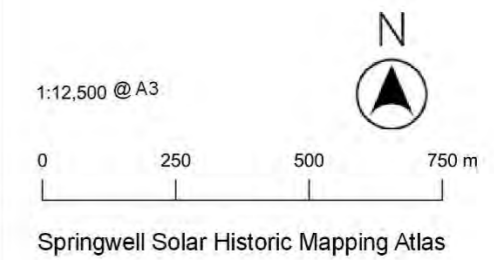
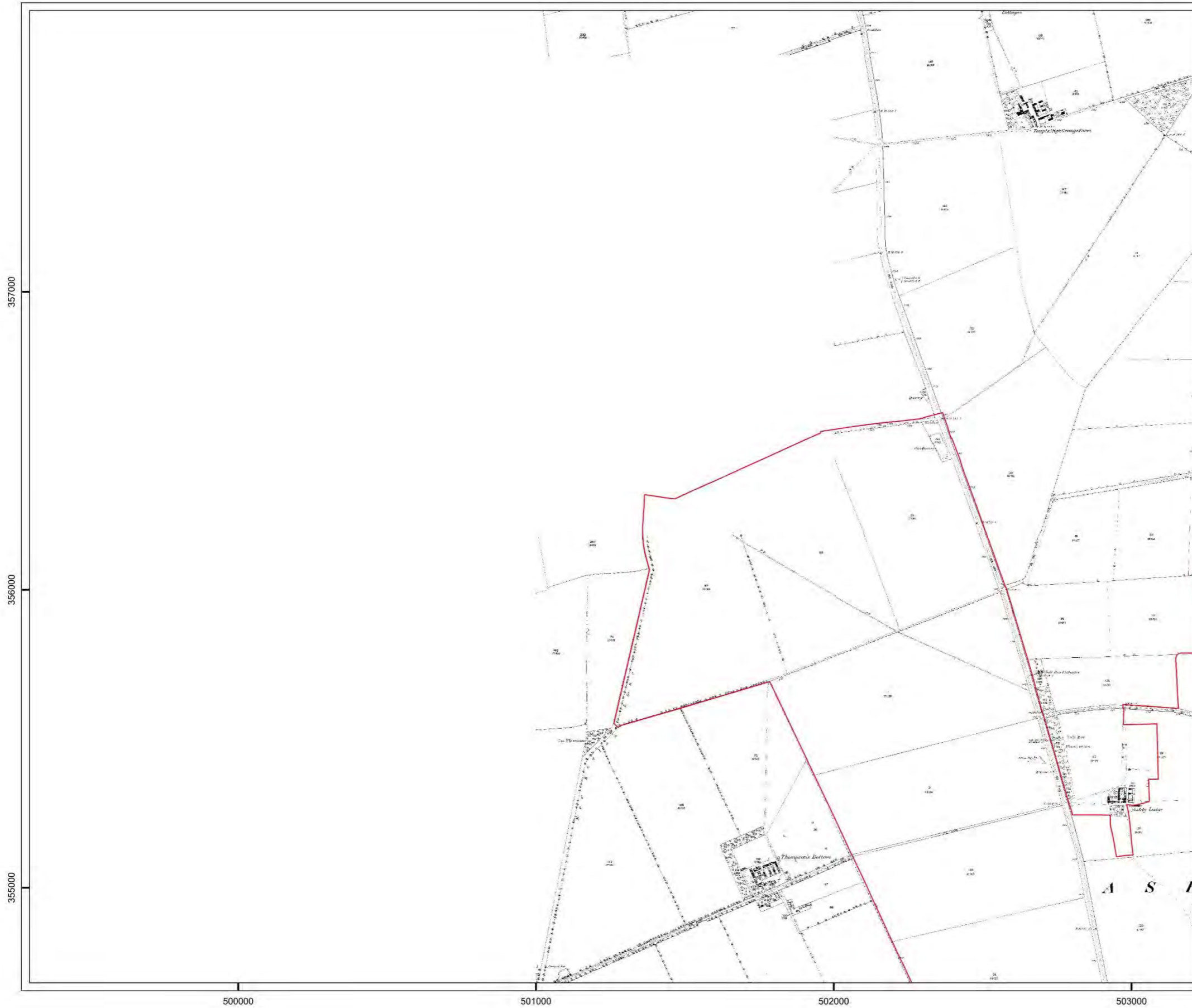


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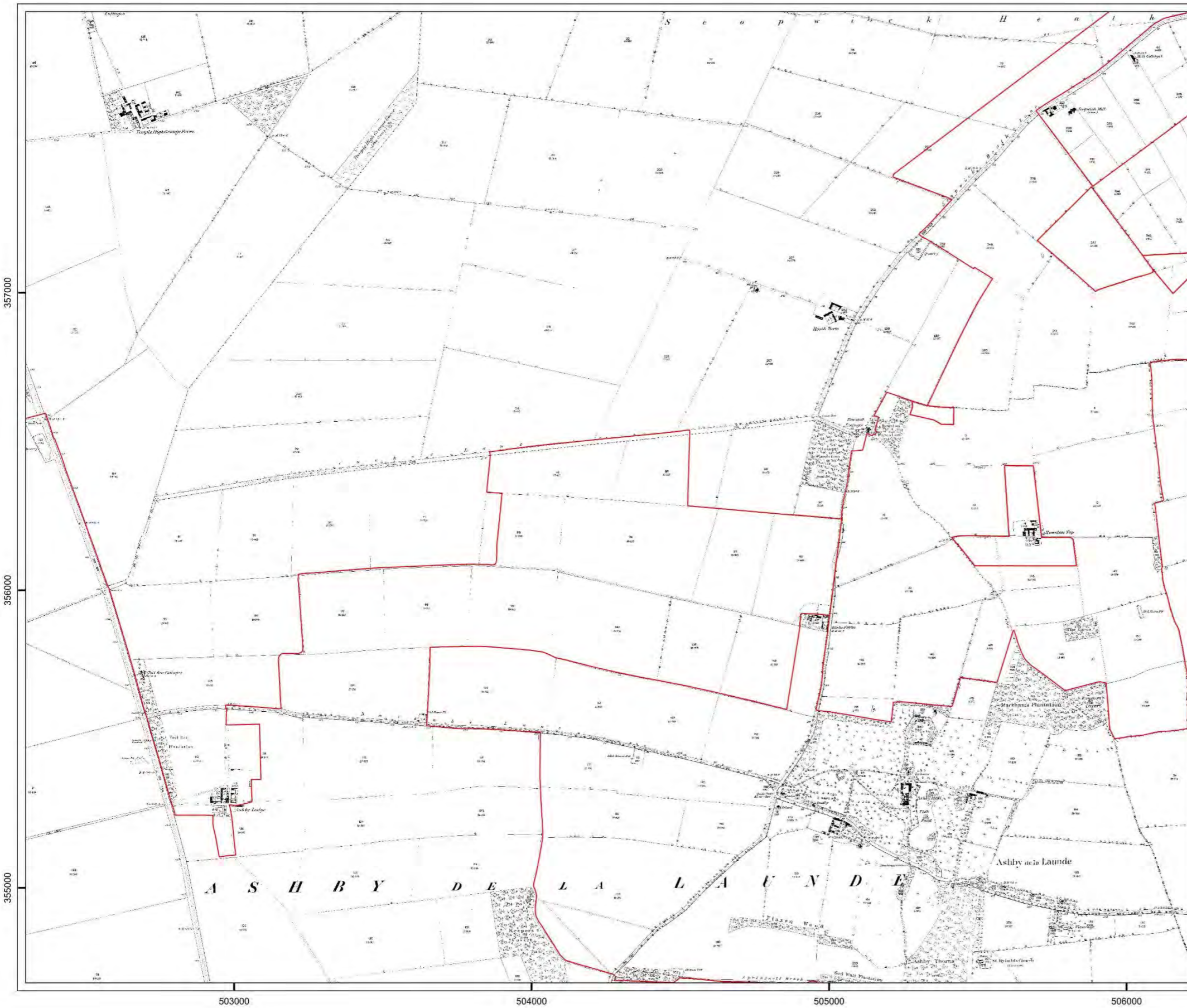


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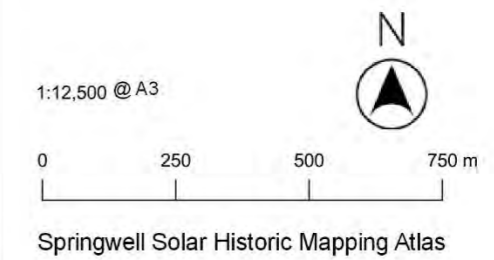


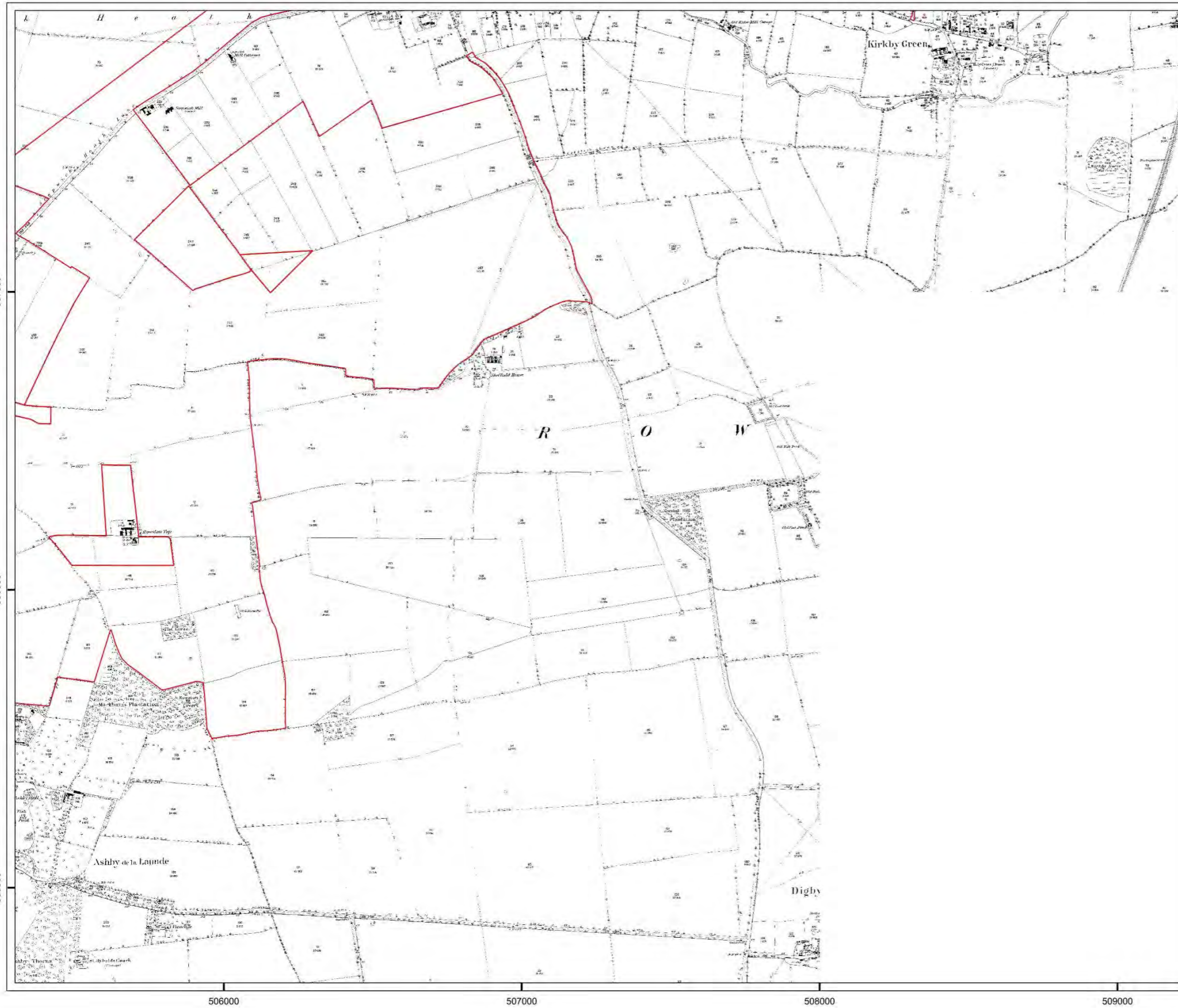
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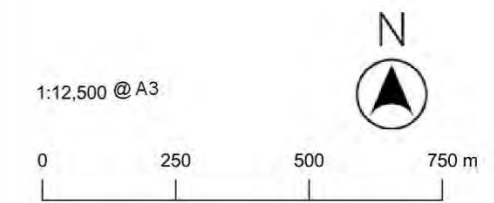




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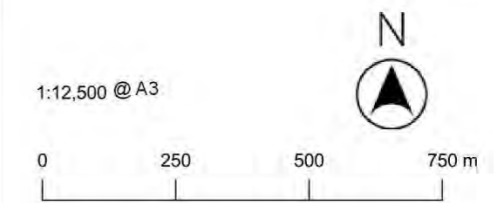
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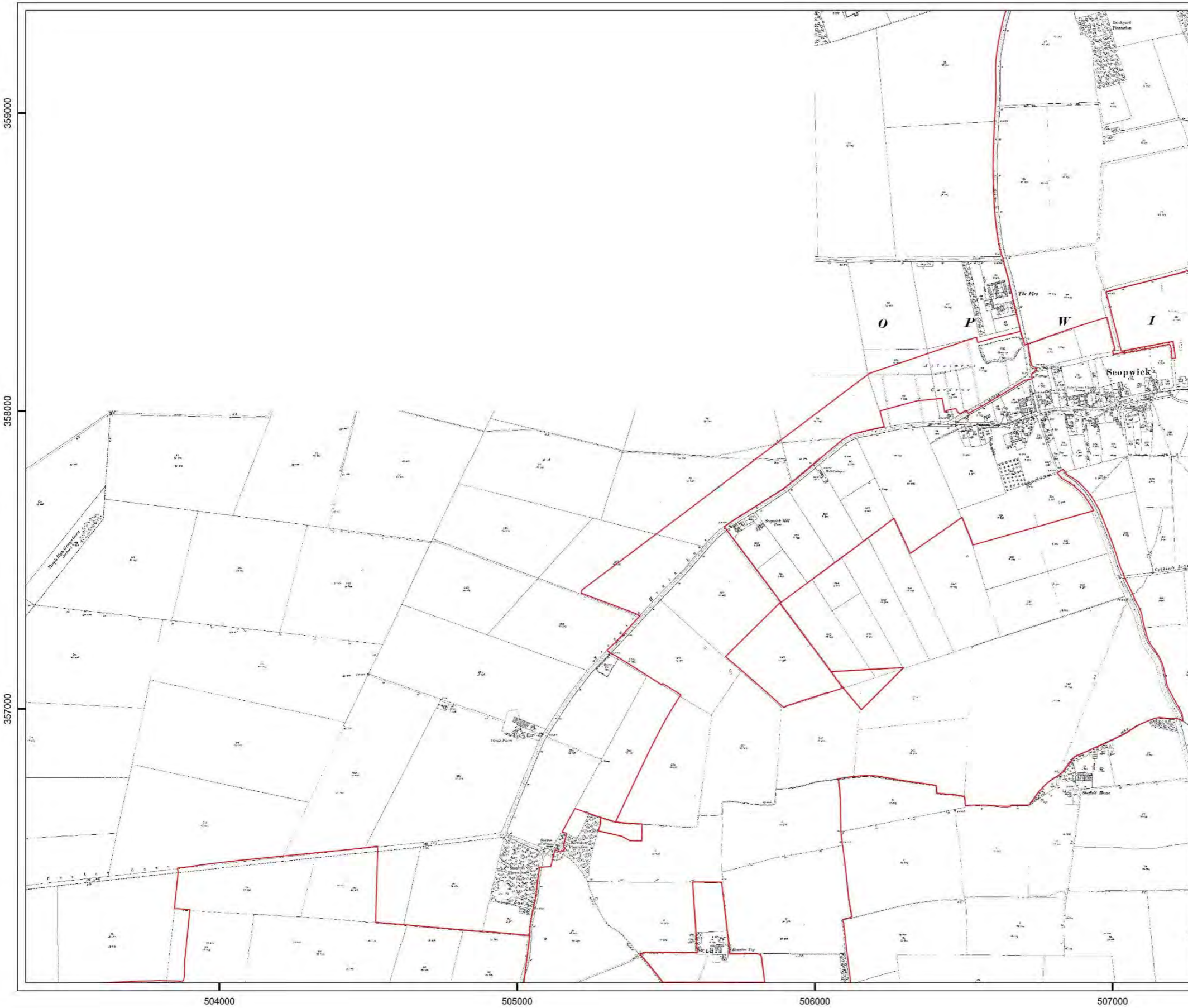
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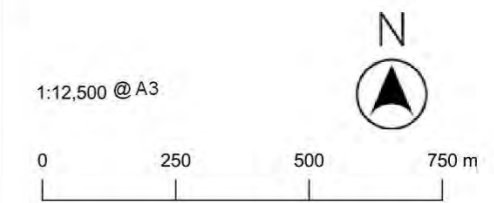
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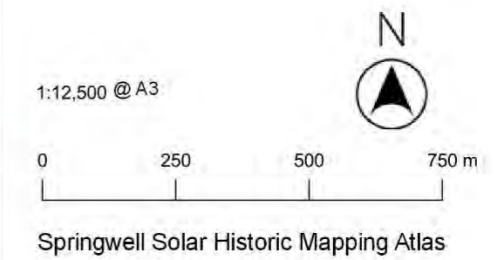


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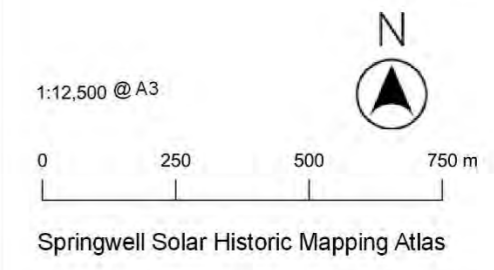
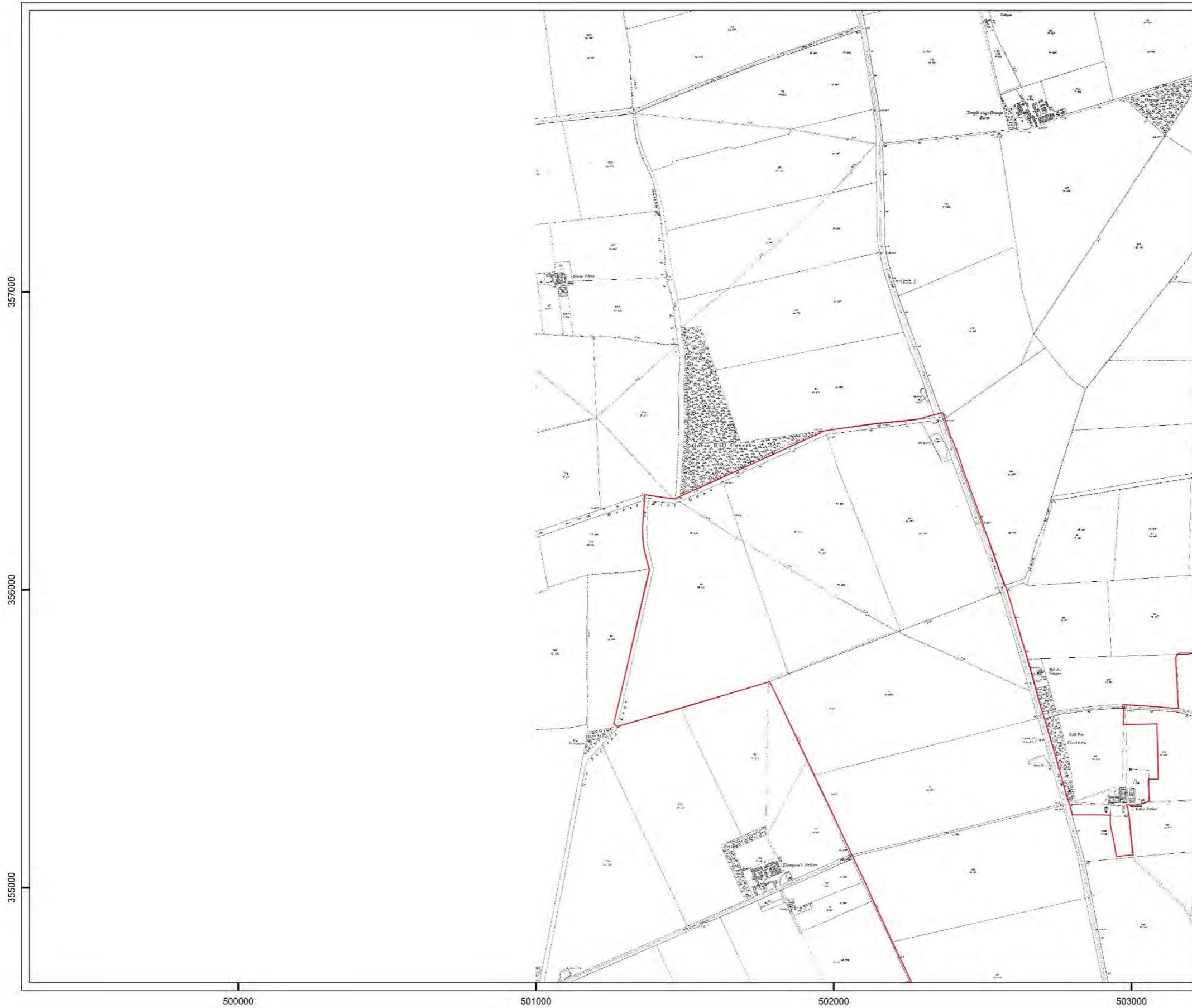
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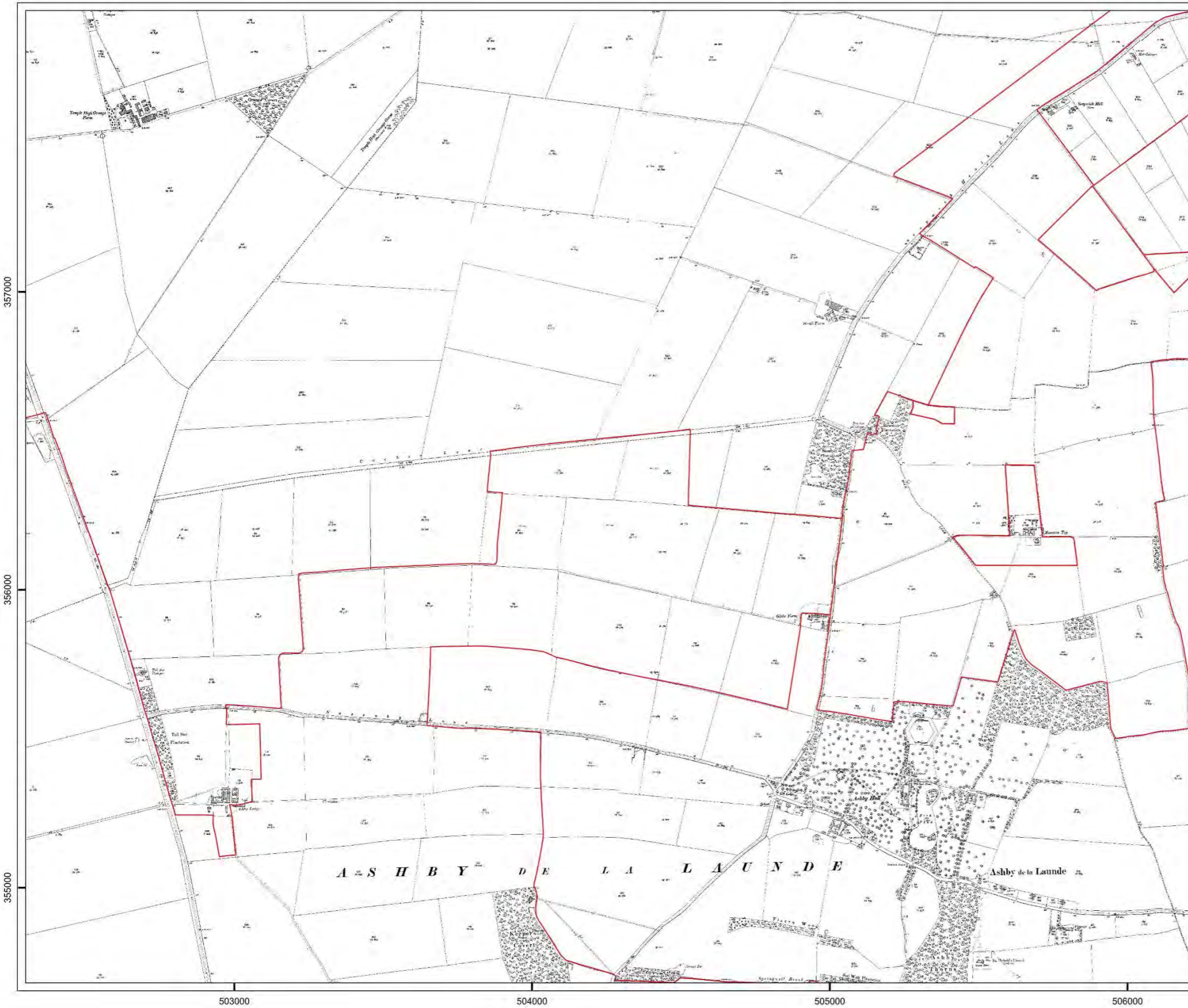
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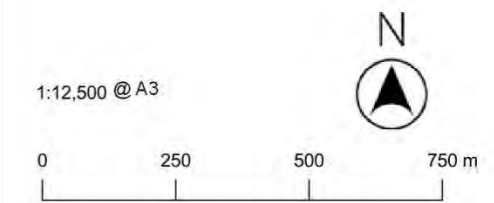
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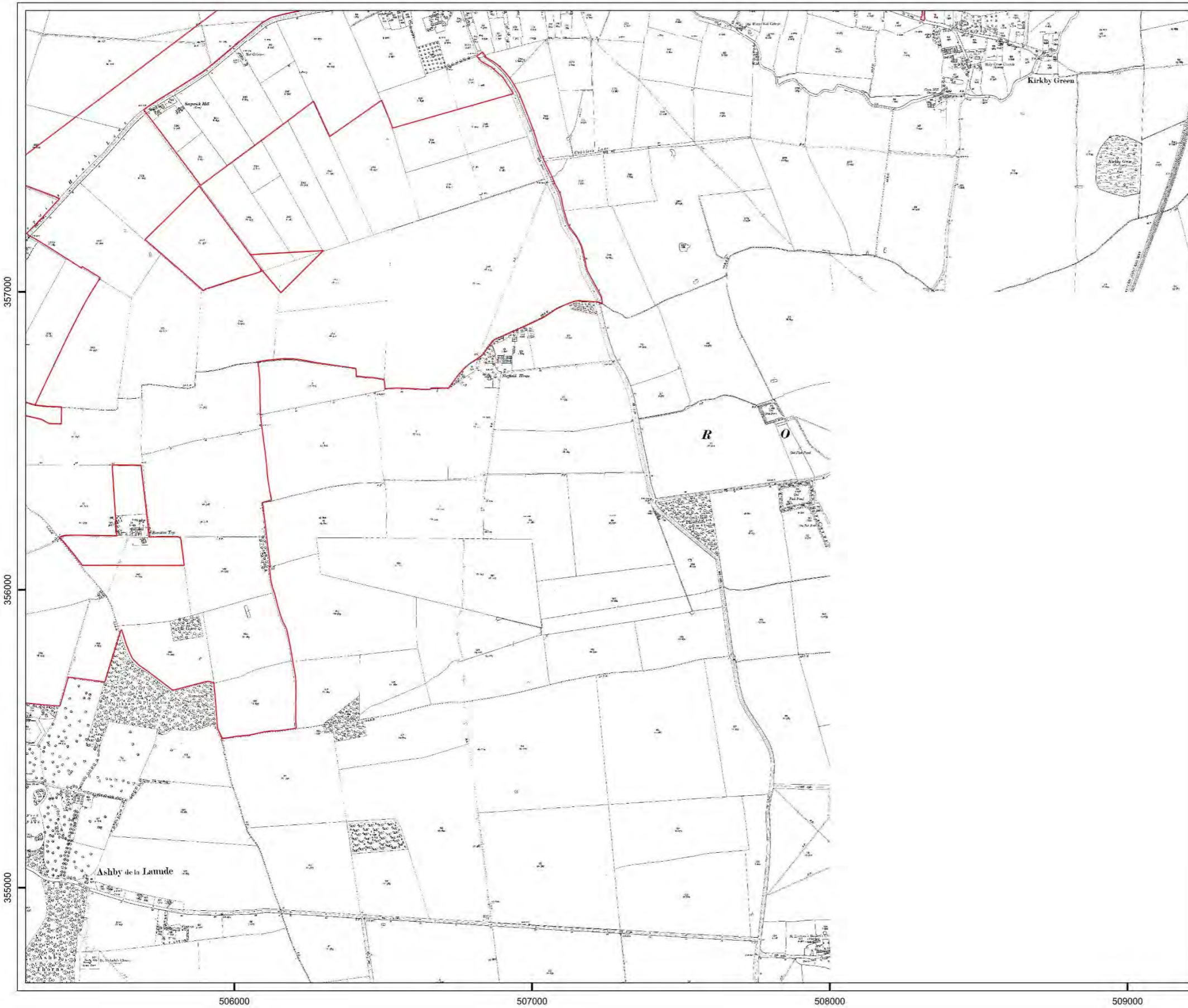
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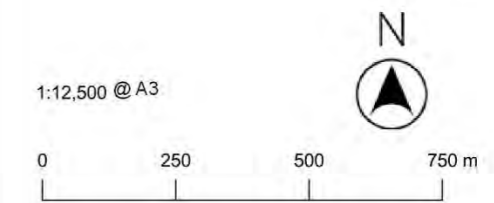
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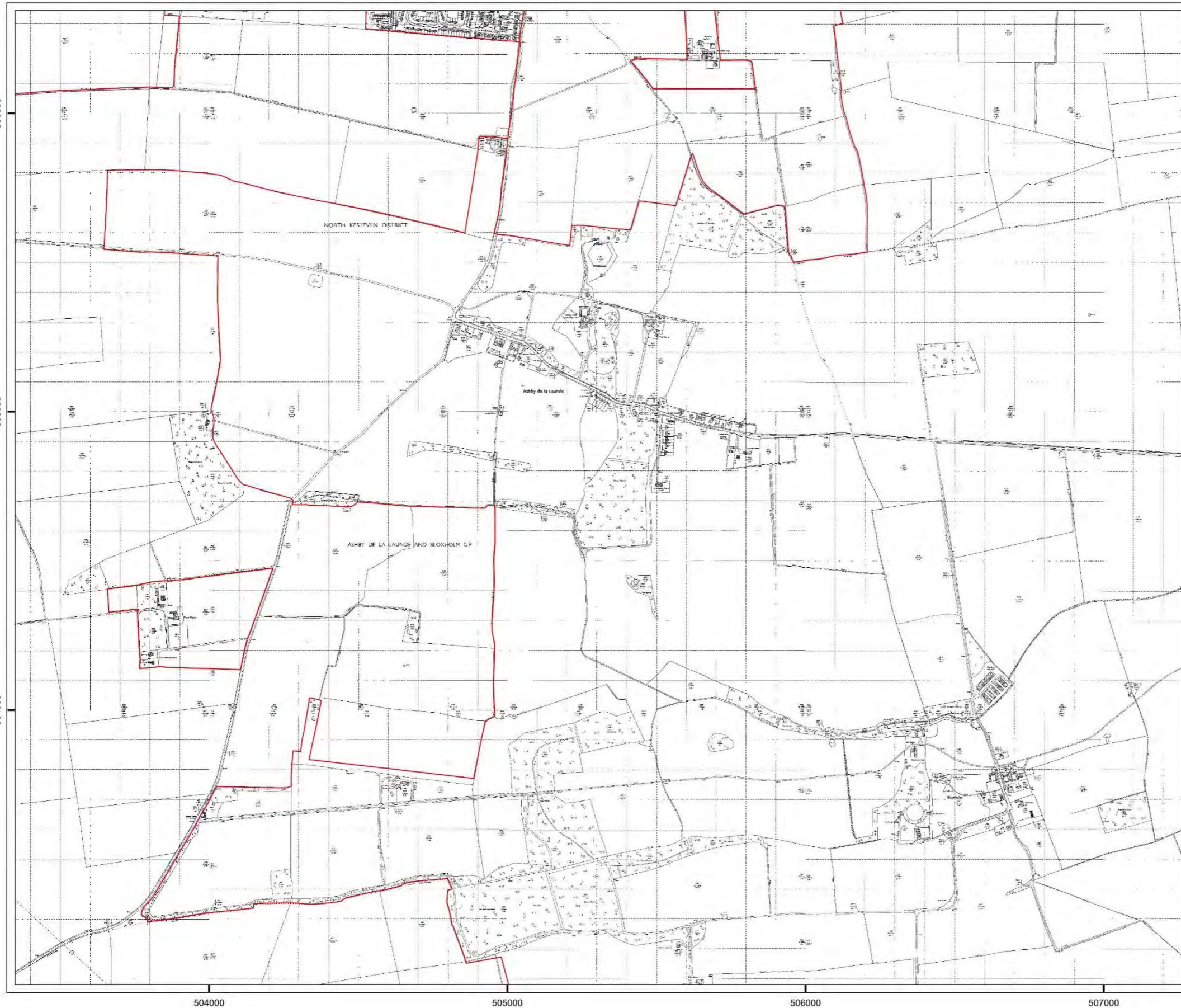
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Annex 10: Historic Mapping 1979 National Grid (1:2,500)



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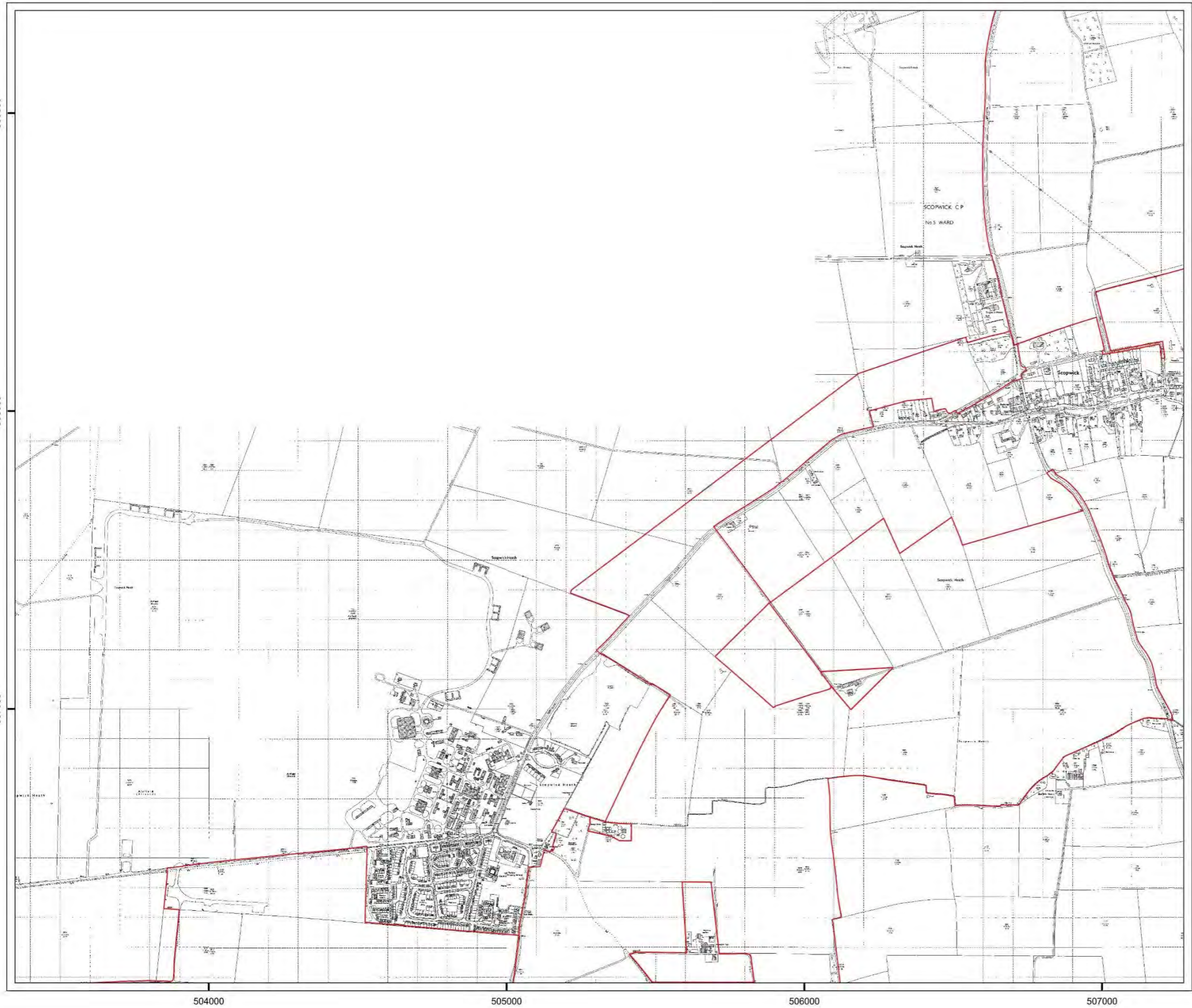
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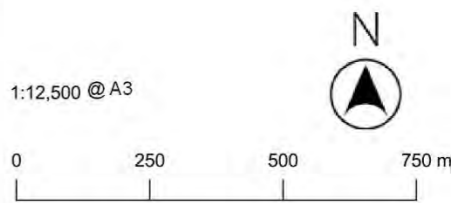
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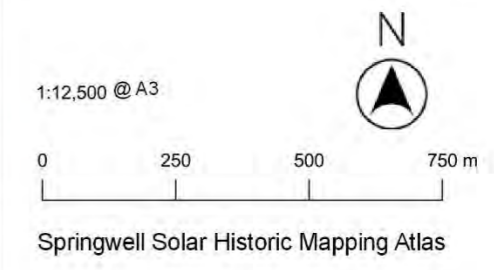
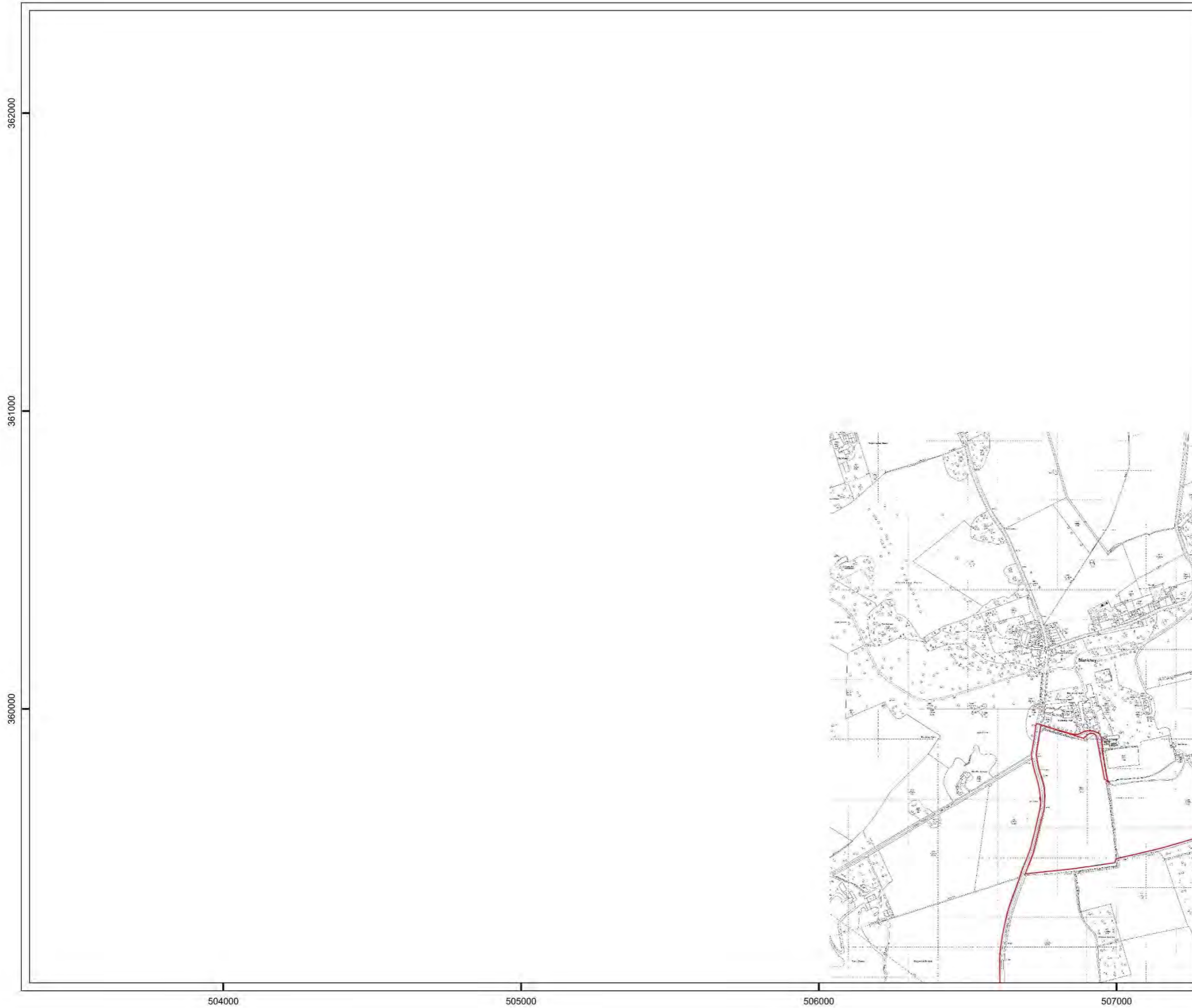
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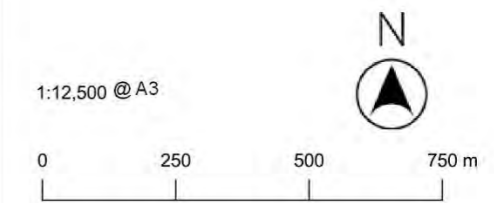




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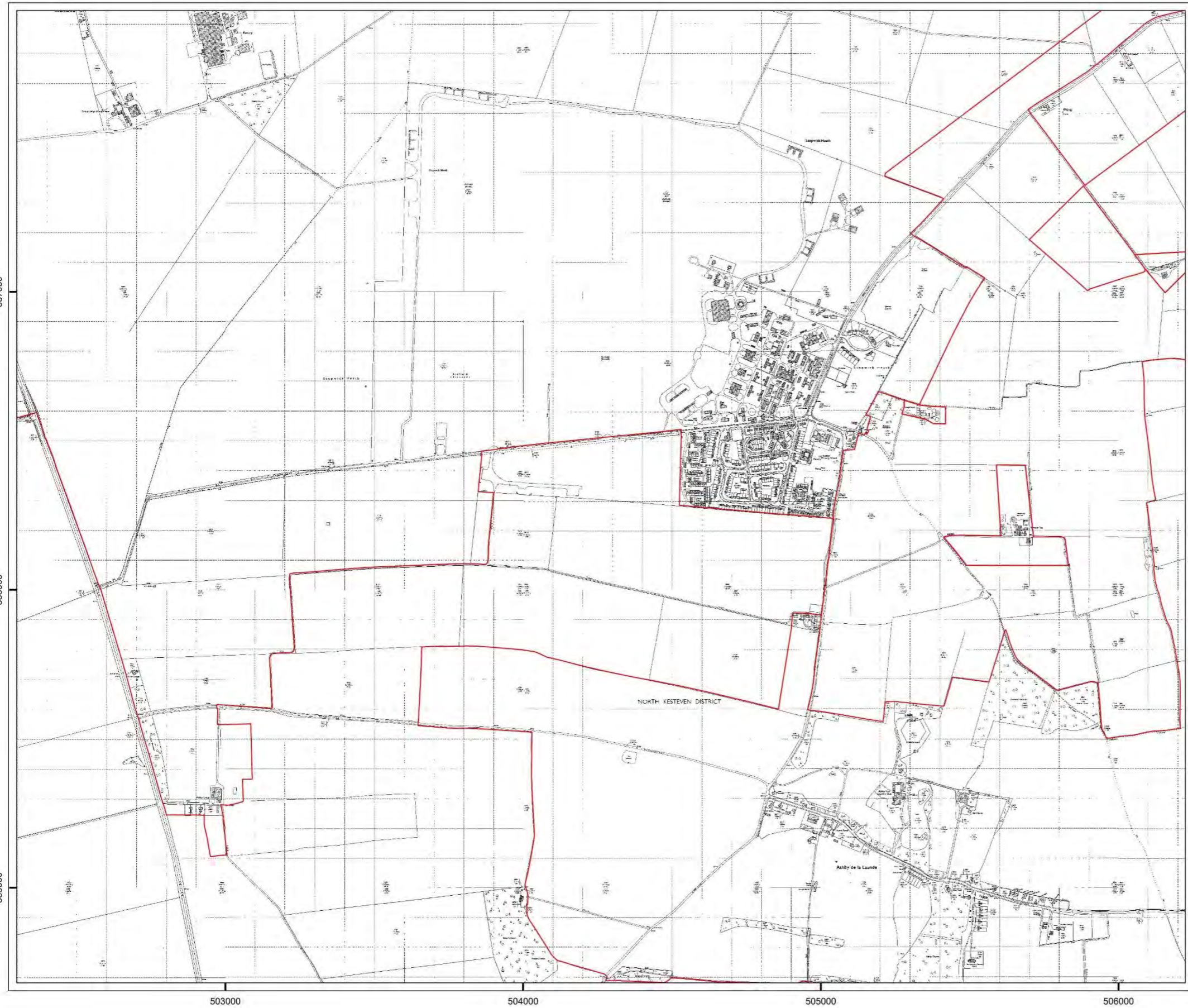
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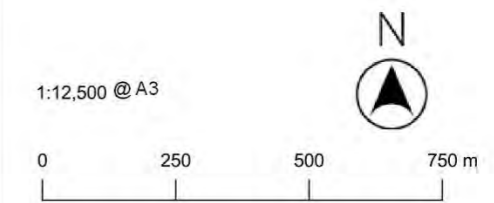
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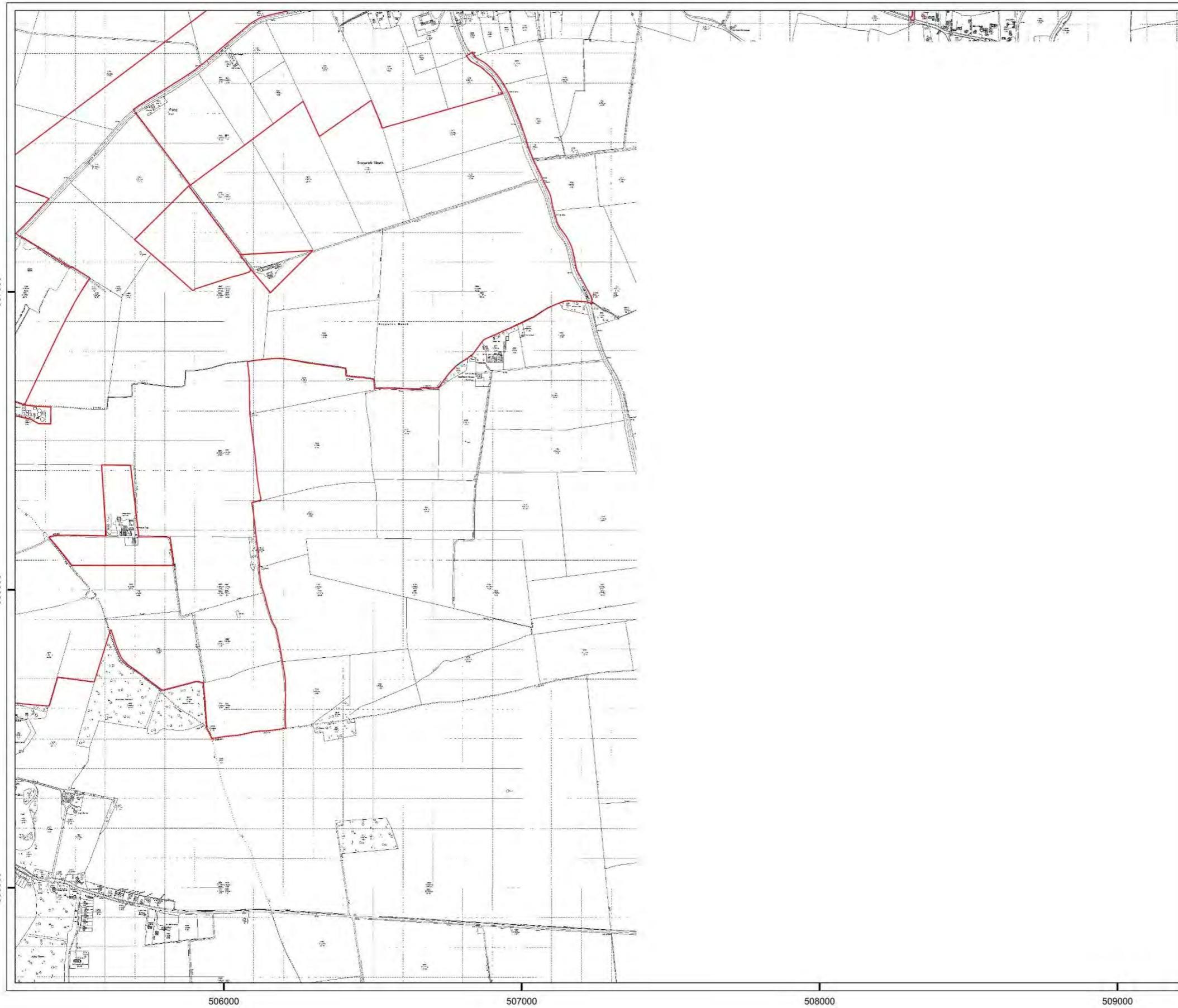
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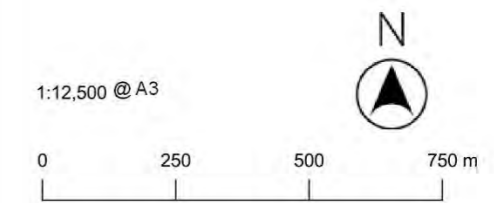
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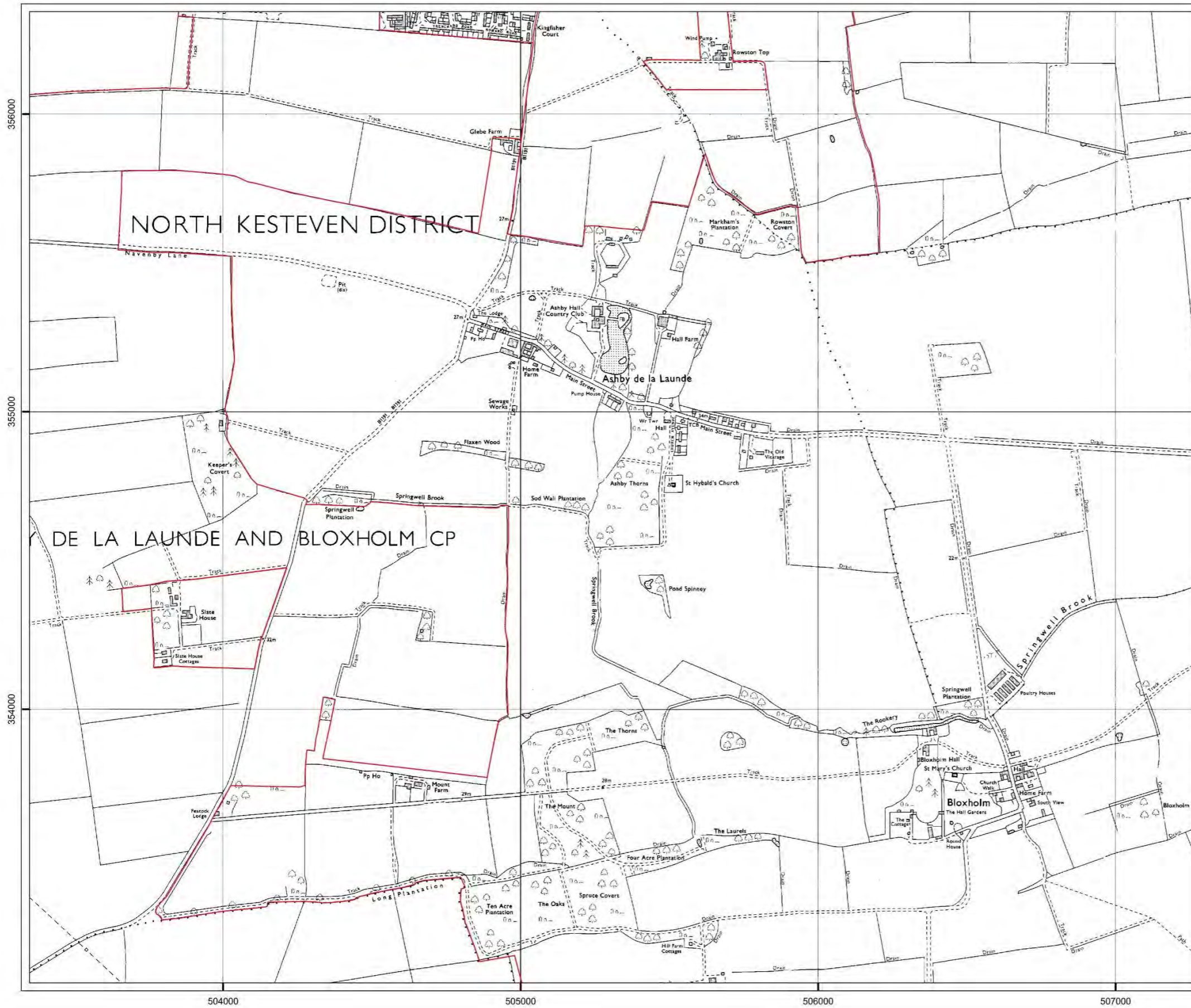
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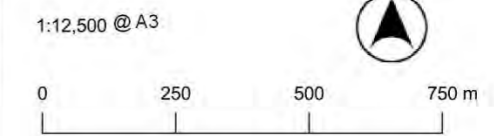
Annex 11: Historic Mapping 1985 National Grid (1:10,000)



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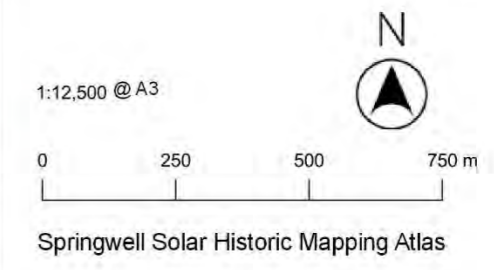
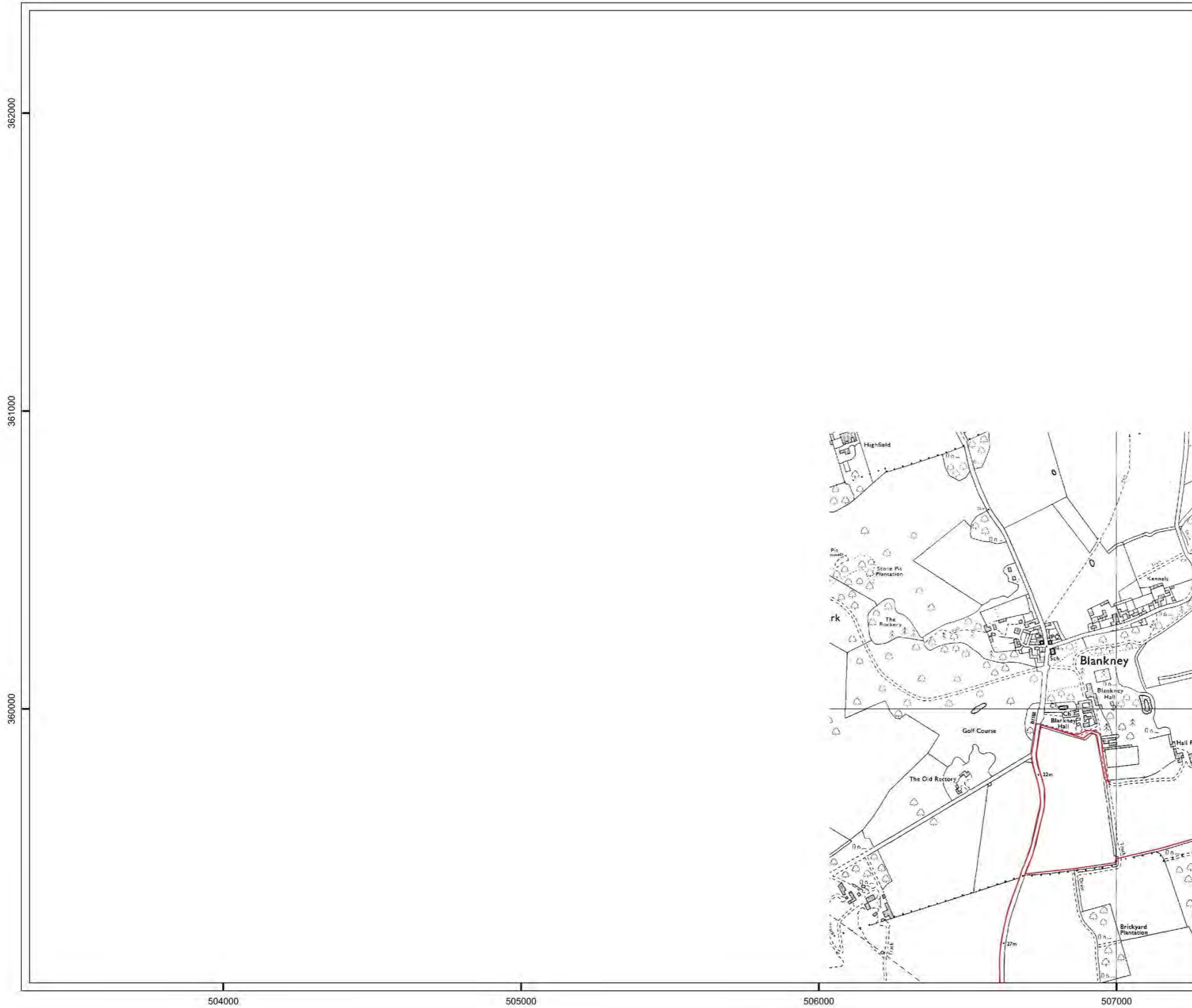


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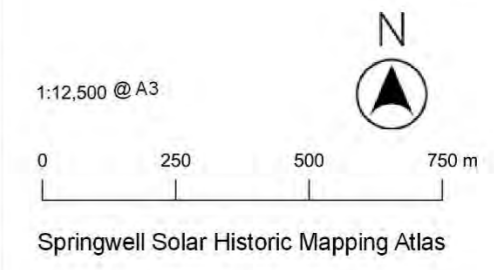
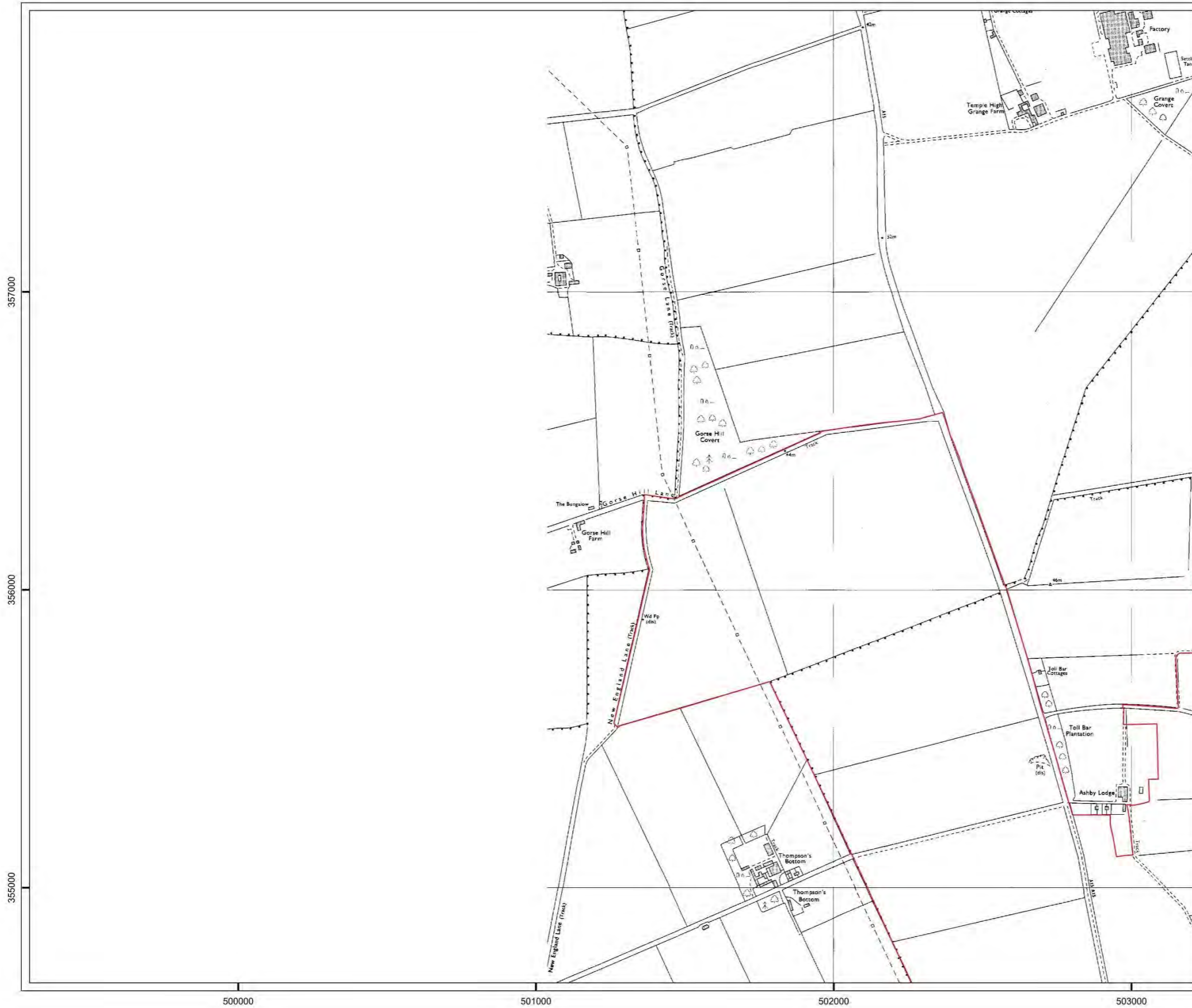


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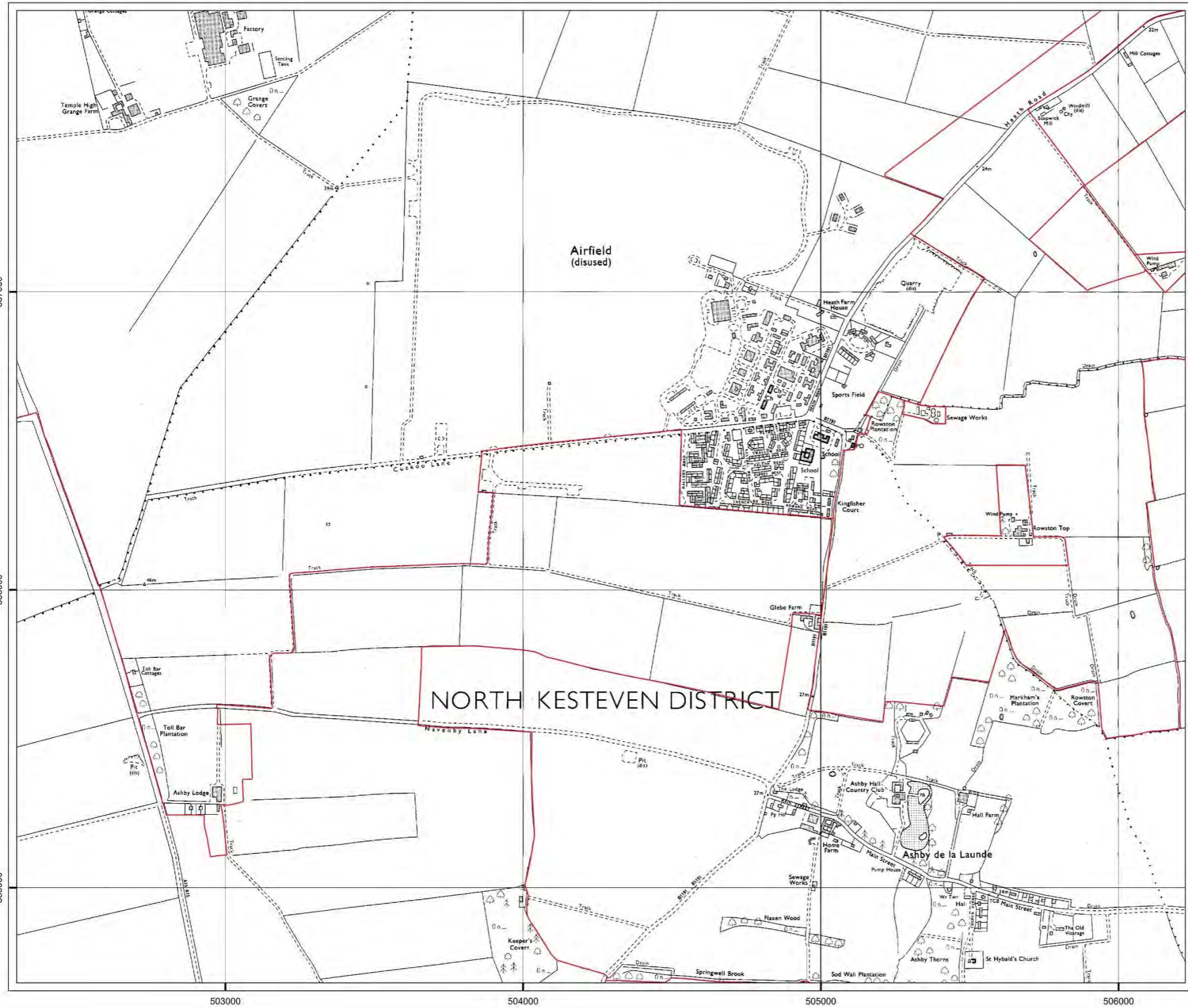


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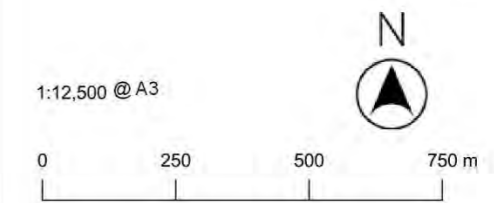
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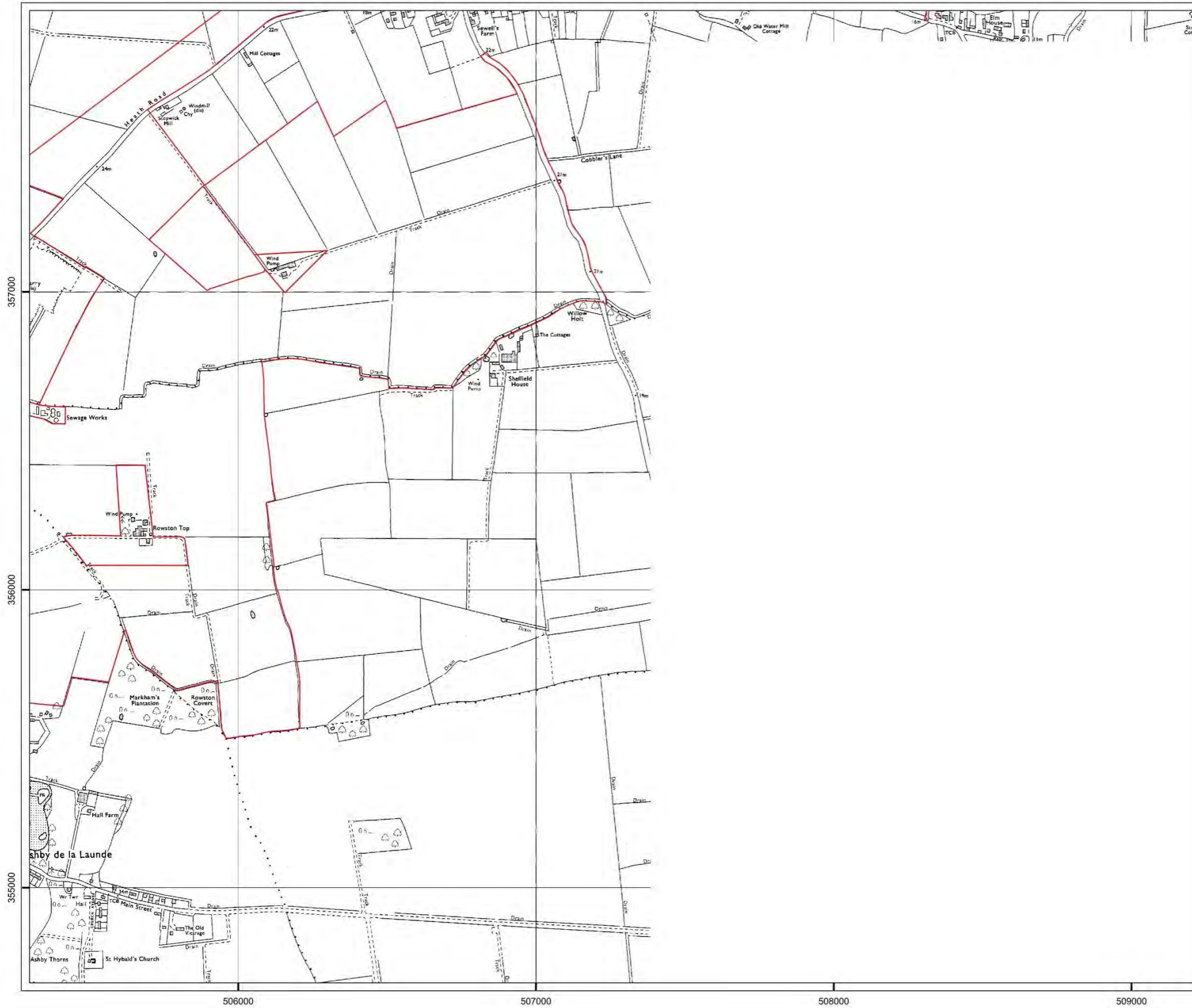
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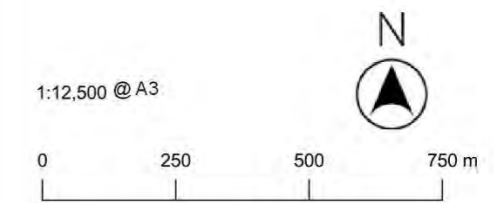
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Appendix 8.2

Aerial Investigation Report



Springwell Solar Farm

Aerial Investigation Report

Springwell Energyfarm Ltd



Table of Contents

- Table of Contents 1**
- Non-technical summary 2**
- 1. Introduction 3**
 - 1.1. Planning Background 3
 - 1.2. Site Description 3
 - 1.3. Geology and geomorphology 6
 - 1.4. Professional standards and acknowledgements 6
- 2. Aims and Objectives 8**
- 3. Methodology 9**
 - 3.1. Terminology – ‘Significance’ and ‘Importance’ 9
 - 3.2. Identification of heritage assets that may be affected 9
 - 3.3. Limitations of baseline data 11
 - 3.4. Impact Assessment 11
- 4. Results 13**
 - 4.1. Archaeological Background 13
 - 4.2. Disturbance 14
 - 4.3. Survey Results 17
- 5. Conclusions 27**
- 6. Glossary 28**
- 7. References 33**
- Appendix 1: Heritage assets discussed in this assessment..... 34**

Non-technical summary

This report is an Aerial Investigation and Mapping report being completed prior to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This is in support of a development consent order (DCO) application for the construction of a 2,121-hectare solar farm. This report determines the location and quantity of below ground archaeological features existing as visible cropmarks or earthworks.

This report has identified six heritage assets, four of which are also recorded by the HER. The two newly identified heritage assets include a potential Bronze Age barrow and an undated square enclosure. It has been noted during this assessment that the extensive ploughing that has occurred within the PDA has limited the number of cropmarks and earthworks visible.

This report has provided an indication of the extent and complexity of the archaeological landscape within the PDA. These results will inform the interpretation of geophysical survey results and the layout of the proposed development.

1. Introduction

1.1. Planning Background

- 1.1.1. This report was commissioned by RSK on behalf of EDF Renewables and presents the results of an Aerial Investigation and Mapping report (AIM) being completed prior to an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This is in support of a development consent order (DCO) application for the construction of a 2,121-hectare solar farm. The area spreads from south of the village of Metheringham, through the village of Scopwick towards the A15 road (see illus. 1).
- 1.1.2. This report will determine the location and quantity of below-ground archaeological features existing as visible cropmarks or as earthworks visible on LiDAR in order to aid the understanding of the potential for unknown heritage assets and the risks involved in the scheme encountering them. Once the AIM report has been completed the extent of potential impacts to the buried archaeological resource will be determined during the detailed assessment and evaluation programme.
- 1.1.3. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Historic England guidance on *Aerial Investigation and Mapping*¹.

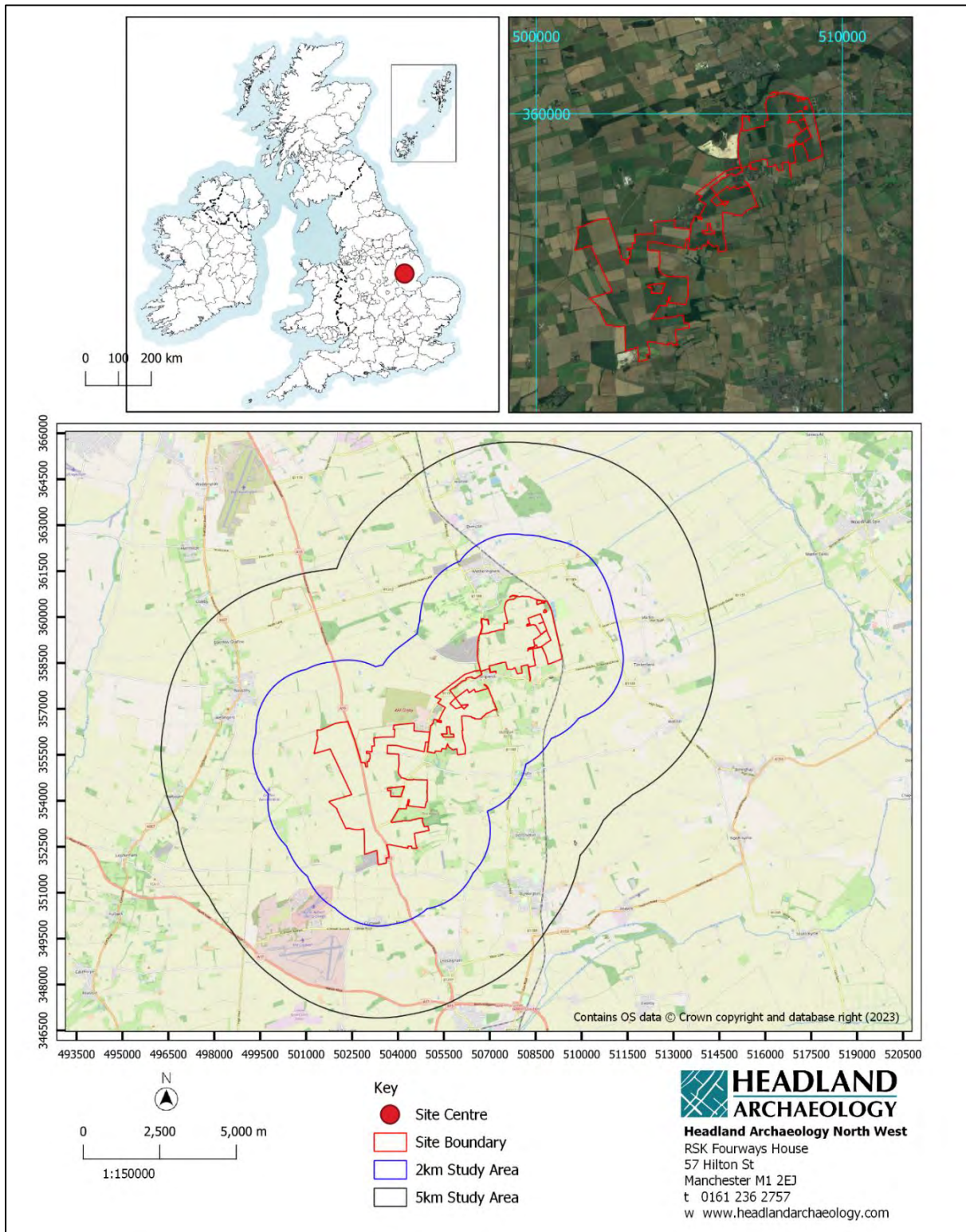
1.2. Site Description

- 1.2.1. The 2,121 ha PDA is located c.1 km to the south of the village of Metheringham in the north and runs south-west to the village of Scopwick and over the A15. In total the PDA measures c.10 km from its north-eastern tip at NGR TF 08641 60671 to the south-western end point at NGR TF 02905 52346. The PDA sits in Lincolnshire, 15 km south of Lincoln (NGR TF 05470 56654), post code LN4 3JE (Illus 1).
- 1.2.2. The PDA is divided into four areas, A1, A2, B and C, all of which are largely made up of agricultural fields. The area is generally flat with a slight incline to the south-west; Area A1 lies 48m above Ordnance datum (AOD), Area A2 lies 42m AOD, Area B lies 21m AOD and Area C lies 19m AOD.
- 1.2.3. Area A1 is bounded to the north, west and south by agricultural fields, to the east it is bounded by the A15 road. To the south-west of the site sits Brauncwell Quarry which is still active.
- 1.2.4. Area A2 is also bounded by agricultural fields to the east, south and north, the north is also bounded by RAF Digby. The west of Area A2 is bounded by the A15 road. Surrounded by Area A2 is the area of Slate House which is not included within the PDA.
- 1.2.5. Area B is bounded on all sides by agricultural fields but encircles the village of Scopwick in the north-western corner, it is to the south of the village of Ashby de la Launde, and to the west of RAF Digby. This area

¹ Historic England, 2019, Historic England Aerial Investigation & Mapping (formerly National Mapping Programme) Standards Technical Review, Research Report Series 46/2019.

also contains the farm of Rowston Top and a water treatment plant which are excluded from the PDA.

- 1.2.6. Area C is also bounded on all sides by agricultural fields but also by the villages of Blankney to the north and Scopwick and Kirkby Green to the south, as well as the Peterborough to Lincoln trainline to the east. There are numerous parts of this area which have been excluded, including woodland and Scopwick Low Field Farm.
- 1.2.7. There are a number of areas of woodland within the PDA along with numerous hedges and field boundaries. There is one watercourse that runs through the PDA in Area B to the water treatment plant. Scopwick Beck is the closest other watercourse that runs c.175m south of Area C.
- 1.2.8. At a wider topographic scale the proposed development site is located on flat ground that is largely of agricultural use with some small villages dotted across the landscape.



Illus 1. Site Location Plan

1.3. Geology and geomorphology

- 1.3.1. The underlying solid geology is recorded by BGS, there are 9 different bedrock geologies listed by BGS within the PDA, these are listed in Table 1 below.

Name of Formation	Description
Oxford Formation	Clay Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Kellaways Formation	Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1 and 163.5 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Cornbrash Formation	Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 168.3 and 163.5 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Blisworth Formation	Clay Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 168.3 and 166.1 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Blisworth Limestone Formation	Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 168.3 and 166.1 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Rutland Formation	Argillaceous rocks with subordinate sandstone and limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 170.3 and 166.1 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member	Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 170.3 and 168.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member	Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 170.3 and 168.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period.
Rutland Formation	Limestone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 170.3 and 166.1 million years ago during the Jurassic period.

- 1.3.2. Superficial deposits are recorded in the south-western corner of the PDA. These are listed as Sleaford Sand and Gravel – sand and gravel and Head – clay, silt, sand and gravel. Both are sedimentary superficial deposit formed up to 2.588 million years ago during the Quaternary period.
- 1.3.3. There are 13 boreholes recorded by the BGS within or in close proximity to the PDA. 12 of these have publicly accessible records which show a stratigraphy of soil and gravel overlaying blue rock and limestone in places.

1.4. Professional standards and acknowledgements

- 1.4.1. Headland Archaeology (UK) is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), an audited status which confirms that all work is carried out in accordance with the highest standards of the profession.
- 1.4.2. Headland Archaeology (UK), as part of the RSK Group, is recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) under their ‘Historic Environment Service Provider Recognition’ scheme. This quality assurance standard acknowledges that RSK works to the conservation standards of the IHBC, the UK’s lead body for built and historic environment practitioners and specialists.

- 1.4.3. Headland Archaeology (UK) operates a quality management system to help ensure all projects are managed in a professional and transparent manner, which enables it to qualify for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 45001 (health and safety management) and ISO 14001 (environmental management).
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2. Aims and Objectives

- 2.1.1. The aims of this aerial investigation report are to identify, map, record and interpret the form and extent of archaeological features visible as cropmarks, soil marks or earthworks in order to inform the assessment of the historic environment.
- 2.1.2. The objectives are therefore to:
- Collate all available written, graphic, photographic and electronic information relevant to this report;
 - Accurately rectify relevant aerial photographs and georeference them;
 - Transcribe archaeological features from georeferenced aerial sources and LiDAR;
 - Describe the nature and extent of visible archaeological features;

3. Methodology

3.1. Terminology – ‘Significance’ and ‘Importance’

- 3.1.1. Heritage assets are assessed in this report in terms of their significance and importance, following the requirement in NPPF paragraph 194 and HEAN12, and taking account of Historic England’s guidance in Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (GPA2²).
- 3.1.2. Impact assessment is concerned with effects on significance, the value or interest that applies to all heritage assets and relating to the ways in which the historic environment is valued both by specialists and the public.
- 3.1.3. The significance of a heritage asset will derive from factors including fabric, setting, rarity, completeness, historic and cultural associations, community, research and place-making potential. Significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in HEAN12³ (i.e. in archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic terms), which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations, but may also be applied more generally in identifying the ‘special characteristics’ of a heritage asset, which contribute to its significance and should be protected, conserved and enhanced according to the NPPF.
- 3.1.4. This use of the word ‘significance’, referring to the range of values or interest attached to an asset, should not be confused with the unrelated usage in EIA where the ‘significance of an effect’ reflects the weight that should be attached to it in a planning decision.
- 3.1.5. Relative importance of each identified heritage asset potentially affected by the proposed development has been determined to provide a framework for comparison between different heritage assets and to inform subsequent stages of archaeological assessment and the development of any appropriate mitigation which may be required (See Table 2 below).
- 3.1.6. For further terminology and definitions, see Glossary at the end of the report.

3.2. Identification of heritage assets that may be affected

Data sources

- 3.2.1. The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources. The following sources of information were referred to:
 - Designation data from the National Heritage List for England, downloaded from the Historic England website⁴ on 08.03.2023 and

descriptions of designated heritage assets viewed on the Historic England website;

- Historic England research records, viewed through the Heritage Gateway website⁵;
 - Aerial photographs in the Historic England Archive and other collections;
 - National Mapping Programme;
 - Archaeological records and aerial photographs held by Lincolnshire HER;
 - Historic maps and plans held in the Lincolnshire archive;
 - Environment Agency Lidar data⁶;
 - Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey⁷;
 - Relevant internet sources;
 - Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports.
- 3.2.2. Any heritage assets newly identified as a result of this investigation are shown in Illus. 2 and are detailed in the gazetteer at the end of the report.
- 3.2.3. Heritage assets recorded by the HER and NHLE within the Proposed Development Area are shown and detailed in descriptions compiled within the Desk Based Assessment⁸.
- 3.2.4. Designated heritage assets are referenced in this report by National Heritage List for England list entry number. Non-designated assets are referenced by HER Preferred Reference or the National Record of the Historic Environment reference. Any newly discovered assets are assigned a number prefixed HA for Heritage Asset. A single asset number can refer to a group of related features, which may be recorded separately in the HER and other data sources.

Lidar

- 3.2.5. Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) is an airborne mapping technique, which uses a laser to measure the distance between the aircraft and the ground. Up to 500,000 measurements per second are made of the ground, allowing highly detailed terrain models to be generated in which it is possible to identify shallow or otherwise imperceptible topographic features.
- 3.2.6. A Composite Digital Terrain Model (DTM) has been produced by removing objects from the Digital Surface Model (DSM) which is available at 1m resolution for the Site. Composite data breaks down by spatial resolution i.e. 2m, 1m, 50cm and 25cm and is made up from a

combination of the full EA dataset which has been merged and re-sampled to give the best possible coverage. This means that a 1m resolution tile may contain decimated 50cm data as well as native captured 1m data. It is not possible using only the composite to know which part of a given tile was surveyed at which resolution.

- 3.2.7. Analysis was undertaken by a professional archaeologist using QGIS imaging and geo-referencing/mapping software.

3.3. Limitations of baseline data

Data Sources

- 3.3.1. Information held by public data sources is generally considered to be reliable; however, the following general points are noted:
- HER records can be limited because opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery depend on the situation of commercial development and occasional research projects, rather than the result of a more structured research framework. A lack of data within the HER records does not necessarily equal an absence of archaeology;
 - Where archaeological sites have been identified solely from aerial imagery without confirmation from archaeological excavation or supporting evidence in the form of find-spots for example, it is possible the interpretation may be revised in the light of further investigation.
 - The significance of sites can be difficult to identify from HER records, depending on the accuracy and reliability of the original source; and
 - There can often be a lack of dating evidence for archaeological sites.

3.4. Impact Assessment

Assessment of importance

- 3.4.1. The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of non-designated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 2). Historic England guidance also refers to an asset's 'level of significance' (GPA2⁹, paragraph 10), which in this usage has the same meaning as importance.
- 3.4.2. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its significance may be said to have negligible importance. It is the role of the professional judgements made by the assessor to identify any historic remains within the PDA that are considered to be of negligible importance, to justify no further works.

Importance of the asset	Criteria
Very High (International)	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance, that contribute to international research objectives

High (National)	Grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Battlefields, Grade I and II* Listed Buildings, and undesignated heritage assets of equivalent importance that contribute to national research objectives. Also Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens and Grade II Listed Buildings which have particular characteristics that merit a high level of importance.
Medium (National or Regional)	Conservation Areas, Grade II Registered Parks and Gardens, Grade II Listed Buildings except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, heritage assets on local lists and undesignated assets that contribute to Regional research objectives
Low (Local)	Locally listed heritage assets, except where their particular characteristics merit a higher level of importance, undesignated heritage assets of Local importance, including assets that may already be partially damaged
Negligible	Identified historic remains of no importance in planning considerations, or heritage assets and findspots that have already been removed or destroyed (i.e. 'site of')
Unknown / Uncertain	Heritage assets for which a level of importance cannot be defined on current information

3.4.3. The importance of heritage assets identified during this report is summarised within the survey results.

Potential for unknown heritage assets

3.4.4. Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based assessment. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within the Proposed Development Area is referred to as archaeological potential. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the Lincolnshire HER;
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records;
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains;
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or quarrying; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features.

4. Results

4.1. Archaeological Background

- 4.1.1. An archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) has been prepared separately to this report which fully details the archaeological and historical background of the site. This DBA has been used to summarise the salient elements of the archaeological background of the site.
- 4.1.2. There are 36 HER records of Prehistoric date within the site boundary, the majority of which are cropmarks recorded during the National Mapping Programme. There is little evidence for activity within the Red Line Boundary (RLB) and surrounding area before the late Neolithic, the majority of evidence dates to the Bronze Age. There are nine HER records of Bronze Age date within the site boundary, six of these are barrows, the remaining three are findspots including the location of a cremation.
- 4.1.3. Within the area surrounding the PDA there are considerable number of Bronze Age barrows also identified from aerial photography. It is clear that the PDA formed part of a Bronze Age funerary landscape and was most likely also subject to some level of occupation activity during this period. There are numerous HER records of generic Prehistoric date which form cropmarks of enclosures, settlements and agricultural features all recorded by the National Mapping Programme. It is probable that these recorded HER assets are of Bronze Age or later date as the datable evidence here shows the increase of activity during this period. There is evidence that this occupation and activity continued into the Iron Age with one HER asset recorded within the PDA (MLI81846), an area of enclosures and quarrying activity in the south of Area A1, and five further assets in the surrounding area.
- 4.1.4. The DBA concludes that there is low to negligible potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of early Prehistoric date within the PDA and that there is medium potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of Bronze Age to Iron Age date to survive here.
- 4.1.5. Activity within the PDA and surrounding area continued into the Roman period, centred around the two Roman roads that run north-south through the PDA (MLI60813; MLI86228). The area surrounding the PDA shows a wealthy rural Roman landscape with a number of villas recorded alongside Roman settlements that show evidence for agricultural processing. The desk based assessment concludes that there is medium to low potential for Roman remains to survive within the PDA.
- 4.1.6. There is limited archaeological evidence for early medieval activity within the PDA. A number of the surrounding settlements are recorded within the Domesday Book and likely originated in the early medieval period, but the only archaeological evidence of activity during this period are the Scheduled Medieval Villages of Brauncwell (NHLE1018397), which sits just within the southern area of the PDA, and Dunsby (NHLE1018395). While there is evidence for activity at these sites during the early medieval period, neither of them prospered until the 12th and 13th centuries. There

is considered to be low potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of early medieval date to survive within the PDA.

- 4.1.7. The evidence recorded by the HER and NHLE shows the medieval period as one of growth within the villages surrounding the PDA with sporadic agricultural activity surviving within the surrounding area. There are 11 heritage assets recorded by the HER within the PDA of medieval date, three are findspots and have been removed, six are records of cropmark evidence for agricultural activity including ridge and furrow, one is evidence of a medieval parish boundary, and one is part of the Ashby de la Launde settlement boundary. The distribution of this evidence suggests that the parts of the PDA closest to settlement activity were used for agriculture. The DBA concludes that there is low potential for previously unknown archaeological remains to survive within the PDA.
- 4.1.8. The desk based assessment concludes that the PDA and its surroundings were farmed intensively during the post-medieval period. This is most notably seen in this historic map regression which shows the PDA as a mixture of arable fields, pasture and meadow from the 19th century. There are 23 heritage assets recorded by the HER within the PDA of post-medieval date. These show that the PDA was used for extraction as well as agriculture during this period, there are 11 heritage assets relating to extraction recorded. The remaining heritage assets form farmhouses as well as assets relating to the manor at Brauncewell and the park at Blankney. It is assessed that there is medium to high potential for previously unknown archaeological remains of post-medieval date to survive within the PDA.
- 4.1.9. Evidence of the modern period is represented within the PDA as WWI and WWII remains, notably concentrated around the RAF Digby (MLI60621) area. Notably, in Area C there are two HER records relating to the Avro Lancaster Aircraft Crash Site (MLI125416) and Hawker Hurricane Aircraft Crash Site (MLI125417). There is considered to be medium potential for WWI and WWII remains to survive around the RAF Digby area, elsewhere there is considered to be low potential.

4.2. Disturbance

- 4.2.1. The PDA has been intensively ploughed since the post-medieval period which has caused extensive disturbance across the site. Many of the cropmarks identified as part of the National Mapping Programme are no longer visible on LiDAR or aerial photography, likely as a result of the use of the area for agriculture.

HA Identified Assets within Area A



Illus 2. HA Identified Assets within Area A

HA Identified Assets within Area C

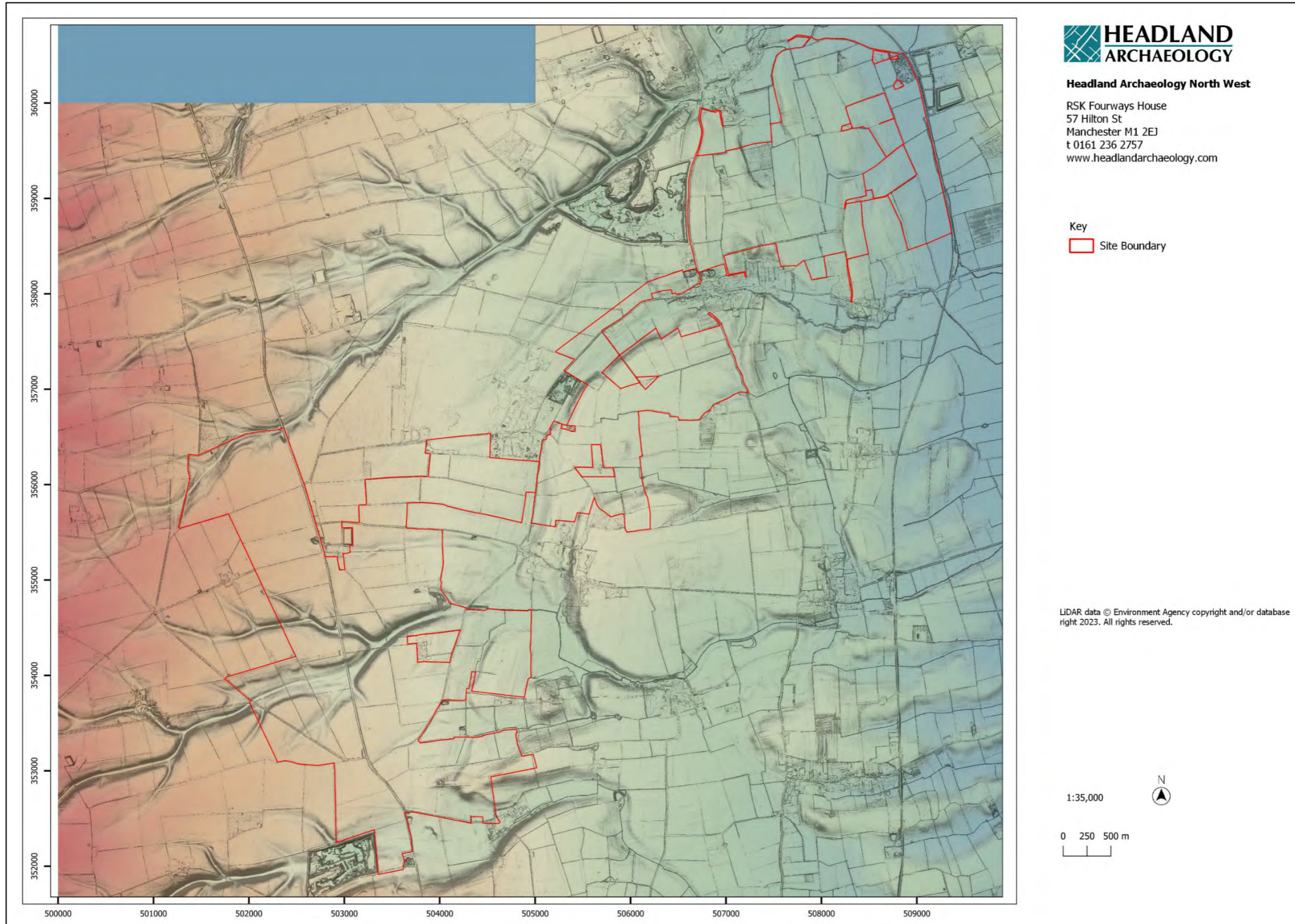


Illus 3. HA Identified Assets in Area C

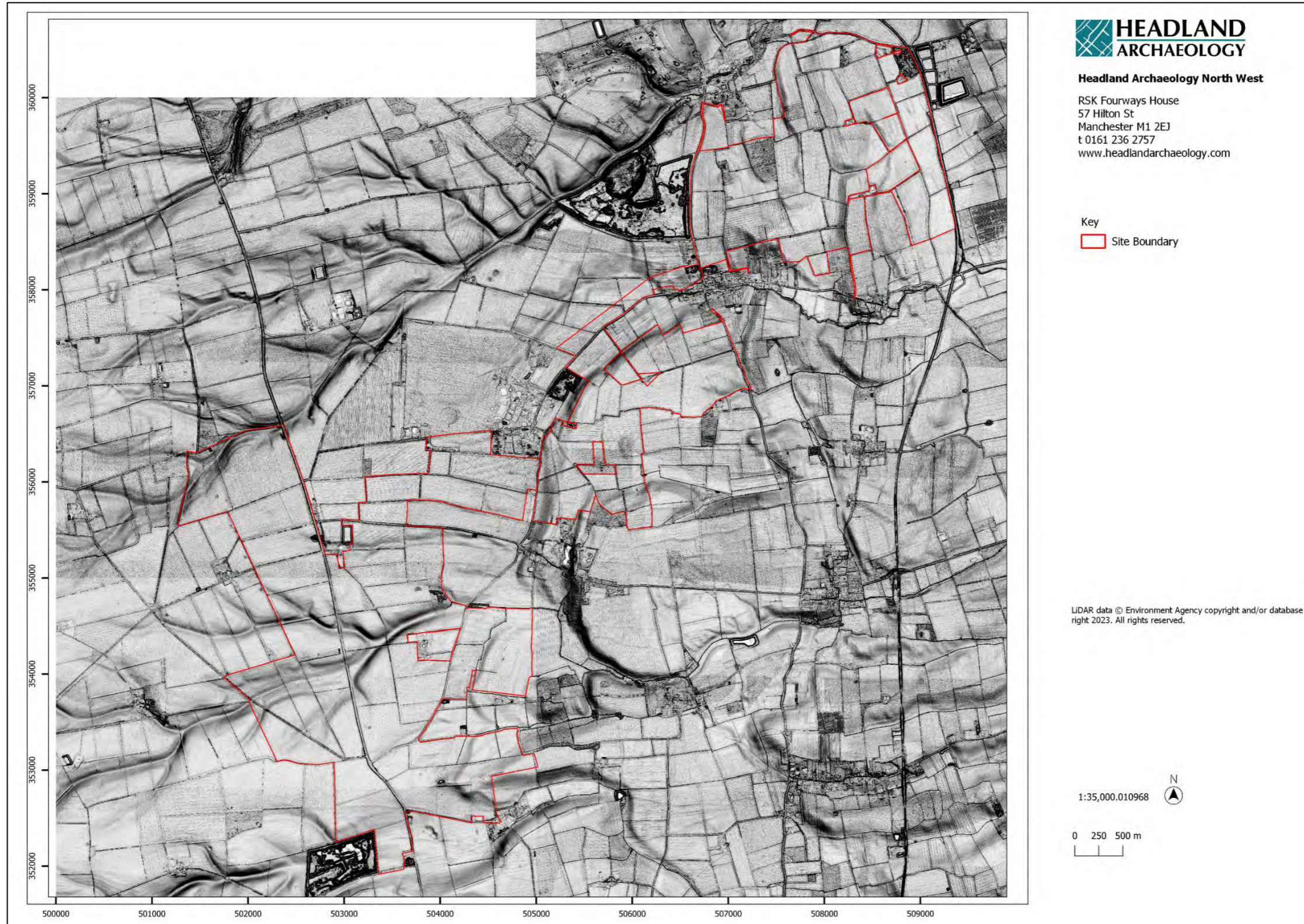
4.3. Survey Results

- 4.3.1. The extensive ploughing in the area has reduced the amount of heritage assets visible on LiDAR, modern satellite and historic aerial photography. Six heritage assets have been identified as part of this AIM report, four of which are also recorded by the HER but these digitisations do not accurately represent the shape and boundaries of these assets. Due to the limited number of heritage assets identified they will be addressed individually within this section. These heritage assets are shown in illustrations 2 and 3 above.
- 4.3.2. Alongside the six identified heritage assets the LiDAR analysis shows evidence across the area of the PDA of river channels that were once spread over this landscape. This can be seen in illustrations 4 to 6 below.

LiDAR Imagery



Illus 4. LiDAR Illustration with hillshade and slope rendering



Illus 5. LiDAR Illustration with Anisotropic Sky-View Factor rendering



Illus 6. LiDAR Illustration with Openness - Positive rendering

HA1 – Circular Features

- 4.3.3. This feature was identified initially from modern satellite imagery as a circular feature, c.24 m in diameter, as can be seen on illustration 7. The feature is also visible on historic aerial photography dating to 1976, as can be seen on illustration 8. However, the feature is not visible on LiDAR imagery.



Illus 7. Modern Satellite Photography showing HA1



Illus 8. Historic Aerial Photography (480) showing HA1 in the bottom left corner

- 4.3.4. It is thought that this feature is the cropmark of a barrow. Given the other evidence within the PDA and the surrounding area it is most likely that this cropmark represents a funerary barrow of Bronze Age date. As this feature is still visible on modern satellite imagery it is considered that there is medium potential for the feature to still survive below ground.
- 4.3.5. If remnants of this potential Bronze Age barrow do survive below ground, they would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. Due to the commonality of such assets in this area and the likelihood of damage from ploughing this feature would be of low (local) importance.

HA2 – Enclosure

- 4.3.6. This feature has been identified from historic aerial photography and can be seen in illustration 9. This feature presents as a hexagonal enclosure as is the later version of HA4. The HER record MLI83188 sits within the same area as this feature but the polygon does not represent the actual shape presented within the historic aerial photography.



Illus 9. Historic Aerial Photograph (458) showing HA2 and HA3 in the top centre

- 4.3.7. The feature is recorded by the HER as Prehistoric in date. The wealth of evidence for Prehistoric cropmarks within the PDA and the surrounding area supports this date. As this feature is no longer visible on satellite or LiDAR imagery it is considered that there is medium potential for this feature to survive below ground.
- 4.3.8. If remnants of this enclosure do survive, they would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. It is most likely that this feature would be of low (local) importance due to the nature of the asset and the probability that it has had some level of disturbance as a result of ploughing.

HA3 – Enclosure

- 4.3.9. This heritage asset has been identified from historic aerial photography and is an earlier version of the hexagonal enclosure recorded in HA2 and can be seen in illustration 9 above. As this feature is no longer visible on satellite or LiDAR imagery it is considered that there is medium potential for this feature to survive below ground.
- 4.3.10. If remnants of this enclosure do survive, they would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. It is most likely that this feature would be of low (local) importance due to the nature of the asset

and the probability that it has had some level of disturbance as a result of ploughing.

HA4 – Mound Feature

4.3.11. This feature is visible as a small mound and has been digitised from the LiDAR imagery, as can be seen in illustrations 10 and 11. It is considered that this feature is most likely a barrow of Bronze Age date due to the other evidence within the PDA and surrounding area.



Illus 10. LiDAR across Area A rendered with hillshade and slope



Illus 11. Close up of HA4 rendered with hillshade and slope

- 4.3.12. It is unknown as to whether this feature is visible on site, but it is considered that there is low to medium potential that it still survives above ground, although its height may be limited. There is thought to be high potential that remnants of this asset survive below ground.
- 4.3.13. If these remains do survive, they would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest. It is considered that this feature would be of low (local) importance due to the commonality of similar features within the landscape.

HA5 – Square Enclosure

- 4.3.14. This feature presents as a square enclosure visible on aerial photography taken in 2011 (see illus. 12), however it is no longer visible on satellite imagery on LiDAR. This enclosure sits just south of another cropmark (HA6) which appears to be a boundary ditch. It is unknown whether the two are linked or to what period they may date. Both appear to be cut through by modern drainage features visible on illus 12.



Illus 12. Aerial Photograph (28158_006) showing HA5 and 6

- 4.3.15. As this feature is not visible on modern satellite imagery it is unlikely that any evidence exists above ground. However, there is considered to be medium potential that this feature survives below ground, although it may have been damaged as a result of ploughing and drainage.
- 4.3.16. If these remains do survive, they would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest and would be of low (local) importance).

HA6 – Boundary Ditch

- 4.3.17. This feature sits just north of HA5 and has been identified as a boundary ditch. It has been identified from aerial photography taken in 2011 (see illus. 12 above), however it is no longer visible on satellite imagery on LiDAR. It is possible that this heritage asset has already been recorded by the HER (MLI87449) as a potential undated cropmark boundary ditch. However, the digitisation within the HER does not accurately represent the shape or size of this feature so it has been replicated here.
- 4.3.18. As this feature is not visible on modern satellite imagery it is unlikely that any evidence exists above ground. However, there is considered to be medium potential that this feature survives below ground, although it may have been damaged as a result of ploughing.
- 4.3.19. If these remains do survive, they would be of heritage significance due to their archaeological interest and would be of low (local) importance).

5. Conclusions

- 5.1.1. The results of this aerial investigation and mapping report provides an accurate location for the known below-ground features visible as cropmarks and above-ground remains visible as earthworks.
- 5.1.2. This work allowed several sites already recorded by the HER to be accurately mapped for the first time allowing a better understanding of the landscape of the PDA. Two new features were recorded for the first time, an undated square enclosure in Area C and a potential Bronze Age barrow in Area A2. The undated square enclosure was identified as a cropmark from aerial photograph and the barrow as an earthwork during LiDAR analysis.
- 5.1.3. The extensive ploughing that has occurred within the PDA has limited the number of cropmarks and earthworks visible. There are a significant amount of assets that were identified by similar means used within this report as part of the NMP that are no longer visible. This is most likely a result of the agricultural activities within the PDA.
- 5.1.4. The results of this aerial investigation and mapping represent only a fraction of the archaeological features present. The absence of more cropmarks and earthworks across the area is not an indication of a lack of archaeological remains, but rather a result of the agricultural use of this area.
- 5.1.5. This report has provided an indication of the extent and complexity of the archaeological landscape within the PDA. The results will inform the interpretation of geophysical survey results and the layout of the proposed development. Together with the DBA and geophysical survey the results will also inform the scope of further investigation and mitigation proposals as necessary for the EIA.

6. Glossary

Definitions

Term	Definition
Curator	Archaeological advisor working to a statutory organisation controlling consents, such as the local planning authority, national heritage body or other government body.
Designated Heritage Asset	Assets registered on the National Heritage List for England. These may be protected by primary legislation (e.g. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments) or have a non-statutory designation (e.g. World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, registered parks and gardens, designated wrecks)
Heritage Asset NPPF (Annex 2)	<p>“A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest.”</p> <p>Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in Historic Environment Records, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.</p> <p>Information contained in HERs and SMRs is not definitive, since they may include features which, for instance, have been entirely removed, or are of uncertain location, dubious identification, or negligible importance. The identification of undesignated heritage assets is therefore to some extent a matter of professional judgement.</p> <p>Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another.</p>
Listed Building	A building or structure which is considered to be of ‘special architectural or historic interest’
Non-Designated Heritage Asset	Assets identified by the local planning authority or national registers for the historic environment which have no formal designation but are considered to have a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. These can include locally listed buildings, information on sites held by the relevant Historic Environment Record and National Record of the Historic Environment
Archaeological Site (also ‘Monuments’)	Heritage assets which may consist of surface and/or sub-surface remains, features, deposits and/or material relating to past human activity with a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
Significance: NPPF	“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”
Significance: GAPN 2	“The significance of a heritage asset is the sum of its archaeological, architectural, historic, and artistic interest. A variety of terms are used in designation criteria (for example, outstanding universal value for World Heritage Sites, national importance for scheduled monuments and special

	interest for listed buildings and conservation areas), but all of these refer to a heritage asset's significance."
Significance: NPPF (PPG para 6) and Historic England guidance Statement of Heritage Significance: Analysing Significance in Heritage Assets (2019, HEAN 12)	<p>Cultural values in the historic environment that people want to enjoy and sustain for the benefit of present and future generations.</p> <p>Archaeological - There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point;</p> <p>Architectural - These are interests in the design and general aesthetics of a place. They can arise from conscious design or fortuitously from the way the heritage asset has evolved. More specifically, architectural interest is an interest in the art or science of the design, construction, craftsmanship and decoration of buildings and structures of all types;</p> <p>Artistic - Artistic interest is an interest in other human creative skills, like sculpture;</p> <p>Historic - 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.</p>
Setting: NPPF	"The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate the significance or may be neutral" (an extended consideration of Setting is contained in GAPN 3)

Terms

Term	Definition
Artefact	An item of archaeological interest
Baseline	'Baseline conditions' are the environmental conditions in existence just before the occurrence of an impact – i.e. they are the conditions that would be affected.
Bronze Age	The period of human activity between 2,500 BCE and 700 BCE
Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)	A plan prepared by a contractor before the start of construction work, detailing 'environmental aspects' that may be affected by the construction work and management methods to prevent any such effects. The CEMP would include methods and site management practices to be applied to prevent generation of nuisance dust, accidental pollution events and a range of other potential sources of accidental damage to the environment, and response and reporting procedures to minimise the damage in the event of a pollution incident.
Construction activity	Vegetation removal, topsoil stripping, temporary storage of materials, ground excavation and remodelling, bare earth, movement of construction vehicles and tall features such as cranes and other construction plant.
Desk study	A collation and review of relevant existing information available from published, archival or online sources, including for instance geological and hydrogeological mapping, historical maps, environmental records etc.,

	allowing an assessment of risks to the human and environmental receptors to be undertaken.
Earthworks	The moving of soil or rock to reconfigure the topography of a site.
Enclosure	A single or collection of boundaries surrounding a parcel of land. e.g.: hedgerows, walls, ditches, earth banks, fences etc.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	An assessment of certain types of major project of the significant effects that the project could have on the environment. The applicant is required to carry out the assessment by law, in this case under the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations, 2017.
Environmental Statement (ES)	The report on the results of the EIA.
Fieldwalking survey	Method of systematic non-intrusive survey involving walking across a plough field along transects to collect archaeological artefacts.
Geology	Geology is the study of solid earth, the material of which it is composed (principally rocks) and the processes by which they evolve.
Geophysical survey	Method of non-intrusive investigation involving the use of magnetometers to identify fluctuations in the earth's magnetic field which might indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Buried remains and metals are best identified through this method of survey.
Heritage asset	An item of heritage interest, for example an historic building or an archaeological find.
Historic Environment Records (HER)	A database maintained by individual counties or local authorities, containing records of archaeological sites, historic buildings and other aspects.
Historic landscape character types (HLCT)	Historic landscape character types are distinctive and repeated combinations of components defining generic historic landscapes such as 'ancient woodland' or 'parliamentary enclosure'. The types used in this study were defined based on evidence from historic maps and other sources.
Inclosure	A process of consolidating and adding fixed boundaries to agricultural fields by act of parliament, local government or, in some cases, by formal civil contract. The spelling of "inclosure" changed by time and location and thus, acts of "Inclosure" or "Enclosure" are interchangeable in the historical record. In this report, Inclosure is used for consistency.
Iron Age	The period of human activity between 700 BCE and 43 CE
Made Ground	Ground created by infilling an area with material taken from elsewhere; typically, reworked soils, rubble, gravel, sand or former waste material e.g. ash.
Medieval	The period of human activity between 1066 CE and 1550 CE
Mesolithic	Middle Stone Age. The period of human activity between 10,000 BCE and 4,500 BCE.
Metal detector survey	Method of intrusive investigation involving the use of metal detectors to locate buried metal objects.
Mitigation	Measures which have the purpose of avoiding, reducing or compensating for adverse environmental impacts. It may also include measures to create environmental benefits.
Modern	The period of human activity from 1900 to the present day

National Mapping Programme (NMP)	A project funded by Historic England and local councils involving assessment and interpretation of aerial photographs and other remote sensing data, such as LiDAR.
Neolithic	New Stone Age. The period of human activity between 4,500 BCE and 2,500 BCE
Ordnance Datum	The standard measure of sea level in the UK, from which all heights are measured for mapping purposes.
Palaeolithic	Old Stone Age. The period of human and pre-human activity before around 10,000 BCE
Photomontage	A photorealistic image of the scheme, based on a 3D computer model of the scheme, overlaid onto a base photograph to visually represent the scheme. Features that would be removed as part of the scheme are removed from the base photograph.
Post-medieval	The period of human activity between 1550 CE and 1900 CE
Prehistoric	The period before the year 43 CE
Receptor	The existing environmental feature that would be affected by an impact – for instance a specific archaeological site
Requirement	A requirement listed as a condition of planning permission
Roman	The period of human activity between 43 CE and 410 CE
Saxon	The period of human activity between 410 CE and 1066 CE
Statutory Consultation	Community and stakeholder consultation carried out in line with the statutory requirements set out in s42, s47 and s48 of the Planning Act 2008
Statutory consultees	Organisations that the Client is required to consult under s42 of the Planning Act 2008. Statutory consultees are listed in Schedule 1 of the APFP 2009
Zone of Theoretical Influence (ZVI)	The zone from which the scheme could theoretically impart an impact based partly on visibility and professional judgement
Zone of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV)	The zone from which the scheme is theoretically visible over ‘bare earth’

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum (above sea-level)
AP	Aerial Photograph
ASA	Archaeologically Sensitive Area
BCE	Before Common Era
BGS	British Geological Survey
BH	Borehole
C	Century
c.	Circa
CA	Conservation Area
CBM	Ceramic building material

CE	Common Era
CEMP	Construction Environment Management Plan
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DBA	Desk-based Assessment
DCO	Development Consent Order
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DMV/SMV	Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village
EMS	Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001: 2004
ES	Environmental Statement
Eval.	Evaluation Trial Trenching
Geophys.	Geophysical Survey
HA	Headland Archaeology
HE	Historic England
HER	Historic Environment Record
HLC	Historic Landscape Character(isation)
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
LB	Listed Building
LPA	Local Planning Authority
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MLWS	Mean low water springs
NGR	National Grid Reference
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
NRHE	National Record of the Historic Environment
OS	Ordnance Survey
R&F	Ridge and Furrow (earthwork cultivation)
RO	Registered Organisation (with ClfA)
RPG	Registered Park & Garden
SM	Scheduled Monument
SMP	Soil Management Plan
SMS	'Strip, Map and Sample'
WB	Watching Brief
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation (project design or method statement)
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Visibility

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Essex County Council. 2020. *Longfield Solar Scheme, near Terling: Aerial Investigation and Mapping Report.* AECOM.

Aerial Photographs

Headland ID	Library Reference	Sortie	Date	Frame Numbers
458	9933	OS/76137	05 JUL 1976	164
460	9933	OS/76137	05 JUL 1976	167
467	9933	OS/76137	05 JUL 1976	226
480	9933	OS/76137	05 JUL 1976	260
485	21271	MAL/61478	30 JUN 1961	91833
486	21271	MAL/61478	30 JUN 1961	91835
493	597	RAF/CPE/UK/2009	16 APR 1947	1454
494	597	RAF/CPE/UK/2009	16 APR 1947	2453
504	597	RAF/CPE/UK/2009	16 APR 1947	4453
523	TF 0453 / 1	NMR 3118	24 JUL 1986	328-329
579/580	TF 0860 / 1	JAP 19434	15 JUL 1998	K122
581/582	TF 0858 / 8	JAP 19442	05 JUL 1995	H154

Appendix 1: Heritage assets discussed in this assessment

HA Asset Ref	HER Number	Name	Description	Easting	Northing	Importance
HA1	MLI87443	Circular Feature	Identified off APs 0467 and 0480. It is thought that this is most likely a barrow of Bronze Age date.	508306	358563	Low
HA2	MLI83188	Enclosure	Identified off APs 0458 and 0523. This feature is hexagonal in shape and is recorded by the HER as a possible Prehistoric enclosure.	504597	353212	Low
HA3	MLI83188	Enclosure	Identified off APs 0458 and 0523. This feature is thought to be an earlier version of HA3.	504597	353212	Low
HA4		Small Mound	Identified off LIDAR this feature presents as a small mound and it potentially a barrow of Bronze Age date.	503791	354862	Low
HA5		Square Enclosure	Identified off AP 28158_006 and presents as a square enclosure.	508435	359341	Low
HA6	MLI87449	Boundary Ditch	Identified off AP 28158_006 and is a boundary ditch recorded by the HER as undated.	508410	359374	Low



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